

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Allies Land In Sicily

It is officially stated that Allied Forces, under the Command of General Eisenhower, started landing operations in Sicily on Saturday, thus beginning the long-awaited assault on Hitler's European fortress. General Eisenhower in a broadcast to the people of France stated that the invasion of Sicily was the "first stage of the liberation of the European Continent."

Schools Food Drive

It is proposed to bring 5,000 additional acres of Crown land and private land situated in the vicinity of Government schools under cultivation. It is also proposed to utilize the services of a group of schools to start school farms where possible. As far as possible all produce from the extents cultivated under the food production scheme in schools will be at the disposal of revenue officers under the Internal Purchasing Scheme.

Cheaper Textiles

New regulations reducing traders' profits on cheaper varieties of textiles have been gazetted. The textiles affected are: banians and vests made up or manufactured locally or imported; sarongs, camboys, vetties, dhoties, salvais, and shawls, sarees exclusive of embroidered sarees having a gold silver or embroidered border, shirtings, grey, including Burma pieces; cumblies, whether of pure wool or of mixtures of cotton wool.

Effort To Secure Separate Peace

From a usually-reliable diplomatic source in close contact with Berlin, it is learned in Stockholm that one of the main reasons for the present German offensive is to compel the Russians to sign a separate peace. This information must be seen against the background of the continuous flow of reports from Germany to the effect that a majority of the people and a large number of Nazis are convinced that a separate peace with Russia provides the only possibility of avoiding defeat.

ARABLE CULTIVATION WITH DETERMINATION THE EXAMPLE OF A BRITISH FARMER

BY ROLAND DUDLEY

THE British farmer is traditionally conservative and slow to change, but it is remarkable how quickly he will do so once he has made up his mind; hence the sudden change over during the war from horse to mechanical power.

Arable agriculture, it is almost true to say, had gone out of fashion. Britain was the world's free market for grain from all parts of the world, so that it became very much cheaper to buy it than grow it owing to the surpluses that nearly always occurred in some parts of the world at some time or other. The Home market was thus continuously glutted with grain of all sorts. Farmers during this lamentable time were obliged to turn to animal and milk production, only to find again the greatest difficulty in disposing of the milk which was surplus to liquid consumption.

The net consequence of all these difficulties was that thousands of acres reverted to scrub and jungle; choked ditches and watercourses created marsh and swamp. In England and Wales alone over 200,000 of the best and strongest workers left the land between 1925 and 1939. Desolation reigned supreme over large tracts of fertile land, strange as that may seem in the heart of the world's greatest market for agricultural products with a world war looming in the not far distant future.

Determined To Do It

Notwithstanding all these depressing factors, two or three farmers, of whom I was one, were determined in the face of much scepticism on the part of fellow farmers to see whether arable cultivation could not be restored by means of the new mechanical inventions that had been successfully used in the Dominions and in the United States. After all, it was up to the British farmer to do something to help himself instead of waiting always for Government aid. And so in 1928 I purchased two caterpillar tractors, a Holt combine harvester and numer-

ous other implements from abroad as nothing like them was made in this country. I well remember the shock I gave the head of a very famous British plough manufacturing concern by asking him to make me a six-furrow plough.

Use Of Machinery

Now the adaptation of the caterpillar and other track-laying tractors and the heavy implements behind them was not difficult. They could even be used in small fields down to six acres, though the turnings required in these cases made them rather more costly to work than the larger fields.

The combine harvesters, however, presented problems that did not obtain to any extent in the countries of their invention. Conditions here are different. Wheat averages 53 bushels to the acre against 17 in the States and 14 in Canada; moreover, we frequently have yields of over 60 bushels to the acre with a heavy straw crop. Then again we nearly always have wet weather in the harvest, and lastly there is always a certain amount of green weed growth to contend with which itself will moisten the grain as it is threshed so that it must obviously be dried. Manifestly then the installation of a grain drier had to become an integral part of any large scale arable farm.

