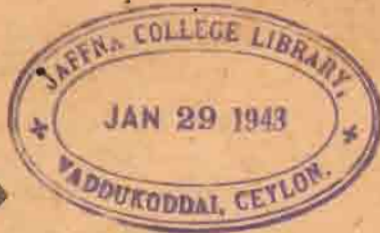


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Alleged Petrol and Cycle Tyre Hoard

A combined Customs and Police party raided a house at Tondaimanar and claim to have found 50 gallons of petrol and 300 cycle tyres.

Airgraph Letters

Over two million airgraph letters arrived in one mail at the London General Post Office this week and another mail, which may be almost similar in size, is on its way. The letters are from the Middle East, East Africa, India and Ceylon.

Nutrition Council

The Minister of Health proposes to recommend to the Board of Ministers the appointment of a Nutrition Council on the same lines as that proposed in Great Britain, to formulate a definite food policy for Ceylon and to advise on all matters relating to nutrition.

Indians' Rations in Ceylon

Dr P. Varadarajulu Naidu, Vice-President of the All India Hindu Mahasabha has agreed to lead a deputation shortly on behalf of Indians in Ceylon to the Viceroy in connexion with the rationing of food-stuffs for Indians in the island, according to a Bangalore message.

Axis Aircraft Losses in Middle East

Five hundred and seven Axis aircraft were destroyed in the air in the Middle East from October 1 to January 22, it is officially stated. The Allied losses were 335. Altogether the different campaigns in the Middle East have cost the German and Italian air forces about 6,009 aircraft, of which 4,000 were destroyed in combat and 2,000 on the grounds.

Allied War Strategy

Indications that important announcements vitally affecting Allied war strategy will soon be made continue to grow in Washington although the strictest official secrecy has been maintained. The logical agenda for consultations on Allied strategy for 1943 would appear to be the setting up of a supreme Allied war council in which China and Russia would be represented, the settlement of the North African political controversy, and the submarine menace.

The Future U. S. A.

Vice-President Wallace summed up his vision of the future of the United States as "an America where all can become members of the middle class—where all can share the benefits which that class has enjoyed in the past." He hoped that some kinds of easy money making had gone for good—money made by manipulation of the security markets, or speculating in the commodity markets or by the unrestricted use of business monopoly powers.

THE LEADING NATION IN ASIA

CHINA'S POST-WAR STATUS

"AFTER the war, China must be the leading nation in Asia; she is the only possible one, since Japan would definitely be out and India has not achieved even independence," says Mr. Henry J. Carpenter, Chairman of the Tour Committee of the Co-operative League of United States, who recently returned to America from a Special Mission to the Chinese Co-operative Societies.

Mr. Carpenter said that the speed of the industrialisation movement in China must be counted in months rather than in years though they were still to face the tremendous problems of education, lack of modernised equipment and lack of transportation facilities. The co-operative societies had helped in the progress by taking in refugees from Jap invasion, droughts and floods, and loaning groups of workers money to start their own industry thus contributing vitally to increase production in furtherance of China's war effort. Mr. Carpenter visited over 300 co-operative societies, and said that many had the only schools and hospitals in the entire country. He said that he visited some shops in which the workers made their own machinery from old automobile fenders and motors. Some machinery was made completely from hard wood without metal of any kind. Mr. Carpenter said that many thousands of workers were living in hill caves throughout the severest winter and thousands of persons crowded around the city walls after fleeing from famines, drought, floods and Jap invasion, living in only shallow holes dug in the ground with a few corn stalks for shelter. "These refugees pose a tremendous problem. The co-operative societies in their efforts to aid them find constructive work like building homes, schools and modernised cities for new China. The Chinese are now tearing down the old walls of ancient buildings and are building up modern structures for getting away from old superstitions."

