



THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LIV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1943.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 93.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Burma Oilwells being Restored

The Tokyo radio declared that Japanese experts were rapidly restoring the oilwells which the British forces destroyed at Yenangyaung in their retreat through Burma.

Russia as China's Ally

Madame Chiang Kai-shek said that China would welcome Russia as an ally and all other peoples holding human freedom as their goal. China's most pressing need was for planes and more planes, she added.

Poison-gas Shells, say Chinese

More than 100 Chinese soldiers are suffering from the effects of poison-gas shells fired by the Japanese from mortars when hard pressed by the Chinese forces at Mitaozse, says a Chinese communique. The gas shells, which were fired on the morning of March 11 and on the evening of March 13, have caused vomiting, pains and a dry throat, it was added.

Kantawala Inquiry

It is understood that Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, Government Agent, Uva, who was appointed Chairman of the "Kantawala Inquiry," has expressed his unwillingness to serve in that capacity owing to heavy work in Badulla and other reasons.

Britain's Food Position

England has reached a point where she is two-thirds self-sufficient in food production compared to one-third in 1939. It appears as if the trend would largely continue after the war, with emphasis on nutritional values. With 18 million acres now under cultivation compared to 12 million before the war, observers believe that the saturation point for ploughing up has virtually been reached.

Danger to Australia

The Army Minister, Mr. F. M. Forde, in a speech in connection with the Liberty Loan Campaign, said: "The Allied victories in the Solomons, New Guinea and Bismarck Sea have merely intensified Japan's determination to invade Australia. As I speak, the Japanese are pouring reinforcements into all the island bases they have captured. It can only be assumed that when they are ready, the Japanese will launch an attack on Australia more ferocious than any yet experienced in the Pacific war."

THE MIGHTY RED ARMY EMBODIMENT OF THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN WORKERS & PEASANTS

BY A. GORKIN,
(Secretary, Supreme Council, U.S.S.R.)

THE peoples of the U.S.S.R. mark the 25th anniversary of the Red Army with great patriotic enthusiasm amid new victories of the Soviet arms.

The Red Army is the embodiment of the alliance between workers and peasants and the embodiment of the fighting union among the Soviet peoples. The moral and political unity of the Soviet people is the foundation upon which rests the Red Army's might.

The Red Army was formed in the face of the mortal danger of German invasion which threatened the Soviet Republic in 1918. Lenin then pointed out that the people must learn to fight and must "create an army capable not of fleeing but of facing unprecedented torments." Otherwise, he warned, we shall "lie beneath the heel of the German jackboot."

And the army of liberated people created by Lenin and Stalin is displaying a courage and heroism unparalleled in history. It has routed and driven from Russia the hordes of foreign invaders and the Russian Whiteguard armies which were armed to teeth. By its invincible strength, its spirit, tactfulness and its arms, the Red Army, in the present great patriotic war, has shown that it is worthy of its great patriotic war, has shown that it is worthy of its great organizers, Lenin, and Stalin. By its devotion to the cause of the Soviet people's and its heroic defence of their interests, the Red Army has earned the ardent love of all working people.

A Family Army

In the U.S.S.R. the army and the people are of a one whole family. The army is the living embodiment of the friendship among the Soviet peoples.

A very striking demonstration of the support the Red Army enjoys along the entire nation in our days was the noble example set by the collective-farmer, Ferapont Golovatu, who, out of his personal,

hard-earned savings, contributed 100 thousand rubles for the construction of a fighting aeroplane. The patriotic initiative of this Saratov collective-farmer has evoked a warm response throughout the country and has turned into a mighty national movement which has already yielded millions out of people's savings for the enhancement of the Red Army's fighting strength.

The Red Army has always been the school of the friendship of nationalities. In the Tsarist Russia members of many nationalities, for instance Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Kirghiz and others were not accepted in the ranks of the army. The Tsarist Government did not trust "aliens" and, therefore, were afraid to give them arms. In the Soviet Union every nationality and people is master of its own big house which is called the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Great Aims

Clear and noble are the Red Army's aims in the present patriotic war. The Red Army does not set before itself the aim of the seizure of foreign countries and the subjection of other peoples. The Red Army's aims are to liberate the Soviet land from the German Fascist brigands and drive out and annihilate the German invaders.

