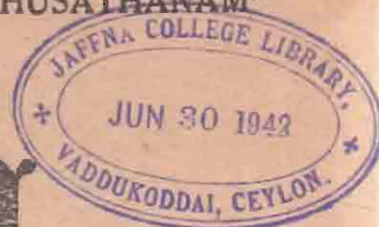


# THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY



VOL. LIV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1942.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 22.

## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Controller of Subsidiary Foodstuffs

Mr. J. R. Walters has been appointed to be Controller of Distribution of Imported Subsidiary Foodstuffs.

### Japan Prepares for a Long War

The main foodstuffs in Japan will be brought under the control of the State from July 1, it was officially announced here. This has "virtually completed the programme for staging a prolonged war," says the Domei agency.

### Acting Puisne Judge

Mr. E. G. P. Jayatileke, K. C., took his oaths on Wednesday in chambers before the Chief Justice as Acting Puisne Judge and he received the congratulations of the Bar when he presided in the single-judge Court of Appeal.

### Mr. Churchill & Mr. Roosevelt Eighth Cousins

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are eighth cousins once removed. This has been discovered accidentally by the editor of the "New York Biographical Record" who says that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt had three common ancestors aboard the Mayflower.

### Sir Shanmukham Chetty Resigns

Sir Shanmukham Chetty, for personal reasons, has resigned the office of head of the Indian Purchasing Mission in America, it is announced. The Government of India has accepted the resignation and appointed Mr. K. E. Mahindra of the firm of Martin & Co., of Calcutta, in his place. Mr. Mahindra will leave for America early in July.

### American Naval Casualties

Casualties to the United States naval forces reported from May 11 to June 6 were: 98 dead, 8 wounded, 2,101 missing—a total of 2,207, the United States Navy Department announces. The large missing list is the result from capitulation in the Manila Bay area where many navy men were serving and numbers of those posted missing may be prisoners of war.

## ISLANDS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

### LITTLE KNOWN PLACES IN THE NEW FRONT

WITH Japanese battle fleets in the Indian Ocean and aircraft from their carriers spreading far and wide, several groups of islands which in peace time seem secluded and remote enter the front line and become of great strategic importance to the Allies. South-west of Ceylon, for instance, and lying just north of the Equator are the Maldivé Islands, eighteen groups of islands numbering over 300 with inhabitants and a considerable number uninhabited. The most northerly island is only 100 miles from India, the most southerly is 600 miles.

In normal times the islands are rarely visited except by native boats from Colombo and India. They bring rice to supplement the agricultural products of the islands and take away chiefly dried fish which is the major export. The most important anchorage for large vessels is at Male, the leading atoll in the centre of the chain. Here fifty little islands surround a deep lagoon. Barrier reefs surround the atolls and there are no hills or mountains anywhere, the maximum elevation being only six feet.

The whole population of the islands is only 80,000. They are Mohammedans and since 1932 have been ruled by an elected Sultan and a People's Assembly of whose 33 members, 28 are elected. Politically the islands are a dependency of Ceylon.

### The Oil Islands

Almost in the centre of the Indian Ocean is another archipelago which probably few people could place on the map. The Chagos or Oil Islands are 1,000 miles from the nearest mainland—India—and about 2,000 miles from Batavia, Aden and Zanzibar. Yet these immense distances now give them new importance. When in 1939, the Australian Government made a survey flight across the Indian Ocean to discover whether there was an alternate route from Australia to Europe, the island of Diego Garcia in the most southerly group of the Chagos Islands

was one of the stopping places.

The pilot of the flying boat reported that the route from Western Australia via the Cocos Islands, Chagos, the Seychelles and Mombasa was practicable. Diego Garcia is actually four islands surrounding a lagoon about a mile wide and with a coral reef that forms a natural breakwater. The outer lagoon is about 15 miles long and three miles wide, with water deep enough for large vessels. One of the problems is the supply of drinking water and this is carefully preserved by the inhabitants in tanks. The population is about 500, only a handful being whites.

Of the other islands the most important from a strategic point of view are probably the Salomons in the centre of the Chagos group with an anchorage for vessels in the S. E. monsoon. In the northern islands, landing is difficult. The imports and exports of the islands are very small and coconut oil and copra are the chief products. Although the islands are numerous, the whole land surface area is not more than 80 square miles.

West of the Chagos Islands and south of the Equator are the Seychelles, a total of nearly one hundred large and small islands with charming names such as Curieuse, Felicite, Silhouette and Mahe, the latter being the most important. On the north-east of this island is the capital, Port Victoria, and this is a coaling station of the British Navy with considerable port facilities. The harbour is about three miles wide, sheltered by islands and reefs. Through this port go all the exports and imports of the islands which are collected and distributed by small coasters and sailing vessels.

There is no communication between the islands except by boat, but cables connect with the outside world and some years ago a wireless station was established on Mahe. Port Victoria was normally a calling point for liners travelling bet-

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## BUDGET PROSPECTS NEXT YEAR

### INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE

It is understood that the Budget prospects for the next financial year may involve a total estimated expenditure in the neighbourhood of approximately 160 million rupees as compared with the estimated figure of Rs. 142,123,137 for the present financial year.