High Cost of Living

Mr. Carpenter said that working conditions were difficult since there was no equipment and hauling had to be done by manpower. Wages are very high in dollars for the coolie working class though the cost of living has risen excessively. He said that the salaried Government officials were the poorest in China since their wages had failed to rise

proportionately with living costs. He said that a pair of shoes cost 300 to 450 dollars in national currency. People are unable to buy the simplest meal for less than 20 dollars of the national currency. Transportation cost much more than the load was actually worth. Mr. Carpenter said that the co-operative movement was growing rapidly and comprised every type of industry including machines, metal working, mining, textile, chemical, pottery, food supplies and transport and said that a particular group of eight refugees borrowed 3,000 dollars to start a textile industry within two years they had increased the value to 20,000 dollars and employed 100 workers. The total capitalisation of the Chinese co-operative societies is estimated at 25 million dollars. Thirty five per cent of this amount was supplied by the Government, ten per cent from the paid up share capital and the rest mainly from Chinese banks. The latest complete figures show a total of 1,737 co-operative societies with a membership of 23,000,088.

Mr. Carpenter said that the co-operative movement in Egypt and India were also growing rapidly though not to the large extent as in China and said that this was partially explainable by the fact that while the Governments encouraged co-operative societies, the people were just not as interested in their growth as in China.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN

AFTER AXIS IS CRIPPLED.

Honolulu, Sunday.

Overwhelming offensive strategy is undoubtedly planned against the Japanese, the Chief of New Zealand's Air Staff, Air Commodore B. V. Goddard, who is in Hawaii on Pacific War business, told Reuter here today. When and where it will take shape may remain unknown till the Axis has been crippled in Europe, he said.

Air Commodore Goddard, who was Chief of Air Staff with the British Army in France, added: "Japan's war effort is not exactly dependent on Germany's fortunes in Europe, but successful attacks against her confederates cannot help but have a demoralising effect on Japan."

PADDY PURCHASE SCHEME

JAFFNA ASKS FOR EXEMPTION

A special general meeting of the Kaddudai Farmers' Association was held on the 12th instant to consider the situation that would arise as a result of the bringing into operation of the Defence regulations for the purpose of forcing land-owners to cultivate their lands and to render more effective the Government's scheme for the purchase of paddy etc.

After prolonged discussion, the Association passed several resolutions, one of which requests the Government to exempt the Jaffna Peninsula from the operation of the proposed legislation for the adoption of a stricter system of control, over the disposal of surplus paddy after meeting the requirements of the cultivator's family, in view of the peculiar conditions obtaining in Jaffna where there are no irrigation facilities.

The Association decided to bring to the notice of the authorities that the pre-war minimum cost of production of one bushel of paddy which is the average yield per lacham for an year in Jaffna area is Rs. 6/ which amount excludes the interest on the capital invested and the cost of supervision.

The Association is strongly of opinion that unless a minimum of 30 bushels of paddy per head per year is allowed to every individual member of the cultivator's family there will be no incentive for intensive cultivation. The 30 bushels per head includes the traditional payment in paddy to the dhoby, barber, the carpenter and blacksmith who supply or repair the tools of the cultivator, the labourers and of the temples.

In fixing the price of paddy to be compulsorily acquired by the Government in the Jaffna Peninsula, the Association requests the Government to consider among others, the fact that the cost of production in Jaffna is more than that of any other areas in Ceylon.

In view of the fact that the cultivator depends on his surplus paddy for the purchase of his necessities, the Association prays that the Authorities concerned will also raise the price of paddy.

The Association is also strongly of opinion that any regulation requiring the owners of paddy lands in the Jaffna Peninsula to inform the Revenue officers of the date on which they propose to reap their harvest will be impracticable as the cultivators have to reap their crop at short notice owing to the inclemencies of the weather and difficulty of securing labour at fixed dates. The Association therefore requests the authorities to make the assessment before harvesting and notify the landowner of the assessment giving him an opportunity of showing cause to the contrary.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1943.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE

THE FALL OF VORONEZH IN Russia and of Tripoli in North Africa is excellent news. The Russians are also threatening Kharkov and Kursk. It is evident that the Germans and their satellites are in a very bad plight and it is likely that the speed of the Russian advance and the superiority of the Russian divisions in numbers and equipment will render it difficult for the German generals to shorten their front and stabilise it. According to Reuter's Military Correspondent, "the Germans are at a loss to know where to concentrate their strength. If too far forward, they risk another Stalingrad. If too far back, their forward positions may be overwhelmed." Assuming, however, that the Germans are able, in spite of serious losses, to withdraw to a shorter front, it stands to reason that this will help not only the Germans but also the Russians as well. On a shorter front with superior equipment and numbers, the Russian armies ought to prove themselves still more formidable to the enemy.