The great ideals of the defence of the fatherland give rise to a mass heroism, and bring to a fore thousands upon thousands of heroes who are prepared to meet death for the sake of their country's freedom.

The Red Army men and commanders are profoundly imbued with the sentiment of friendship and the fighting unity of peoples. Every Red Army soldier, whether Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Uzbek, Georgian or member of any other nationality, sees with his own eyes and is profoundly aware of the fact that, in the face of the grim peril, they are all fighting together for national freedom, honour and dignity.

Continued on page 4

A METHOD OF INCREASING PADDY YIELD

HARROWING OF GROWING CROP

The urgent need for increasing Ceylon's production of rice is well known. A great increase in the acreage under paddy is necessary but the need to improve the yield from existing paddy lands is of equal or even greater importance.

Experiments have shown that on an average an increase of 8 bushels per acre can be obtained by the practice of harrowing the young growing paddy. It is computed that if on only half of the area now under paddy in Ceylon (the wooden toothed harrow is used in the preparation of soil and the crop harrowed later) an increased output of no less than 6,400,000 bushels of paddy could be obtained. That increased output as a result of a simple agricultural operation would be equivalent to the addition of an extra 160,000 acres of paddy land to our existing acreage.

The immediate and general adoption of this simple, economical and effective treatment is of the very greatest importance. Cultivators who adopt the method for the first time are likely to be alarmed at what looks like havoc caused by harrowing. There is no need to be alarmed, all the plants which fall over or are uprooted in the process will recover, re-assume their erect position and within a few days the foliage will turn a darker green. This note is intended to make plain why, how and when harrowing of the growing crop is carried out.

Why Harrowing is done

Because it is a simple and economical method of stimulating root growth, stirring and aerating the soil, and reducing weed growth and as a consequence increasing the yield.

The cost of the operation is about Re. 1-50 per acre and the increase in yield that can be expected is anything between 6 to 12 bushels per acre.

When Harrowing is done

The field is harrowed 3 to 4 weeks after the seed has been sown broadcast.

How Harrowing is done

Impound about 3 inches of water in the field and let it

Continued on page 4



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1943.

METHODS OF RICE CULTIVATION

WE TRUST THAT THE RECOMMENDATIONS made by Mr. S. G. Taylor, Director of Irrigation, with regard to methods of rice cultivation will be carefully studied and acted upon by the Department of Agriculture. The recommendations are based on observations made by Mr. Taylor in the course of a visit to Australia and on information supplied to him by reliable sources in that country. Mr. Taylor's recommendations may be classified under three heads: the opening up of the land itself and levelling and ridging it; rotation of crops and the reservation of parts of a farm for the cultivation of leguminous crops, paddy being cultivated at any one time on not more than one-third of the land; methods of tillage and sowing, which naturally involve the question of implements. With regard to the first, we agree with Mr. Taylor that it would save a good deal of money and worry if the farmer started with large level fields. How large these fields should be would depend on the fall in the level of the land itself. A great saving in the cost of production would be effected if this plan were adopted right from the beginning. The writer was forced to adopt this plan, which is, after all, a very old one, after a fruitless struggle for eight years with a system of tiny fields and tiny ridges. In sandy soil it would be safer to provide these big ridges with a heavy core of hard clay to prevent sewage. The method was adopted by the Tamils in the North centuries ago.

Similarly, rotation of crops has been practised in the North for a long time, though on account of the small size of the holdings, the Tamil farmer never reserved a part of his paddy land for leguminous crops. He cultivated these crops after harvesting his paddy crop. It should, however, be possible to follow the Australian example in the areas in the dry zone where plenty of land is available for the purpose. It need hardly be said that the Australian method of rotation is ideal for conserving the fertility of the soil and thereby increasing the yield.

