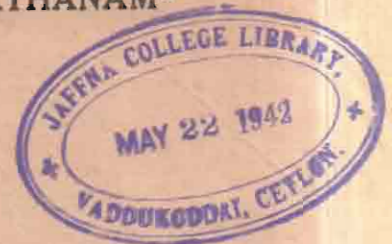


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Letters Dropped By Japanese Aircraft

Three hundred and ninety-five letters from Australian prisoners of war in New Guinea, which were dropped over Port Moresby by Japanese aircraft on April 28, indicate that they are being well treated. There is evidence that the letters had been "carefully vetted" by the Japanese, but the Government had no reason to doubt their authenticity. ☉

Essential Drugs for Hospitals

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved a list of essential drugs which, it is considered, every Government hospital in the Island should have in the public interest stock. The list of essential drugs approved of by the Secretary of State was prepared by the Department of Medical and Sanitary Service. A good deal of time and care was spent in its preparation, and specialists were consulted. ☉

U. S. Shipyards Break all Records

"United States shipyards are building merchant ships faster than ever before in the history of the world," a White House statement declared, adding that from January 1, 1940, to May 10 they delivered 120 merchant ships—20 per cent more than they built all last year. That statement said that although ship-builders have not yet reached the peak of production, the shipyards are breaking all records for speed. Even the new 105 days schedule is being beaten in many shipyards, where ships have been delivered in less than eighty days. ☉

Proclamation of University

It is understood that the Governor will shortly issue the Proclamation constituting the University of Ceylon. The Executive Committee of Health has been informed that the General Council of Medical Education of the United Kingdom has replied to Dr. Ivor Jennings, Principal of the University College, that it is prepared to recognise the medical degrees of the University on the same conditions on which the Diploma and Licentiate of the Medical College were recognised. It is, therefore, pointed out that the Ceylon Medical College may be incorporated into the University from its inception.

THE COMMON SIN AGAINST DEMOCRACY

THE STIFLING OF DISCUSSION

BY FRANCIS ANDREWS
(Editor of "The Post")

WE should always beware of the man who has a mouthful of wisecracks about the folly of human palaver. He is first cousin to the "Strong Silent Man" who often is silent, because he has nothing that calls for expression and harbours merely the furtive determination to have his own way. Human speech allows human thought to be set in order and expresses that which must be expressed. The man who stifles discussion frustrates the best in those about him. He may strike a melodramatic attitude about his swiftness in decision, but it is generally tragedy that gets him in the end. All our democratic experience bears out the truth of this. The Service Chief who, in his office or district, proves by his patience and his willingness for discussion that he understands democracy, sees the reward of his understanding in comradeship and *esprit de corps*. The man or woman who despises these things and whose mind is darkened against their human worth is half a Gauleiter already.

Danger of Impatience

Impatience with opposition is also a danger. In this we do not allude to a burst of temper or a sudden blast of bad language. What is in our mind is a mental attitude, a one-sided lighting of the mind, the shaded lamps of self-opinion. This is always a handicap, but it becomes really dangerous when it leads to the temptation to silence the dissenter. From it may well spring a policy which will be based upon the silencing of all dissent. The Gestapo is the ultimate stage of that.

"An Intellectual Barbarian"

Democracy demands what an American writer called "the educated heart" as well as the educated mind. Comradeship always allows the least coherent his chance to make himself understood. Jose Ortega Gasset has declared that he who, in discussion with us, gives no thought to adjusting himself to the truth, who has

no desire for the veritable facts, is an intellectual barbarian. Surely the danger that awaits him who dislikes the comradely hard knock and the lusty half-nelson of controversy is that he becomes, in germ, a Party member, coloured shirt and all.

The Winning Side Bug

Grave, too, is the danger of always wanting to be on the winning side. R. L. S. may have exaggerated when he declared that whatever may be our destiny he was certain we were not meant to succeed, but the fact remains that the mental vanity that comes from continual majorities is a spiritual danger. It becomes such a matter of appetite as to be a kind of diabetes, demanding of everything that is proposed that it shall contain a high proportion of the obvious, plenty of the immediately acceptable, and yet a great deal of the sugar that makes sure of its being swallowed quickly. Flags become increasingly important here, and slogans also, with their glib publicity. And that is the beginning of the end for a democracy. The healthy discussion of Democracy demands that a man shall not only accept the count against him, but that he shall learn to stand for the best without a thought for the Chairman's final figures. To those who are hastening to point out that this seems to argue no interest in the victory of the best, we would say, at once, that on the contrary it shows a deeper knowledge of how the best does prevail than is possessed by the "billposters." Nazi-ism gets to a point when it must be on the winning side, always. That is where Reason goes out and Himmler comes in.

Democracy's Highest Privilege

A flair for the popular and its continual search for things that will enhance a party's fortunes is one of the gravest dangers that beset democracy. Democracy's highest privilege is that it gives a man the right

Continued on page 4

JAP THREAT TO AUSTRALIA

UTMOST AID WILL BE GIVEN COMMONWEALTH

London, Sunday.

The Lord Privy Seal, Sir Stafford Cripps, spoke at Bristol about "our determination to defeat our enemies with the help of our friends." He said: "I want to say a special word to the people of Australia because Australia is under great stress in the face of a possible attempt by the Japanese at the invasion of her territory."

He continued: "We hope that the splendid results of the Battle of the Coral Sea will discourage any such attempt on the part of the Japanese, but we must do our utmost to help our Australian brother-nation, for they have done tremendous work in helping us in many theatres of the war and when we were hard pressed in our own island fortress. That stage of acute danger has passed, though the possibility of desperate attempts at the invasion of these islands by Hitler will remain until he has been finally defeated. Three great Powers stand out today among the Allies—the Soviet Union, the U. S. A. and China. We have done our utmost often at great cost to ourselves to help Russia with supplies and armaments, and that help is today continuing in as full a measure as ever."

