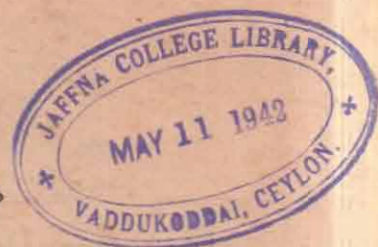


# THE Hindu Organ.



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## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Axis Aircraft Losses

The Germans lost 1,018 aircraft between March 22 and April 22, states Major-General Grendal of the Soviet Air Force, quoted by the Soviet News Agency. Soviet losses for the same period were 391 aircraft. Since the beginning of the German-Soviet war, the Germans have lost fifteen thousand aircraft and about forty thousand airmen.

### U. S. Army of More Than 4,000,000

Mr. Roosevelt is expected to request approximately \$35,000,000,000 (£8,750,000,000) for the War Department to be placed before Congress within a week or ten days, according to legislative circles. The measure is expected to provide funds for about 23,000 more war-planes, large quantities of tanks, anti-aircraft guns and artillery and for an army of more than 4,000,000 men.

### The Next Budget

The Appropriation Bill will be introduced in the State Council about July 10. The draft estimates of the seven executive committees and of the three Officers of State are now ready and in the course of the latter half of this month probably the Board of Ministers will begin their task of pruning them in the light of facts and figures placed before them, particularly by the Financial Secretary.

### Germany's Special Units For Invasion

Special "street fighting units" in the German army are mentioned by the "Svenska Dagbladet's" Berlin correspondent discussing the possibility of an attempted invasion of Britain by Hitler. Contending that military preparations along the western coast of the Continent are not purely defensive, he says that street fighting troops have been training since the autumn. The new corps is drawn particularly from parachutists who, because of wounds and other causes, cannot continue though still suitable for street fighting. Experienced officers from the Russian front have been attached to the units.

## 1942 MAY BE THE DECIDING YEAR

### BRITAIN PREPARED TO RISK EVERYTHING

BY VERNON BARTLETT

THERE is not much doubt that the British public now would like to concentrate every man and ship and aeroplane in an attack on Western Europe.

People who were saying a few months ago that an invasion of Europe was absurd and impossible, are now wanting one to take place and to take place at once. I am not a military expert and I am not discussing whether an invasion of Europe would be wise or practicable for a country that has suffered heavy losses in Malaya and Burma. My job is merely to tell you how Britain is speaking and thinking and these are the arguments that I hear.

#### Decisive Year

First, Hitler must make a supreme effort to finish the war this year in order to avoid the strain of another Winter. But we also are much more anxious to do so as well, because we have lost so many valuable raw materials in the South Pacific. The Japanese have got no time to spare either; therefore 1942 is likely to be the decisive year. We cannot hope any more to postpone things, until American production has given the United Nations a safe and comfortable superiority of arms.

The second argument is that if we are to attack, we must do so as near home as is reasonably possible, because our greatest shortage is the shortage of shipping. We cannot afford to send more ships than are absolutely necessary on the long and dangerous voyage round the Cape of Good Hope, to some theatre of war that lies East of Suez.

This does not mean that we are losing interest in the more distant parts of the British Commonwealth, but that it is merely commonsense that the two great supply-bases, Great Britain and the United States, should as far as possible supply the battlefields nearest to them. Very roughly, the ships needed to carry a division to Egypt or thereabouts, could carry 26 divisions to some port in Western Europe and 26

divisions would give Hitler quite a headache now that he has such problems to solve in Russia. And meanwhile the United States could concentrate its attention on the Southern Pacific.

#### Another Aspect

This is the third argument that I hear discussed, although perhaps not in such precise terms, if the Germans and the Japanese hope to win the war this year, they will try somehow to link up. Suppose Hitler could, despite all his losses, launch a successful attack against the Russians which took him through to the oil-fields in the Caucasus, and suppose the Japanese made headway against India. Well then, the two armies might possibly meet somewhere in Central Asia and the forces of the United Nations would be divided, with the British Commonwealth and the United States on the one side and the Soviet Union and China on the other.

If Hitler has lost hope of driving through Russia, he might possibly achieve the same result by striking through Turkey, or by carrying out an air-borne invasion of Syria, and if all this sounds a little far-fetched to you, as I confess it does to me, remember that by an advance into Asia, Hitler stands to gain three very important things. The greatest would be, the union with the Japanese Army, the next would be the possession of the oil of the Caucasus, the third would be the weakening of Russia by cutting off, not only her own supplies of oil, but also her supplies of British and American war materials, coming up by road and railway from the Persian Gulf. So there is a very great deal at stake.

There is one final argument. We have been disappointed that Singapore had to surrender with so large a garrison, but what about our own disappointment, what about the wound to our pride? That cannot be healed by arguments, but only by victory.

The last two months have, I think, been unhappier for

## JAPAN'S NEXT MOVE AFTER BURMA DETERMINED DRIVE ON CEYLON LIKELY

London, Monday.