To our mind, the most important recommendation of Mr. Taylor's relates to the methods of tillage and sowing and the

question of implements. Here again it should be noted that Mr. Taylor recommends nothing new. Dry cultivation has been practised from time immemorial in the north. For cultivation on a large scale it is an ideal method. It is more suited for irrigable areas than for lands which are totally dependent on rain. It is practised in two ways: if rain falls before the sowing season, the Tamil farmer ploughs his land dry; that is to say, he goes on ploughing till it becomes dry. If there is no timely shower for sowing, he sows the dry, powdered soil and waits for rain. In certain parts of the Northern Province, where the soil is free from salinity, in the absence of rain for the purpose of dry-ploughing, the dry fields are broken up with the mamoty and ploughed and harrowed in the old fashion and then sown with paddy. It is the latter method that seems to be in favour in Australia. The mamoty is, of course, useless where dry sowing is necessary on a large scale. For one thing, it is too costly. This is why in Australia and the United States the disc-plough is used to break up hard, dry soil. Then the harrowing and sowing will follow. The disc-plough is a very heavy implement. Here again the Department would be confronted with the eternal question of animal draught. The writer tested the first method under the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme and found it quite successful, but he has preferred the orthodox Tamil method of sowing in moderately wet soil and, after covering the seed, harrowing the sown fields on the third or fourth day. While dry sowing would require constant watering after germination to prevent weeds and induce growth, in the case of the method referred to the paddy plant may be allowed to remain dry for fifteen or twenty days. This enables it to throw out a large number of suckers and stand even a prolonged drought.

In our opinion, however, the whole question is one of implements. The Government should be able to manufacture these implements locally. They are fairly simple in design and construction. Even light drills may be made locally. A firm in South India makes these light drills, which would certainly help to improve the quality of cultivation. It is true that even in Western countries, in the case of small holdings in particular, some people prefer sowing broadcast. The drill, however, has this advantage: a paddy field where paddy has been drilled can be cultivated after germination and manured. This will result in a heavy increase in the yield. It is our earnest hope that Mr. Taylor's book will be read widely and help the people of Ceylon to produce more food.

A WARNING TO HINDUS

We would draw the attention of Hindu parents and guardians of children to a case reported in the Colombo dailies which has a lesson and a warning to those among them who still continue to send their children to institutions conducted by foreign Missions. A lady of a well-known Sinhalese family filed a "habeas corpus" application in court asking for the production of a 22-year old orphan girl who was handed to the Mother Superior of a Catholic Convent. It was stated by the petitioner in her application that she used to visit the orphan at the Convent, and on one of these visits the latter had appealed to her to take her away from the Convent. Ever since then, the petitioner alleged, she had been refused opportunity of communicating with her or seeing her. The petitioner also stated that she had been informed and she believed that the orphan was being detained by the Mother Superior against her will. The petitioner therefore desired to see the girl set free as she was old enough to use her own judgment. To the surprise of the petitioner, the orphan seemed to have changed her mind in the meantime and told the court that she preferred to stay with the Mother Superior.

We are not concerned here with the case as such but with the type it represents, and the bitterness such incidents have caused and may cause to parents or guardians who entrust their children, for custody or education, into the hands of foreign Missionaries. Several instances of conversion of Hindu boys and girls placed under the care of Catholic schools and convents have come to light; these children have been lost to the community. The Mothers and Sisters in charge of these Convents are generally amiable souls who have a knack of winning over to their fold young recruits from among non-Christians placed under their charge. Once these young impressionable youths get into their clutches, even the law of the land will not be able to recover them for their parents. The process of metamorphosis is effected in a clever and sure way that nothing on earth will be able to counter it. We have known of instances where children so recruited somehow disappear when taken away by parents to be discovered later in another out-of-the-way Catholic institution to which parents would not gain access. The plight of parents in such cases is indeed miserable: the methods of conversion which thus deprives a family of its hopeful are inscrutable. We do not blame the Mothers and Sisters whose business it is to save the souls of heathens; they are bound to, and they do, fulfil this mission, cost what it may. Many a girl has been a victim of this

mission. Children of rich and influential parents have a greater demand in this missionary market, and there are several cases of such children lost and about to be lost to their families.

One can go on quoting instance after instance of such cases, but the sorriest aspect of the whole matter is that, despite the numberless instances that have come to light, wisdom has not dawned on Hindu parents, many of whom still continue to send their children to Catholic convents and schools. If one were to undertake the task of taking a census of Hindu children so lost, only then would one get the staggering realisation that this mischievous process has been allowed a free hand far too long and that at enormous sacrifice to the community.

