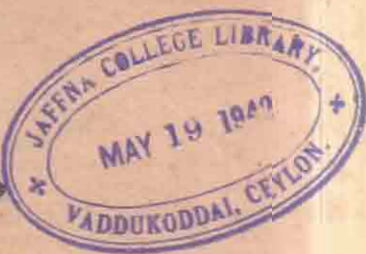


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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

King's Birthday Holiday

Thursday, June 11, will be a public and a bank holiday in substitution for December 14, the Birthday of His Majesty the King.

"Windfall of Stirrup Pumps"

Ceylon has had a windfall of stirrup pumps as a consignment intended for Rangoon had to be unloaded in Colombo, said Dr. Ivor Jennings, Deputy Civil Defence Commissioner, in the course of an address to A. R. P. workers at Moratuwa.

New Use for Old Newspapers

Mr. A. Daniel De Silva, of the Puttalam Saltern, has evolved a liquid preparation which when applied on any old newspaper or on any other paper which has been written on, obscures the writing and gives a smooth surface to the paper. The paper can then be written on with either pen or pencil. It can also be used as typing material.

Technicians for India From U. S.

The United States Advisory Mission to India, headed by Dr. Henry Grady, has already cabled to Washington some 20 recommendations in connection with certain types of machine-tools and machinery which could be despatched to India quickly by air or sea transport as the case may be. The recommendations include a request for sending to India certain technicians.

One Warplane Every 8 Minutes

A complete military aircraft should emerge from American plants every eight-and-a-half minutes every day this year. This statement is contained in a report of the War Production Board, which said: "The United States are going to have the world's largest air force with the finest machines." According to the report, military observers agreed that no enemy country had a bomber comparable with the Boeing Flying Fortresses and the Consolidated Liberator. The speed of the new Lockheed fighter was "well in excess of 400 miles per hour."

THE AMERICAN HOME FRONT

"WE FIGHT FOR LIFE, MOTHERLAND, AND DEMOCRACY"

BY GEORGY MEANY

ARE we Americans fighting because we want something from other nations? Are we fighting because we are interested in the acquisition of territory at the expense of nations too weak to stand in our way? Are we fighting because we seek to impose upon other nations—by age-old methods of tyranny or in any other way—a philosophy or way of life which we, in our superior wisdom, believe they should follow?

What we Fight for

In each instance, to ask the question is to answer it. We Americans covet nothing that other nations have. Nor do we have any desire to thrust upon any of them our own philosophy of life, for all its virtues.

Then what are we fighting for?

First of all, we are fighting for our lives. This war is a war of extermination. Our enemies are absolutely ruthless. They are not famed for their chivalry in the treatment of either combatants or civilians.

Our Lives and Motherland

In addition to fighting for our lives we are fighting to defend the not inconsiderable physical and tangible assets of our democracy. Ours is a land which has indeed been blessed by nature. Our soil is fertile, our climate healthful. We are rich in rivers and forests, in oil and mineral resources.

Out of these great natural blessings which God has given us we have built on this continent, in the last century and a half, a great nation. With the toil of the peoples of the Old World who came to this land of ours to escape oppression we have developed these resources until today our nation and the products of our national ingenuity are second to none.

The dictators lust for these physical assets of America. We are determined that they shall not have them. It is to protect and to preserve them that we are fighting.

Our Democratic Way of Life And Government

But our lives and our resources and goods, fond of them though we may be, are not the only things that we Americans are fighting for in this total war. In fact, they are not even the most important things that we are fighting for. Far from it.

As freeborn Americans we have something which we cherish even more than life itself. That is our liberty, our democratic way of life and our system of government.

Impressive Comparison

It seems to me that the most impressive answer to the question why our nation is at war with Germany, Japan and Italy is to be found in a comparison between our way of life and government in the Fascist states and in the unhappy lands which they have succeeded in subjugating.

In the dictator-controlled countries is there such a thing as free speech and free assembly? Is there such a thing as a free press? Is there such a thing as a trial by a jury of his peers for the person accused of crime? Is a person in those countries secure in his own home from the clutches of the secret police and spy systems which are the indispensable weapon of a dictator?

Today these principles of liberty and justice by which Americans have lived for more than a century and a half look a great deal more important to us than they did only a few short weeks ago. We know that if the dictators ruling Germany, Japan and Italy were to attain the victory over democracy which is their objective they would proceed immediately to erase every freedom our people possess and cherish.

Fundamental Human Rights

Without freedom of speech, without freedom of religion, without security in our homes and without the other fundamental human rights which

Continued on page 6

ENHANCED IMPORT DUTIES

TO MEET INCREASED EXPENDITURE

The Financial Secretary will move at the next meeting of the State Council a resolution providing for the increase in the import duties on alcoholic liquors, tobacco, cement and petrol in order to raise further revenue to meet higher expenditure resulting from the war.

It is estimated that the new duties (already imposed) will result in an increase in annual revenue of Rs. 7½ millions, if last year's level of imports of the goods in question were maintained.

In view of the reduction of demand likely to be caused by increased prices and shipping difficulties which tend to restrict imports, it is thought that the net effect of the proposed increases in duty will operate merely to prevent a falling off in Customs revenue, and, will not result in any actual net increase above recent figures.

EMERGENCY BURSARIES AT UNIV. COLLEGE

TO ASSIST POOR STUDENTS

It is proposed to establish thirteen Emergency Bursaries at the University College at a cost of Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of assisting students who, for reasons arising from the Emergency are suddenly deprived of funds.

It is stated that a number of students who had intended to join the University College are unable to do so because they have been deprived of funds. In some cases the parents are in Malaya, in others, evacuation, shortage of supplies and other consequences of the emergency have heavily reduced the parents' income. Students have also withdrawn from the University College for similar reasons.

It is therefore considered desirable that funds should be available to assist deserving and promising students to continue their studies at the University College.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1942.