In North Africa, the Axis troops have withdrawn from Tripolitania, closely followed by the Eighth Army. It is probable that the enemy has already entered Tunisia with the British in close contact. The stage is now set for a decisive struggle in Tunisia itself. If Marshal Rommel hopes to improve the strength and quality of his forces by joining his comrades in Tunisia, the fact is equally obvious that the entry of the Eighth Army into Tunisia is just what is needed to reinforce the British, American, and French troops there. Though, as Mr. Winston Burdett says, Rommel has "got out of a scrape with minimum losses", it looks as if he has done so only to get into a neat trap with the armies of the Allied nations facing him on all sides. We fear that for him the Tunisian phase is going to be much worse than that of El Alamein. The high-sounding strategy of the Germans has ended with the bottling up of their forces in Tunisia.

THE FARMER AND THE STATE

There is, likely to be a full debate in the State Council over the new scheme announced by the Civil Defence Commissioner in regard to the requisitioning of paddy from farmers. There is no doubt that paddy in excess of the farmer's requirements should

be requisitioned, but the real question is one of price and a correct assessment of the farmer's requirements. We agree with Mr. B. H. Aluwihare that "the price paid for paddy must bear a relation to increased cost of wages which is an index of the increased cost of living." Besides, one has to consider the fact that while labourers are free to demand more wages and to prefer other forms of employment to farm work, the fixing of prices for the food produced by the war may well defeat the very object of the whole scheme, and result in a serious decrease in the food produced. We would also draw the attention of all those interested to the letter by Mr. V. C. Baker of Balangoda appearing in the "Times of Ceylon" of the 26th instant. We sympathise with the Minister for Agriculture and Lands in his present difficulties, but he must take care that the goose that lays the golden eggs is not killed incontinently owing to his inability to understand the farmer's position.

ANIMAL SACRIFICE IN TEMPLES

(By A. Arulanbalam)

"அன்புக்குரியவரு மீரண்டென்ப ருநிலை ரன்பே சிவமாவ தானு ருநிலை ரன்பே சிவமாவ தானு ருநிலை ரன்பே சிவமா யமர்நிற்கு தாரே".

Has animal sacrifice in temples any religious sanction? We think not. Certainly the practice has no moral sanction, and it is against the dictates of reason. Would God—the creator—the embodiment of love and kindness—the one who has no desires and the one who is free from want—appreciate the slaughtering of animals in temples of worship? Could he be bribed and placated to do some favour to a man who in his ignorance imagines that he is appeasing the Gods by making a sacrifice—a cruel sacrifice—in the Divine presence? Obviously not. On the contrary it is certain that the person who sacrifices animals in temples (or for a matter of that anywhere) definitely incurs the displeasure of God—if God could be displeased—by committing a great sin.

Why People Sacrifice Animals

People sacrifice animals for various reasons. Some think that by offering sacrifices they can have success in life. Others think that they would be able to avert a disaster or get a cure from an incurable disease. Some do it because their ancestors did it. Once a client told me, most seriously, that if he was successful in a certain litigation he would offer a goat as a sacrifice to "aluniappan." It is a betrayal of his knowledge of law, religion and the nature of God. Whatever the individual motive for sacrificing animals may be the underlying reason in the generality of cases for sacrificing animals is the obtaining of some personal gain by pleasing the God head. It is not sufficiently realized that the Divine one cannot be bribed or placated and induced to do things as a favour to the advantage of the man who seeks such benefit at the expense of the lives of innocent creatures.

Oneness of God

There is a class of people who believe in the existence of many Gods and evil spirits and are under the illusion that some Gods and evil spirits wield exceptional powers. Even as the wicked man seeks the help of the gangster for committing a crime, people who have no faith and trust in God—the supreme One—go on headed knees to obtain favours

from evil spirits by offering sacrifices to them. Hindus who believe in the oneness of God—Hindus who fully realize His majesty and greatness—and who owe allegiance to none but the supreme One—ought to put an end to the pernicious habit of placating evil spirits and engendering vain hopes of obtaining favours from them.

In some of the splendid verses sung by the great Hindu Saint Thiruvalluvar, Hindus should pick up courage and defy evil spirits—if there be such—and lead noble and virtuous lives of eternal happiness.