There were, of course, difficulties in the early stages of the design and manipulation of grain driers, but like all other teething troubles with machinery they were soon surmounted and today the properly equipped arable farm can send grain perfectly graded and perfectly dried to any required degree of moisture content to his buyer, be he miller, maltster or merchant. The process of drying farm produce has not by any means been confined to drying grain. Great progress has been made in the drying of grass and clovers and other leguminous crops.

Conserving Plant Nutrition

Owing to our comparatively

MAKE STUDENTS INTELLIGENT FARMERS

EXHORTATION AT COLLEGE FUNCTION

It was foolish to make every college a replica of Eton or Harrow. The colleges trained students to become clerks; they could not all become clerks, but they could certainly become intelligent farmers and add to the wealth of the country.

This observation was made by Mr. C. Suntharalingam, presiding at the thirty-third anniversary of the Foundation Day and the 21st anniversary of the College Union Day which were celebrated on the 4th of July at the Manipay Hindu College.

In the morning the Principal who conducted the Memorial Service said that it was the duty of every Manipay citizen to keep green the memory of the late Mr. W. Sangarapulle, the founder of the school whose philanthropy had enabled many to receive an education otherwise denied to them.

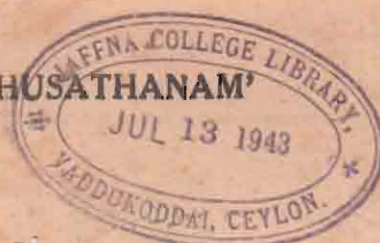
The evening programme started with the Inter-Class competitions in Athletics. At the close of the meet, the students and the public assembled to hear the reports of the Literary Section, the Religious Section, the Art Section and the Sports Section. Messrs. A. Sellamuttu and V. K. Nathan, the Acting Divisional Inspector, were accommodated on the platform with Mr. C. Suntharalingam and the Principal.

Mas. K. Sivaloganathan welcomed the guests of the evening and referred to the brilliance of Mr. Suntharalingam as a student and as a professor and wished him success in the forthcoming election. There was a display of the students' exercises in orations and recitations. Cups and shields to the winning classes and certificates to the champions of the athletic meet were distributed.

Mr. Suntharalingam, addressing the gathering, said that it was not an easy thing to found a college, but the late Mr. Sangarapulle had done it. It was but befitting that the Founder's Day should be celebrated year after year in eternal gratitude to that noble soul. He was glad that the litigation concerning the college had

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1943.

THE TAMIL POLICY

MR. A. MAHADEVA, MINISTER for Home Affairs, speaking the other day at the Annual Dinner of the Jaffna College Alumni Association, said he looked forward to the day when there would be equality in Ceylon irrespective of race, creed or caste. In his opinion, this end would be achieved sooner, not by mere words, but by the concentration of all on action meant to remove the existing causes of suspicion which, he feared, were being magnified more than was needed by politicians who found it profitable to keep the communities apart. These are significant words, coming as they do from a Tamil who has done great service to the Tamil cause. Mr. Mahadeva himself was elected to the State Council on the ground of his adherence to what is now described as a "sound Tamil policy". The other constituencies in the North elected Messrs Natesan, G. G. Ponnambalam, and the late Mr. Nevins Selvadurai. The boycott had been lifted and the one issue fought out at the election was the future safety and self-respect of the Tamils. We have reason to believe that Mr. Mahadeva still stands by the Tamil cause and this is why we welcomed in these columns his election as Minister for Home Affairs. We felt that Tamil leaders who commanded the confidence of our Singhalese friends should, in the interests of the Tamils themselves, co-operate with their colleagues in the South in the government of the island. This never meant that any Tamil with any claim to self-respect or decency was prepared to ignore the services of the other Tamil representatives. One of these representatives, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, has earned the gratitude of the Tamils by his unswerving loyalty to the cause of the Tamils. We were convinced that the question before us was not the superior claim of a particular Tamil member to a place in the Ministry; it was not a question of assessing the services of that member to the Tamils: the real question was which of these deserving men had the chance of entering the Ministry, and co-operating with the Singhalese Ministers, without sacrificing the essentials of the policy which all of them were pledged to uphold. This is the proper test that should be applied to the election of Tamil representatives as well. We