The decision of the Board of Ministers to extend the Excess Profits Duty to all agricultural enterprise and to the profits of the plumbago mining industry is likely, however, to yield additional revenue which is likely to bring up the total revenue for the next financial year to the neighbourhood of the estimated expenditure.

### "Cuts" More Than Offset

The consideration of the Budget Estimates by the Board of Ministers which began last week, is now over and the Appropriation Bill for the next financial year will shortly be published.

In view of conditions created by the war, the Board of Ministers made all endeavour to reduce expenditure under the Head of Public Works Extraordinary to the lowest possible level.

The reductions effected under that Head, however, are not likely to have the effect of bringing about an appreciable reduction of the total estimated expenditure for the year.

In a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 142,123,137 for the present financial year, the amount for Public Works Extraordinary is only Rs. 1,584,488.

If in the next financial year that figure is even reduced by half, there are other items of expenditure which are calculated to increase in the existing circumstances.

### Swelling Items

Apart from items of emergency expenditure, the necessity for which must necessarily arise in the present situation, it is likely that the extra allowances now being paid to certain classes of Government servants to enable them to meet the rising cost of living resulting from war conditions will ultimately prove a heavy item of expenditure.

At its inception the allowance was paid to public ser-

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## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY JUNE, 29, 1942.

### BRITAIN AND INDIA

(Contributed)

A CHANGE OF HEART ON either side appears to be essential in the interests of both countries. The proposals of Sir Stafford Cripps have been rejected by the Indian Congress and the Muslim League though for different reasons. Britain appears to be fighting this war for freedom and justice and equality and wants full support from India for the prosecution of the war, and the Congress wants India to be on an equal footing with Britain as an independent country before the Congress can give whole hearted support to the war. The cause of the Congress does not appear to be ill-founded. The question asked by Mr. Dunn M. P. in the House of Commons whether the Secretary of State for India was aware that an Anglo-Indian doctor who had been practising for five years in England and who desired to join the Indian Medical Service in the Indian army had been informed that, being an Anglo-Indian, he would not be entitled to the high overseas pay which was paid to other residents in Britain who entered the same service and Mr. Amery's refusal to answer the question saying it was a matter of "differentiation" and not "discrimination" throw a flood of light on the matter. The Secretary of State for India seems intent on justifying the reply given to the Anglo-Indian doctor. If Britain wants the whole hearted support of India in the prosecution of the war, there ought to be a change of heart towards India. There should be no quibbling of words to justify any iniquitous act or conduct. Tobruk has fallen and the German army's next objective is Alexandria. Egypt has become the gateway to India. There is no time to think. The enemy's advance must be stopped at any cost. On the other hand the Indian Congress by non-violent non-co-operation in the War may help the enemy. "Better the enemy I know than the one I do not", says Mahatma Gandhi meaning thereby he prefers Britain to the Axis powers. It will not do to philosophise at this moment and stick to ideals. A practical outlook is essential. The Congress is at present like a house divided within itself. Subhas Bose wants the intervention of a foreign power for the redemption of India, Gandhi differs from Bose, and Rajagopalachari's view appears to be more ration-

al and practical, though the Congress does not appear to view it with favour. Hitherto Mahatma Gandhi had been stating that Hindu-Muslim unity was essential before India can attain Swaraj; now there appears to be a change of front because he writes in the "Harijan" that both Congress and the Muslim League should fight together without coming to terms to be free from bondage. He thinks that the third power, though not deliberately wishing it, will not allow real unity to take place. No one would fail to realise the danger of such a state of affairs.

### CURRENCY DIFFICULTIES

#### APPEAL TO PUBLIC AGAINST HOARDING

The following Press Communique was issued by the Chairman, Board of Commissioners of Currency to whom all correspondence arising out of this Communique should be addressed.

#### Subsidiary Currency (i. e. Coins and notes Under Rs 1)

	1939	1942
50, cents 25, cents Rs. Rs.		
& 10 cents coins	5,9 9,00	9,274,000
do notes		3,639,000
5 cents	591,700	1,048,700
1 cent & ½ cent	669,000	859,000
	7,179,700	14,820,700

The large increase in circulation of coins has been attained only by placing at frequent intervals the maximum orders for coin which the Mint could accept.

In spite of the increase, silver coins have almost disappeared from circulation in some parts of the Island, while 5 cent and copper coins are in short supply. This is due to hoarding in the case of coins of 5 cents upwards, and hoarding plus melting of coins for industrial purposes in the case of 1 cent and ½ cent coins.

To deal with the above situation the following steps have been taken:-

#### 50 cents, 25 cents and 10 cents

It appears to be useless to put more coins into circulation, even if they could be obtained. An ample supply of notes is in stock and further quantities are on order. When the stock position is secure, silver coins will be demonetized, as it is useless to leave them in the possession of the persons who have hoarded them, to be produced after the war when it suits their convenience.

#### 5 Cents

The maximum order which the Mint could accept was placed some time ago, and supplies are expected in August / September. Meanwhile 5 cent notes have been designed and are about to be printed and put into circulation. Needless to say, no coins have been withdrawn from circulation by the Currency Authorities.