"Already, the Germans are getting uneasy at the militant and offensive spirit of the British and the American people in this matter of a second front which the Prime Minister welcomed in his recent broadcast. The Germans will, I believe, show something more than nervousness when our two Governments translate that militant spirit into offensive action, as they certainly will do."

"While I was in Russia, I had the privilege of getting to know Marshal Timoshenko. I formed the highest opinion of his qualities as a great leader and the Germans today around Kharkov will, no doubt, second that opinion. The much-heralded German offensive upon Russia seems, for the moment at least, to have turned into a Russian offensive

Continued on page 3



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1942.

SHORTAGE OF DRUGS

ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS consequences of the present war, so far as Ceylon is concerned, is the shortage of drugs. This was only to be expected, as, before the war, most of these drugs were imported into Ceylon. It remains to be seen what the Government will do to meet the grave situation that has arisen. The suggestion has been made that India may be able to meet at least a portion of our requirements. According to a statement recently issued by the Associated Press of India, Indian factories are now manufacturing 350 items of drugs and medicines which were previously imported. "The Indian drug industry has also evolved numerous equivalents or substitutes for imported essential drugs and is providing considerable supplies. During 1940-41, for example, the value of purchases made by the Medical Stores Department from the local trade amounted to over Rs. 104 lakhs or more than 6½ times the peace time figure". Though this is satisfactory, it is pointed out that the present output is not commensurate with the magnitude of the demand. India has to meet the medical requirements of the Middle East, Iran, Iraq and China. Even Russia has been supplied with 76,000 surgical instruments through the Red Cross. It is easy to see that a comparatively new industry like the manufacture of drugs and surgical instruments will find it difficult to cope with the demand which is still increasing.

Indian factories are also, it is stated, labouring under other handicaps. "Firstly, there is the lack of adequate plant and machinery, and, secondly, a number of essential elements and raw materials required for the production of drugs and appliances are not available locally and must be imported. However, with the increasing aid now being rendered by the Government of the United States there is every reason to hope that these will soon be forthcoming." It is evident, however, that an organised and determined effort is being made to make India self-sufficient in the matter of drugs, and we can only hope that the Ceylon

Government will be able to divert a portion of the Indian output to Ceylon. It must be noted that India's ability to make the country relatively independent of foreign supplies is the fact that in India research in Ayurvedic drugs has been more systematic and has received greater encouragement than in Ceylon. The Indian Universities and Colleges have of late paid considerable attention to the teaching of chemistry and botany. In Ceylon, however, Ayurvedic medicine has always lacked the impetus which can only be given by modern scientific research, with the result that the practice of medicine has proceeded on two parallel lines. The high priests of Western medicine have still nothing to do with the ancient Ayurveda. It is this trade-unionist spirit of the practitioners of Western medicine, encouraged by the Government, that has resisted all attempts to lay bare the mysteries of the Ayurvedic pharmacopia in terms of modern science. We believe some research work is being done by the College of Ayurvedic Medicine in Colombo, but the scope of such work is exceedingly limited. Unless the spirit of modern science is brought to bear on it the results are not likely to be far-reaching. We cannot keep modern science in one watertight compartment and the Ayurveda in another and still hope to succeed.

One serious aspect of the shortage of drugs in Ceylon is the difficulty of obtaining quinine. Ceylon has all along depended on imports for the supply of this important drug. With the occupation of the Netherlands East Indies by the Japanese, supplies from this source have been cut off. Already the price of quinine has risen, and Government hospitals which used to distribute free supplies in backward areas are finding it difficult to do so. This has an important bearing on the production of food. We have to remember that most of the food-producing areas in Ceylon are malarial. With due respect to the Ayurvedic physicians, it must be admitted that the use of quinine with discrimination and care is essential if cultivation is to be carried on with any chance of success. This is a fact that could not have escaped the attention of the Minister of Agriculture. In addition to investigating any long-term plan for the local production of quinine, the Government will do well to strain every nerve to keep stocks of quinine at the safety level. It is a pity that in a country like Ceylon where there is nothing to prevent the production of so essential a drug as quinine except our own ignorance and lack of enterprise we should still look to outside sources for our supply.

CEYLON AND INDIA

By
A. Arulambalam

Early Connections

A narrow strip of water about twenty one miles in width separates Ceylon—the pearl of the Indian Ocean—from India, the land of ancient religions and culture. More or less the same distance divides England from the continent of Europe. In the dim past both India and Ceylon formed part of one huge continent, the continent of Lemuria, which is no more. Today in spite of the efforts of Rama and his doughty warrior chief—Hanuman—the blue tides of the Indian Ocean lash between the two countries. In size India is about sixty times as large as Ceylon, and with about four hundred millions inhabiting the land her population is about seventy times that of Ceylon. According to Ramayana of old, Rama was perhaps the first North Indian Prince to visit Ceylon. But according to the same epic there was much intercourse and consanguinity between the people of Ceylon and South India. Subsequently about 543 B. C. King Vijaya and his followers came and made Ceylon their home. Thereafter from time to time other Indian princes visited Ceylon and established permanent contact between the two countries. This contact was sometimes friendly, sometimes not.