"Japan's success in Burma marks the latest of her gains made possible by her treachery at Pearl Harbour and by the complicity of Vichy in handing over Indo-China," states the "Daily Telegraph" in an editorial article which adds: "What will be her next move in the exercise of her still unbroken initiative cannot be predicted with any certainty. A thrust at China's rear along the Burma Road in an attempt to 'liquidate' the interminable 'China incident' might appear attractive, but the imminence of the monsoon and the probable demolition by the Chinese of bridges spanning deep gorges might render the enterprise impracticable for the time being. Alternatively, with his flank in Burma now well secured, the enemy might turn seaward and make a determined drive on Ceylon as a stepping-stone to the Middle East or to Madagascar. The threat to India—not indeed over the precipitous land frontier with Burma, but by sea—is also brought much nearer. All the more amazing is the resolution just passed by the Congress Committee at Allahabad in favour of 'non-violent non-co-operation' as the basis of resistance to invasion. The pretence that Britain's attitude in the recent negotiations 'denies India the means of organising her defence in any other way is transparent nonsense which only demonstrates how well justified was the British Government's firm stand on the defence issue in the recent negotiations at New Delhi."

us than any others I can remember, for after Dunkirk we had the inspiration, the incentive, of immediate and obvious danger. During these two months a small proportion of the British people may have become despondent but by far the greater proportion has become coldly angry. We have changed from a people conscious of the odds against it, and almost over-anxious to husband its resources, until help should come from elsewhere. We have changed from that, to a people prepared to risk everything, anxious to risk everything, whatever the odds.





## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1942.

### THE RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

THE APPEAL FOR RECRUITS to the Ceylon Defence Force is meeting with a splendid response both in the North and in the South. The number of young men wishing to join up is so large that one feels the authorities should have started their campaign much earlier. If they had done so, there should have been no difficulty in enlarging the Ceylon Defence Force to a size commensurate with the magnitude of the task with which the people of this island are confronted. In view of what we have heard all along about the numerical superiority of the Japanese, it would have been a wise precaution to allow the Force to develop into a National Army for the defence of Ceylon. In none of the countries so far overrun by the Japanese has there been anything like a national army. Imperial troops drawn from several countries and races were entrusted with the defence of countries whose own resources in man-power could have been tapped in time to remedy this defect. The result, as all of us know, has hardly been satisfactory. We are relieved to find that the authorities in Ceylon have at last realised the importance of training recruits from the local population for the defence of the country, and we hope that no restriction will be placed on the numbers to be recruited apart from what is needed to ensure the efficiency of each recruit. Existing difficulties in regard to the supply of equipment should not be allowed to stand in the way of increased recruitment. Sooner or later these difficulties are bound to disappear. Indian production of war weapons is still on the increase, and the factories in Britain and the United States will soon outstrip the production of the Axis Powers. What is needed is that we must have the men ready to be equipped, and we must have as many of them as possible in order to meet landings by the enemy at several places and the usual attempts at infiltration. Besides, order must be maintained amongst the civil population. For this purpose a locally recruited body of men will be found to be far more satisfactory than troops from other countries.

To say that the response to the appeal for recruits has been splendid is really an understatement. It would be truer to say that the response has exceeded all expectations. Now is the time to main-

tain unabated the enthusiasm that has sprung up and to strengthen a very important unit of defence. We appeal to the young men of Ceylon to respond to the call in larger numbers. All those who are not engaged in essential occupations should offer their services. Even in the case of such occupations it should be possible for older men to take the place of younger ones in order to release the latter for sharing in the actual defence of the country. This is what is being done in England. We should do the same here. The task ahead of everybody is one that has, in all ages and in all countries, appealed to the enthusiasm of youth. The task is the defence of our homes. For the first time since British rule was introduced into this island, the safety of our country is being threatened by an enemy who has no scruples about the methods to be adopted to achieve his ends. Youth would be but a poor asset if it failed to do its duty by its own kith and kin. It would be a fatal mistake to imagine that this war is part of somebody's plan for the attainment of objects utterly remote from our own lives. It is not so. It affects us, the people of this island, as closely and vitally as it does anybody else. In the event of defeat, as we have pointed out more than once in these columns, we shall be the first to suffer. We shall be the first to pay the inevitable penalty for inefficiency and cowardice.

There is, again, at stake the promise we hold in our hands of a great future for ourselves. After much effort we have achieved a status in the government of our country which must be defended at all costs. That status confers on us, no doubt, certain rights. It also enjoins on us certain obligations. The greatest of all these obligations is the defence of our motherland; for, in spite of everything, Ceylon is the country that gave us birth, and her defence has the first claim on our manhood.

To those who have already responded to the call for defence we say that they have deserved well of the country and the government, and their example shall never be forgotten. They have helped to strengthen our faith in our own people. To those who still hesitate we say it is time they joined up. Ceylon has no use for young men who lack the courage and the resolution to defend their own homes.

### THE RAILWAY

The Ceylon Government Railway, to give its full name, is, as the name itself indicates, a state-owned concern. For some reason or other the Government entered the field of business as a common carrier, and this piece of indiscretion has cost the island a good deal

of money which could have been put to more legitimate and profitable use. The war has only served to emphasise the many weaknesses of the concern. If its adherence to time-tables was in the past very often at the mercy of stray herds of buffalo that took it into their heads to charge a passing train, now even the pretence of a time-table has disappeared. The railway man, however, has a handy excuse. It is all due to the war. We are not, however, sure that this is correct. We recognise that, as a result of the war and the consequent shortage in materials, the train service is bound to be slow, but the war is certainly no excuse for the slackening of control that is visible all along the railway line. The other day the day train from Colombo to Jaffna had to wait for fifteen minutes before entering the station, because the goods train was on the platform and could not be got rid of within that time. The correct explanation appears to be that as a result of the war the railway staff has got lazier and less considerate towards the public, and the war is such a handy excuse that every preventible delay on the part of the staff is put down to the war and the military authorities. Take, again, the amenities of a station. We all know that there is a black-out, but the Mannar Railway Station practises a complete black-out of its own by depriving the only waiting room of even a shaded lantern. The position is so scandalous that if the civil administration can do nothing, the military authorities should in the public interest make up their minds to prod the self-satisfied, slow-moving railway official into some sort of normal sense of his own duties and responsibilities.