go further and say that Tamil voters should not consider this matter merely as Tamils. They must also try to understand all the aspects of the question before them as good Ceylonese and Asiatics. Today, if there is grave danger to the larger interests of every country in cultivating a narrow national outlook, the danger is infinitely greater if communities lean towards a racial policy which, by fostering disunion, is bound to defeat the attempt of the people of Ceylon as a whole to improve their position. And we cannot, as wise men and women, justify racialism by pointing to the attitude of the Singhalese leaders themselves. The Tamils have always been in the forefront of Ceylon's struggle for self-government, and, if they are to retain that post of honour and vantage, they must take up a position which must be, above all things, just and fair to all, and which will, by virtue of these qualities, disarm suspicion and invite confidence. We feel that the confidence of the Singhalese people and leaders in the fairness, reasonableness and patriotism of the Tamil representatives is an indispensable factor, not only in the progress of Ceylon, but also in safeguarding the interests of the Tamils themselves. We must fight only where fighting is unavoidable, but we must fight in the manner of brave men and women. We cannot and will not play the part of cut-throats and sell the heritage of all Ceylonese for the proverbial mess of pottage, which, as we have said in these columns more than once, has never materialised.

MR. SUNTHERALINGAM AND THE MINORITIES

AN OUTLINE OF HIS POLICY

In the course of a letter to the voters of Mannar-Vavuniya-Mullaitivu, Mr. C. Suntheralingam says:—

Under the recent declaration of His Majesty's Government a constitution formulated with the approval of a three-fourths majority of the State Council may find acceptance. The Board of Ministers will thus submit their proposals. I can assure you that if I am elected I will not vote on those proposals except after a close and careful consultation of the wishes of your constituency and of other constituencies similarly placed. I believe that a constitutional scheme, if it is to allay present fears and win the confidence, unity and amity of all sections of the people of Ceylon, must provide for:—

(1) Security of fundamental rights, e.g. Religious Freedom and Impartiality in Education; Recruitment and Administration of Public Services outside political control; Right to preserve one's language and culture.

(2) Safeguards for Minorities.

As to these safeguards, I show in the appendix to this letter tentative suggestions drawn up after consideration with many friends including those of other communities. I submit that the

suggestions afford a suitable basis for negotiation.

Appendix

1. Increased number of seats to secure that minorities have such weightage in the State Council as will enable them to have their views and wishes heard and acted upon. The increase must be so adjusted as to make the next following safeguard effective.

2. One-fourth of the members of the State Council to have the right by signed requisition to declare that a particular measure is unjust, oppressive or discriminatory to any minority and on such declaration the measure to be passed by three-fourths of the house.

3. Until such time as the voters are able to exercise their votes irrespective of considerations of race or religion, the return of adequate numbers of minority members to be secured by effective provisions. One such provision is the joint (two member) electorates with reserved seats. By way of illustration (in a Council of 60) there may be six reserved seats for Muslims in Mannar-Mullaitivu, Batticaloa, Colombo Central, Galle etc., two reserved seats for Ceylon Tamils in Anuradhapura and Colombo South, two reserved seats for Purgbers in Colombo North and Matara, and two reserved seats for Kandyan Singhalese in Hatton and Talawakelle. (These are only illustrations and are not intended to be exhaustive or to exclude increase in the number of territorial seats designed to secure more minority representation.)

4. Non-Ceylonese interests to be represented in Council by nomination by the Governor.

MUSLIM M. S. C. SUPPORTS MR. SUNTHERALINGAM

Mr. A. R. A. Razik, M. S. C. and leading member of the Ceylon Muslim League, visited Mannar last Wednesday, and addressed three meetings in Mannar and its suburbs, in support of the candidature of Mr. C. Suntheralingam.