A Worthless Excuse

It is sometimes argued that if a man can kill an animal and eat its flesh there is no harm in slaughtering the animal in a temple before it is eaten. In the first place the premise that people can feast on the flesh of animals is wrong. Again there is a world of difference between the killing of an animal privately and slaughtering it in a place of worship. A temple is a sacred place and therefore should be kept clean. It is a place where many people—young and old—assemble for worship and the slaughtering of animals in public makes the innocent and the kind, wicked and cruel. This is altogether undesirable. We who go to the temple in order to offer prayers to the Almighty to make us pure and good ought not to make ourselves wicked by making cruel sacrifices by killing animals which have done us no wrong. We should make no false pretent of offering a sacrifice and thus actually seize the opportunity to feast on the flesh of animals. Our prayer to God should be to make us happy and good without indulging in sins or deriving benefits at the expense of other living beings.

"கொல்லாமற் கொன்றதைத் தின்னும் குத்திரம் கொள் கனவு கல்லாமற் கைதவிரே ஊரகாமற் கண்கிலும் பொய். சொல்லாமற் சொற்களைக் கேளாமல் தோகையர் மாண்புமீலை சொல்லாமற் சொல்வத் தருமாய் சிதம்பரே சிவமே."

A Duty

Temple owners are often reluctant to stop the practice of sacrificing animals in temples because they fear that the revenue of the temples will decrease. It is much to be regretted that managers of temples should weigh everything—even spiritual matters—in rupees and cents. Some managers even fear that if they stop a practice which their ancestors performed they would incur the displeasure of the Gods. They little know that ruin never visits those who are kind and loving to other beings.

"மன்னுமி தேவர்களை யருளுகின்றான் இல்லென்ப தன்னு மிருக்கும் வினை"

May God give them saner faculties of reason and a kind and loving heart. A great duty rests on all Hindus and Hindu organisations such as the Saiva Siddhantha Samajam, Madras, Vivekananda Society, Colombo, The Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, and the All Ceylon Hindu Youths Movement to educate the people and put an end to the vicious practice of sacrificing animals in temples and thus remove a curse and a slur on Hinduism.

NEAR SELF-GOVERNMENT

(By K. Shanmukham)

Our country has advanced a step further towards the goal of self-government. The leaders of the majority community have considerably taken that step either to placate the better feelings of the minority communities or to do the right thing even though too late. It is said that it is better to act late than not to act at all. The response from the minority communities has been obviously satisfactory and especially so from the Tamils who have for long awaited this happy event. But it is clear that full justice has not yet been meted out to the minorities. The minority communities

conscientiously and rightly believe in certain fundamental political rights and those demands have to be conceded by the Singha'ese before we are a free nation.

Fortunately for the nation there is a light in the dim horizon and that light is the tacit admission by the majority of the Sinhalese leaders regretting their actions in the past ten years. A Tamil member of the State Council has been admitted into the inner councils of the Government. Mr. Mahadeva is no mean choice and he will always remain a great representative of a great community. It has been only within the last few years, due to unguarded and mischievous talk on the part of the different communities, that communalism reared its ugly head beyond the limits of endurance but happily now leaders of the two major communities in the island seem to be getting nearer each other, prepared to see and understand their respective points of view.

A house divided against itself cannot stand; a nation divided and disrupted within itself always will remain a prey to the depredations and exploits of third parties whose task in the governance of the subject nation is made easier by the division amongst our own ranks. The days of subject and exploited Eastern nations are definitely drawing to a close whatever the Colonial Office has said and will yet say. This great war and its final stages will see the dawn of a new era in the history of nations and Ceylon will be no exception to this scheme.

Thus it is the duty of all Ceylonese of whatever community or creed to get closer to each other, understand the difficulties and problems that confront each one and in the understanding of those problems there will be found a solution which will be the foundation for the future stability and prosperity of this nation. It is for the Ceylon National Congress and Sinhalese leaders such as Mr. Sennayake to extend their hand of comradeship and faith to the leaders of the Minority Communities and thereby instil in the minds and hearts of the latter a trust that we are all children of the same mother and that we should all strive towards the only goal that is moral and logical in the end—the goal of national independence, politically and economically. This does not mean that communalism will have to be crushed or deplored. There will always be communalists. They also find a place in the scheme of a united nation. There are the Scottish nationalists and the Welsh group, in the United Kingdom, but these do not mar the unity of the British nation. The solution and the only solution to our communal wrangle lies in the hands of the Sinhalese community whose leaders alone can solve as they have already commenced to do. Recognition of the elementary rights of minority communities is the first step towards the attainment of self government.

JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL ELECTIONS COMMISSIONER'S LETTER TO CHAIRMAN

The Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council, Mr. K. Aiyadurai, has received a letter from the Commissioner of Local Government stating that it has been decided to hold the triennial elections of the Urban Council this year, and requesting the Council to decide the question of increasing the electoral areas.

The Commissioner has given instructions that in the event of the Council failing to communicate to him its proposals regarding re-division of the wards, the elections will have to be held on the basis of the existing electoral divisions. At present the Urban area is divided into eight wards.

It is learned that the Chairman is convening a special meeting of the Council to consider the matter.

Letters to the Editor

PRICE OF PADDY

Sir,—It is stated in the Jaffna Press that the price of Rs. 3.25 per bushel of paddy fixed by Government, was considered too low by Karachchi cultivators assembled in Jaffna and demanding that Rs. 5 be fixed as the maximum. There is also another assembly under the name of Jaffna Paddy Growers, whose demands are many and varied.

Paddy being the staple food of the Island, all bona fide producers of paddy deserve every encouragement, keeping prominently the consumers' point of view in mind. Supply and demand should go side by side. Necessaries of life, such as articles of food and clothing should be as cheap as possible and in like manner cost of labour should be brought into line to create a contented community. Increase in price of main articles of food is calculated to multiply crime in the country.

Promoters of paddy may be grouped under the following categories viz: (1) Capitalist Proprietors with hired labourers, (2) Small Proprietors with and without hired labourers, (3) Others, partly paddy, and various other articles of food. Assuming we have two crops a year, where irrigation and other facilities are available. Besides the above classes, consumers include: non-cultivators of paddy, artisans, Tradesmen, Professionals, Essential Service class, non-workers &c. &c. &c., who depend almost entirely on the Farmer.

The prevailing rice crisis and the abnormal cost of the commodity, hoarding up of stock and the soaring rates in the Black Market should not be taken as a criterion to standardise the price of food, and every care should be exercised in balancing supply and demand, capital and labour, and therefore the large majority of the consumers' point of view should not be lost sight of in fixing rates. Yours etc.,

Kaithady, S. R. SATHASEEVAN.
20 h: January 1943.

FILTH AND DISEASE

Sir,—I shall like it very much if you would allow me a little space in your paper to deal with local matters affecting the welfare of our people. There are many problems clamouring for attention.

Jaffna is over-populated. Our habits and ways of life stand in need of reform. Our culture, our language, our religion are all grand. We live in the glories of the past and fail to take note of our present-day pressing problems. There is far too much loose talk and lip-service.

We have to get to grips with our problems. The other day I made an appeal in your paper on behalf of a section of our people in our midst whom we have neglected and relegated to the background. My appeal has not been taken up in right earnest. Today I am addressing your readers on another aspect of our every day life—polluting the soil. I have been in this country now for one year and my impressions and experiences are nauseating.

Leave alone our compounds. Streets, lanes, public places etc are indiscriminately used for those evacuations. This practice is, in the first place, insanitary and

Continued on Col. 4.

THE PLIGHT OF OUR AGRICULTURE

VII

THE sphere of genius of the North is agriculture. The proof for it is afforded by ancient and modern history of Ceylon. Irrigation tanks, major and minor, are to be found in Tamil districts or where Tamils held sway. Possession is said to be nine points in law as to ownership. Rajarata inclusive of Dakshinapada (Puttalam and Chilaw) was in exclusive possession of the Tamils from ancient times, except for a few incursions Tissaamaharama received the attention of the Tamils mainly owing to the Hindu Shrine at Katavagama and Vishnu Temple at Devendra. The influence of Tamils along the coast was dominant till the Portuguese arrived.

Prakrama Bahu the great was 75% or more a Tamil. His Ministers and Engineers were Tamils. The chief industry under the indigenous Kings was production of the staple food and the chief source of revenue was war tax as paddy and other food crops.