#### 1 Cent

The maximum order which the Mint could accept was placed some

### ABOUT 175,000 BRITISH PRISONERS CAPTURED

#### TOTAL FOR AXIS OVER 520,000

London, Wednesday.

The 38,000 prisoners which the Axis claims in the latest Libya campaign brings the total of British prisoners in three years of war to about 175,000 men, writes a military correspondent. Up to March, 1942, we had taken over 520,000 Axis prisoners, mostly Italians and colonial troops with some German. The British losses are made up as follows: Dunkirk, 40,000; Norway, 9,500; Greece and Crete, 15,000; Libya (previous campaigns), 4,000; Hong Kong, 10,000; Singapore, 70,000; Libya (present campaign except Tobruk), 9,800; Tobruk, 25,000.

For the Axis prisoners the figures are:

#### EUROPEAN

Libya, 162,000; East Africa, 113,000.

#### COLONIAL TROOPS

Libya 15,000; East Africa, 230,000.

time ago, and supplies are expected in August / September. This may consist of an appreciably thinner and lighter coin in order to decrease its attractiveness to hoarders or users for industrial purposes. To meet the legitimate needs of the latter, Government is endeavouring to obtain special supplies of bar copper to be put on sale at a lower price than the face value of an equivalent weight of coins. If this can be done, the melting of coins should cease, but it must be remembered that copper is in very short supply and that every ton is needed for direct war purposes.

Notes for less than 5 cents cannot be contemplated, but other possible alternatives to metal coins have been considered. Iron coins can not be minted. A coin with a large central hole which would weigh much less than the present coin is under consideration, but its production would be a matter of many months. The possibility of coins in some material other than metal, e. g. bakelite, has been examined, but appears impracticable in wartime.

If any reader of this note has any useful suggestions to make the Secretary, Currency Board General Treasury, will be glad to receive them.

#### Thoughtless Public

The fact remains that it is the thoughtless and selfish action of members of the public who hoard or melt down coins which has created the subsidiary currency problem, and nothing which the Currency Authorities are likely to be able to do under war conditions is likely to solve it completely.

All citizens are asked to co-operate with the authorities by refraining from hoarding or the use of currency for industrial purposes. Any person who becomes aware of any such practices being carried on by other should in the interests of the whole community inform the Police or the Secretary of the Currency Board, General Treasury, Colombo.

The public may rest assured that no efforts have been or will be spared by the authorities to solve currency difficulties, and to make things unprofitable and dangerous for those who are breaking the law by hoarding or melting down coins.

### NAVAL ASPECT OF TOBRUK'S LOSS

#### OFFENSIVE EFFICIENCY OF MALTA REDUCED

London, Wednesday.

While the military aspect of the fate of Tobruk tends to submerge its naval aspect, there is keen discussion of the resulting naval situation.

The loss of Tobruk has had a dual effect on the tasks of the Royal Navy in the Mediterranean. The main object of naval strategy is to prevent the enemy using sea routes for any purpose he desires. The Mediterranean routes Britain has desired to keep open are those from Alexandria to Malta, Cyprus and Haifa—and the importance of our commitments regarding the two latter should not be underrated. Cyprus is a fortified and defended island in a commanding position, while it is from the pipelines at Haifa that much of the necessary oil supplies is drawn.

In the light of these commitments, the capture of Tobruk, with its consequent advance of the enemy's landing grounds, is seen to affect the situation in the following ways: First, it limits to a greater extent the shore-based fighter protection to Allied convoys at a point where the scale of attack has been heaviest. The route from Alexandria to Malta must pass between the North African coast and Crete and, apart from the forces in North Africa, there is a very large number of enemy aircraft in Crete. The attack, therefore, is concentrated from both sides.

The loss of Tobruk may thus be said to have reduced the offensive efficiency of Malta and to that extent to have aided the enemy. The routes from Alexandria to Cyprus and Haifa are not so far affected.

Secondly, the naval base at Alexandria is brought nearer to bomber attack from enemy airfields in North Africa by perhaps 100 miles—that is to say to within an effective distance of 300 miles. It is true that the former British base at Sidi Barrani was further back, but we had only the Italians against us then and the scale of air attack was much less heavy.

The Royal Navy will now be relieved of the task of delivering supplies to Tobruk via "Bombo Alley." This task has always been hazardous and the many losses suffered by the Navy when Tobruk was formerly isolated are not forgotten.

Nevertheless the loss of Tobruk harbour has opened up a new supply line to the enemy which may be of great importance to him if he puts it to full and immediate use. This sea route for supplies to Tobruk will be very difficult to close as far as surface action by the Navy is concerned. Only by submarines will attack be effective and a large number will be needed.



## STORAGE OF FOODSTUFFS

### Grain and Roots

**S**TORAGE of grain is very important for the agriculturist and unless serious attention is given to it and special provision made great losses can be experienced from damage of various sorts. Three important sources of damage to stored grain are damp, grain-eating insects, and rats and similar vermin.

The type of structure chosen for storage would depend largely on the quantity of grain concerned.

In the case of small quantities of grain the most suitable would be movable receptacles so constructed as to provide air-tight or insect-proof conditions when closed.