Foreign Invasions

THE immense riches of India and Ceylon attracted the Western nations. The victorious armies of Alexander the Great first cut across the Northern plains of India. The Moghuls left a permanent impress on the country. Later the Portuguese and the Dutch who originally came for purposes of trade ultimately altered their object and took upon themselves the role of rulers; but their regimes were short-lived and circumscribed. Today Great Britain governs the two countries and is now busy training the people in the use of modern weapons in order that they may defend their shores from the Japanese who look upon these countries with prying eyes. Internal dissensions and disunity among the various races of India and Ceylon were perhaps the chief causes which led them to become subject nations. Once subjected to foreign rule they were disarmed and incapable of defending themselves. The lessons of the past should be sufficiently realized and the present opportunity not missed in order that the two countries and the various races living therein may adjust their grievances, unite in friendly co-operation, and once more attain freedom and contribute to world happiness.

"Mother" or "Sister" India

IN the past when "Indians" who had settled in Ceylon did not forget the land whence they or their ancestors came they looked upon India as "Mother India". Now like a married and dowried daughter, more modern and fashionable, Ceylon wants to change her relationship with India—as some daughters do—and become a sister and thoroughly independent. Ceylon does not desire to receive in her home the sons and daughters of India because she is running her

own home and balancing her own budget. There is nothing wrong with this new outlook. But in difficulties—for difficulties come in the way of young ladies—she approaches "Mother" India for help. With a shortage of supplies caused by the cutting off of supplies from Burma and other countries Ceylon stretches her hand out to India for help. Again with the fear of Japanese invasion Ceylon has called on the brave sons of India to defend her shores. India, old and her hands full with her own problems—but none the less like a kind mother—comes to our aid.

Federation

CEYLON and India, whether we like it or not, have to remain one. Geographically they form one land but for the narrow and shallow water which separates them. The two principal races of Ceylon, the Sinhalese and the Tamils, are people who originally came from India and made Ceylon their home. The culture of the people of the two countries had a common source. Their manners and customs, though somewhat different, bear strong resemblances. Economically the two countries are interdependent on one another; but Ceylon being the smaller country and not fully developed imports many of her necessities from India, and in turn gives employment to the poorer sons and daughters of India who have done so much to develop Ceylon's jungle lands. If these two neighbouring and ancient countries are to be free and independent they must unite and form a Commonwealth of India and Ceylon. If Ceylon be independent and India also mistress of her own destinies it is well and good; but it is doubtful that Ceylon can stand alone and resist the onslaught of a powerful nation anxious to invade and dominate the land. In such a contingency which is ever present she stands in dire need of India's help. On the other hand a powerful India may successfully hold her own against any invader. But if Ceylon falls into the clutches of a third power unfriendly to India there would be endless trouble. If the two countries join in a federation and put up a united front no other bigger and powerful nation can think of interfering with the liberties of these two "sister" countries. As long as the enchanting epic of the Ramayana fills the hearts of the teeming millions of India and Ceylon, as long as Benares and other places sacred to the Hindus and Buddha Gaya the first temple of the Buddhists continue to flourish in India, as long as the sacred shrines of Konesar, Thirukethecharam and Kathirgamam attract the pious Hindus from India to Ceylon, Ceylon and India must remain one and shall remain one.

HIGHER TRAIN FARES SOON

Railway passenger fares and freight rates will shortly be raised by twenty-five per cent on the present rates.

It was decided by the Executive Committee of Communications and Works that the new rates should become operative from the middle of next month.

JAFFNA U. C. NOMINATION

H. E. the Governor has approved of the recommendation of the Executive Committee of Local Administration to nominate Mr. Ariya Pathirane to be a member of the Jaffna Urban Council, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his father, Mr. Charles Pathirane.

MORE RICE FOR MANUAL WORKERS

Graded Allotment From July 20

Under the revised rice rationing scheme, which is expected to come into force on July 20, a male manual worker over 14 years of age is, it is learned, to receive a ration of two and a half measures of rice a week in place of the two measures allowed under the existing scheme.

An infant under the age of one year will receive no rations, while children between one year and three years of age are to be issued coupons sufficient to obtain one measure of rice a week each.

Less for Under 14

People engaged in ordinary sedentary occupations are to have the present ration of two measures a week issued to them without any reduction.

A reduction is to be made in respect of consumers below the age of 14, who are to be issued a ration of one and a half measures a week instead of the two measures to which they have been entitled under the current rationing scheme.

Muttusamba for City Consumers

The large consignments of food-stuffs which arrived in the Island recently include, it is understood, supplies of Muttusamba rice. This variety, to which many have been looking forward, will be sent to the various distributing centres in due course.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS

Proposal to be Opposed

The Special Committee on Education, it is learned, has decided by a majority vote to recommend the abolition of denominational training schools and the substitution in their place of State schools for the training of teachers.

Strong opposition is being organised and representations are to be made to the authorities against this proposal.

At present there are about eighteen such training schools which train men and women for work in the various denominational secondary schools in the Island.

Of this number, six are conducted by the Roman Catholics, two by other Christian denominations, five by Buddhists, and about five by the Hindus.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF CEYLON UNIVERSITY

Dr. Ivor Jennings was unanimously chosen by the Executive Committee of Education for the post of Vice Chancellor of the Ceylon University.

It is understood that the University will begin to function from July 1st.

DISTRICT JUDGE, JAFFNA

Mr. G. Crossette Thambiah, Additional District Judge, Colombo, has been appointed District Judge, Jaffna, as from June 1st.

SOVIET KHARKOV OFFENSIVE CONTINUES

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES IN MEN AND MACHINES

London, Monday.

THE Russian offensive on the Kharkov front and stubborn fighting round Kerch peninsula continued during the night. The extent of the Kharkov operation can now be judged more exactly.

The front of the offensive is thought to extend from the neighbourhood of Volchansk, 40 miles east of Kharkov, to Chu uyev, 25 miles east of that city, and then by Smiyev, 25 miles southeast, towards Krasnograd, 60 miles southwest of Kharkov. The length of this front is about 100 miles.