PEACE AND THE WORLD

ON THE OCCASION OF THE celebration of his Episcopal Jubilee His Holiness the Pope appealed to the nations of the world for a just and honourable peace. He made this appeal, he said, impartially to all the warring nations, but His Holiness has no doubts as to the futility of the appeal. "We well know", he says, "how, in the state of things today, there would be little probability of success in formulating detailed proposals for a just and honourable peace. Further, every time we utter the word of peace, we run the risk of offending one or the other side. Whilst one side places his hopes on the results achieved, the other side places his hopes on the outcome of future events." This is only too true. It is also true, however, that the nations are not agreed on the essential requirements of a just and honourable peace. These requirements vary with the outlook of the rulers in Fascist countries. In the democracies public opinion has crystallised in regard to the ways of dictators. Between these two standpoints there is a wide gulf which it is impossible to bridge. Even justice and honour are relative terms. It is quite possible that Hitler is sincere when he says he wants a just and honourable peace. The difficulty will arise when, as His Holiness the Pope rightly says, one settles down to discuss the vital question of details. What is to be the future of the countries that are being ground under the German heel? What is to be done to apportion the material resources of the world amongst the numerous violent claimants who have appeared on the scene and who do not hesitate to back up their demands with threats of gas? The situation, though tragic, has its humorous side. If rival claimants of the prevailing type appeared before a court of law and wrangled over their rights, without submitting themselves to the rule of law or of morality, the Judges would have to give their verdict in favour of the stronger side. There would be no law to administer. The court would have no choice in the matter. Threats of bombing, poison gas, and all the triumphant technique of modern warfare would take the place of evidence and argument. In such a delightful state of things it is the criminal who will be able to get away with the fruits of his crime.

This is so because, throughout the civilised world, the ideal of a world order, based on the rule of law, applicable, not to a select few but to all nations and communities, has gradually relaxed its hold on the human mind. Today we see the complete wreck of the hopes of those who toiled for this ideal. It looked as if the League of Nations and its Covenant might help the world in the right direction. The constitution of the League, however, rested on a narrow foundation which denied relief to those who had failed to attain full-fledged nationhood to become members of the League, and its idealism was very soon dragged into the mire of international rowdyism and jealousy. When the League entered a mild protest against some latest outrage of the Japanese or of Mussolini, the latter simply left the League. There were no consequences to fear. There was nobody to enforce the Covenant. Great as was the responsibility of the European gangsters and their pupils in Asia for the failure of the League, the statesmen of France and Britain cannot justly disclaim their share of the guilt.

The reason for this failure is not merely the eternal dispute between the "haves" and "have nots", but the absence of a code of conduct for the nations of the world towards one another, a code which would recognise the right of every community to live its own life without injuring its neighbour. If there were such a code, and if the Japanese would honour it, Mahatma Gandhi's recent advice to the British to withdraw from India might be considered practicable. Unfortunately, however, the grievance of the Japanese and the Germans is not that they are anxious to evolve a new order founded on the elementary rights of humanity but that they have every right, as at present construed, to take the place of the British and their allies who happen to possess a large slice of the world's territory and its resources. Mahatma Gandhi thinks that, if Britain and the European Powers withdrew from non-European countries, it would "blunt the edge of Fascism and Nazism." This, we think, is an entirely one-sided view of the matter. The Fascists and Nazis will have a good deal to say about it. Though there is not the slightest doubt that, in future, it would be best for the world to give up its old notions of imperialism and assure to every community, as we have said, its fundamental rights of existence, we do not believe that any such act of assurance from the parties in possession will have the slightest effect on those who seek such possession for themselves and for their sole benefit.

Eventually, however, some such thing as Mahatma Gandhi desires to have immediately will be needed to give the world the real peace it wants. It must become a world of free communities pledged to respect the rights of others. There must be no attempts at monopoly in the guise of trusteeship. On the other hand, the Governments of the world must face the facts fairly and squarely. They have to be more honest and god-fearing than they have been, and they must be prepared to make wrong doing more costly than it has proved to be in practice.

THE NEW ORDER AND CEYLON

BY K. SHANMUGAM

THERE is at the present time a clamour for the freedom of subject nations. Ceylon is one of the subject nations that are under foreign yoke. The war that is now waging will see the end of this domination by one race over another. Whatever evils that are at present experienced as a result of this war, one fact will certainly emerge in the end and that is a new order of life. What that new order is to be will depend on each country and its people.

The relevant question that concerns the people of Ceylon is whether this country is ripe for that state of political liberation i.e. independence. Dominion Status, as is presently understood, means in substance complete independence. This is so with the Dominions of Canada, Australia or South Africa. India will soon be in the galaxy of nations that have been liberated from foreign domination. Ceylon is, as is India, composed of different communities. The problem of Ceylon is the very opposite of what we find in India. Unfortunately for this country we have no leaders commanding the confidence of the entire nation. We have communal leaders but not national leaders. In the days of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan he was acclaimed as the national leader but that condition of things does not exist now. Another important circumstance which will defeat our purpose is that the majority community, i.e., the Sinhalese, having tasted authority and power want to have it for themselves without sharing that commodity with the other communities as well. In India the majority community is prepared to go to any length for a reasonable settlement of the political question with the minorities but here in Ceylon the Sinhalese are not prepared to consider the claims of the minorities. If the Sinhalese such as Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, persist in this view of dominating other communities and having all the power for themselves then the dawn of liberty in our land will not be at the end of this war but perhaps at the next that may take place twenty five years later. The party that has to shoulder all the blame for this miserable state of affairs will be the Sinhalese Community. At least now why do not the Sinhalese leaders take the other communities into their confidence and share the responsibilities of power and control over the destinies of this land?

Whose Is the Fault?

THE war has now reached a stage when we may be in the thick of it but after all the suffering and contribution we shall make towards a final victory, if our island is to remain what we were in 1910 then the fault is clearly ours. No nation has yet attained freedom unless that nation fully deserved the prize. India with her 400 million of peoples has now been moulded into a nation by the sheer sacrifice of her great leaders. But what sacrifice do we find here? The so-called leaders of our country remain satisfied with their high salaries and they will not exchange anything in this world for that. They appear helpless without that factor. Ceylon will not deserve that attainment of liberty unless the people change their angles of vision. Congress Ministers in India were content with Rs. 500 a month and

the Congress Ministers moved a drastic cut in the salary scales of the Public Service. But we don't see such signs here. Salaries, more salaries and better salaries is the rule and we are all craving for a higher standard of living. A higher standard of living means exploitation of the poorer classes. Else, where is the wherewithal for the higher standard of living for the few rich and salaried classes? The average income per head in this country will not be in any event more than Rs. 20 per head per year, i.e. Rs. 1/66 per month. Against this we find one man striving hard for full eight hours in the day and earning Rs. 20 a month and another working in comfortable surroundings even less than eight hours per day but drawing Rs. 2000 for the month. The disparity between poverty and wealth is too great!