Addressing a crowded meeting at Mannar Town presided over by Mr. A. M. A. Kachumohamed, a leading merchant, Mr. Razik exhorted the Muslims to vote for Mr. Suntheralingam who had pledged to support the political advancement of the Muslims and Tamils. Mr. C. Suntheralingam, he said, would be the best man to secure increased representation for the Minorities. He appealed to the electorate to give him an influential, trustworthy and respected leader to fight for their needs and rights.

Mr. S. Navaratnam retired Irrigation Engineer, and Mr. C. C. Rasaratnam, Bar-at-Law, also addressed the gathering.

Mr. Suntheralingam, rising amidst applause addressed on the needs of the electorate and the safe-guards for minorities. He denounced as a foul lie the propaganda of interested parties against him and assured them that the interests of Muslims and Tamils would be safe in his hands.

Arrack Rent Sales—Mannar District, 1943—44

The closing date for the receipt of tenders for the purchase of Arrack rents in the Mannar District, 1943—44, is July 21 and not July 23 as mentioned in the notice which appeared in the "Hindu Organ" of 8-7-43.

Letter to the Editor

MANNAR—MULLAITIVU SEAT

Sir,—I am very glad to note that Mr. R. Sivagurunather has cleared his position after some thought and reflection. I, as a member of the Hindu Public, feel gratified to find that he did not voice the sentiments of the Saiva Paripalana Sabai but the private opinions of his own self. Nobody would have any quarrel with Mr. Sivagurunather over his private opinions because he is entitled to choose as far as his understanding goes between the two candidates. But what pained me and the majority of the Hindus is that Mr. Sivagurunather, while professing aversion to the introduction of Religious prejudice into Politics, seems to have failed to notice or disapprove of the "Catholic Guardian's" appeal to religious solidarity. If in his message, he, while displaying his admiration for the candidate of his choice, had at the same time expressed his disapproval of the attitude taken by the "Catholic Guardian" we would have had no quarrel with him. We would have consoled ourselves with the Latin tag "quot homines tot sententiae". However, Mr. Sivagurunather in his letter published in your issue dated 3rd July, goes further than clearing his position and takes the opportunity to "boost up" his candidate. That Mr. Sivagurunather is a humble worker in his own way for obtaining "at the earliest possible date the fullest political rights for Ceylon" cannot be doubted. It is for that reason that I ask Mr. Sivagurunather when he says that he has reason to believe that Mr. Jos. I. Goonamuttu will do his best to safeguard and promote the interests of the minorities why he felt Mr. Suntheralingam would not do so. Has he, who, according to him, has taken the trouble to tour the Mannar Constituency and come into contact "with a large number of residents" taken the least trouble to discuss with Mr. Suntheralingam his policy before he sent his stirring message which he wishes and hopes has electrified the voters of Mannar?

I do not know whether Mr. Sivagurunather reads the "Catholic Guardian". If he does so would have noticed that the "Catholic Guardian" has interpreted his message as one sent by the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai. The explanation which he offers now would have sounded better if he had written to the Editor, "Catholic Guardian", informing him that he sent the message in his private capacity and not as an office-bearer of the Saiva Paripalana Sabai. He has not yet done so and I hope he would hasten to rectify this serious omission on his part.

Mr. C. Suntheralingam stands for the safeguarding of the Tamils and the minorities' interests to the fullest as can be seen from his manifesto. He feels that his method is far more practical and far more likely to find acceptance from all concerned. He seeks to avoid, in the words of the learned Editor of your esteemed journal, "staking the future of the Tamil people on the perpetual division of the permanent population into hostile groups" and bases his policy on what the learned Editor has des-

Continued on page 3

TRINCOMALEE IN HISTORICAL SETTING—A SHORT STUDY

BY C. V. MUTTUCUMARASWAMY

[Special to the "Hindu Organ"]