The Russians have just announced that after five days' fighting, the depth of the advance reached by the end of the day varied from 13 to 38 miles...

It is thought that by now the Germans, by bringing up large reinforcements and counter-attacking, have slowed down the advance on this front, though it was reported early this morning to be still going on.

The results so far achieved are considerable. Besides territory which contains more than 300 inhabited places, the Germans have lost more than 13,000 men in killed and prisoners and at least 400 tanks, 147 aircraft, nearly 600 guns and more than 200 mortars and 600 machine-guns.

When it is further realised that the Germans have had several months to organise their positions and are formidably equipped with trench-mortars, flame-throwers, machine-guns and defensive mine-

fields, not to mention tanks which can be moved to the aid of the most threatened sectors, the Russian achievement takes on further importance.

The Russians, however, have submerged all these front-line obstacles, and in some places they must be clean through the German positions.

The German High Command's reports of the fighting are not very optimistic; they generally speak of the heavy Russian losses, but are very vague about the precise positions where the fighting is taking place.

The strategic importance of the row of hills captured by Marshal Timoshenko's troops early in the Kharkov offensive is now clear. From these hills, known as Lake Hill, Golden Hill and a nameless hill, respectively, an advance is possible on an important centre near the main railway and the high road, the latter leading westward into the German rear. They also provide an excellent jumping off ground for an attack on the German system of dug-outs and trenches.

The invaders clung desperately to these three hills, rushing forward four shock battalions to help hold them, but the Russians captured them in one short, stormy assault. After that, the Germans counter-attacked many times, but always in vain.

In their retreat, the Germans are again burning villages and carrying off the population westwards. The smell of smoke from gutted hamlets hangs over the country-side.

JAP THREAT TO AUSTRALIA

Continued from page 1

against the Germans. Long may it continue!

U. S. Output

"As to the U. S. A., that vast country of production is now buzzing with energy and enterprise and its output in armed, naval, military and air forces and in munitions of every kind is already huge and will, before long, become overwhelming. Our American allies have a full task before them in dealing with Japan, but just as we are helping them to deal with Japan so are they helping us to deal with Germany and Italy.

"For five years now, the gallant Chinese have been fighting and the part they have played in weakening Japan will before long become apparent when the power of the United States grows to a decisive striking point in the Pacific.

"There is another and a greater army of these oppressed peoples which is daily fighting and suffering casualties in the most difficult circumstances. The great V army fights on. Every day brings news of its exploits on the most widely-scattered fronts—attacks by guerillas, sabotage of transport and industrial production, the killing of Nazis and of the slowing down by one means or another of the German war effort. These behind-the-lines soldiers have to do their work without the inspiration of acting in disciplined military formations and without the pro-

duction of uniform if they are captured.

New Spirit Active

Sir Stafford then turned to the general war situation. "In the last few weeks, a new spirit of optimism has been active in this country," he declared.

"The whole country feels that the long period of defensive operations which was initiated by the fall of France is nearing its end, and that the time has come and is at hand when we must prepare ourselves to take the offensive in the decisive stages of the war.

"Let us remember that our advance will not be easy or interrupted. The power of our enemies, though diminished, is by no means spent. We shall meet crushing difficulties and may be painful defeats in some theatres, but behind all there will be growing day by day that vast strength which will, sooner or later, and must sooner in some fields, give us overwhelming superiority.

"But our air strength and that of our American allies has not nearly reached its peak of power. There is every reason for hope and confidence in the future, but none for easy optimism or stupid complacency."

Speaking of the great deeds of the Army, he said: "No praise could be too great for those gallant men who have fought mile by mile to delay the Japanese in their advance through Burma and who now, a sadly-depleted force, have worked their way back into Assam to continue the fighting in India.

INDIAN OCEAN POSSIBILITIES

Gen. Smuts Drops A Hint

Cairo, Monday.

THE Union Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, General Smuts, has been paying a visit to Egypt. Addressing officers at a large South African base camp, he dropped a hint of the possibility of action in the Indian Ocean in the near future.

"Madagascar is the back door to South Africa," he said, "and sometimes the back door is more dangerous than the front door."

The Japanese entry into the war, he declared, was a development which came suddenly, but it had the good effect of bringing in the great American nation on the side of the Allies. America had the largest reservoir of man-power and materials in the world.

A Fateful Year

"I am sure that the side which has America with it," said General Smuts, "cannot humanly lose the war, however fierce the struggle may be. Great things may soon be on the move in the Indian Ocean.

"We have now perhaps reached the decisive stage of the war. This year may be a fateful year. We may not see the end of the war, but it will be a year in which we will see how things will go. Of the way they will go, I am in no doubt."

General Smuts said that Allied air power had been our lamentable weakness. Germany had been miles ahead. Now, however, air supremacy was swinging to our side. That was clearly demonstrated in the R. A. F. offensives over Germany..... Russia had been a new factor in the war and the way the Soviet troops had been fighting was nothing short of a miracle.

MORE U. S. TROOPS IN ULSTER

Nucleus of an Invasion Force

London, Tuesday.

The largest contingent of American troops to cross the Atlantic in the present war have been disembarked without any untoward incident at a Northern Ireland port recently.

Many thousands in number, they include armoured formations with tanks and regiments of field artillery. This important convoy was protected by ships of the American and British navies. With the troops came senior officers and staff.