For this purpose all joints in the receptacles should fit very closely and so also must the lid.

Further the internal surface should be smooth and devoid so far as possible of cracks, crevices and inaccessible holes or corners in which insects could hide and from which it would be difficult to dislodge them. Also the mouth or lid opening should be as small as conveniently possible.

A very large proportion of the losses experienced in storage can be avoided by having completely dry conditions. For this purpose the grain itself must be very well dried, especially if wet weather has been experienced during harvesting.

This is best done by exposing it in very thin layers to strong sunshine for four to six hours or more according to the condition of the grain. A barbecue or open drying floor is very suitable for this purpose but grain may also be conveniently dried on galvanised sheets or on mats. Special large and strong mats are constructed for the drying of paddy in the villages and are the most convenient to use.

The store receptacles must also be thoroughly clean and dry before the grain is introduced and should be placed in a clean dry well-ventilated room.

A favourite place for keeping small storage receptacles or loosely packed grain is above the fireplace in kitchens, which is a very suitable place because not only is it relatively dry but the smoke acts as a very good deterrent of pest attack.

If the grain is well dried as described above the liability to attack by insects is also greatly reduced. The process of sun drying when thoroughly done also drives off or kills all stages of grain-eating insects that may be present and should be done until this result is achieved.

For the prevention and control of insect damage it is also useful to mix the well dried grain with a finely sifted inert dust such as wood ash, slaked lime or other dust, and store it in a dry atmosphere. These dusts act as deterrents to insect attack. They are non-poisonous and are normally removed by the usual washing of the grain before use.

Margosa leaves also have a deterrent effect and are generally used by placing a layer of them on the top of the grain.

Insects can also be kept off by placing a one to three-inch layer of fine clean sand on the exposed top surface, either directly on

## JAPANESE AIMS IN CHINA

### TWO MAIN OBJECTIVES, SAYS "THE TIMES"

London, Thursday.

Japanese aims in China are the subject of an editorial article in "The Times". The renewed Japanese offensive against China, it says, has two main objectives:

(1) The seizure of areas from which long-range American bombers might attack Japan and

(2) The conquest and control of the main Chinese railway system.

Dealing with the first, "The Times" says that it would be unwise to believe that the shock administered by the American bomber raid on Japan on April 18 has gone very deep. The Japanese will require a severer lesson before they become shaken by air raiding. Their hard and realistic General Staff is only likely to be concerned with the risk of serious military damage.

Unfortunately, the time is still distant when such raids can be made frequently whether from carrier vessels or from land bases in China. It is conceivable that heavy bombers might fly from India to Chinese airfields within range of Japanese military objectives, deliver their attacks and make good their retreat, and that such operations might inflict heavy damage on the enemy. But at present such raids could be no more than occasional diversions. They could only become a regular feature of an Allied counter-offensive against Japan when land communica-

tions with China have been restored, and even then China may be in greater need of fighters and light bomber squadrons. The course of the Yunnan campaign, where the excellent American Volunteer Corps and Chinese units co-operating with it have played a great part in holding the dangerous onslaught on China's flank, suggests that before a large-scale attack on Japan becomes practicable, the air defence of China must be greatly strengthened. The recent news from Chungking of the arrival of British and American air units in China encourages the hope that further reinforcements will soon be at hand.

Referring to the Japanese losses in shipping, "The Times" says that in view of this danger, the Japanese may well be driven to extend their operations and objectives in China in the hope of establishing direct railway communication from Southern Indo-China to Korea and Manchukuo. Such an extension of their already immense military commitments, adds "The Times", may well increase their difficulties of supply and swell their heavy casualty lists, but the inroads on their shipping will for some time to come matter more to them than the slow attrition of their still enormous man-power. The restoration of overland communications between India and China at the earliest possible opportunity will be the most obvious and effective retort to any such attempt.

the grain or on a paper or cloth placed on the surface. This layer of sand is also useful in keeping off atmospheric moisture and is therefore of great value in wet zone areas.

When grain is not stored in bulk but stacked in gunny bags in storage chambers, provision must be made for adequate ventilation of the stocks of grain by careful stacking. This can be most effectively achieved by stacking the bags on wooden platforms and leaving a walking space along the walls of the room and also, if the room is very large, at intervals between the piles of bags.

Generally speaking at least one-fifth the total capacity of a room should be left as ventilation space.

It also becomes necessary in case of such storage to provide for exclusion of rats and vermin. This can be effected by making the walls and roof inaccessible to rats by demolishing all useless adjuncts close to the walls. If the roof cannot be rendered inaccessible the space between the top of the wall and roof as well as any other accessible openings should be closed by means of half-inch wire mesh.

Finally it is very necessary, especially in those areas where the grain cannot be perfectly screened off from insects, periodically to examine the condition of the grain in storage so that prompt action may be taken to arrest any damage that may have set in.

The successful method of getting rid of insects in grain once

infested is by thorough sun drying or fumigation but it may be necessary to repeat the treatment one or more times before complete freedom from insects is obtained.