While the Railway Department is going its own way, the bus traffic continues to be heavy, in spite of the cut in the petrol ration. This should make any human Department think of its own deficiencies, but the Railway Department does not. It points to the war as an explanation of its manifold shortcomings and almost finds comfort in the situation that has led the travelling public to seek refuge in buses.

### JAFFNA ONIONS AND CHILLIES

The Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce has issued an order prohibiting the transport or removal of red onions and chillies from the Jaffna Peninsula except under the authority of a permit issued by the Government Agent, Northern Province.

### REQUISITIONING AUTHORITIES

The Director of Food Supply and Control is the authority empowered, under Defence Miscellaneous Regulation 37, to requisition rice or other foodstuffs lying in any Customs Warehouse or Customs premises in Ceylon.

## RECRUITING CAMPAIGN IN JAFFNA

### Young Men Flock To Enrol

The results so far of the recruiting campaign in the North have exceeded all expectations. Jaffna is giving one more tangible proof of her loyalty to the cause of the Empire.

Major Mervyn Joseph, the Recruiting Officer, accompanied by his Deputy Captain L. V. Gunaratne and Staff arrived here and are in residence at King's House.

The same day Major Joseph visited the various Maniagars' Divisions and made arrangements to hold public meetings and recruit men on the spot. Leaflets and placards appealing for enrolment had been widely distributed throughout the Peninsula.

From Monday morning a central recruiting Office has been opened at the Committee room of the Jaffna Urban Council. This office will run till the next Monday evening. Daily an enthusiastic crowd of young men both educated and skilled are seen besieging the office anxious to serve the country.

On Tuesday evening Major Joseph and Staff motored to Kayts where a public meeting was held at St. Anthony's School hall.

Major Joseph in the course of an inspiring address appealed to the young men of Kayts to join the colours and fight the forces of evil.

Mr. V. S. Carthigesu, Proctor, addressing in Tamil stressed the duty of every Tamil young man to enrol in one of the Military Units and thereby safeguard his own hearth and home, against the brutalities that might be perpetrated by a wily and heartless foe.

The speaker begged the people not to be taken in by unfounded reports but to remain calm and assist the Government till victory was won by the Allies.

Madaliyar S. S. Santhipillai, Maniagar of the islands, Mr. C. Balasingham, Chairman, Village Committee of Velanai, and other leaders also addressed the gathering.

This was followed by the enrolment of large number of young men.

On Saturday the 9th instant there will be a public meeting at 4.40 p.m. at Jaffna esplanade under the chairmanship of the Government Agent, Mr. M. Prasad, followed by a parade of all the young men recruited at the various centres.

The public meeting will be addressed by Major Joseph and several leading citizens of Jaffna.

### OBITUARY

#### MRS. S. SUBRAMANIAM

The death occurred on Tuesday at "Octagon", Jaffna, of Srinathi Thangammah, wife of Dr. S. Subramaniam, J.P., retired Provincial Surgeon, Jaffna. The funeral took place yesterday and the remains were cremated at 4 p.m. at the Thundri Crematorium, Colombuthurai. There was a large gathering present at the "Octagon" and later at the crematorium. The deceased leaves behind her husband, a host of friends and relatives with whom much sympathy will be felt.



## WAR RISKS INSURANCE

### An Outline of the Scheme

A Press Note issued by the Department of Information regarding the Government schemes for insurance against war risks states:

The risks that may arise in the event of enemy action against Ceylon has disclosed the necessity for some kind of insurance for property. It is imperative that every person should know the broad outlines of the legislation which has been passed for the insurance of goods against war risks.

Provision has already been made at present to secure cover for three categories of movables: Goods for sale, business movables, personal movables.

Immovable property such as buildings, fixed machinery and plant cannot be insured at present though legislation is under contemplation.

(1) *Goods for sale and supply:* There is no necessity to discuss this scheme in detail as the provisions of the law ought to be well known to those concerned. The salient features are, firstly, that the element of sale or supply is essential for effecting insurance; is compulsory on stock worth over Rs. 10,000 and optional if worth Rs. 10,000 or less; thirdly, that the rate of premium is 3 per cent per month; and, fourthly, that policies are issued quarterly and must be renewed before the quarter expires. Over fifty agents have been appointed by Government to the distribution of policies.

#### Subject to Depreciation

Goods must be insured for their current market value in the case of the owner and the current cost of manufacturer. All valuations for insurance are subject to depreciation. In case of loss or damage Government reserves the option of either replacing the goods or paying the loss or damage suffered.

Loss or damage must be notified immediately to the Agent and the Commissioner. Claims containing a detailed account of such loss or damage must be sent within ten days to both the Agent and the Commissioner.

(II) *Business Movable Scheme:* Under this scheme, protection is offered against loss sustained with regard to articles, equipment and goods of a movable nature, utilised for business purposes. These include professional equipment such as lorries, agricultural implements, movable machinery and articles on buildings for Religious Worship.

The main features of this scheme are firstly, that insurance is entirely voluntary; secondly, free cover for goods up to Rs. 250 is provided; thirdly, the premium is 1½ per cent. of the amount insured, subject to a minimum of Rs. 10; finally insurance is also offered for goods bought under the hire-purchase scheme.

#### Detailed Claims

As a general rule, insurance should be taken for the total value of all articles covered by the scheme. Claims can be made only for the value of the goods at the time of loss and this must not exceed the insured value. Detail-

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## BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY MADAGASCAR

### VITAL SOUTHERN GATE TO INDIAN OCEAN

Washington, Tuesday.

THE State Department has announced that Mr. Roosevelt has been informed that Madagascar has been occupied by British forces. The State Department says that the occupation of Madagascar "has the full approval and support of the Government of the United States."

Combined forces of the United Nations arrived off Madagascar this morning forestalling a Japanese move against this French naval base.