Major-General Hartle, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in Northern Ireland, expressed his satisfaction today with the recent arrival. The nearest Reuter is allowed to state with any accuracy, is "many thousands". This latest contingent consists of units of American artillery, tanks and mechanised units. A question constantly asked by practically everyone, except by General Hartle himself, is why are American forces here in such numbers. So far, none but "Old Man Rumour" has supplied any answer and rumour as usual gives us two. Here they are in the order of what is believed to be their importance: (1) To garrison Northern Ireland, thereby relieving Empire troops for services further afield, and (2) As the nucleus of a force for the eventual invasion of the Continent.

MANIPAY HINDU COLLEGE

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC PROPERTY?

A case has been filed in the District Court of Jaffna, under the Trusts Ordinance by certain members of the Public of Manipay viz Dr. K. Cathiravelu, Retired Government Medical Officer, Mr. K. Sundarampillai B. Sc., Broker, James Finly & Co. Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman Manipay Village Committee and Mr. C. N. Devarajan, Public auditor and Journalist, through their Proctor, Mr. S. R. Arianayagam, against Mr. S. Pararajasingham J. P., Mr. S. Dora swamy and Mr. S. Pathmanathan, Brokers, all of Colombo, claiming that the Manipay Hindu College is a charitable trust, and that the defendants wrongfully claim to be proprietors of the said College.

The Plaintiffs aver that the late Mr. W. Sangarapully, father of the defendants dedicated the entirety of the land on which the said College was built to an educational institution for the education of Hindu boys on Hindu lines and that the said Mr. Sangarapully possessed the land and premises as one of the "de facto" trustees of the Trust founded by the prominent Hindu residents of Manipay such as the late Mr. C. Namasivayagam J. P., the late Gate Mudaliyar T. Karalappillai, the late Mr. W. Sangarapillai and Mr. A. Selliamuttu M. B. E. Mr. Sangarapully in his capacity as Chairman of a Managing Committee collected a sum of Rs. 24,917, 50, and built the College. On his death in 1912 a public meeting of the Hindu residents of Manipay was held and a Board of Directors consisting of 32 persons was elected and entrusted with the task of Managing the said College. Since then further public subscriptions were raised and the building and premises enlarged. The plaintiffs estimate that in all a sum of Rs. 40,000 has been spent by the Hindu Public on the establishment, improvement and maintenance of the College.

The plaintiffs further plead that the defendants are estopped from denying that the Manipay Hindu College is a charitable trust, and state that the defendants have committed a breach of the said trust. They pray that the Court do declare that the said College constitutes a charitable trust and frame a scheme for the Management of the trust.

The sanction of the Attorney General for the institution of the action has been obtained.

The above case is the result of a resolution passed at a Public Meeting held at Manipay in January 1941 thus: "In view of a notice in the Government Gazette of December 20, 1940 wherein it is stated that the Manipay Hindu College is the property of the sons of the late Mr. W. Sangarapully and in view of the fact that no properly constituted Board of Directors has been functioning for the last ten or twelve years, we the old boys and others interested in the institution assembled here today resolve that Mr. A. Selliamuttu, M. B. E., Mr. K. Sundarampillai, Mr. K. Swami-

ENGINEERING SUCCESS

A. M. I. E. E. EXAM.

According to a cablegram received from London the following have completed the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of the Electrical Engineers, London:-

Mr. J. M. Yorke
Mr. J. X. L. Philips
Mr. S. J. Jeyanayagam
Mr. E. A. Fernando

Mr. V. R. Charavanapavan passes Part II of the same Examination.

Mr. E. A. Fernando is an Assistant Engineer in the Department of the Government Electrical Undertakings. The others were students of the Technical College.

ALLEGED PEACE PLANS

London, Tuesday.

Hermann Goering and a group of big German industrialists are believed to be making plans for a compromise peace as they have given up hope of a Nazi victory on the eastern front, according to recent visitors to Germany. This group hopes that peace will come through the "good offices" of the capitalists of other countries who might fear a swing to the left if the war goes on. Contacts are already reported to have been made between this group and certain Allied firms. It is also rumoured that Goering's group has stopped the Nazi Press attacks on "capitalist plutocrats."

NOTICE

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

No. A 202 P.

Kanthappasegarer Arulampalam of Valveddy Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Chethupillai widow of Arumugam of Valvettiturai
2. Arumugam Thillaiyampalam of Valvettiturai and now of Sanitary Board, Kuala Kubu Bahru F. M. S.
3. Arumugam Tharmalingam of Valvettiturai and now of Post Office, Pudu, F. M. S.
4. A. Rajasundram Ariyaratnam of Valvettiturai
5. A. Rajasundram Sanmugalingam of Do
6. A. Rajasundram Nadarajasundram of Do.
7. Arumugam Rajasundram of Valvettiturai and now of P. W. D. Overseer Kuala Selangor, F. M. S.

Respondents

To The Respondents abovenamed. You are hereby required to appear before this Court on the 29th day of May 1942 at 9 a.m. and shew cause if any why the 1st Respondent should not be appointed Legal Representative of the estate of the late Arumugam Visuvalingam of Valvettiturai for the purpose of an action to be filed by the Petitioner for the recovery of the full amount due to the petitioner on Mortgage Bond No. 2678 of 16th May 1941 and attested by S. Appadurai, N. P.

The 7th May 1942

By Order of Court,
S. MANICOM
Secretary.

(Mis. 36. 21-5-42)

nathan and Mr. C. Thiagarajah be deputed to discuss with the present Manager Mr. S. Pararajasingham J. P., all matters pertaining to the Management of the College and to restore the Board of Directors which was functioning from the inception of the College up to about 1930."