### ROOT CROPS

#### How to Obtain Best Results

Most root crops can be stored in a raw state for periods varying from three to nine months. For satisfactory results a few important points have to be kept in mind, namely:

1. the lifting of the roots only when they are quite mature and with as little injury as possible;

2. the careful removal of all adhering soil. Such soil may tend to stimulate sprouting; and

3. the provision of a well-ventilated shed where the growth of fungi or moulds can be avoided.

In the shed are built a series of barbecues one over the other, the space between each pair being about one foot. Strips of bamboos and areca stems may be used for the purpose.

The barbecues are covered with plaited coconut fronds and over them is spread a layer of dry sand about two inches deep.

The shed is now ready for the storage of roots or yams. They should be placed on the barbecues as close as possible but not so close as to permit one to touch the other. Contact may help the spread of disease. The stored yams may be kept for nine months or until the next season begins.

Cassava (manioc) must not be stored in this manner owing to

## DUKE'S TRINCOMALEE VISIT

### Decorates Easter Day Heroes

Trincomalee, Thursday.

A special train with H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester arrived at China Bay station, Trincomalee, at 7.20 a.m. today and at 8.30 a.m. the Duke stepped on the platform and was received by Sir Henry Pownall, G. O. C. The Fortress Commander and the Assistant Government Agent, Mr. P. M. Renison, were introduced.

The crowd that had gathered at the station greeted him by maintaining perfect order. The police, who included the naval police maintained perfect order and lined the road. The Duke's party then drove up to an aerodrome and inspected a guard-of-honour presented there and went down the grounds, inspecting men and aircraft. At the exit a detachment of the C. L. I. presented a guard-of-honour.

The party then drove up to the naval grounds and inspected the C. L. I. and Indian infantry. From there the party went to a hilltop and inspected a coast battery. The Duke then visited the general hospital and evinced keen interest in the patients.

At the esplanade the Duke performed his most pleasant duty, of presenting Military Medals to Sgt. Thomas Andrew Brown and Gunner Allan Joseph Monaghan heroes of the air raid on Trincomalee.

Brown and Monaghan displayed coolness and courage of a high order in fighting a fire which threatened an ammunition dump, at great danger to themselves, and succeeded in saving the situation.

### At the Cafeteria

The Duke honoured the Services Welfare Organisation Committee with a visit to the Fort Cafeteria yesterday evening.

The visit, like most others, was quite informal and was in the nature of a surprise. The canteen was full and the normal evening activities were in progress when the Duke made his visit. In fact, some of the men who were at their tea were unaware of the arrival of the Royal visitor until they saw him going round in the company of Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief, and Mr.

Continued on page 4

the development of prussic acid.

In the form of dried chips, however, all root crops including manioc can be stored for considerable periods.

Follow this simple method and you will obtain excellent results;

(a) Peel the roots and wash them in clean water.

(b) Slice them into very thin chips—the thinner the better.

(c) Dry in the sun or in a drier—thin chips dry quicker.

(d) Put the dried chips into suitable receptacles and store in a cool dry place.

To make flour these chips may be crushed in a mortar and sieved through a cloth sieve. The flour thus obtained is ready for use. Any food usually made with rice or wheat flour can also be made with the flour of root crops, provided 25 to 50 per cent, of wheat or rice flour is added to it.



## UDUVIL RURAL RECONSTRUCTION SOCIETY

### ANNUAL MEETING

(From A Correspondent)

The Annual General meeting of the Uduvil Rural Re-construction Society was held on Saturday the 20th instant at the Uduvil Village Committee Hall. The President, Mr. W. Ponnudurai, presided.

In his opening address the president reviewed the past year's work. It was not a year in which much constructive work was done but one in which foundation for such work was well laid. He said that that was the time when citizens ought to pay more attention to village uplift and there was much scope for social workers. He exhorted those present to put in more energy and see that as many villages as possible were made model ones, without wasting themselves in the whirlpool of politics. Lastly he urged all to attend and work in numbers in the industrial section of the Society where works like weaving, soap making, coir making and paper making were being organised with a view to educating willing learners.

Then the election of office bearers resulted as follows:—

Patron: Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam J. P., U. P.M.

President: Mr. W. Ponnudurai

Vice-Presidents: Miss A. H. Paramasamy and Mr. C. C. Raja.

Hony. Secretary: Mr. V. C. Chanmugam.

Hony. Asst. Secretary: K. C. Thuraisinghe.

Treasurer: Mr. C. Navaratnam.

General Committee: Messrs. N. K. Ampalavanar (Convener Social Committee) S. N. Elathambiy (Convener Health Committee), J. S. D. Ariaratnam (Convener Agricultural Committee), S. Nalliah (Convener Industrial Committee), Mrs. R. Vettivelu (Convener Women Section), Mrs. S. Thambyrajah, Messrs. K. Thanabalasingham, T. Sellathamby, V. Nadarajah, N. Sabapathy, S. Sivasubramania Iyer, S. Manikkam, D. G. Joshua, S. Ramalingam and V. K. Selvadurai.

The following resolutions were passed:

As the facilities provided at the Maruthanadai Railway Halt regarding the platform, goods traffic, and waiting room for females, are thoroughly inadequate and as the timings of train arrivals are inconvenient for school and office going passengers this society earnestly requests the General Manager of Railways to provide immediately all the above facilities."