II

The King of Deccan had a daughter. When this child was born, it was prophesied that the danger to the throne would be averted if the king sacrificed the child. The king was loath to part with his daughter, and reluctantly decided to put the child into a sandal-wood box and set it adrift in the ocean. The box slowly reached the Southern part of Trincomalee. The spot to which this box drifted is to this day called "Pannai". The king who ruled this district found this box and lo! there was a child inside it. The child seemed to have the royal auspicious signs and hence it was adopted in the royal household. The princess succeeded the king of Trincomalee. She was Adaka Savundari, the daughter of the Kalinga King (Deccan formed a part of the Kalinga Kingdom of yore). When she sat on the throne, there came a king from India Kulak-koddu (Raman). He came to repair the temple of Shiva—the Konesar Temple at Trincomalee.

Adaka Savundari on hearing from her attendants, that Kulak-koddu was building a temple, sent an army to drive that king from her land. The armies fought against each other. The general of Adaka Soundari, the Queen of Trincomalee, realising the strength of their opponent proposed a match between the two sovereigns. This materialized and the marriage duly took place at Uanagiri (possibly Anuradhapura). The new couple completed the building of the Konesar Temple. It is stated in the Thakshana Kailasa Puranam, a work of the 18th century, that Kulakoddu brought from South India chieftains to look after Konesar Temple and its arable lands. These were known as Vanniyars—hereditary chiefs of the Vanni—a stretch of land between the Northern, North Central and Eastern provinces. In order to irrigate the lands given to this temple, the Kanthalai tank was constructed by Kulakkoddu. It is about 37,000 acres in extent. The ramparts built around this tank are 50 feet in height and 150 feet wide. This is in fact one of the largest tanks built by a Tamil king. The voice of known tradition states that Kulakkoddu lived earlier than Mahasena; he built the tank in 301 B.C. Mahasena repaired and continued the work done by Kulakkoddu. He lived in the 5th century. It has been suggested that Kulakkoddu and Gaja Bahu I were the same. The Kanthalai tank irrigates 2000 acres of land. It has been well known that when the Kanthalai tank was repaired, there were many images of Vishnu and other Hindu deities which were unearthed in the precincts of the tank. This fact reveals incidentally the hold Hindu religion had amongst the people in days gone by.

The Origin of Kanthalai

There is a beautiful legend said about the origin of "Kanthalai." It literally means, the place where the eyes opened. Once Gaja Bahu II went along with his

forces who were determined to exterminate Konesar Temple—being fanatical Buddhists forsooth! On the way the king lost the power of his sight; unable to bear this pain he sighted the spot where the "Kanthalai tank" now is situated—there appeared a Brahmin at this place and gave the King certain advice. This the king believed and lo! a miracle occurred—the king could see—the place where the king's eyes opened was Kanthalai.

It is said that Vijaya, repaired the Konesar Temple situated in the east in 543 B.C. Long before the time of Vijaya, Ravana worshipped at Konesar Temple. The famous sage, "Kurumuni", who is called Agastya Munivar, who it is said lived during the time of Ravana, visited Konesar Temple and built another temple at Thirukaraisangampathy, or Kanakaveli about thirty miles from Trincomalee.

Konesar Temple is now no more; what is left of the temple is Swamy Rock—a promontory about 400 feet in height rising from the water inside Fort Frederick. On Mondays and Fridays, the Hindus of this place take camphor, coconuts, milk, fruits, betel and arecanut offerings to this place. The official priest pours out libations, chants in immemorial litany and then casts each gift into the sea. He then kindles a fire in a brazen censer and holds it aloft till its dying flickers are reflected in the still waters.