THE COMMON SIN AGAINST DEMOCRACY

Continued from page 1

to go up and down the ranks of the people and to tell them, all of them, the truth, whether or not it conforms to their preconceived ideas or prejudices. This needs a high moral courage and we should be thankful that our history is alight with examples of it. How much easier for the leader to tell his countrymen that they are of the tribe superlative, whose blood is different from that of those without the law and that, as masters, they may call for pipes, fiddlers and slippers to be supplied by the vassal peoples! But this philosophy stinks with the stale vanity of old egoism and cowardice. The man who sends out to find what are the foibles of the people and then inscribes their satisfaction as his policy is already the enemy of those same people. The man who stands in the market place, even though he be alone, and tells people what they do not want to hear, may share the fate of Savonarola, John Ball and Galileo, but he comes in the end to his proper place in history.

The Fuehrer In Disguise

Democracy with its faith in freedom of expression permits, first and foremost, the expression of unpleasant facts and the demand for unpleasant sacrifice. That is its crowning glory, and its shield and buckler against the charlatan. And if there be any who shall protest that we go too much into detail and examine possibilities too closely, let us say that until democrats study the faith of democracy as keenly as the Nazis and Fascists have studied the dogmatism of their particular creed, we shall always be in danger of the Fuehrer in disguise.

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 Sinnadurai of Valvettiturai.

Deceased.

Thankam widow of V. Sinnadurai of Valvettiturai. Vs. Petitioner. Iyamuttu Arumugam of do.

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 29th day of January 1942 in the presence of Mr. K. Ratnasingham, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner as widow of the deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased and that Letters be issued to her accordingly unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before the 19th day of March 1942 appear and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction 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 show cause extended till 21-5-1942.

Intld. L. W. de S.

A. D. J.

(O. 12, 18 & 21-5-42.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1061

In the matter of the estate of the late Vairamuttu Nagalingam of Punnalaikkadduvan Deceased.

Kanagammah widow of Vairamuttu Nagalingam of Punnalaikkadduvan Vs. Petitioner.

- Minors
1. Mankaytkarasu daughter of Vairamuttu Nagalingam
 2. Nagalingam Kathiramalai
 3. Parameswary daughter of Nagalingam
 4. Mahaledchumy daughter of Nagalingam
 5. Sinnacuddy Veerappu all of Punnalaikkadduvan
- The 1st to 4th Respondents are minors.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 23rd day of March 1942 in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 4th Respondents to represent them and to act on their behalf in the proceedings of this testamentary case and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner. Unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 27th day of May 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of March 1942.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. P. K. Somasundram
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 16. 21 & 25-5-42)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 110.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Muttucomaraswamy Chellappapillai of Kaithady-Navatkuly.

Deceased.

Manickam widow of Ramalingam Veluppillai of Kaithady-Navatkuly. vs. Petitioner.

Ragunather Muttucomaraswamy of Vannarpounai East, Jaffna Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Muttucomaraswamy Chellappapillai coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 21st day of January 1942 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivagurunather Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 17th day of January 1942 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the maternal grandmother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before the 27th day of February 1942 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 21st day of January 1942

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

27-2-42
Time to show causa extended for 1st April 1942.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

1st April 1942

Time to show cause extended for 27th May 1942

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 15. 21 & 25-5-42)

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 18-5-42)

The attainment of the final Goal of Siva Bhogam is reached even when one is still in the flesh, and some time may often lapse before he casts off his mortal coils. The Muktan (liberated soul) who is still in his earthly body is called a Jivan-Muktan (சீவன் மூர்த்தன்). The nature of such Jivan-Muktas or sanctified souls is described in the twelfth Sutam in seven verses. There are three propositions here:

- (1) செம்மலர் கோன்றான் சேரல் ஒட்டா அம்மலம் கழித்து, (2) அன்பரொடு மரீஇ
- (3) மால் அற சேயம் மலிந்தவர் வேடமும் ஆலயம் தானும் ஆரன் எனத் தொழுமே.

(Siva Gnana Bodham)

- (1) செம் கமலத் தான் இணைகள் சேரல் ஒட்டாத் திரிமலங்கன் அறுத்த, (2) இசன் சேரொடும் செறித்திடு,
- (3) அங்கு அவர்தம் திருவேடம் யுலயங்கன் எல்லாம் ஆரன் எனவே தொழுது இறைஞ்சி ஆடிப் பாடி எங்கும் யாம் ஒருவர்க்கும் எளிமேயம் அல்லோம் யாவர்க்கும் மேல் ஆனோர் என்று இதுமாப்பு எய்தித் திங்கன் முடியார் அடியார் அடியோம் என்று திரித்து இடுவர் சிவஞானச் செய்தி உடையோரே.

(Siddhiyar)

- (1) Siva-Gnanes (சீவஞானிகள்) uproot the three Malas which tend to keep them away from the Lord's Feet.
- (2) They associate with Siva-Bhaktas (சிவபக்தர்கள் அல்லது சிவனடியார்கள், literally God-lovers or God's Servants).
- (3) They worship the holy forms of Siva-Bhaktas and Temples as God Himself, sing and dance in joy, fear no mortals and roam about saying that they are the servants of God's servants.

These propositions are put in narrative form and not as injunctions as they relate matter-of-fact observation of what Jivan-Muktas do as a matter of course without effort on their part. Put in injunctive form (in the imperative mood), they would read:

- (1) Uproot the Malas.
- (2) Associate with Siva-Bhaktas.
- (3) Worship Siva - Bhaktas and Temples as Sivan Himself.
- (4) Worship the Gnana-Guru as Sivan Himself,

This last proposition is added here as it is elaborated in the three concluding verses of Siddhiyar, though it is not expressly stated in the opening verses of the Sutam.