"As the contribution made by the Central Government to the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre conducted by the Uduvil Village Committee is insufficient, this Society earnestly requests the Central Government to contribute Rs. 1000 annually to the above Maternity Clinic and Child Welfare Centre."

A vote of thanks to the outgoing office bearers was proposed by Mr. S. Ramchandran Iyer who also welcomed the new office-bearers.

The President concluded by appealing to the new office-bearers to pay special attention and collect more funds, without which it would be difficult to carry on the huge work facing them.

## BUDGET PROSPECTS NEXT YEAR

Continued from page 1

vants drawing salaries of Rs. 100 a month and less.

Sometime ago, it was decided to pay the allowance to those drawing salaries of Rs. 200 a month and below that figure.

The rates of the allowances will also probably be increased and it may be expected that the Government's liability under this new item of expenditure may rival the annual pensions bill.

### Revenue Prospects

So far as the revenue prospects of the present financial year are concerned, it is almost certain that the estimated revenue Rs. 31,385,000 for the present financial year under the head of Income Tax, Estate Duty, Stamp and Excess Profits Duty on business will be exceeded.

Up to the end of May, a sum of approximately Rs. 22,850,708 has been collected from that source and there are four months still to go before the financial year ends.

### Richer Harvest

With the extension of the Excess Profits Duty to agriculture and plumbago mining, the revenue from this source in the next financial year may rise approximately to Rs. 55,000,000, thus helping the Board of Ministers to bridge any gap between revenue and expenditure which may result from any decrease in other items, such as, say, Customs revenue. It is not clear, so far however, that there is likely to be any appreciable decrease from Customs revenue. Out of an estimated revenue of Rs. 64,500,000 for the present financial year from this source, a sum of nearly Rs. 40,000,000 has been collected up to the end of May this year.

### Reserve and Surplus

Besides the General Reserve Fund of Rs. 10,000,000, there was a Surplus amounting to Rs. 1,624,663.30 at September 30, 1940. At September 30, 1941, there was an excess of revenue over expenditure amounting to approximately Rs. 7,615,207, thus bringing up the surplus to over Rs. 9,000,000.

The question regarding the sum of over Rs. 8,000,000 which accrued from the Widows and Orphans Pensions Fund and which was earmarked as a supplementary sinking fund, has yet to be decided by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

### A NEW NAVAL CHIEF

A press notice issued by the Commander-in-Chief, Ceylon on 22nd June, 1942 states:—

The appointment of Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, has been abolished, and Vice Admiral Sir G. S. Arbuthnot, K. C. B., D. S. O., has hoisted down his flag and left for the United Kingdom, with Lady Arbuthnot.

Rear Admiral A.D. Read has been appointed as Flag Officer, Ceylon, and will be in charge of all naval establishments in Ceylon, under the general directions of the Commander-in-Chief.

## SAIVA MAHA SABAI, KURUNEGALA

### TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING

The 12th Annual General Meeting of the Kurunegala Saiva Maha Sabai was held on Sunday 31st May in the Sabai Hall under the Presidency of Mudliyar C. Kanapathipillai. The meeting began at 3 p. m. with the usual poojah ceremonies and the singing of Thevaram. The report of the past-year having been read and confirmed, the question of improving the Sabai was discussed and in order to carry out a definite plan for the ensuing year, the following office-bearers were elected:—

President:—Mudlr. C. Kanapathipillai (re-elected).

Vice - Presidents:— Messrs. T. Sinniah, S. Subramaniam and A. Nadarajah.

Hony. Secretary:—Mr. T. Kailasapillai.

Assistant Secretary:—Mr. S. Visuvalingam.

Hony. Treasurer:—Mr. A. Kanagasabai.

Assistant Treasurer:—Mr. P. Sinniah.

Hony Auditors:— Messrs. K. Kanagaretnam and R. A. Kandiah.

Members of the Executive Committee:—Messrs. P. R. Somasunderam; M. Swaminathan; K. Thurai-singham; S. V. Moorthy; S. A. Murugasu; A. Chelliah; M. Vairavipillai; V. Alvarpillai; S. Murgasampillai; V. Nadarajah; and S. K. Alvarpillai.

Librarian and Establishment Secretary:—Mr. S. Visuvalingam.

On a motion moved by one of the members that the existing rules that were framed eight years ago, ought to be revised before the new committee begins to function, the following were elected to a sub-committee to revise the rules: Messrs. A. Nadarajah; M. Swaminathan; S. A. Murugasu and T. Kailasapillai.

Following the business meeting there was a public lecture by Pundit Krishnapillai, of Kopay Training School, on the life of Thirugnana-Sambandhan and his contribution towards Hindu religion and Tamil language. The large audience was a testimony to the lecturer's ability. The last programme was a musical entertainment by Miss Kailasapillai.

With a vote of thanks to the retiring office-bearers, to the audience and to all those who contributed towards the success of the Sabai, and an appeal for hearty co-operation of K'gala Hindus, the meeting ended at 2 p. m. with poojah and the singing of Thevaram. (Con.)