There is a split rock near Swamy rock which is called "Ravanan Veddu"; literally the cut of Ravana. Regarding this there is a beautiful legend which runs thus:—

Ravana, the King of Lanka, had his capital at Lanka-pura now submerged in the Indian Ocean—a few miles east of Batticaloa. Ravana's mother, Maya or Kanniyay, was in the habit of paying visits to Konesar Temple. As this was difficult Ravana decided to carry over the Shiva Lingam of the Konesar Temple to Lanka-pura. Ravana began cutting the image of Shiva together with the rock on which it was placed. When he did so, Vishnu came to see Ravana in the guise of an old Brahmin and told him: "O! Ravana, your mother is dead; there is water close at hand to perform your mother's sacred funeral rites". So Ravana left this job unfinished and bled to the place pointed by the old Brahmin. Near Trincomalee are seven natural mineral springs. This place Ravana was directed. Ravana made seven wells. The fact that the temperature of these wells varies in each case is an astonishing fact. These are the famous wells of Kanniyay—named after Ravana's mother Maya or Kanniyay.

WANTED

A compositor for the "Hindu Organ". Apply with testimonials to the Manager.

COMMISSIONS IN THE CEYLON DEFENCE FORCE

Applications are invited from all those wishing to be Officers in the Ceylon Defence Force.

The qualifying conditions for applicants are as follows:—

Applicants:

1. Must be British subjects
2. Must be over 18 years and be under 31 years of age on the 21st of July, 1943.
3. Must be at least 5 feet 3 inches in height and have a normal chest measurement of 33 inches
4. Must possess the London Matriculation certificate or a certificate of exemption from the London Matriculation.

Those who have the above qualifications may apply under registered cover to the Secretary, Central Selection Board, for an Application Form.

All requests for application forms must reach the Secretary on or before the 21st of July 1943. Appeals to alter the conditions will NOT be entertained.

Certificates or copies of certificates should NOT be enclosed when applying for forms.

N. B. — Prospective candidates must be prepared to join the ranks of the C. D. F. and undergo training as cadets in accordance with the recently approved Cadet Scheme. Full details of the Cadet Scheme have appeared in the Press and will be explained on application to the Secretary of the Selection Board. Applicants from civil life will be required to pass a written test, in which they must be successful, before they are called for interview by the Selection Board.

Recommendations of serving soldiers of the Ceylon Defence Force will be forwarded through the usual channels by the Officer Commanding the soldier's unit in time to reach the Secretary, Selection Board, by 1st August, 1943.

L. V. Gooneratne,
Major,

Secretary, Central Selection Board,
399, Galle Road,
Kollupitiya.
(Mis. 78 12 & 15-7 43)

MANNAR-MULLAITIVU SEAT

(Continued from page 2)

cribed as a policy based on Justice for all and full safeguards for the minorities.

Apart from increase of territorial representation and the institution of reserved seats in joint electorates for the minorities in order to give them a greater and more powerful voice in the affairs of the land he seeks to safeguard their vital interests by provisions in the constitution safeguarding fundamental rights such as language, religion, culture and etc., and also, and this is the most important, by a provision in the constitution, that any measure considered by $\frac{1}{2}$ members of the Council as oppressive or discriminatory to any minority on a requisition by $\frac{1}{2}$ of the number should be passed by $\frac{2}{3}$ of the House.

This is certainly a sound Tamil Policy. This is a policy which conforms to the sentiments expressed in the "Hindu Organ" of 8th July.

It is but fair that a man of Mr. C. Suntharalingam's standing in the community should be entitled to a hearing when he puts forward proposals which he considers a sound Tamil policy and it is also in the interest of the Tamils to examine that proposal with a view to finding out whether it will not provide an effective solution to the problems that confront the community. Therefore it is the height of disservice to the Tamils by obscurantist talk and mudslinging to prevent the public from giving a fair hearing to Mr. Suntharalingam who, by virtue of intellectual standing and eminence and his position in our community, deserves such a hearing.

Mr. Suntharalingam considers that the balanced representation or the Fifty Fifty does not provide safeguards for the Tamils. Under that the Singhalese with the help of any one minority community such as European, Burgher or Muslim will be able to oppress the Tamils.

Under the scheme of Mr. Suntharalingam two minorities can requisition the Council.