Unnatural Conditions

IS this a rational state of affairs? When unnatural conditions exist in any society, there is bound to be a revolt against the system that permits these circumstances to exist. This is the soil that breeds Communism, Socialism or Sama Samajism. We shall have none of these in a society where exploitation finds no place and one class does not subsist on the tears and labour of the other. The end of this war will cry halt to the ever growing standard of living. No Englishman can boast of his standard par excellence hereafter, because England has to be rebuilt at the expense of this almighty standard. So with most other countries—victors and vanquished. This is a cruel war but something good will doubtless emerge from this destruction and misery. Class domination, race domination and false standards of living brought about by the exploitation of the weak and helpless will cease for ever. A commonwealth of nations in free and equal partnership will arise from this turmoil. The new order will come as day follows night. Sri Krishna in the Bhagavad Gita said that, whenever virtue subsides and vice prevails, God manifests Himself to help mankind. Who knows whether this is not one such occasion?

EDUCATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT

EARLY PUBLICATION LIKELY

The Special Committee on Education has, it is learned, completed its investigations and will issue its report to the public in the near future. The report is now almost ready and will be taken up by the Special Committee for final scrutiny in about a week's time after which it is expected to be made public.

The Special Committee, which commenced its work in May, 1940, consists of the Minister of Education as Chairman, the Members of the Executive Committee of Education, the Principal of the University College, the Principals of some of the secondary schools of the island, and other educationists like the Very Revd. Fr. M. J. Le Gop, Vicar General.

The Committee toured the Island in the course of its inquiries, and recorded evidence at numerous centres. Among other matters with which its report is expected to deal is the desirability or otherwise of State schools and the medium of instruction in schools.

WARD OFF FODDER FAMINES

Conservation of Cattle Food

(BY C. V. S.)

Cattle need natural, green, succulent fodder. In most parts of India grass is not available throughout the year. During the dry months the grass is either insufficient or poor in quality. On account of this cattle are usually of low vitality and particularly so on the out-break of monsoon, when heavy and urgent work has to be done. Sometimes long months of extreme heat with continued drought, cause fodder famines. Large numbers of cattle deteriorate and perish for sheer want of fodder. It is therefore, of vital importance to the welfare of the country at large to provide some means whereby fodder for cattle may be ensured.

Some of the usual methods of conserving fodder are:—Growing a perennial grass or legume, Storing the straw after the harvest of cereals, Hay making and Silage making.

Growing of Perennial Grass

This method can be adopted where irrigational facility exists. A piece of garden land under a good well is the best. Cultivated perennial grasses like the Guinea grass (*Panicum maximum*, Jacq.) and the Napier's grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*) are easily grown. These are propagated by slips and when planted out continue to give cuttings of rich succulent fodder for two or three years. The new areas must be planted to give sufficient yield. In a year 8 to 10 cuttings are possible. The yield of Napier's grass is normally double that of Guinea grass. The yield of Guinea grass may be estimated at 20 to 30 thousand pounds per acre per year under favourable conditions.

Legumes, such as Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*) and Piliplisara (*Phaseolus trilobus*) may also be grown and fed to cattle. Lucerne is very nutritious for the milch cattle and can be grown in all hot places, it grows well in loamy soils. The plant has a partiality for lime in the soil. Lucerne is propagated by seeds which can be obtained from any nursery man. Two to three seeds are dibbled in holes on ridges 1½ feet apart and 6 to 9 inches between plants. Cattle manure is very good. The annual yield may be anything from 10 to 30 thousand pounds in 10 to 12 cuttings. Piliplisara is also raised by seeds. Though two or three cuttings are possible it cannot be kept on the field for more than a year, whereas, Lucerne can be kept on the same field for three to four years.

By the above methods green fodder may be ensured for the summer, but if drought conditions set in and the well fail there may not be any cutting possible.

Storing The Straw

This is the most common way of conserving the fodder in this country. After the harvest of the cereals the straw is allowed to dry in the fields, then carted and stacked for use. Straw as fodder though not very rich in nutrients, helps to keep the cattle alive when there is nothing better available.

Hay Making

Hay making on a large scale does not seem to be very

ANOTHER HEAVY DEFEAT FOR GERMANS

RUSSIANS RECAPTURE A NUMBER OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Moscow, Friday.

Marshal Timoshenko's forces have inflicted "another heavy defeat on the Germans in the Kharkov sector, recapturing a number of towns and villages, including large centres of resistance", says the War Correspondent of the "Red Star" today.

According to information reaching London the offensive was opened on a front of between 40 and 50 miles which is a clue to the forces engaged. They might easily number from 20 to 30 divisions, although naturally this estimate is purely speculative.

The German lines seem to have been obliterated by the tremendous impact of the first onslaught and reinforcements are being rushed to the spot to try to stem the Soviet advance.

After breaking through the forward German positions, the Russians have apparently penetrated to a considerable depth.

Although the Germans have thrown in reserves, the latest information is they have not succeeded in holding up the Russian advance. The German army

much in vogue in India at present. Any fodder grass or crop suitable for fodder, cut before the grains form and dried in air or artificially, will make good hay. The object of hay making is to reduce enough the water content of the green plants, so that the hay can be stored safely in stacks. Otherwise the green plants, if stored will undergo certain chemical changes with the development of very high temperature on account of which, spontaneous combustion will occur, resulting in loss by fire. Excess moisture will also make the hay mouldy.

There is a great possibility in this country for hay-making. Just after the monsoon rains grass is plentiful. The grass can be converted into hay by simply drying it in the air in bright sunshine. A special crop can be grown and converted into hay. The hay should not be kept in the sun longer than necessary, for it will lose its colour and feeding value. When the hay is completely dry, it can be stacked and covered with thatch. An important point to be remembered is to cut the plants when they are about to form grains and when the weather is bright and sunny.

Though this is a good method of conserving fodder for times of scarcity, great care is necessary for making hay. Hay-making is not possible all times of the year. It should be noted that the feeding value of hay is better than that of straw. Elephant, Napier's and other grasses and leguminous crops like Lucerne, Piliplisara, etc., can be converted into hay.