The Malas referred to here are the last vestiges of the remnants of Karmam, Maya and Anavam which subsist as long as the body lasts, though without affecting the Jivan-Muktan in any way, but lurking and lying in wait as it were, looking for an opportunity to re-invest the soul in case it should falter in its steadfastness in clinging to the Lord's Feet with unceasing knowledge and undying love; for, is it not the soul's nature that it becomes that to which it is attached (சார்த்ததன் வண்ணமாநல்)? We have already had occasion to write at some length on this characteristic of the soul in previous articles and it is unnecessary to dilate on it here again. The 3rd and 4th propositions here follow the second almost as corollaries, as intense association with our betters (or those whom we regard as our betters) in the right spirit generally ripens from respect to reverence and finally into worship. These propositions are often referred to briefly as Guru-Linga-Sangama-Servai (குரு லிங்க சங்கம சேவை), service to the Teacher, the Temple and the Siva-Bhaktas.

It is the idea underlying these propositions that is elaborated at very great length in the Periya Puranam. Here we are told in most incisive language, which is exceedingly beautiful and at the same time convincing, solemn and love-inspiring, what Jivan-Muktas do in actual practice and the description is put in such a way that it excites in us a desire to emulate their example and do as they do, which after all is nothing very difficult if only we make up our minds to do so. The very sight of a temple-tower or the outward symbol of a Siva-Bhaktan finds them prostrate on the ground spontaneously. What, for instance, did the King-Saint Saraman do when he saw a washerman drenched in white? He could discern in that appearance nothing else but the holy form of a godly man besmeared with Tiru-Neeru (திருநீறு, literally holy ashes).

Tiru-Neeru as is well-known is the ash obtained by burning cowdung (or Pasu-Malam, பசுமலம்) and is worn by all Saivas as emblematic of the destruction (or burning) of the Malam (that binds the soul Pasu) by the Grace of God. Westerners, particularly the women-folk, and—following them,—many of our own people of the present day, the comparatively richer folk especially, use toilet powders to adorn their faces and to keep away such small ailments as a cold from their children after a bath, &c. Our friends little realize that such powders are but a costly imitation of our age-old Tiru-Neeru used by our ancestors from time immemorial both as a preventive and as a healing remedy against diseases, whether bodily, mental or spiritual. Without taking up too much of the time of our readers by expatiating on this theme, we shall merely remind them here of the holy Tiru-Neeru-Patigam (திருநீறுபதிசம்) in the Deva-

ram beginning with the words மந்திரம் ஆவதம் நீறு chanted by the great Child-Saint Saraman to cure the Pandyan King of his deadly disease and proceed.

What the appearance of a godly man is and what feelings of love and reverence they inspire in our hearts cannot be said in better language than those of our Lord Sekklar in his Periya Puranam. The following verses among others describe the first meeting between the divine Child-Saint Sambander and the venerable old Saint Appar:

சிந்தை இடையறு அன்பும் திருமேனி நனில் அணசவும் கந்தை மிகையாம் கருத்தம் கை உழுவாரப் படையும் வந்த இழி கண்ணீர் மழையும் வடிவீற் பொலி திருநீறும் அந்தம் இலாத் திருவேடத்து அரசும் எதிர் வந்து அணைய.

கண்ட கவுணியக் கண்டும் கருத்திற் பரவு மெய்க்காதற் தெண்டர் திருவேடம் நேரே தோன்றியது என்று தொழுதே அண்டரும் போற்ற அணைத்த அங்கு அரசும் எதிர் வந்து இறைஞ்ச மண்டிய ஆர்வம் பெருக மதர மொழி அருள் செய்தார்.

How beautiful and true to nature is the picture of the Godly Appar painted here in words by Sekklar who had never seen him in the flesh even as accurate and true to original as the thought-picture drawn in the mind of the Godly Child who too had not seen him before. We would rather refrain from translating such verses as these into English as we fear we cannot reproduce in another language even a fraction of the feelings of love and reverence which the chanting of the verses in the original Tamil would produce. But as these articles are primarily intended for the benefit of readers with not much knowledge of Tamil literature, we give below their substance in English.

When there appeared in front of him the lord of unfathomable saintly form (Tiru-Nivuk-Arazer), unceasing love in the heart, majestic motion of the body, thought of the superfluity (even) of rags (his only worldly possession), grass-scraper in the hand, rain of tears rolling down the eyes and sacred ashes sparkling all over the body, the Gouniya child (Tiru-Gnana-Sambander) who saw him realized that he had come face to face with the sacred personality of the Saint of true love whose image he had been reverently picturing in his mind and worshipped him.....

Elsewhere we read:

தாய வெண் நீறு துறைத்த பொன்மேனியும் நாழ்வடமும் சாயகல் சேவடி தைவருஞ் சிந்தையும் கைத்து உருகிப் பாய்வது போல் அன்பு நீர் பொழி கண்ணும் பதிகச் செஞ்சொல் மேய செவ்வாயும் உடையார் புதுத்தனர் வீதி உன்னை.

(Periya Puranam)

There entered the courtyard (of the Temple) the master possessed with the tawny body besmeared with pure white ashes, hanging beads, mind constantly massaging (concentrated on) the Sacred Feet of the Lord, eyes shedding tears of love as if his whole body was melting and streaming down and ruddy lips ever muttering words of praise of crystalline purity (Devaram) to the Lord.

இடைஅறப் போன்பும் மழைவாரும் இணைவீழியும் உழுவாரத்தின் படைஅறத் திருக்கரமும் சிவபெருமான் திருஅடிக்கே பதித்தொடுக்கும் கடைஅறப் பெரும் தறவும் வாசைப் பெரும் தகைசன் ஞானப்பாடற் தொடை அறச் செவ்வாயும் சிவவேடப் பொலிவு அழகும் துதித்து வாழ்வாம்.