The third largest island in the world, Madagascar controls the vital southern gateway of the Allies to the Indian Ocean and could be used as a springboard for an air-and-seaborne invasion of the African continent.

It is of vital importance to British and Allied convoys going to India and if it came under Axis control, the Japanese, with long-range cargo ships, could use the island as a midway port to call when carrying rich war materials from the East, particularly the Dutch Indies, to Germany via French North Africa.

Not only would a Japanese or pro-Axis Vichy fleet based on Diego Suarez, on the northern tip of Madagascar, be a constant menace to Allied shipping round the Cape to the Middle East, Far East and Russia, but from the island's air-bases, Japanese bombers could back up these attacks and could also provide an "umbrella" for a seaborne invasion of the East African coast.

The United Nations do not intend to interfere with the French status of the territory.

It has been made clear to the French authorities that the island will continue to be French and part of the French Empire.

In the meantime the Vichy authorities in Madagascar have called up officers, non-commissioned officers and men on the reserve, according to broadcasts from the island picked up at Port Louis, Mauritius. The broadcast added that these men would have to undergo at least six month's training.

This is the first news of any call-up of troops in Madagascar. It confirms the expectations that Laval's advent to power would result in a tightening up of precautions in Madagascar and follows the reports of the arrival there of three French warships.

Madagascar's Governor General, M. Armand Annet, a 53-year-old Parisien, has been quick to arrest De Gaulle sympathisers. While the higher ranks of his Administration have been reported to be pro Vichy, the minor civil servants and most of the French population support General de Gaulle.

WILL TOKYO STAB RUSSIA IN BACK?

HITLER BELIEVED TO BE USING PRESSURE ON JAPAN

London, Monday.

There is still no clear evidence whether any Japanese representative was present at the Hitler-Mussolini meeting at Salzburg. It is known that Baron Oshima, the Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, was in the neighbourhood visiting Munich a day or two previously.

Statements from both the German and the Italian spokesmen since the meeting hint at a greatly-accelerated rhythm in the offensive of the Axis and "their allies." Have they the subject of a Japanese attack upon Russia in mind?

The fact that all Japanese operations so far have been guided purely by Japanese interests has undoubtedly been a sore point in both Berlin and Rome. There seems little doubt that Hitler has been strongly pressing the Japanese to open up a new front in Eastern Siberia. Obviously an attack in the rear, a stab in the back, would throw increased strain upon Russian resources, especially if timed to coincide with a German offensive in Europe.

Despite the fact that the Russians have kept their Siberian divisions and defences intact and have even reinforced them, there would inevitably be a certain strain on their strength by the double exertion.

On the other hand, the Japanese have greatly strengthened their forces in Korea and Manchukuo. True, a Neutrality Pact governs their relations with Soviet Russia, but Japan has shown almost Prussian disregard for "scraps of paper."

They mean nothing where any advantage is to be gained. But although the bait is tempting and the opportunity seems favourable—seeing the number of divisions liberated by the capture of Malaya and the Dutch East Indies that are not yet engaged upon any other unlawful occasion—yet Japan is likely to allow discretion to temper her ardour.

If one was quite sure that Hitler's armies were going to be victorious in Europe, there would probably be little hesitation, but seeing that even the Germans are beginning to show doubts and misgivings, the Japanese may be pardoned if they are even more circumspect.

Besides, the Japanese realise that they have not even begun to feel the weight of America's might. But they know it is there, and they will be the chief sufferers when it comes to be exercised in all its tremendous potentiality. In these circumstances, the German and Italian hints of Japanese calculations may be taken with considerable reserve.

### ATTACK ON CEYLON CERTAIN!

#### WHAT U. S. ECONOMIST EXPECTS

Donald Mitchell, American economist, writing in "The Nation," feels that a big attack on Ceylon is certain because of its strategic position, "especially since the cocky Japanese suffered heavy casualties in the first expedition."

He expresses the belief that Japan will attack India before an attempt is made on Australia, but he holds that India will be able to defend herself. He bases this belief on the fact that India offers greater economic and strategic rewards than does Australia. Not only does India provide nearest and most adequate source of iron, he says, noting that Japan is deficient in this resource, but the Japanese conquest of India would do much to contribute to Axis raw material sufficiency.

## ROAD TRANSPORT INDUSTRY

### Policy Outlined By Mr. S.W. Nelson

PRELIMINARY steps taken to put the Island's road transport industry on a sound footing were announced by the Director of Transport, Mr. S. W. Nelson, at a Press conference on Monday.

"The first step in the co-ordination of road and rail traffic is to organise the road services," he declared. "It is, for instance, impossible to arrange a regular feeder service to connect with trains if the provision of the road service is left to a number of individuals with one 'bus' each running how they please."

"The re organisation of the lorry and 'bus' industry has become even more imperative owing to the present war situation. Lorries and 'buses' are required for many purposes by the Services and by Government departments. In the absence of adequate supplies from abroad these needs have to be met from civilian resources and the problem is how to withdraw vehicles from their civilian work, much of which is essential to the war effort, without impairing that effort and upsetting the whole economic structure of the Island."

"Practically everything depends ultimately on transport and the indiscriminate requisitioning of civilian vehicles would have had very serious results."

"The rationalisation of the goods and the passenger sides of the industry has been effected differently. The two schemes have been personally explained to all 'bus' and lorry owners by the Director of Transport at 21 meetings which have been held throughout the length and breadth of the Island."

#### 'Bus Services

"About 1,400 'buses' were licensed this year, the majority being owner-driven. The many hundreds of 'bus' owners throughout the country have been combined into about 30 groups which are being formed into limited liability companies, in such a way that normally only one company will operate 'buses' along any particular route."