Silage

This is the most economical way of preserving the green fodder for seasons of drought to tide over the fodder famines that set in frequently in this country. Every farmer who has a thought for the welfare of his cattle must adopt this method of storing the

group in the area is under Field-Marshal Theodore von Bock.

An Axis dispatch from the Ukraine front says that Marshal Timoshenko's offensive against Kharkov has carried the Soviet troops across the Donetz river and seven miles westwards towards Kharkov. The same sources report that the Germans are "retreating slowly" while awaiting reinforcements, the arrival of which is said to be imminent.

Marshal Timoshenko's offensive is a big thing. It is doubly important. The fact that he has been able to stage an attack on this scale is proof of his remarkable organisation and his reserves of strength, and the fact that he has been able to forestall the Germans in the matter of initiative gives him a great and undeniable advantage.

According to Moscow newspaper reports, tired German troops who were flung into the battle straight from the reserves failed to make any impression. The Russian thrust is continuing with increasing tempo, according to one report.

When green crops are placed in a pit in compact mass, certain biochemical changes take place which convert them into a succulent feed called 'Silage'.

The advantages of silage as fodder are:

It is succulent and hence it is better than hay or straw and will keep fairly indefinitely (or more than a year). There is no risk of fire in storage as in hay or straw and it is less expensive than hay-making. Even edible weeds can be converted into silage and it can be made any time of the year (even in rainy seasons) whenever there is green grass or fodder. More feed can be stored in a given space than as straw or hay. Silage is palatable and as such there is less wastage than hay or straw, as the cattle readily take it.

All common grass, green maize, green cholam, Guinea grass, Napier's grass, cow pea, sunflower, sunhemp, etc. either alone or in mixtures are suitable for silage purposes. But green maize is the best of all. It can be grown quite easily and ensiled. The best time for cutting is at the time the crop begins to flower or set grain.

Process of Making Silage

A pit 6 feet deep, 18 feet long and 12 feet wide, is dug on a level high ground in any corner of the farm. Such a pit will hold a crop of fodder maize on three acres and will supply silage for six herds of cattle for three months. A deep pit will involve more labour in emptying than a shallow one. There is no need to line the sides with masonry walls as this will prevent the excess water from the silage being absorbed. If the soil is loose and sandy, the sides of the pit can be supported with a revetment of wire netting or other suitable material. The sides should be vertical as this will cause a better distribution of weight for proper compaction.

Continued on page 4.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF CURRENCY NOTES

25-ct Notes at Badulla & 50-ct Notes at Kayts

Badulla Saturday.

At the Badulla Magistrate's Court, before Mr. H. S. Roberts, sub-Inspector E. A. Van den Driesen, of Passara, produced two 25 cent currency notes, alleged to be counterfeit, and 20 other productions used for forging currency notes. Non-summary proceedings were recorded.

50 - CT NOTES

Information is to hand that some 50-cent currency notes, alleged to be counterfeit, in the possession of a man from Pungudutivu, were seized by the Kayts police on Thursday. On a statement made by this man, a house at Pungudutivu was searched.

It is believed that a large number of these counterfeit notes are in circulation particularly in Pungudutivu and that some of these have also found their way into Velanai and Jaffna Town.

The Pungudutivu man is in remand and the Police are making investigations.

CHINESE COUNTER-BLOW IN BURMA

Chungking, Friday.

With the Chinese advance guards within 25 miles of Myittha, a Chinese counter-offensive in Burma is expected here to start at any moment.

The Japanese rear is so thinly garrisoned that the Chinese forces now nearing Myittha and Wundwin are reported to be meeting little opposition.

Military quarters in Chungking are confident that the Yunnan situation has been stabilised. They say that the Japanese were able to over-run the border area because there were no reserves in the Chinese rear, but that the situation is now in hand.

The Japanese column which is moving up the Salween river in Yunnan, from Lungliang in an attempt to join the Japanese at Tengyuen, has been suffering heavy losses, it was officially stated in Chungking today. The fighting has been severe.

The Chinese troops who fought alongside the British on the Irrawaddy front, are still holding out in the Katha sector, a river town about 250 miles north of Mandalay. The Chinese military spokesman, announcing this today, said that these troops were now being attacked from the southwest.

A Chinese communiqué states that Tengchung fell on May 11. The Japanese at Bhamo, proceeding westward, have crossed the Irrawaddy.

HEALTH MINISTER VISITS ANURADHAPURA

The Minister of Health, Mr. Geo. E. de Silva is on a tour of inspection of medical institutions in the Anuradhapura and Trincomalee Districts.

RAILWAY MILITARY CORPS

RS. 485,000 FOR INAUGURATION

The State Council will shortly be asked to vote a sum of Rs. 485,000 for the inauguration of the Railway Military Corps.

The Minister of Communications and Works, Mr. J. L. Kotalawala, has addressed the following letter to the Railway Department on the success of the recruitment to the Corps.

"Just one month ago I addressed an appeal to you to enlist in certain Military Units of the Ceylon Engineers. My aim then was to recruit sufficient men for all ranks. Up to a week ago more than three times the number of applications for enlistment were received. These figures speak for themselves and are an eloquent tribute to your sense of public spirit and devotion to duty. The response from the Operating and Construction sections, in particular of the Railway has been most gratifying and I have, therefore, decided to expand the Corps to provide three companies in each section. The Workshops Company is yet short by a couple of hundred men and I am sure you will meet this deficiency ere long.

"You have maintained the best traditions of the Public Services and the result achieved on a system of purely voluntary recruitment is one of which you and I can well be justly proud. I tender my sincere thanks for the co-operation you have given me."

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON WAR PURPOSES FUND

List of Contributions—No. 65 Up to 7th May, 1942

Since the last list No. 64 up to 30th April, 1942, a sum of Rs. 22,037-38 has been received up to 7th May, 1942.

Previously Acknowledged: (1) General Public Rs. 750,493-18; (2) Ceylon Chamber of Commerce Rs. 252,000-00; (3) Social & Sports Clubs Rs. 1,347,657-74; (4) Tea and Rubber Producers Rs. 724,160-99; (5) Public Services and Government Pensioners Rs. 1,142,985-08.—Total Rs. 4,217,296-99.