Yours etc.,

V. V. Karunanithi.

The Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffna

AN APPEAL

The Saiva Paripalana Sabhai has been serving the interests of the Hindus in particular and the Tamils in general since the time of its establishment through its manifold activities, the most important of these being the publication of the "Hindu Organ", the "Inthusathanam" and the Sabhai text books. For some years past the papers are being published at a loss, owing to the enormous rise in the price of news print and the non-receipt of subscriptions from our constituents in Malaya and other enemy-occupied countries. The Sabhai in its endeavour to continue the noble task entrusted to it by its ancestors has run into debt in order to meet the deficit caused each year.

With a view to clearing the debts and improving the financial position the Sabhai has appointed a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. A. V. Kulasingam, C. Arulambalam, R. Sivagurunather, T. Muttusamipillai, Dr. C. Sivasithambaram, and Messrs. V. M. Saravanamuttu, S. Ponnusamy, V. Kandiah, V. T. Sambandhan, A. Arulampalam, and M. Mylvaganam. The above sub-committee met on 27-6-43 at the Sabhai Office and resolved to adopt the following methods to achieve its object.

(a) To get donations from the well-wishers of the Sabhai throughout Ceylon.

(b) To organise concerts and to request the theatre-managers to donate at least a day's collection to the Sabhai.

The Sabhai now appeals to its well-wishers to render every assistance to the Sabhai to clear its debts and secure a permanent fund.

All remittances can be made to the Honorary Manager, "Hindu Organ", Jaffna.

M. MYLVAGANAM,
Hon'y. Secretary, Saiva Paripalana Sabhai.

ARABLE CULTIVATION WITH DETERMINATION

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short growing season it is necessary to conserve to the greatest extent possible the nutrition in plants before they run to seed and fibre. It can be cut and taken to the dryer at its optimum degree of nutrition and there converted into bales of dried grass or better still pulverised and bagged up in paper or light resisting cloth for feeding in the winter.

The object of keeping the dried product from the light is to preserve its carotene content. Sunlight bleaches it out and we also lose the valuable vitamin A that the grass contains. This most valuable vitamin will remain in the dried grass meal for a very long time while the vitamin of cod liver oil in a ration soon fades away. When grass is allowed to grow to the old fashioned hay an enormous proportion of its food value is lost. As we find we can treat the cut sward with nitrogenous fertilisers or fold the highly fertilising animals, pigs and poultry on it we can get another crop in a very short time of equally valuable cattle food. In a favourable season I have been able to get another crop in three weeks and very often can cut the whole field five times in a year after folded hens.

Maintaining Fertility

All these mechanical inventions and their proper application to the land naturally raise the all important question of maintaining fertility or increasing it. With such a comparatively small area of agricultural land available it is vitally necessary to assist nature to replace the food we take away from the soil.

We use a grass or clover break to restore fertility by grazing with cattle. A still better way of imparting more nourishment to the land is to fold poultry or pigs on them and move the folds every day to give fresh ground to the animals. This manures the land evenly without the troublesome labour of spreading. Fields treated in this way after ploughing up will be capable of producing heavy crops of cereals for six or seven years. Mineral fertilisers are, of course, often necessary to balance the organic manure of the animals and so in rotation we can get milk, eggs, beef, mutton and bacon.

Crop records that I have taken most carefully from a field of very moderate soil thirty-five acres in extent treated in this way during the past eight years, show that it is capable of providing sufficient food for at least two persons per acre per annum.

Self-Sufficiency

As we have about thirty million acres of agricultural land in this country, my inference suggests that we could easily grow all our own food and have some to export provided that all the land was treated like this. Of course, by no means every farm in this country is yet equipped as I have outlined in this talk. Far from it! I doubt whether there are as yet ten per cent of the farms so equipped, but the number is rapidly increasing. Today with all the handicaps of war, we are producing two-thirds of our own food, as you already know, so that I have not the slightest doubt that if we so desired we could be en-

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 117

In the matter of the estate of the late Rasambal wife of Kandiah Duraiappah or Vannarponnai West. Deceased.