We have no quarrel with those whose mission it is to convert, by any means, as many as possible to their faith. Convents, orphanages, schools and other institutions have proved handy agents for this purpose. It is the lack of such institutions for Hindus that has provided the opportunity for these foreign bodies to ply a flourishing business in this line. But for the foresight, prudence and philanthropy of the late Sir Ponnambalam Ramathan, many more of our girls would have been lost to the Hindu community. The agitation for another Hindu Ladies' College in Jaffna has not yet borne fruit. The times are no doubt bad for any undertaking of this nature. But it is not difficult to make a start on a modest scale, and a start should be made immediately. Hindus here have been suicidally tolerant far too long and it is time they bestirred themselves and provided the community with institutions that would conserve, consolidate and further the interests of the community. Times are such that girls' colleges, orphanages and similar institutions have become necessary to safeguard the interests of the community, and any time lost would be so much opportunity gained by those who are on the lookout for an offensive on the weak spots of the community. We hope, therefore, that steps will be taken betimes to provide at least some of the institutions most urgent for welfare of the community.

CENSUS FOR FOOD CONTROL

An enumeration of the population of the Island for the purposes of food control, it is understood, has been decided upon by the Government, and April 16th has been provisionally fixed as the date on which the counting will take place.

Two objectives are said to be a general tightening up of food distribution schemes and throttling of the black market. In Colombo, as elsewhere, the population will be required to stay indoors at a given hour on April 16th or other date which will be gazetted.

TWELVE WARDS FOR URBAN AREA

RE-DISTRIBUTION SCHEME PASSED

The re-distribution of the Jaffna Urban Area into 12 wards was decided upon by the Urban Council at its meeting on Tuesday. Mr. K. Aiyadurai, the Chairman, presided and all the members were present.

The chief business of the day was the consideration of the question of re-distribution of wards.

The Chairman read out a telegram from the Commissioner of Local Government requesting the Council to submit its scheme immediately through the Government Agent, Northern Province.

The Council unanimously agreed to divide the Urban area into 12 wards.

The Council then went into Committee. The Chairman said that there was only one plan before the Council submitted by the Ratepayers' Association.

Mr. R. Sivagurunather inquired whether statistics as regards population etc. were available. The Chairman replied in the negative.

Mr. Sivagurunather inquired further whether the office had prepared a scheme. The Chairman again replied in the negative.

On resumption, Mr. Sivagurunather moved that the plan submitted by the Ratepayers' Association be accepted by the Council. In doing so he said that the scheme had been drafted in the best interest of the ratepayers and that all interests have been adequately represented by the scheme.

Mr. S. M. Aboobucker seconded.

Mr. Arya Pathirana moved an amendment to wards 1, 5, 6 and 12, to re-shuffle wards 2 and 3 and to demarcate a ward for the depressed classes.

Mr. V. S. Ramanathan seconded pro forma.

Mr. Sivagurunather accepted the amendments as regards wards 1, 5, 6 and 12.

Mr. Pathirana's amendment to demarcate a ward for depressed classes was lost, three voting for and seven against.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam moved an amendment to embody the scheme he had suggested in the committee stage.

Chevalier S. Arulanandam in seconding said that the Ratepayers' scheme was grossly unfair and it was a move on the part of a coterie of the Rate payers' Association to carve out pocket boroughs for puppets of their own creation who would later on be subservient to whatever it dictates.

The Council finally passed Mr. Sivagurunather's motion, five voting for and four against, the Chairman not participating in the voting.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADES AND CADET DIVISIONS

Mr. T. Sathiswami J.P., M.B.E., the District Superintendent for Ceylon of the St. John Ambulance Association Civil and School Division, is visiting Jaffna today, and he will inspect the Cadet Divisions of St. John's and Central Colleges. At 5.30 p. m. he will meet the Officers of the Brigades and Cadet Divisions at the Rest House. On Friday he inspects St. Patrick's Cadet Division and then goes to Karaveddy where he will inaugurate the First A. R. P. Warden's Ambulance Brigade. On Saturday he inspects the Men's Divisions at Colombogam and concludes his tour with the inspection of the Holy Family Convent Cadet Division.