### PANNAI FERRY TRAGEDY

The Government Agent, N. P. writes:—

It is announced with deep regret that nineteen persons lost their lives as a result of the motor boat of the ferry service capsizing on 21st May, 1942.

Careful inquiries failed to reveal that any other persons are missing.

This information is issued to remove any misapprehension in the minds of the public about the number of casualties.

## DUKE'S TRINCOMALEE VISIT

Continued from page 3

Leslie de Saram, President of the Services Welfare Organisation Committee.

His Royal Highness made several inquiries from Mr. de Saram and congratulated the Committee on the work done. He was much interested in the activities and thought that the cafeteria was a splendid effort.

The Duke's gesture was greatly appreciated by the members of the Committee and the troops.

His Royal Highness was met on arrival by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the General Officer Commanding, Ceylon (Lieut-General Sir Henry Pownall) and Mr. de Saram.

Before the Duke left Mrs. L. P. Samson, Mrs. W. J. Galbraith, Mrs. R. M. Leslie and Mrs. S. G. Courts were presented to him by Mr. de Saram.

Although no previous announcement had been made regarding the Duke's visit to the cafeteria there was a goodly crowd of men and women, mostly office-goers, outside the building to catch a glimpse of the Duke. They were evidently drawn to the spot by the presence of the police who lined the streets and directed traffic.

### GALLE'S WELCOME

Galle, Thursday.

The Mayor of Galle, Mr. A. I. H. Abdul Wahab, rose from his sick bed to welcome His Royal Highness when he visited historic Galle yesterday accompanied by his personal staff.

Greeting him at The Residency, where the Duke was entertained to lunch, the Mayor hoped that he would pay many more visits to this city.

His Royal Highness was accorded a quiet, but warm welcome by the residents of Galle without speeches and much ceremony, and although the visit was kept a closely guarded secret many thousands of men, women and children gathered in the town and on the ramparts to have a glimpse of the Royal visitor and pledge their loyalty to the British throne.

At The Residency a detachment of the C. P. R. C. (of which His Royal Highness is the Colonel-in-Chief) provided the Duke with a guard-of-honour. The Duke shook hands with the officer commanding the detachment, Lieutenant Rowse, and inspected the guard-of-honour.

The Assistant Government Agent, Mr. D. G. L. Miso was among the guests at lunch. The Union Jack was hoisted over all the shops and prominent buildings.

### OBITUARY

MR. R. ASAIPPILLAI

The death occurred on Sunday the 21st instant at about 12.30 p.m. of Mr. R. Asaipillai, Proprietary Planter and brother of Mr. R. Candish, Upper Balangoda Estate, Balangoda, at the age of 75. The funeral was well attended and the remains were cremated on the estate on Monday.



## MAHAJANA ENG. SCHOOL

### FOUNDER'S DAY

(From a Correspondent)

The Founder's Day celebration of the Tellippalai Mahajana English School came off on the 24th inst. At 10 a.m. there was a special poojah and a memorial service at which under the presidency of Mr. K. Chinnappah, Head Master of the School, Mr. K. E. Thamby, B. A. Proctor, delivered a very interesting speech touching on the sterling qualities and the selfless services of the late Mr. T. A. Thuraiappah Pillai, the distinguished founder of the school in the field of education and other spheres of activity. He spoke with great feeling about the services rendered by the founder as teacher and pointed out the great difference between his methods of teaching and those of the present day teachers. Messrs. P. Ambalavanar and S. Nadarajah, pensioners and old students of the Founder, offered suitable remarks, paying a high tribute to the patriotism, religious zeal and scholarship of their old teacher.

There was a trial scene which was beautifully acted by the students of the school between 2-30 and 4-30 p.m. and a number of songs from 'Keetharasamanchari,' a garland of moral songs, composed by the Founder, were sung by two students.

The chief item of the day was a Kathappirasangam which commenced at 7 p.m. under the presidency of Lady Ramanathan. Miss Paranchothy Ramaswamy who had been conferred the title of Sangeethapooshanam by the Kuala Lumpur Sangeetha Sabha, spoke for two hours on 'Keerthimalini' to the accompaniment of instrumental music. The hall which was tastefully decorated was crowded with ladies and gentlemen from all parts of Jaffna. The young lady spoke in elegant Tamil interspersed with beautiful songs. Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C. offered a few remarks on the excellence of the young lady's speech and the beautiful manner in which she sang appropriate songs. He said that a Kathappirasangam was a suitable event on the Founder's Day in view of the fact that the late Mr. Thuraiappah Pillai was a well known poet and one who was very much interested in music. He paid a glowing tribute to the excellent manner in which the young lady conducted her Kathappirasangam and said that she had set a noble example to the ladies of this country. Mrs. K. S. Kanagarayar proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President, the speaker and the audience. The meeting terminated at 10 p.m.

### ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1058 T

In the matter of the estate of the late Kandappan Ambalavanar of Karaitivu West. Deceased.  
Kandappan Chelliah of Karaitivu West presently P. W. D. Overseer Kurugallia. Petitioner.