Priests and Food Production

The Buddhist priesthood were interested in the production of paddy in the Viharagamas. An inscription on the Mihintale hill in such bold character as one who runs may read records in Sinhalese a rule for irrigation thus: "So much water as is in the tank shall be distributed to the Vihara lands in the manner formerly regulated by the Tamils". The present day irrigation ordinance also speaks of the continuance of ancient customs i.e. nothing other than Tamil customs. The Sinhalese vocabulary of terms relating to agriculture, irrigation, land tenures and administrative offices is 95% Tamil. An Ayurvedic Sinhalese physician of note speaking before a meeting of All Ceylon Ayurvedic Assembly was heard to clinch his arguments, with reference to the contribution of Tamils to Ayurvedic knowledge with the observation that even the well-known fruit in constant use by physicians and laymen is known by its Tamil name *Mundripalam* (grapes)

A Wrong Belief

The Hon'ble the Minister of Agriculture is wrong in his belief that the lands were constructed by the Sinhalese of old, but that the Tamils who came in as invaders, damaged them. The pity of it is that the expression of his belief as a fact of history should lead to grave and mischievous results. In effect it is to add rancour and hate to communalism. In old times, village tanks were designed and constructed by communities of cultivators. They were their own engineers. That was their own job and they were known as *Velalas* (Controller of floods). The conditions of land tenure of that time were so easy and inviting that communities of different nationalities came from different countries and occupied lands. Their civic service, through their industry, secured them their Ceylon domicile. The incoming new communities reported their arrival to the Headman of the tank of Odeyer or Korale and occupied such extent of land as they needed on the conventional standard. A portion of it was as we denised for field, another was cleared for homesteads, a third was prepared for gardens and tofts and a fourth was set apart as jungle reserve. The whole work was done on communal labour and on co-operative principles. After the occupation has been entered on

the national register of aswedemised lands, then, and only then would the occupants become liable to pay taxes. The interval that elapsed between the formation of the last land register and the preceding one was about 100 years. Under the British rule till the abolition of paddy tax, the directive intelligence was lent by government for the proper cultivation of paddy; the co-operative organisations were revived and maintained, but labour on the works was solely the villagers's.

The Present Position

The present position of Government with respect to repairs to or restoration of village tanks is summarised by the Director of Irrigation in his administration report for 1935 thus: "These minor irrigation projects have seldom been endowed by nature with more than a limited scope for irrigation development and the problem their design presents makes very much heavier demands on the time of technical staff than the amount finally spent on them would otherwise justify. Actually the expenditure is only about 1/3th of the total departmental expenditure, though 50% of the time of the staff is taken up by them." It is clear that the saddle costs more than the horse and on the question 'will it pay?', perhaps the answer may lead to the abandonment of the peasant to his fate. But what is really wrong with us is our endeavour to maintain a standard of remuneration and salaries worthy of the 'champagne and oyster' standard, while the large majority of the King's subjects find it difficult to earn anything adequate even to maintain the rice and curry standard.

WANTED

An experienced Master of Arts or Graduate as Principal for Skaandavarodaya College, Chunnakam. Ability to teach English and administrative capacity essential.

He must have been in service as a registered teacher on the eligible staff on 1-3-1942.

Apply to Dr. S. Subramaniam, Manager, before 10.2.43. (Mis. 187. 25 & 28-1-43.)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 69 In the matter of the estate of the late Naganathar Jegarajah of Manipay. Deceased.

- Fonnamma widow of Jegarajah of Manipay. vs. Petitioner.
1. Elangamma widow of Naganathar
 2. Naganathar Sivasivapillai
 3. T. Navaratnam and wife
 4. Sivakangai
 5. Arunthathy and
 6. Jayarany daughters of Naganathar all of Kallankadu Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Tambiah, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on 16th December, 1942 in the presence of Mr. M. Mathiaparamam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read; It is ordered that the Petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased be declared entitled to administer his estate and that letters of administration be issued to her unless the abovenamed Respondents shall appear in person on or before the 19th February 1943, and state objection to the contrary.

The 23rd day of December, 1942. Sgd. G. C. Tambiah, District Judge. (O. 92, 28 & 1-2-43.)