Kandiah Duraiappah of Vannarponnai West. Petitioner.

Vs.

- Minors:
1. Duraiappah Sivapalan
 2. Anandamanohari daughter of Duraiappah
 3. Rajeswari daughter of Duraiappah
 4. Sivanasam daughter of Duraiappah
 5. Yogeswary daughter of Duraiappah
 6. Sinniah Aiyampillai of Vannarponnai West.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of May 1943 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the above-named 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st to 5th Respondents for the purpose of representing them and protecting their interests in this testamentary proceedings and that the Petitioner is the husband of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him unless the Respondents shall on or before the 25th day of June 1943 show sufficient cause to the

tirely self-supporting in all food-stuffs except, of course, the tropical products. Whether this would be a wise course to adopt or not I cannot say, but that it could be done seems beyond question.

(BBC Press Service)

satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 21st day of May 1943.
Sgd. G. C. Thambiah
District Judge,
Extended and re-issued returnable on 23rd July 1943.
Itd. G. C. T.
D. J.

(O. 16, 8 & 12-7-43.)

MAKE STUDENTS INTELLIGENT FARMERS

Continued from page 1

been brought to a successful end, and thanked Mr. A. Sellamuttu, the peace-maker, for his efforts in that direction. He was, however, sorry that there had been a litigation. Temples and schools were public institutions. Jaffna was studded with temples many of them in ruins or in neglected condition. When one inquired into the cause of this, one would always find a litigation behind. Unnecessary litigations ruined individuals and institutions.

On The Decline!

In the report of the Literary Section, he was glad to find that the college celebrated the Ramanathan Day. The name Ramanathan conjured up before him many a reminiscence of that noble soul who lived and died in the service of his country. He had heard many orations in many lands, but there was none to excel Sir Ramanathan as a speaker. It was industriousness which made him overcome the disabilities of even his old age and made him what he was. Intelligence without industry cannot go far. He regretted to find that this national trait of the Jaffna man, industriousness, was showing a decline. It was patent in the various examination results of the students. There was a time when the percentage of success, either in scholarship examinations or in the Civil Service, of Jaffna students was much above the average percentage of other races. The Jaffna students were becoming softer. Their industry was on the wane.

Referring to the mention made in the report of the Sports Sec-

NOTICE

The J/ Hindu Ladies' College will be opened at 11 A. M. on Friday 10th September, 1943. Applications for admissions may be made to the Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, Jaffna, mentioning particulars regarding pupil's name and age, and class to which admission is sought.

The date of opening had to be postponed as we are in the middle of a school Term and suitable arrangements have to be made for securing the services of an efficient staff.

T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI,
Hon. Secretary, Jaffna Hindu College Board of Directors.
(Mis. 77, 8, 12 & 15-7-43.)

WANTED FOR THE J/HINDU LADIES' COLLEGE

1. A lady graduate preferably with experience in teaching English and History
2. Four lady Assistant teachers who have passed the London Matriculation or S. S. C. Examination with knowledge of Housecraft and Hygiene preferred. Apply to Manager, Jaffna Hindu College and affiliated schools, Jaffna, before 20-7-43.
(Mis. 76, 8, 12 & 19-7-43.)

tion that gardening at home had reduced the number of students getting training in athletics, he said that it was not a matter for regret. It was foolish to make every college a replica of Eton or Harrow. Their colleges trained students to become clerks; they could not all become clerks, but they could certainly become intelligent farmers and add to the wealth of the country. Mr. Suntharalingam recommended that scholarships be founded not only to attract good students but also to enable deserving students to join the University.

The Principal of the college thanked Mr. Suntharalingam and said that Mr. Suntharalingam's abilities deserved success in the world and in his election campaign. (Cor)

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(H. 206, 25-2-43—24-8-43) (M)

S. P. Joseph,
MANAGER.