(Kanchi Puranam)

Let us prosper by praising the unceasing great love, the pair of eyes raining down tears, the sacred hand ever grasping the formidable grass-scraping weapon, the heart fixed on the Sacred Feet of Sivaperuman, the never-failing great asceticism, the ruddy lips incessantly weaving garlands of hymns of wisdom and the resplendent beauty of the Godly personality of the great Vakeesar.

As we said on a previous occasion, the Gnana-Guru is to be regarded and worshipped as no other than the Lord Himself. We have seen how Arul Nandi Devan regarded Meikanda Devan and how Arjunan regarded Krishnar and how both worshipped their Gurus as Sivaperuman Himself. We shall just quote one other instance before proceeding further. The following lines of exquisite beauty appear in the Pottipahrodai of Umapathi Sivachariar:

... .. பூவலயம் தன்னின்று நீலகாச் சகலர்க்கு அவர் போல் முன்சிறந்த மும்மலம் தீர்த்த ஆட்கொள்ளை—அன்னவனுக்கு ஆதி குணம் ஆனதினால், ஆடும் கிருத் தொழிலும், சோதி மணி மிடற்றுச் சுந்தரமும், —பாதியாம் பச்சை திடமும், பவனத் திருச்சடைமேல் வைச்சு கதையும் மதிற் கொழுத்தும், — அச்சம் அற ஆடும் அரவும், அழகு ஆர் திரு மதல் மேல் நீதி உருவ வன்னி நெடுங் கண்ணும், — கேடில் லயம் கூட்டும் தமருகமும்—கோல எளி அகலும், பூட்டு அரவக் கச்சம் புலி அந்நம, — வீட்டு இன்ப வெள்ளத்த அழகுத்திவிடும் தாளினும் அடியார் உள்ளத்தினும் பிரியா ஒண்சிலம்பும், — கன்னவிலை வென்று பிறப்பு அறுக்கச் சாத்திய வீரக் கழலும், ஒன்றும் உருத் தோன்றாமல் உன் அடக்கி, — என்றும் இறவாத இன்பத்து எமை இருந்த வேண்டிப், பிறவா முதல்வன் பிறந்து, — நறவு ஆரும் தார் உலரவும் புயத்துச் சம்பந்த நாநன் என்று பேர் இலா காநன் ஒரு பேர் புனைத்து, — பரோர்தம் உண்டி உறக்கம் பயம் இன்பம் ஒத்து ஒழுக்கி கொண்டு மகிழ்ந்த குணம் போற்றி.

As it is His Gracious Nature to grant salvation by appearing like them and removing the three kinds of impurity from souls

The Elements of Saiva Siddhantam

(Continued from Page 5)

of the Sakala (சகலர்) class in this world, He hid within Himself His sacred Dance, the resplendent beauty of His Throat, His green left Half (Umai), the river and the crescent moon in His braided Hair, (the garland of) the fearless hooded snake, the elongated Eye of uprising Fire on the Forehead, the sounding Damarukam (drum) and the pot of fire (in the Hands), the securely tied snake and tiger skin worn (round the Waist), the tinkling Silambu-rings adorning His Gracious Feet as well as the hearts of His devotees, His knee-ornament indicative of His war against all evil,—hiding all these without allowing any trace of them to be seen, the Birthless One appeared on earth to implant us in immortal Bliss, the nameless Lord assumed the name of Sambandanadban whose shoulders are bedecked with garlands of fragrant flowers and conformed to the ways of the world by eating, sleeping and enjoying pleasure and pain,—praise be to His Gracious Nature thus displayed!

This article has grown to unwieldy proportions and we refrain from dilating on temple worship here lest we be charged again with persisting in writing long-winded articles. We shall only say this, that we have sometimes heard it remarked that temple worship is intended for the ignorant and illiterate masses only. If Jivan-Muktas, souls that have reached the highest stage of liberation shirk only of the throwing off of their earthly bodies, find it necessary and if the holy saints beginning with the great Tiru Gnana Sambander did not consider it *infra dig* to attend temples and worship therein, (—pilgrimages and temple worship were practically their only hobby with many of them,—) how presumptuous it is on the part of us poor erring souls to imagine that we are past that stage? Temple worship and association with holy men therefore are the most elementary Sadanas that can be prescribed for practice by the beginner, they form the first course in the menu of the spiritual dinner-table, they form essential ingredients in the second course, the third course, &c, and they form the last course as well.

We would therefore repeat and re-emphasise the golden rules:

- (1) Extirpate all impurities (and avoid association with the impure),
- (2) Associate with the pure, and
- (3) Worship God as represented in the Guru-Linga-Sangamam (குருலிங்கசங்கமம்), the Teacher, the Temple and the Siva-Bhaktas.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1101
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Aechchimuttu alias Rasammah wife of Chellappa Ponniah of Moolai Deceased. Saravananuttu Navaratnam of Moolai Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ponniah Tharairatnam
2. Ponniah Rajaratnam
3. Thavapakiam daughter of Ponniah
4. Gnanambikai daughter of Ponniah and
5. Theivannappillai widow of Saravananuttu of Moolai, in Jaffna

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 affidavits 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 19th day of January 1942
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge
Extended for 29-5-42
Ed. C. C.

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 Mahaledchumy wife of Velauthar Sithamparappillai of Tholpuram Deceased.

Kathiravelu Paopalasingam of Tholpuram. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kathiravelu Mahadevan
- Minor. 2. Pooledechumy 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 affidavits of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 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
Ed. C. C.
D. J.

Drawn by
Sgd. V. Elaiyathamby
Proctor for petitioner.
(O. 14. 18 & 21-5-42)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

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