"The elimination of competition will cut out the rivalry between 'bus' owners which has led to the racing of 'buses', fighting, and even murder. Every 'bus' owner has the opportunity to join one of the new companies and his rights are fully protected."

"In return for the grant of a monopoly the companies will have to run to regular time tables, charge fixed fares and provide in due course modern 'buses' constructed on proper 'bus' chassis. All the present 'buses' are built on lorry chassis or old car chassis. 'Buses' will have to be properly maintained at all times and not window dressed once a year for Government examination."

"The company will have the greatest possible incentive to operate according to the conditions laid down since failure to do so or to provide adequate facilities for the public will result in a withdrawal of the licence from the company which would thus have to go out of business."

"Under the new arrangements very long 'bus' services such as Colombo-Trincomalee and Colombo-

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## COW'S MILK AS CURE FOR LEPROSY

### OPINION OF AN EXPERT BASED ON SCIENTIFIC FACT

Leprosy can be cured by cow's milk, or at least it will reduce its virulence—that is the opinion of Dr. Santra.

Dr. Santra, writes Gandhiji in the "Harijan", is an authority on leprosy. What he says should carry weight. Apart from my views on the cow, the medical profession owes a duty to the country to discover the relative values of different milks.

Below we give the letter of Dr. Santra to Gandhiji :

Recently I was in Bajajwadi in connection with work at the Maharogi-Seva-Mandal. During my spare hours, I visited places of activities at Maganwadi, Nalwadi and Mahila-A brama etc.

#### God's Punishment

Some fifteen years back, when most of my evenings were spent in villages giving magic lantern lectures on leprosy, I laid particular stress on the protection of the cow while explaining the effect of milk on leprosy. I told people that, if we have more leprosy, it is because of the fact that we have ill-treated the cow which was supposed to be a goddess but was the most neglected, and therefore, God punished us with leprosy.

It might appear to be a sentiment or a religious mania. I cannot offer scientific argument in favour of the theory, that protection of the cow will protect us from leprosy, but there are indications that the use of milk reduces the virulence of leprosy.

#### A Popular Belief

In the last century, a Sikh Baba got the reputation of curing leprosy at Sitalani in the Amritsar district. This reputation reached the ears of the Government, and the popular belief regarding the cure was so strong that the Government instituted an enquiry. The Civil Surgeon of Amritsar visited Sitalani and reported that the reported improvement was true, and that it was due, not to any secret remedy, but to the inclusion of a liberal amount of milk in the diet of the lepers who came to stay there.

Dr. Muir, the father of anti-leprosy campaign in India, advised that lepers should take two seers of milk a day. The propaganda leaflets that he prepared, had the picture of a cow, and he advocated the use of cows' milk.

#### Rich in Vitamin A

In recent days, Dr. Corbrane of South India found that children having a malignant type of leprosy, became benign more quickly when they got skimmed milk in addition to treatment. He would have done a great service, if he had obtained the milk locally rather than getting the powder from foreign countries. That would have given an opportunity to the lepers to do *Gosera* and provide manure for the kitchen gardens. Some time back, it was claimed that vitamin A produced changes in leprosy. We know that cows' milk, specially of those who feed on green grass, is very rich in vitamin A. Thus, we have some scientific indication that the use of cows' milk will decrease the virulence of leprosy. When it becomes benign, the disease being unable to propagate itself, the number of lepers will naturally decrease.

## WAR RISKS INSURANCE

Continued from page 3

ed claims of loss or damage must be made to the Agent and the Commissioner within 30 days of such loss or damage.

There are six types of policy including a general policy which is obtainable from the Agent. The special policies will be issued only by the Commissioner. Normally compensation will be payable after the war unless the total sum claimable is under Rs. 500 or payment is deemed necessary in the public interest.

(11) *Personal movables scheme*: This touches everyone as, under this scheme, personal effects such as furniture, clothing and belongings such as bicycles, motor cars can be insured against loss incurred on account of war.

The need for such a scheme is obvious as personal belongings run as much a risk of being destroyed or damaged as business property. The scheme also provides for the insurance of the personal effects of the members of one's household and of one's servants. In other words, a householder can insure on behalf of other members of his house.

The main features of this scheme are first, a householder is entitled to a free cover up to Rs. 250 and others up to Rs. 50. Beyond this insurance is provided for any amount up to Rs. 10,000. Secondly, premium is payable at  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for the first Rs. 2,000 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for any amount over Rs. 2,000. Policies expire on September 30th, 1942.

Property must be valued as at the time of insurance and the recoverable sum will be its value at the time of loss. This means that a reasonable depreciation on account of the owner's use since the time of insurance will be deducted.

#### In Case of Damage

In case of Damage, notice of claims must be sent to the Agent and the Commissioner and within thirty days of that date a claim containing a detailed list of the property damaged must be forwarded to the Agent and the Commissioner. If compensation is claimed under the free cover provision only, claims should be sent to the Commissioner.

A noteworthy point is that the amount recoverable in respect of any one article except motor vehicles, machinery, etc., must not exceed Rs. 250, or 5 per cent of the sum insured in the case of policy holders and Rs. 50 in the case of those who claim under free cover.

Payment will normally be made at the end of the war unless the total claimable is under Rs. 250 or unless undue hardship will result from the loss. Deferred payments, however, will carry interest at the rate of  $\frac{2}{4}$  per cent per year.

It is up to every citizen who wishes to take reasonable protection for his property of either a business or personal nature to take advantage of the schemes offered by Government. Any intelligent person must visualise the possibility of damage to his property. In these circumstances, it is to the personal advantage of every person, having movable property or possessing personal belongings valued at over Rs. 250 to insure.