General Public: Staff, H. Bastian Fernando Estates, Ltd. Rs. 28 99; Staff, Messrs. Hayley and Kenny Ltd. Rs. 128-50; Mr. & Mrs. E. H. M. Wijeyesekera Rs. 15; Misses G. E. Wijeyesekera and P. T. Wijeyesekera Rs. 10; Ceylonese Staff Messrs George Stewart and Co. Rs. 119; Mr. V. T. Muttana yagampillai Rs. Staff Urban Council, Kotte Rs. 10 70; Office Staff, Agency Force and Medical Examiners of the Sun Life Assurance Co. Rs. 67 65; Mr. W. L. Jayawardena Rs. 10; Partners and Staff, Messrs. Dunham Watkins Ford and Co. Rs. 570 50 Assistants & Subordinate, Staff Messrs Forbes & Walker Rs. 49 50; The Ratamahatmaya—Matale North—collections Rs. 43 27; The Ratamahatmaya—Matale South—collections Rs. 232; Mr. D. A. Thuraiatnam, Rs. 13 90; Kurunegala District War Purposes Committee Rs. 133 54; Other Small contributions Rs. 10.

Social and Sports Clubs. Kandy Golf Club Rs. 454-88; Colombo Swimming Club Rs. 336-35; Kelani Valley Club Rs. 39 00; Shell Sports Club Rs. 361-13; Manager and Staff of Cattle and Wireless Ltd, Rs. 88; Shell Petrol Stations Rs. 12-00.

WARD OFF FODDER FAMINES

Continued from page 3

The cost of filling such a pit will be from Rs. 8 to 10.

Filling

The grass or fodder should be cut at the time of flowering and carted to the pit at once to prevent any loss by dryage. If there is facility, the fodder can be chopped, but this is not necessary. When the whole pit is filled, it is well trampled by men or a pair of bullocks. This will make the mass more compact and air will be excluded. When the pit is well pressed to about 2 to 3 feet above the ground level, the sides should be banked with earth and well pressed. Then sufficient earth should be spread on the top to make the pit air and water tight. More earth should be placed in the middle than the sides. This will provide a slope like the house top, which will enable the rain water to run off quickly without percolating inside. All cracks and depressions should be filled up from time to time to make the pit air and water tight. No water should be allowed to stand near the pit. A channel all round the pit may be made to drain off the water.

Under the air-tight conditions the fodder undergoes certain biochemical changes and is converted into a succulent preserved feed for the cattle. The silage will be ready for feeding in about 8 to 12 weeks time. When the silage is required for the cattle (say during the summer when no green grass is available) the pit should be opened by removing the top earth in one corner of the pit to about a square yard and the silage removed right to the bottom. This will keep the other portion of the silage intact. A word of caution. Young cholam should not be used as it contains a poisonous substance when the plant is young and may kill the cattle. This poison, however, disappears when the plant is about to set grains.

Silage can be fed to all classes of stocks on the farm. Milch cows can be fed with upto 40 lbs. of it. It forms a good feed to them as it stimulates milk production. It does not give any distinctive flavour to the milk. Good silage improves the vitamin A content of the milk. It is relished by cattle suffering from ulcers of mouth, owing to foot and mouth disease, and such cattle thrive on it. Even calves more than four months old can safely be fed on silage. Some cattle may not readily take to eating silage. In that case it must be mixed with other fodder for a few days till they get accustomed to the smell of the silage. Spoiled and mouldy silage should not be fed to cattle as they will produce harmful effects.

Tea and Rubber Producers: The Fairlawn Estates Ltd. Rs. 4,000; The Allagalla Tea and Rubber Co. Ltd., Rs. 1,500; The Meath Mor (Ceylon) Estates Ltd., Rs. 2,000.

Public Services & Government Pensioners Rs. 11,983-16; Total Rs. 4,239,344-37; Less payments to various local Funds Rs. 618,834-23; Net Total Rs. 3,620,500-14. Note: From the above total of Rs. 3,620,500-14, Rs. 3,373,666-66 have so far been remitted to the United Kingdom and further remittances will follow.

LATE DR. SWAMINATHA AIYAR

TRIBUTES AT PUBLIC MEETINGS

Conjeeveram, May 8.

At a public meeting, held last evening, in the local Pachaiyappa's High School, Mr. A. M. Kannappa Mudaliyar, Headmaster of the school, presiding, Dr. P. S. Srinivasan, Mr. N. Devanda Iyengar, and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Tamil Pandit, of the Triplicane Hindu High School, and a direct disciple of the late Dr. Swaminatha Aiyar, spoke at the length on the life and achievements of the late Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Aiyar. A condolence resolution was moved by Dr. Srinivasan and passed.

AT TRICHINOPOLY

A public meeting was held on the evening of May 7 at the Hundred Pillared Mantapam of the Rock Fort temple, Mr. K. V. Subbier, retired District Educational Officer, presiding when tributes were paid to the qualities of head and heart of the late Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Aiyar. Several speakers explained the services rendered by Dr. Swaminatha Aiyar to the cause of Tamil. A condolence resolution was passed in the end.

"A GREAT SAVANT"

RAO BAHADUR KRISHNA RAO BHONSLE'S TRIBUTE

Madras, May 9.
Rao Bahadur R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle, I. S. O., in the course of a statement says:

Mahamahopadhyaya U. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, D. Litt. was both *Sanjeevi* and *Anrita* to Tamil. He was "a scholar and a ripe good one" as Shakespeare would put it. He had a flair for wit and humour and his play on words was always inimitable. When we returned after enjoying his pleasant conversation, we felt we had been "inoculated" with something instructive, interesting and informative.

He used to say that an outstanding benefit of British rule was the import of their punctuation marks into our literature.

He was a great savant, rich in his knowledge of Tamil and for Tamil lovers, he was always a "guide, philosopher and friend". The Andhra University was guilty of a lapse in that she did not confer on him, who was a "Dakshinatyakslanidi" the honorary degree of Kala Prapurna.