AMAZING RICE YIELDS IN AUSTRALIA

CEYLON URGED TO ADOPT AUSTRALIAN METHODS

"The Australian obtains yields of rice at least five times as big as those produced in Ceylon; that the average acre yield over the eight years period 1933-1940 amounted to 1.75 tons (93.3 bushels) but yields of 213 bushels per acre have been obtained", states Mr. S. G. Taylor, Director of Irrigation in the second instalment of "Notes on a Tour in Australia" which was issued on Saturday as a sessional paper.

"Australia has for several years supplied all its own rice need and exported the surplus, Mr. Taylor states. The price of this exportable surplus which has to be sold in the world's markets is much lower than that paid for home consumption and in consequence restriction is in force and only one area is allowed to grow rice in the whole of Australia.

"Last year each registered grower in that area was allowed to cultivate 80 acres. They cultivate this area without any hired labour (actually they could cultivate more if restriction was not in force) and also attend to the remainder of the farms which may comprise 500 or more acres of land under pasture, fodder and other rotation crops.

This is made possible by the use of machinery for all operations and excellent grading and levelling of land which permits of larger bays and consequently less work on uiyara (ridges) and watering operations.

"In addition to individuals cultivating much larger area than any cultivator working on his own in Ceylon, the Australian obtains yields at least five times as big as those produced in Ceylon. For example, the average acre yield over the eight years period 1933-1940 amounted to 1.75 tons (93.3 bushels) but yields of 213 bushels per acre have been obtained.

Eight Reasons

So far as I could ascertain the reasons for these phenomenal yields are as follows:—

- (1) Rotation of crops, (2) Excellent grading and levelling of land which ensures that water reaches every plant, (3) High yielding strains and ages of paddy, (4) Economical harvesting and threshing methods as opposed to ours which waste grain, (5) Effective weed control, (6) Regular sowing i.e. with drills which ensure even spacing and (7) Large bay, our ridges take up quite an appreciable part of our acreage and (8) Manuring.

"There appears to be no real reason why these methods should not be adopted in Ceylon. New areas which are to be opened up should adopt them in toto. Increased yield on existing areas already under paddy in Ceylon could be obtained by means of seed selection, weed control and the rice farming methods outlined above with the probable exception of items (4) and (6) which involve the use of machinery."

Machinery

"Difficulties to the use of machinery should certainly not be allowed to interfere so far as new areas are concerned, however.

"Machinery should be provided and manipulated by Government, in the first place for demonstration purposes, and later for hire,

Later, still contractors with a Header machine, for example could go about a district as they do in Australia doing reaping and bagging in one operation.

"Smaller items of equipment might be used communally as is done on the small sugar farms in Queensland.

"Improved methods and yields approaching those of Australia would make rice farming an economic proposition and permit of the purchase of necessary equipment, enable cultivators to pay sufficient rates to make irrigation schemes show a return to Government besides increasing the standard of living of the cultivators and making Ceylon self-supporting so far as rice is concerned.

"During the tour much information was collected which cannot all be included in this report owing to the paper shortage but it is available in my office and any point not covered in the report might well be referred for possible information. For example, particulars, sketches and pamphlets on home-made farm equipment, such as crowders, delvers and graders are available. These are simple items of equipment which facilitate the construction of field channels, ridges, and the levelling of land."

Recommendations

Mr. Taylor makes the following recommendations for irrigation schemes on which paddy is the chief crop:

1. Clearing, stumping, levelling and ridging of land if not actually done by Government, then to be done under Government supervision to strict specification to ensure that the people start right with large level bays with as few ridges as possible.

2. Insistence of rotation of crops on all new schemes. Give a colonist 20 acres instead of five acres to enable him to do this.

3. Only one long age paddy crop a year on not more than one-third of the land, remainder under leguminous crops, not sugar.

4. Dry sowing in September for paddy with drills, with a small water issue immediately afterwards for germination.

5. Immediate production of some of the home-made implements mentioned in the text, such as delvers, crowders, board scrapers and graders.

6. High yielding strains of rice to be evolved.

7. Importation of disc ploughs, spring to the cultivators, harrows, and in particular some light drills and later on at least one Sunshine Header (harvester).

"I make no recommendations about restriction of water, or volumetric control, or increase of rates, as I consider we should first make rice growing an economic proposition. There is not a shadow of a doubt that it can be done as anyone who has visited New South Wales can testify. No perpetuity rates must be permitted on new schemes however, they must all be subject to revision," he states.