## ROAD TRANSPORT INDUSTRY

Continued from page 3

bo-Jaffna will be discontinued. Operators of such Services are allotted shares in the two or more companies covering the long route and do not, therefore, suffer any loss by reason of the truncation of their services.

"The unification of the services will result in fewer vehicles being used. The new companies will take over from the present owners such buses as are required to operate the new time tables. Such of the remainder as are road-worthy will be acquired for use by the Services and the Government or will be otherwise disposed of.

#### Lorries

"There are about 3,000 licensed lorries in the Island and these have been formed into 83 groups mainly on a geographical basis, although in Colombo the vehicles are grouped on a functional basis according to the type of work they do.

"A group organiser has been appointed for each group. In almost every case he is a lorry owner himself and knows the problems connected with road haulage. It is his business to know all the owners in his group, find out what lorries they have and the work they are doing. He then arranges where possible for a pooling of resources and for return loads, possibly in consultation with other group organisers. In this way the most intensive use will be made of all vehicles in order that no petrol may be wasted.

"As a result of these arrangements a number of vehicles has been released for acquisition and hire by the Services and the Government for defence work, food distribution etc.

"By means of a simple form of index sheet both the group organiser and the Director of Transport's headquarters will have a finger on every vehicle and know the work on which it is engaged.

#### An Advantage

"This will be of particular advantage should it be necessary to requisition vehicles as it will obviate the taking of vehicles which are already working for the Services or Government or engaged on essential work or vehicles which, although carrying on their ordinary work, are earmarked for A. R. P. services in the event of an emergency.

"The group organisers who are in the best position to know exactly what work vehicles are doing are advising the Government on applications by lorry owners for supplementary petrol ration.

"The group organisers will form a convenient channel of approach to the industry not only from the Government but from members of the public desiring transport. If road transport cannot be found the group organiser is the best man to advise whether his own group can undertake the work. A list of the group organisers and their districts will be published in the advertisement columns.

"The Government have purchased the whole stock of tyres and tubes of the Firestone Co. The tyres are held by the Government Storekeeper, Commisariat Street Colombo (next to the Customs Office, opposite Gordon Gardens), and can only be obtained in exchange for cash (not cheques) accompanied by an author-

## JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL

A meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council will be held on Friday, the 8th instant at 5 p. m., at which Mr. C. Ponnambalam will move "That this Council resolves that the Chairman (Mr. R. Sivagurunathan) be removed from office."

## SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Pt. Pedro)

No. 1250 P.

Velauther Singar of Alvai West Vs. Plaintiff.

6. Kanthiah Krishnapillai alias Krishnaiyah of Alvai West presently of Ipoh in F.M.S.

6th Defendant.

To the abovenamed Defendant

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted an action against you in this Court for obtaining a partition of the land called Viloonripathy situated at Alvai Maniveera Vagathevancurichy within the Jurisdiction of this Court in extent  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Lms V. C. and more fully described in the schedule of the Plaint and to recover costs you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court either in person or by Proctor within 30 days from the date of publication and to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff. And you are hereby required to make notice that in default of your so appearing the action will be proceeded with and heard and determined in your absence. And you will bring with you or send by your Proctor which the plaintiff desires to inspect and any documents on which you intend to reply in support of your defence

The 5th day of May 1942.

By order of Court

Sgd. S. Maniccam,

for Secretary.

Drawn by N. A. Rajaratnam, Proctor for Plaintiff.

Note 1. Should you apprehend that your witness will not attend of your own accord you can have a summons from this court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the Production of any document have a right to call on any witness to produce, by applying to the court at any reasonable time before trial, and depositing the necessary subsistence money.

Note 2. If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into the court, with the cost of the action, to avoid the summary execution of the decree which may be made against your person or property, both if necessary.

(Mis. 25. 7-5-42.)

risation issued by the Director of Transport.

"The tyres and tubes will be sold at the controlled prices published in the Government Gazette of March 27th. Applications for permits must be addressed to the Director of Transport at the Railway Head Offices, Colombo, stating the registered number of the vehicle. In order to ensure that the stock is distributed as evenly as possible and only for essential work the permits will be issued only after the complete applications have been received from the bus and lorry industry. Applications by lorry owners must be submitted through their group organisers.

"These are the preliminary steps taken to put the road transport industry on a proper footing. The next step is consideration of the problems affecting the railway and of the best manner in which the two forms of transport can be related to each other to the best public advantage."



# THE ELEMENTS OF SAIVA SIDDHANTAM

## SIDDHIYAR—AN INTRODUCTION

(By a Science Graduate)

### XIV. 'Supaksham' (Continued): The Means and the End ('Sadanai' and 'Payan')

(Continued from our issue of 4-5-42)

There are four propositions in the eighth Sutam.

- (3) ஐம்புல வேடரின் அயர்ந்தனை வளர்த்து எனத்  
(2) தம்முதல் குருவும் ஆய்த் (1) தவத்தினில் உணர்த்த (4) விட்டு  
அன்னியம் இன்னமயின் அன் கழல் செலுமே  
(Siva Gnana Bodham)
- (3) மன்னவன் தன் மகன் வேடர் இடத்தே தங்கி  
வளர்த்து அவனை அறியாது மயங்கி சிறப்பி  
(4) பின் அவனும் என் மகன் நீ என்று அவநிற் பிடித்துப்  
பெருமை ஒடும் தான் ஆக்கிப் பேணுமா போல்  
(3) தன்னிய ஐம்புல வேடர் சனலிற் பட்டுத்  
துணைவனையும் அறியாது தயர் உறம் தொல் உயிரை  
(2) மன்னும் அருள் (1) குரு ஆகி வந்து (4) அவரில் நீக்கி  
மலம் அகற்றித் தான் ஆக்கி மலர் அடிக்கீழ் வைப்பன்.  
(Siddhiyar)

(1) It is Sivan that appears in the garb of the Guru and imparts true knowledge to the soul.