MR. S. R. VENKATARAMAN'S TRIBUTE

Mr. S. R. Venkataraman writes: The chorus of tributes paid to the memory of Dr. Swaminatha Aiyar demonstrates the magnitude of the loss that the world of scholarship in general and the Tamil language in a special degree have thereby suffered. He was the pioneer par excellence in Tamil research. He occupied the foremost place in the field of Tamil language and literature as a critic and savant. It was he who first re-

AIRGRAPHS TO BE CHEAPER

50 CTS. FOR CIVILIAN MESSAGES

The rates charged for the despatch of airgraphs have been reduced. The rates charged so far have been a rupee per airgraph for civilians and thirty cents per airgraph for members of His Majesty's Services.

It has now been decided to charge fifty cents and thirty cents respectively in these two categories. Airgraphs are a recently-introduced means of communication by air mail between Ceylon and the United Kingdom.

The messages are written on forms provided by the Post Office.

The measures are written on forms provided by the Post Office.

These are photographed on films in Bombay and the films are despatched by air mail, the device being intended to reduce the bulk of air mails.

In London the messages are again transmitted to paper and delivered to the addressees.

Extension of Service

London, May 18.

A civilian airgraph service will be provided shortly from Britain to Egypt, India, Ceylon, Palestine, Transjordan, Cyprus, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Aden, British Somaliland and Seychelles.

It is also hoped to begin a similar Service to West and South Africa within the next two or three months.

vealed to the Tamil public and the outside world, through his critical editions of the Tamil classics which were till then closed books to the world of Tamil scholarships, the splendour and civilization that was Tamil. Though he is gone, he lives in his works and his name will be cherished with love, reverence and gratitude by all lovers of Tamil and scholarship in general. But the primary duty of every Tamilian is to raise a suitable monument to his memory. For instance a statue in front of the Presidency College will be very appropriate. Founding of an institute for Tamil Research to bring out authoritative publications on all subjects, ancient and modern, will be after Dr. Swaminatha Aiyar's heart.

PROF. K. R. R. SASTRY

Prof. K. R. R. Sastry, Law Department, University of Allahabad, writes:

The Tamil world wherever found, including the settlements where Tamilians are found, is under an immeasurable debt of gratitude to the late Mahamahopadhyaya V. Swaminatha Aiyar. His wide researches, the school of scholarship fostered by him, the Sangam works edited by him, the style and tone of scholarship left behind by him—these entitle him to be called the venerable father of Tamil literature. A day spent with him in the company of T. K. C. at Thiruppanandal, I have cherished as a rare experience in my life.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

MR. S. CHAS. PATHIRANA

LICENSED DENTIST & OPTICIAN

is now at

43 MAIN STREET

OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH

He will be there

FROM 1st to 15th EVERY MONTH

COMMUNICATIONS DURING OTHER DAYS TO:—

TAMBARAWA ESTATE

Wariyapola, N. W. P.

[Y. 115. 18-5-42--17-3-42]

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 14-5-42)

The tenth and eleventh Sutras which deal, respectively, with Pasa-Neekam (பாசநீக்கம்) and Sivapperu (சிவப்பேறு), removal of dirt and attainment of Sivabhood or Supreme Bliss, contain five propositions told in 18 verses:

10. (1) அவனே தானே ஆகிய அந்நெறி
ஏகன் ஆகி (2) இறைபணி கீழ்க்
மலம் மரைய தன்னெடு வல்லினை இன்றே
(Siva Gnana Bodham)
11. (1) காணும் கண் ணுக்குக் காட்டும் உண்மே போல்
காண் உன்னத்தைக் கண்டு காட்டலின்
(2) அயரா அன்பின் ஆன் கழல் செலுமே. (Ibid)
10. (2) இவன் உலகில் இடம் அகிதம் செய்த எல்லாம்
இதம் அகிதம் இவனுக்குச் செய்தார் பால் இசையும்
(1) அவன் இவனுய் கின்றமுறை ஏகனாகி
(2) ஆன் பணியில் கின்றிடவும் (3) அகலும் குற்றம்,
(1) சிவனும இவன் செய்தி எல்லாம் என் செய்தி என்றும்
(2) செய்தது எனக்கு இவனுக்குச் செய்தது என்றும்
பலம் அகல உடன் ஆகி கின்ற கொள்வன் பரிவால்
பாதசத்தைச் செய்திதும் பணி ஆக்கி விடுமே).
(Siddhiyar)
11. (காயம் ஒழிந்தால் சுத்தனாகி) (1) ஆன்மா
காட்டக் கண்டிடும் தன்மை உடைய கண்ணுக்கு
வயும் உயிர் காட்டிக் கண்டிடும் போல்
இசன் உயிர்க்குக் காட்டிக் கண்டிடவன், (2) இத்தை
ஆயும் அறிவு உடையனாய் அன்பு செய்ய
(அத்திலைமை இத்திலையில் அடைந்த முறைப்பாலே
மாயம் எல்லாம் நீங்கி) ஆன் மலர் அடிக்கீழ் இருப்பன்
மாறாத சிவ அனுபவம் மருவிக் கொண்டே (Ibid)

10 (1) Identify yourself with God. If you so identify yourself even as God identifies Himself with you (Adwaita relation), He will father all your actions.

(2) Dedicate all your actions to Him. If you do so (i.e. do your duty without attachment), God will act as joint or substitute recipient of everything that others do unto you and retribute them adding the effects of your bodily actions, good and bad, to theirs.

(3) All impurities (the remnants of Aavavam, Karmam and Maya) will then vanish.

11 (1) When the soul is so purified, God leads and knows (enjoys in Adwaita relation with the soul) so that the soul may know (enjoy) in the same manner that the soul sees and enables the eye to see.

(2) Unceasing knowledge (realization) of such gracious action of the Lord as above generates undying love, which leads the soul to the enjoyment of endless Supreme Bliss described as Siva's lotus-like Feet.

It will be noticed that the 2nd proposition of the original 10th Sutra as given in Siva Gnana Bodham is divisible into two parts இறை பணி கீழ்க் கண்டி மலம் மரைய தன்னெடு வல்லினை இன்றே, and we have so divided it following the division of the Siddhiyar verse. This third proposition of the Siddhiyar verse அகலும் குற்றம் is re-emphasised in the words காயம் ஒழிந்தால் சுத்தனாகி, அத்திலைமை இத்திலையில் அடைந்த முறைப்பாலே மாயம் எல்லாம் நீங்கி in the first verse of the 11th Sutra and expanded by Arulnandi Devan in five verses before dealing with the two main propositions of that Sutra.