BASEL MISSION CALICUT TILES

Unrivalled for strength and durability and absorb the least quantity of water during rain.

Ask the numerous users for their opinion.

WILLIAM MATHER & SONS
Sole Agents in Jaffna for the last 53 years.

(Mis. 224, 24-3-43 -1-4-43)

GRANTS FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

RESOLUTION FOR U.C. CONFERENCE

A recommendation that the Central Government should be requested to make annual State grants to urban councils during the continuance of the emergency conditions will be considered at the conference of the Association of Urban Councils of Ceylon to be held at Matara on Friday and Saturday.

In a report on the subject the executive committee of the association states that the grants should be equal to the aggregate of the sums computed on the following basis:—

Licence duties on motor vehicles requisitioned by the military or for essential services;

Bus stand fees that would have been payable by buses falling under above category;

Property and water rates that would have become due on houses untenanted as a result of evacuation of occupants;

Losses on market rents due to emergency conditions;

Losses incurred in the running of the electricity supply schemes due to factors brought about by emergency conditions;

War allowances to employees on the basis of Government war allowances;

Excess cost of maintenance of roads and culverts over the average annual cost of the preceding five years;

Excess cost of maintenance of conservancy and scavenging services over the average annual cost of the preceding five years.

The Committee also recommends that until the question of state grants is finally decided upon and settled, government should be requested to grant immediate relief to urban councils by authorising the deferment of payment of loan instalments and waiving of interest due thereon during the period.

TEXTILE CONTROL NEW REGULATIONS

Defence Regulations have been promulgated to define the manner in which the textile control organisation is to operate and the terms and conditions upon which licences will be issued to traders.

Dealers' licences will only be granted to those who can prove to the satisfaction of the Controller that they are proprietors of established businesses as dealers in the open market and that they had carried on business as such at any time during the first week of January, 1943.

The Controller's power to refuse licences at his discretion is subject to an appeal to the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce.

POST OF MANAGER VANNARPONNAI

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.

Applications will be received by me till the 30th March 1943 for the post of Manager, Co-operative Society, Vannarponnai. The salary and allowance attached to the post is Rs. 50 per month. The successful candidate should employ a capable salesman on his own expense and also furnish security of Rs. 500 in cash. The applicants should have experience of salesmanship and should be able to keep accounts.

T. S. DURAIRAJAH,
Secretary.

(Mis. 223, 22 & 25-3-43)

THE MIGHTY RED ARMY

Continued from page 1

of their respective peoples and all other peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union.

Unity's Product

In the daily fighting routine of every military unit of the Red Army, is reflected the great friendship uniting the Soviet peoples. The company commanded by Lieutenant Bezrukovs is a part of the unit which is defending Leningrad. In it serve men of eleven nationalities. At a meeting held in this company spoke the Kazakh, Kutkuzhinov, and the Ukrainian, Suprun Nenez Okidity and others. They spoke different languages but all expressed the same thought: We have one country, the Soviet Union and one enemy, the Germans. The Ukrainian, Suprun is fighting at the walls of Leningrad and taking vengeance for the torments of the Chernigov region: "When I go into the battle, I think of my Ukraine and my folks who remained there, and have perhaps perished at the hands of Germans"

In the flames of the patriotic war every nationality gives rise to its heroes of whose glorious deeds of gallantry and daring all peoples of the U.S.S.R. are proud of.

Among the men and commanders of the Red Army, decorated with orders and medals of the U. S. S. R., are the representatives of all the nationalities of the vast Soviet Union.

Moral Strength

"Our army", writes Mikhail Kalinin, "displays a heroism which amazes the entire world. Even many among our friends in the foreign lands are trying to comprehend the soil from which has grown and developed the Soviet patriotism and the selfless heroism displayed by the Soviet people. And this soil is indeed beneficent and months of war have increased its fertility in regard to its heroic deeds. That is what frightens our enemies and gladdens our friends. This soil is the Soviet system."

It is from the soil of the Soviet system that the heroism, displayed in the present wars, has grown. In this soil are rooted the moral strength of the Soviet peoples and the invincible might of the Red Army—the army friendship of the peoples representing the brotherhood and the U. S. S. R.

ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
(held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 193 P. T

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mathavipillai widow of Chinniah of Thondaimanar Deceased.
Velupillai Muttukrishnasamy of Valvettiturai Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Velupillai Kengatharampillai
2. and wife Walliammai
3. Marimuttu widow of Sittampalam Mahesan all of Valvettiturai Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 20th day of February 1943 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and on reading the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased Mathavipillai dated 30th January 1943 and attested

A METHOD OF INCREASING PADDY YIELD

Continued from page 1

stand overnight. The following morning harrow the crop in standing water using the wooden toothed harrow (of which a sketch is attached) going over the field once. Any implement on the same principle as the wooden toothed harrow will serve the purpose. The harrow shown in the sketch costs about Rs. 3 and is very suitable, it may also be used for preparing the fields before sowing the seed. Muzzle the buffaloes with an open mesh net to prevent them browsing on the young paddy plants while at work. The harrow should be weighted either by riding on it or by means of a heavy stone except when working on marshy patches.

From time to time lift the harrow and remove plants from the "teeth" of the harrow when they become clogged.

The following day regulate the depth of water in the field to cover the soil, lightly weed the crop, and fill any vacancies which may have occurred as a result of faulty levelling, washaways, &c., by transplanting seedlings from thickly sown patches. In wind swept areas plant the seedlings slightly inclined towards the wind.

In very marshy fields or where the terraces are so narrow that the harrow drawn by buffaloes cannot be used, use hand implements for stirring the soil.

After Care

Maintain the same depth of water in the field for a period of 5 to 7 days after harrowing to encourage early recovery of the plants and to suppress weeds. In sandy soils the period should be from 7 to 8 days.

If suitable and soluble quick acting manure such as nicifos, amoniu sulphate, &c., should be available, a dressing can be given with advantage about one week after harrowing. When this is to be done, drain the field, allow the dew on the plants to dry off in the morning sun, spread the manure and irrigate the field lightly on the following day. Resume the normal irrigation on the third day.

In areas dependent entirely on rain water, harrow the crop in about 3 inches of water and do not reduce the water on the day after harrowing. The depth of 2 to 3 inches of water should be maintained for one week. If, however, rain water accumulates in the field regulate the depth of water.

(The Tropical Agriculturist)

by V. Sabaratnam Notary Public under No. 18401 and now deposited in this court and the affidavits of the Petitioner, the said notary and of the witnesses to the said Will.

It is ordered that the said Will be and the same is hereby declared proved that the Petitioner as Executor appointed thereunder be declared entitled to obtain Probate thereof and that Probate be accordingly issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 25th day of March 1943 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of March 1943.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva.

Addl. District Judge.
(O. 107. 22 & 25-3-43)

ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
(held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 192 / P

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sinnakunchu wife of Murugappar Kandiah of Katkoyalam. Deceased.

Murugappar Kandiah of Katkoyalam. vs. Petitioner.

Kalipillay widow of Arunasalam of do. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of February 1943 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham. Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner and attesting notary dated 15th February 1943 and one of the attesting witnesses dated 19th February 1943 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last will of the deceased Sinnakunchu. No. 3541 dated 7th day of July 1920 and attested by K. Subramaniam Notary Public now produced and deposited in court be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner as Executor named in the said Last Will be and he is hereby declared entitled to obtain Probate thereof and that Probate be issued to him accordingly unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before the 25th day of March 1943 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 26th day of February 1943.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
Addl. District Judge.

(O. 103. 22 & 25-3-43)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA (held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 195 P.

In the matter of the estate of the late Ambiahammah wife of Chinnathambu Kasinathapillai of Thunnalai South Deceased.

Chinnathambu Kasinathapillai of Thunnalai South Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Kasinathapillai Kanapathipillai
2. Kasinathapillai Kumarasamy
3. Thangaralinam daughter of Kasinathapillai all of Thunnalai South minors by their Guardian ad-litem Kanapathipillai Velupillai of Do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 22nd day of February 1943 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed as husband of the deceased be declared entitled to obtain Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 25th day of March 1943 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 26th day of February 1943.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
Addl. District Judge.

(O. 103. 22 & 25-3-43)

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Printed, and published by PANDIT V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at Vannarponnai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Salva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Salva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on THURSDAY, March 25, 1943.