REQUISITIONING OF PADDY COUNCILLORS TO VOICE COUNTRY'S GRIEVANCES

Dissatisfaction felt by owners of paddyfields in particular and the village population in general over the proposed requisitioning of paddy will strongly manifest itself through the elected representatives in the State Council this week, if not upon a resolution at least when the eight and half million rupees supplementary estimate for food production is introduced by the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, says the "Times of Ceylon" of the 26th instant.

Those members of Council who arrived in Colombo on Tuesday from rural constituencies are not opposed to the requisitioning proposed but do not mince words which they say that the Civil Defence Commissioner's proposals seem to be based upon information supplied to him by men totally unaware of conditions in the villages. They protest against the suggested estimate of excess paddy and the price to be paid. At the same time they continue to hope that the Minister of Agriculture and Lands will be reasonable and fair to the villagers. In that hope they all participated on Tuesday in the luncheon to which they had been invited by the Minister, who is also the Leader of the House.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Col. 1)

disease-producing, ... Typhoid fever, ankylostomiasis, cholera, dysentery etc are broadcast in this manner.

Then where is our sense of decency, good-breeding and culture? Women pass along the lanes but the man sits on! Not only do they use the lanes to pass water but for bowel evacuations too. What a sad state of affairs this? Very very bad indeed.

Recently I witnessed a horrifying spectacle which brought home to me the gravity of the problem. It was about 6 p.m. There was a public meeting to hear two lecturers in a well-known place. Men and women, boys and girls, were there. They were dispersing after the meeting. I saw a man squatting to ease himself in the middle of the compound in full view of the passers-by. To my mortification I was told that that gentleman was a teacher. Well! Well! There is the problem.

The problem is as bad as it could be. I have spoken at a number of meetings on this problem of health and hygiene, Dr. Thunajajah, the Jaffna Health Officer, has been doing his very best to rouse up our people. Perhaps "it is folly to be wise where ignorance is bliss."

The Educators who should lead are often the die-hards. They do not realize the need for reform. They do not set themselves right and serve as examples even. I have no doubt that the whole thing is due to ignorance. If I tell an educated gentleman that many a man, due to our faulty habits, eats and drinks his evacuations, he would be horrified. But that is actually what is happening.

With the wet weather Typhoid fever is playing havoc. This disease has its origin in eating or drinking night soil polluted food or drink. Another evil habit is chewing and spitting and expectorating. This habit is not only not in good taste but insanitary and disease-producing. Health Education is a most pressing problem and the best way would be to educate our youth. Catch them in their schools and drill them in these essentials of life. Health education in this country is very haphazard. Yours in Service, C. CHELLIAH.

HEALTH MINISTER AT POINT PEDRO OPENS FOOD AND HEALTH EXHIBITION

A Food and Health Exhibition at the Thumpalai Sivapragasa Vidiyashalai, Point Pedro, was opened by the Hon. Mr. George E. de Silva, Minister for Health. The Minister was accompanied by Mr. M. Prasad, the Government Agent, N. P., Dr. S. F. Chellappah, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Dr. Deetrom, the Divisional Medical Superintendent, Jaffna, and Dr. S. C. Thuraiajah, M. O. H. Jaffna. Mr. A. Perumynar, Divisional Revenue Officer, Vadamarachy, called upon the Minister to declare the Exhibition open.

The Exhibition was divided into two sections—the Health and Food Sections. The most interesting feature that drew large crowds was the actual cooking demonstration by school children and lady voluntary workers of the preparations of all food articles of food from whole wheat and wheat flour.

A public meeting followed presided over by Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent, N. P. He appealed to the people to learn the various methods of preparing wheat as were vividly demonstrated at the exhibition and to popularise wheat. He made reference to the keenness and enthusiasm of the D. R. O. and was happy to note the progress that was being made. "What Vadamarachy thinks and does today, Jaffna district thinks and does tomorrow" said Mr. Prasad and hoped that there would be more exhibitions and demonstrations of this nature all over Jaffna.

Mr. George E. de Silva, the Minister for Health, said that it was most appropriate that Mr. Prasad, a son of Mother India, should preside over the occasion when food problem was constantly before their mind and they were looking forward for the Indian supplies to meet deficiencies. He (the speaker) was endeavouring to fulfil the sanitary need of even the remotest parts of the Island and promised to consider sympathetically the various requests made to him during his tour in the Jaffna District.