It might also appear at first sight that the first proposition in the 11th Sutra is practically the same as the second proposition of the 5th Sutra. But a reference to the context in which the respective propositions appear would show that they are not identical. The indispensability of God's energising Power to enable the soul to function (அவனை இன்றி இவனும அசையாத) is clearly brought out in both places, but it is God's Infinite Sakti (or Healing Power) that acts in the earlier fettered state of the soul while it is the Arul Sakti (or Grace) that acts for the later purified state. In the one case the soul protrudes itself with its egotism and ignoring God's help it presumes that it itself knows, while in the other all vanity has vanished and the soul has resigned itself completely into the hands of God and it is God that leads, knows, feels and acts for the sake of the soul. உன்னைத் தொண்டனென் கினை யுமா கினைவே (Think so that I Thy servant may think of Thee), வினம்புமா வினம்பே (Praise so that I may praise Thee), துக்குமா துகி (Enjoy so that I may enjoy), thus we read in Tiruvalluvar (St. Thirumalikal Devan). Here the soul does not pull in a wrong direction. There is co-operation with God, but it is co-operation founded on subordination as an enlightened Christian divine would put it. என்சுடன் யனின்செய்து கிடையதே, my duty is to carry out Thine Will (Devanam).

A hurried perusal of the different propositions in the 8th to 11th Sutras would seem to indicate that they all relate practically to one and the same subject.—In the 8th Sutra itself the final goal of finding refuge under the Lord's Feet is reached, and even in the 11th Sutra there are the Sidhanas of unceasing knowledge

and undying love to be practised.—This observation (that the four Sutras relate to the same subject) is certainly true to some extent. The whole book of Siva Gnana Siddhiyar deals with one subject only and the division of the book into four chapters does not mean that the chapters are to be treated as water-tight compartments, every one of which is wholly independent of the rest. The first chapter Piramana Iyal for instance is primarily devoted to the proof of the existence of the Tripadarthas, but some of the most essential attributes of these Padarthas which should properly find a place in the 2nd chapter Lakshana Iyal are incidentally mentioned in the first chapter. No proof is possible without mention of attributes to a certain extent. Some items of proof again are to be found in the second chapter. Similarly in giving us a general idea of the different Sadanas and the method of performing them in the 8th and 9th Sutras which occur in Sadana Iyal, mention is incidentally made of the Payan or Goal as no amount of exhortation to perform Sadanas will be of any avail unless we have at least a rough idea of the Goal aimed at to serve as an incentive during the earlier stages at least of the performance of Sadanas. The goal which is broadly divisible into removal of Malam and attainment of Supreme Bliss is described in greater detail in the 10th and 11th Sutras which are classified under Payan Iyal along with the 12th Sutra which deals with the nature of the Sanctified.

Mention has already been made of seven stages of Gnanam or enlightenment beginning with 'Othal' or reading the Gnanas Shastras and ending with 'Nishdai' or God-realization. The first three of these stages, reading, learning from one's elders and teaching to one's juniors, are preliminary stages that occur prior to the advent of the Gnanas Guru. The 8th Sutra primarily deals with the advent of the Gnanas-Guru and hearing Gnanas-Upadesam (literally teaching of Gnanam) from Him (செட்டல்) though the earlier and later stages are also mentioned. The later stages of pondering over what is heard (சித்தித்தல்), understanding the same clearly (தெளித்தல்) and God-realization (கிட்டல்) are generally taken as receiving detailed treatment in the 9th, 10th and 11th Sutras, respectively. These latter stages follow the hearing of Gnanas-Upadesam in rapid succession as a matter of course in the case of souls that have reached the highest stage of Sakti-Nipatam (literally the descent of God's Grace), but there are others in whose case the pace from one stage to the next is comparatively slow and it is for the benefit of these that the detailed instructions are given.

Commentators draw a line of distinction between these four Sutras in yet another way, by stating that they deal respectively with Siva-Rupam (சிவரூபம்), Siva-Darsanam (சிவதரிசனம்) Siva-Yogam (சிவயோகம்) and Siva-Bhogam (சிவபோகம்), (literally God-form, God-vision, God-union and God-enjoyment, respectively). Meikanda Deva's own exposition is that the 8th Sutra deals with Gnanas-Darsanam (ஞானதரிசனம், literally knowledge-vision). With the dawn of Gnanam the soul gets faint glimpses of Godhead and this roughly is what is called Siva-Rupam. Simultaneously with Siva-Rupam occurs Atma-Darsanam (ஆன்ம தரிசனம், soul-vision). Pondering over what is heard from the Gnanas-Guru brings in Siva-Darsanam (God vision) and along with it Atma-Suddhi (ஆன்ம சுத்தி, soul-purification). These are dealt with in the 9th Sutra. Then follows Siva-Yogam, God-union, ஏகனாகி கீழ்க், described in the 10th Sutra and the process of Atma-Suddhi (soul-purification or removal of Pasam) commenced in the previous Sutra is completed here. The final stage of Siva-Bhogam or God-realization, enjoyment of infinite Bliss with unceasing knowledge and undying love, is then reached and this forms the subject-matter of the 11th Sutra. —(To be Continued).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
(Held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 172 P

In the matter of the intestate estate
and effects of the late Vallipuram
Sianadurai of Valvettiturai.

Deceased.
Thankam widow of V. Sianadurai of
Valvettiturai. Vs. Petitioner.
Iyanattu Arumugam of do.

Respondent
This matter coming on for disposal
before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Addi-
tional District Judge, Jaffna on the
29th day of January 1942 in the pre-
sence of Mr. K. Ratnasingham, Pro-
cessor on the part of the petitioner and
the petition and affidavit of the peti-
tioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner as
widow of the deceased be declared
entitled to have Letters of Adminis-
tration to the estate of the deceased
and that Letters be issued to her ac-
cordingly unless the respondent or
any other person shall on or before
the 19th day of March 1942 appear
and shew sufficient cause to the satis-
faction of this Court to the contrary.
The 13th day of March 1942

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

23rd April 1942.
Time to shew cause extended till
25-5-1942.