(2) The soul attains true knowledge as a result of the practice of religious austerities (Tapas).

(3) The soul suffers when it is in association with the senses, &c, not knowing (its true nature or) its Lord, even as a prince (kidnapped by woodmen in his infancy and) brought up by woodmen (considers himself to be one of them and) does not know (his true nature or) his father.

(4) Like the king who separates the prince from the woodmen, tells him that he is his (the king's) son, brings him up with all kingly dignity and makes him as majestic as himself, God separates the soul from the senses, &c, removes the Malam, and takes it under (the protection of) His Gracious Feet, making it indistinguishable from Himself (Ananniyam or Adwaitam).

It will be noticed that the order of the first and second propositions shown in the original Sutam and in the Siddhiyar verse is interchanged. This is done to conform to the order of their treatment in the two books. The words மன்னும் அருள் appearing in the Siddhiyar verse, literally abiding Grace, which follows as a necessary sequence or result of prior austerities or Tapas, is taken as indicating Tapas, thus conforming with the words தவத்தினில் உணர்த்த (to instruct in accordance with or as a result of the practice of religious austerities) appearing in the original Sutam. The language used by our author to enunciate these two propositions is the very soul or acme of brevity, being briefer even than the words in the original. But the next two propositions would appear to be rather lavishly worded. It should be noted however that fully one-half of the verse elaborates an analogy and that too a most beautiful analogy. The latter propositions read thus: (3) மன்னவன் தன் மகன் வேடர் இடத்தே தங்கி வளர்த்து அவனை அறியாது மயங்கி சிறப்பி (துபோல்), தன்னிய ஐம்புல வேடர் சனலிற் பட்டுத் துணைவனையும் அறியாது தயர் உறம் தொல் உயிர், (4) பின் அவனும் என் மகன் நீ என்று அவநிற் பிடித்துப் பெருமை ஒடும் தான் ஆக்கிப் பேணுமா போல், அவரில் நீக்கி மலம் அகற்றித் தான் ஆக்கி மலர் அடிக்கீழ் வைப்பன். The words ஐம்புல வேடர் denote the five senses (ஐம்பொறிகள்) and these are particularly mentioned as they are the most prominent and easily recognised of the foes that drag man into the mire of misery. The words may be taken as implying the inclusion of the other Tatwas and products of Maya known as Mayeyam (மாயேயம்) and the other forms of Pa. am as well.

This Sutam is very important and should be carefully studied as it gives us a general idea of the different forms of Dikshai (நீக்கை, initiation into the Truth) by which the Divine Guru cleanses the soul of its impurities and of the principal Sadanas prescribed for the soul's salvation. Here occurs our Acharya's definition of what a true religion and philosophy should be. The exquisite ladder of spiritual progress pictured by him in sweet melodious language, in which all religious and religious practices (beginning from the most heretical Lokayatam or materialism and ending with the most orthodox Saivism) and a long array of religious and ethical literature find a place, is something very unique indeed. Here too occurs the famous verse, of which the author of Sivabhogasaritam says one-half only is enough to equal the teachings contained in all the literature of all the world (பார் விடுத்த ஐயல் எல்லாம் பார்த்து அறியச் செய்தி தனின், ஓர் விருத்திப் பாதி போதும்) and which Thayumanavar says sets out the Truth whereby he lost all the delusive world (பாதி விருத்தித்தால் இப்பார் விருத்தியாக உண்மை, சித்தித்தார் போன் அடியைத் தான் பணிவது உங்களுடைய). No greater testimony is needed to impress on the mind of the reader the invaluable nature of the treasures, gems of thought, incalculated herein and it is needless to add that it is the writer's firm conviction that a careful study of this and the following Sutras of Siddhiyar and their reading and re-reading with rapt attention

and in the proper spirit is certain to give the enquiring student occasional glimpses at least of the Shining Light.

The principal Sadanas prescribed to a Siddhanti are four in number viz: Sariya, Kriya, Yogam and Gnanam. There are subdivisions of these and several intermediate grades and a host of preliminary stages. Sariya as explained in a previous article consists mainly of temple worship with personal services to God and His devotees and is generally referred to as Dasa-margam (தாசு மார்க்கம் literally servant's path), the relationship to God at this stage being similar to that of a servant to his master. In Kriya which is also called Satputira-margam (சுதபுத்திரமார்க்கம் or son's path) there is in addition the performance of Pujas with the aid of Mantras, flowers, &c. Yogam is meditation and internal worship without external work, controlling the breath, senses, mind, &c and is also styled Saha-margam (சகமார்க்கம் or friend's path). Gnanam or San-margam (சன்மார்க்கம் literally the good or right path) is the knowledge-path which culminates in God-realization. Sariya is directed towards God in His Rupa or Sakala (சகல) or Saguna (சகுண) or personal aspect, Yogam aims at His Arupa or Nishkala (நிசகல) or Nirguna (நிர்க்குண) or formless aspect, the intermediate path of Kriya has reference to His intermediate aspect of Rupa-rupam (ரூபரூபம்), while Gnanam deals with His Supreme nature which is beyond all these three aspects. The goal of Gnanam padham (ஞானபாதம்) is Sayujjiyam (சாயுச்சியம்) or Paramukti (பரமுக்தி) Supreme Bliss, from which there is no return to births and deaths. The votaries of the other paths Sariya, Kriya and Yogam reach what are called Aparā or Pada-Muktee (அபர அல்லது பதமுத்திகள், literally lower or regional heavens), Salokam, Sameepam and Sarupam (literally God's world, God's proximity and God's likeness, respectively), and are ultimately led into Sayujjiyam either direct or after one more birth in which the stage of Gnanam padham is gone through.