Dr. S. F. Chellappah, speaking next, referred to the rapid progress made by Jaffna in public health activities in recent years. There was a persistent demand for Field Medical Officers, Sanitary Assistants and Midwives. He congratulated Mr. P. Nadesan, the Sanitary Assistant, Point Pedro, on the award of the Gold Medal for the best work done in 1941 by any Sanitary Assistant in the whole Island. This award, he said, indicated a very high degree of achievement as the work had to satisfy the close scrutiny of a body of Senior Departmental Officers. Mr. Nadesan's work, he said, was appreciated not only in his area but throughout the peninsula.

Mr. P. Nadesan, proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers, the various headmen and the schools and voluntary workers. (Cor)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 64
In the matter of the estate of the late Nagammah wife of Vallipuram, Channigam of Kokkuvil.

Deceased.
Vallipuram Channukam of Kokkuvil.
vs.
Petitioner.

Minor: 1. Channukam Jegathambikai
" 2. Channukam Jayaranjitham
" 3. Channukam Sakunala Devi
" Channukam Jagarajah
5. Somasundaram Nadarajah all of Kokkuvil. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the 5th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 4th Respondents and that the petitioner be appointed administrator of the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1130
In the matter of the Last-Will and Testament of the late Ponny wife of Kathiran Kanthan of Chempianpattu, Pallai. Deceased.
Kathiran Kanthan of Chempianpattu, Pallai vs. Petitioner.

1. Alvan Sinnatamby and wife
2. Vairy both of Chempianpattu, Pallai Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 2nd day of April 1942 in the presence of Messrs. Aboobucker and Sultan Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit and petition of the petitioner and the affidavit of the Notary and attesting witnesses having been read.

It is ordered that the will of the abovenamed deceased dated 2nd February 1942 and now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the abovenamed Petitioner is the Executor named in the said will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this court on the 20th day of May 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of April 1942
Sgd. G. Coomaraswamy
8143 District Judge
Extended and Reissued for 28.1.43
(Intld) L. W. de S.
A. D. J.
(O. 91. 25 & 28.1.43)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 188 P.T.
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Kannakai widow of Karthigesu of Valliparakkurichy. Deceased.
Vairaviar Marugappan of Thunnalai North vs. Petitioner.
Sinnathambiar Chinniah of do. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 26th day of November, 1942, in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapudham, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and on reading the Last Will dated 9th September 1942, and attested by V. Senathiraja Segaram Notary Public under No. 7386 and now deposited in this Court and the affidavits of the Petitioner and of the attesting Notary and the witnesses hereto.

It is ordered that the said Last Will be and the same is hereby declared proved, that the Petitioner be declared the Executor of the said Last Will and that probate be issued to the Petitioner accordingly unless the Respondent or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 15th day of January 1943 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 17th day of December, 1942.
Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
15143. Addl. District Judge.
Extended and Re issued for 4-2-1943.
(Intld) L. W. de S.
(O. 90. 25 & 28.1.43) A. D. J.

affidavit of the petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the 5th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents who are minors and the petitioner be appointed administrator of the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or any other person appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 15th day of January 1943.

This 28th Day of December 1942
Sgd. G. C. Thambiah
District Judge

Extended for 8.2.43
Intld. G. C. T.
D. J.
(O. 93. 28.1 & 1.2.43)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 65

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Veluppillai Somasundaram of Alaveddy

Nagamma widow of Veluppillai Somasundaram of Alaveddy

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Somasundaram Ganesaratnam of Alaveddy
2. Somasundaram Arunasalem of do
3. Punithavathy daughter of Somasundaram
4. Thilakavathy daughter of Veluppillai Somasundaram
5. Somasundaram Thirugunasambandamoorthy all of Alaveddy
6. Veluppillai Puppiah of Chundikuly Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire Dis-

trict Judge Jaffna on the 3rd day of December 1942 in the presence of Mr. S. Ilayatambi Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated 1st and 3rd days of December 1942 having been read. It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors the 4th and 5th Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and of protecting their interests and that the petitioner be declared entitled to administer the said estate as the widow of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be granted to her accordingly unless the Respondents shall appear before this court on the 29th day of January 1943 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of December 1942
Sgd. G. C. Thambiah
District Judge

(O. 89. 25 & 28.1.43)

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