Intld. L. W. de S.
A. D. J.
(O. 12, 18 & 25-5-42)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA (Held at Point Pedro)
No. 586 P.

1. Ampalavy Aiyampillai of Kara-
navai North
2. Sivaccolanthu widow of P.
Karthigesu presently of Kuala
Lumpur by her attorney the
1st Petitioner

Vs. Petitioners.

1. Sinnathamby Sivaguru of Ka-
ranavai North and presently
of Kuala Lumpur
2. and wife Sadaippillai of Kara-
navai North
3. Kathirgamer Kandiah of Do
and presently of E. M. S.

Respondents.

To. The abovesaid respondents.
You are hereby required to appear
before this Court at 9 O'Clock in the
forenoon on the 29th day of May
1942 to shew cause if any why the 1st
Petitioner as administrator of the
estate of the late P. Karthigesu and
the 2nd Petitioner should not be sub-
stituted as plaintiffs in place of the
deceased plaintiff and why the decrees
should not be executed.

The 12th day of May 1942
By Order of Court
Sgd. C. MANICCAM
for Secretary.

Drawn by
P. Karapathippillai
Proctor for Petitioners.
(Ms. 31, 18-5-42)

THE AMERICAN HOME FRONT

Continued from page 1

Americans have enjoyed since the birth of our nation, we would regard life as scarcely worth living.

It is for the preservation of these rights, these basic rights, that we Americans are fighting primarily, and in their defence we will fight with all our strength and ingenuity until victory is ours. For these rights we are determined to toil, to slave and to sacrifice without stint. We are satisfied that no effort or sacrifice can be too great in order to pass on, intact, to the next generation the heritage of freedom and justice handed down to us by our forebears and which is now in our custody.

Complete Victory in the End

The working men and women of America know that this is a struggle to the death between freedom and slavery. In such a struggle there can be no compromise. One or the other must prevail.

An Axis victory would thrust civilization back into the dark ages of serfdom and misery. This cannot, this must not, this will not happen.

American right and justice, translated into American might, might on the battlefield and on the industrial front behind the lines, forged by patriotic management and patriotic labour working arm in arm, will see to it that—long and hard though the road will probably be—the American philosophy of a free government for a free people win complete victory in the end.

FANS FOR MILITARY HOSPITALS

A press note issued by the Department of Information states:—

Fans are urgently required for use in military hospitals. The co-operation of all residents in Colombo is very earnestly requested by the General Officer Commanding. Will anyone willing to give or sell any fans which are not being fully used please write to the Chief Engineer, Ceylon Command, C/o Field Post Office, Colombo.

NOTICE

The public are hereby informed that the paddy lands which are situated at Munnaroodai, and known as Lanka Company Land in extent 89 Acres 3 R. 2 P. accessible by Rodrigo Road, and which belonged to V. S. Kandapillai of Tinnevely was transferred to S. Ambalavanan, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, Kurunegala on 5-7-1940 subject to a trust in favour of the said V. S. Kandapillai. The public are therefore warned not to negotiate, or accept any sale, transfer, mortgage or otty without the knowledge and consent of the said V. S. Kandapillai.

V. S. KANDAPILLAI,

Tinnevely North,

11-5-42. Jaffna.

(M. 31, 14 & 18-5-42)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1101

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Achchimuttu alias Rasammah wife of Chellappah Ponniah of Moolai Deceased.

Saravanamuttu Navaratnam of Moolai Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ponniah Thuraiatnam
2. Ponniah Rajaratnam
3. Thavapakkiam daughter of Ponniah
4. Guanambihai daughter of Ponniah and
5. Theivanaipillai widow of Saravanamuttu of Moolai, in Jaffna

Minors

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire additional District Judge Jaffna on the 11th day of December 1941 in the presence of Mr. V. Elaiyathamby Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 5th respondent abovenamed be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st to 4th respondents to represent them and to act on their behalf in the proceedings of this testamentary action and that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner. Unless the abovenamed respondents or any other persons shall appear before this court on the 30th day of January 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 12th day of January 1942

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy

District Judge

Extended for 29-5-42

Itld. C. C.

D. J.

Drawn by

Sgd. V. Elaiyathamby

Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 13, 18 & 21-5-42)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1074

In the matter of the estate of the late Mahadechumy wife of Velauthar Sithamparappillai of Tholpuram Deceased.

Kathiravelu Poopalasingam of Tholpuram Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kathiravelu Mahadevan
2. Pooledochumy daughter of Kathiravelu and
3. Velauthar Sithamparappillai of Tholpuram

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of September 1941 in the presence of Mr. V. Elaiyathamby proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 2nd respondent to represent her and to act on her behalf in the proceedings of this testamentary action and also Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner. Unless the respondents or any other persons shall appear before this court on the 10th day of November 1941 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 13th day of October 1941

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy

District Judge

Extended for 29-5-42

Itld. C. C.

D. J.

Drawn by

Sgd. V. Elaiyathamby

Proctor for petitioner.

(O. 14, 18 & 21-5-42)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary No. 1129.

In the matter of the intestate estate of C. E. A. Selvaratnam of Pandaittheruppu Deceased. Ranjithamalar Selvaratnam of Pandaittheruppu Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Alagarachini daughter of Selvaratnam of Pandaittheruppu
2. H. L. D. Selvaratnam of Chundicutly presently of Brodie House, Horton Place, Colombo

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 1st day of April 1942 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner unless the respondents or any other persons 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 1st day of April 1942.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy

District Judge.

(O. 11, 14 & 18-5-42)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1112.

In the matter of the estate of the late Kamalampikai wife of Sangarappillai Kandiah of Changanai West

Parameswari wife of Ehamparam Pararajasingham of Vaddukoddai East. Vs. Petitioner.

1. Ehamparam Pararajasingham of Vaddukoddai East presently of Singapore
2. Chellammah widow of Appukuddy Kanagasabai of Vaddukoddai East Respondents.

This action coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 23rd day of January 1942 in the presence of Mr. K. Eethirnayagam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the petitioner as the sole heir of the deceased intestate is entitled to have letters of administration issued to her unless the respondents show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court on the 27th day of March 1942 to the contrary.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,

District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 20th May 1942.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,

District Judge.

(O. 10, 14 & 18-5-42)

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(Mis. 15, 27-4-42—25-5-42)

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