Seven stages of Gnanam or enlightenment are noticed, to wit: (1) Othal (ஒதல்) reading the Gnanam-Nool or sacred books (2) Othuvittal (ஒதுவித்தல்), learning them from one's elders, (3) Kertipitthal (கேர்பித்தல்) teaching and explaining their meaning to one's juniors, (4) Kertal (கேர்டல்), hearing Gnanam-Upadesam (ஞானஉபதேசம்) from the Gnanam Guru, (5) Sinthitthal (சிந்தித்தல்), pondering over what is so heard, (6) Thalthal (தெளித்தல்), clearly understanding what is so heard and pondered over and (7) Nishdai or Samadhi (நிசடை அல்லது சமாதி), attainment of final peace, becoming one with God, or God-realization (from which there is no return to births).

(To be continued)

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(Y. 19. 4-3-42—3-3-43). Proprietor: K. A. Ratnasingam.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1131.

In the matter of the estate of the late Chellachchipillai widow of Ponnampalam of Vaddukoddai East Deceased.

Subramaniam Nagaratnam of Vaddukoddai East. Vs. Petitioner.  
Vallipuram Subramaniam of Vaddukoddai East. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Oomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 17th day of April 1942 in the presence of

Mr. S. Kandasamy Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner as sole heir of the said deceased, unless the said Respondent abovenamed shall on or before the 20th day of May 1942 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 17th day of April 1942.

Sgd. C. Oomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

(O. 2. 7 & 11.5-42)



**ORDER NISI**IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 77.

In the matter of the estate of the late  
Thangamma wife of Arumugam  
Thiagarajah of Neervely Jaffna

Deceased.

Dead. Arumugam Thiagarajah of  
Neervely Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Annaledchumi amma daughter of Thiagarajah
2. Thiagarajah Sachchithanandan
3. Thiagarajah Balasubramaniam
4. Thiagarajah Kathirgamathambey
5. Ramalingam Kandiah all of Puloly West

Respondents.

In the matter of an application for appointment of a fresh Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents and for Letters of Administration de-bonis non to the estate of the deceased Thangamma wife of Thiagarajah of Neervely.

1. Ramalingam Kandiah of Puloly East Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Annaledchumi Amma daughter of Thiagarajah
2. Thiagarajah Sachchithanandan
3. Thiagarajah Balasubramaniam
4. Thiagarajah Kathirgamathambey all of Puloly East
5. Meenadchippillai widow of Kumaravelu of Neervely

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before E. V. R. Samarawickrama Esquire Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 19th day of April 1940 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 be removed from the office of guardian ad litem over the minors 1-4 Respondents, that the petitioner be declared entitled to take letters of Administration de-bonis non to the Estate of the above deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on or before the 10th day of May 1940 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 25th day of April 1940.

Sgd. E. V. R. Samarawickrama,  
Addl. District Judge.Extended and reissued for 3-5-42  
Sgd. L. W. de Silva

A. D. J.

(O. 7 4 &amp; 7-5-42)

**ORDER NISI**IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 176 P.T.In the matter of the Estate of  
Philippupillai Antonippillai of  
Karaveddi West Deceased.Anthonippillai Thevasahayam of  
Karaveddi West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Neelkuppillai Swalkkuppillai and wife
2. Gnanappa of Karaveddi North, presently, of the Convent, Batticaloa Respondents.

This action coming for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 18th day of April 1942 in the presence of Mr. C. Krishnapillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner as the son of the deceased be entitled to take letters of administration and that letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the

**ORDER NISI**IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA (held at Point Pedro)Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 171 PTIn the matter of the Last Will and  
Testament of the late Kanapa-  
thippillai Arambu of Thunnalai  
South Deceased.Kanapathippillai Veluppillai of  
Thunnalai South

Vs.

1. Ponnammah widow of Chelliah of Thunnalai South
2. Sinnathambu Kasinathapillai of do
3. Sinnathambu Subramaniam of do
4. Subramaniam Kanagasabai of do
5. and wife Muttamma of do.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 13th day of December 1941 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 Last Will be declared proved, that the petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration and that the Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner accordingly with Copy of the Last Will annexed thereto unless the respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 15th day of January 1942 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 17th day of December 1941.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva  
26-3-42 Addl District Judge  
Extended and reissued for 14-5-42  
Intld. L. W. de S.  
A. D. J.

O. 6. 4 &amp; 7-5-42

**ORDER NISI**IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1083

In the matter of the intestate estate  
of the late Poomapathy wife of  
Ramanather Ambalavaner of  
Chulipuram, Jaffna, Ceylon, who  
died at Seremban F. M. S.

Deceased.

Sittampalam Kanapathippillai of  
Chulipuram, Jaffna

Vs.

1. Ramanather Ambalavaner of Chulipuram presently of Seremban F. M. S.
2. Marimuttupillai wife of Sittampalam Kanapathippillai of Chulipuram Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Cosmaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of November 1941 in the presence of Mr. T. Sangarapillai, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the petitioner as the 2nd and one of the heirs of the said deceased unless the Respondents show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on the 10th day of January 1942.

This 3rd day of November 1941.

Sgd. C. Cosmaraswamy  
24-4-42 District Judge  
Time to shew cause extended to  
29-5-42  
Intld. C. C.  
D. J.

O. 5. 4 &amp; 7-5-42

respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on or about the 14th day of May 1942 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sd. L. W. de Silva,  
Additional District Judge.

(O. 8. 4 &amp; 7-5-42)

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