Vs

1. Ambalavanar Rasaratnam of Karaitivu West presently Sub-Overseer Kurugallia.
2. Ambalavanar Kopalapillai of Yathiyantota.
3. Ambalavanar Thirunavukkarasu

Minors

4. Semparkiam daughter of Ambalavanar
5. Saraswathy daughter of Ambalavanar all of Karaitivu West.

## SERVICES' WELFARE ORGANISATION

Services' Welfare Organising Committee was appointed by Their Excellencies the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor, with the aim of co-ordinating the activities of all persons and bodies, who were already contributing to the welfare of the Services, as well as to enlist new helpers and enlarge their field of service.

The preliminary work of co-ordination having been well advanced, it is felt that the objects for which Services Welfare Organising Committee was appointed will be more rapidly and effectively obtained by reorganising the constitution of the Committee.

The Committee will hereafter be called Services' Welfare Organisation of Ceylon. Their Excellencies the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor have approved the formation of a Council to consist of the following:—

Finance Committee: Mr. Leslie de Saram (Chairman), Mr. O. E. Goonetilleke, C.M.G., Dr. L. Nicholls, Sir John Tarbat.

Representatives of — British Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute, Hospital Supply Association, The Salvation Army, Troops Entertainment Committee, United Services Hospitality Scheme, War Services League, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, with power to add to the number. This Council will have power to appoint Committees both in Colombo and in other towns and districts, and its aim will be to continue the work of co-ordinating the activities of all persons and bodies, who are already contributing to the welfare of the Services, as well as to enlist new helpers and enlarge the field of service.

(Press Notice)

tivu West. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 24th day of November 1941 in the presence of Messrs. Aboubucker & Sultan Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 2nd to 5th Respondents for the purpose of this Testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the abovenamed Petitioner as the brother of the said deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 16th day of January 1942 at 10 a.m. and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 19th day of December 1941.

Sgt. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

16-1-42. Time to show cause extended till 18-2-42.

Intd C. C.

D. J.

18-2-42. Time to show cause extended till 25-3-42.

Intd C. C.

D. J.

25-3-42. Time to show cause extended till 20-5-42.

Intd C. C.

D. J.

20-5-42. Time to show cause extended till 13-6-42.

Intd C. C.

D. J.

13-6-42. Time to show cause extended till 3-7-42.

Sgt. G. G. Thambyah,

District Judge.

(O. 24, 29-6 & 2-7-42)

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AGENT.

(Mis. 15, 27-4-42-26-7-42.)

## VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, COLOMBO

### 39TH ANNUAL MEETING

The 39th Annual General Meeting of the above Society was held at the Society hall at 34 Hill Street, Colombo, on Saturday the 13th inst. at 2 p.m. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. S. Natesan, the President of the Society, the meeting was presided over by Mr. K. S. Ramaswamy Iyer.

After the usual routine business and the adoption of the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1942, the election of office-bearers took place and resulted as follows:—

President:—Mr. S. Natesan M. S. C.,  
Vice Presidents: Dr. G. Wignarajah and Messrs: A. Sellamutto, S. Pararajasingam, K. Kanagaratnam, C. Perumalpillai, S. Periatambi, N. Nadarajah K. C., K. Vaithianathan C. C. S., Perisunderam and H. M. Deasi.

Manager of the Vidyalayam, Mr. A. Mahadeva, M. S. C.

General Secretary, Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam

Asst. Secretary, Mr. K. Ponniah Vidyalayam, Secretary, Mr. C. Manunayagam

Recording Secy., Mr. S. Sanmugasundran

Sub-urban Secy., Mr. A. Thiagarajah

Membership Secy., Mr. S. Casinather

Establishment Secretary, Mr. S. Saravanamuttu

Exam. Secretary: Mr. K. Sinnathamby,

Asst. Exam Secretary: Mr. S. Gnanasegaram.

Controller of Book Depot: Mr. V. Kanagasabai Mudaly.

Asst. Controller of Book Depot: Mr. A. Balasubramanian.

Treasurer: Mr. S. N. Somaskandapillai.

Asst. Treasurer: Mr. S. T. Kumarasingham.

Librarian: Mr. K. Sabanathan.

Addl. Librarian: Mr. S. Rajadurai.

Ex-Committee: Mr. K. Perambalam and Mr. S. Sundaramoorthy.

Council of Management: Messrs. G. G. Ponnambalam, K. Rasnayakam, M. Karagasabay, T. Chelliah, K. P. Haran, S. Saravanapavan, A. Sittampalam, S. Sivasithamparam, P. Karapathipillai, K. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, T. Thiagarajah and C. Renganathan.

Auditors: Mr. H. Murgesu, and Mr. N. Shivapathasundaram.

## SALE OF RICE BY BAGS

### UDUVIL COMMITTEE DRAWS GOVT'S ATTENTION

An extraordinary meeting of the Local Assistance Committee, Uduvil, was held to discuss certain important and urgent items.

On special invitation, leading citizens of the parish were present, prominent among those being Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C. whose advice and valuable suggestions on the important items discussed were immensely useful. He said that he knew the sufferings of the common people and that he would, as a humble servant of the people of Lanka, try to solve the difficulties to the best of his abilities.

The question of transporting paddy without permit by cultivator farmers from Kilinochchy, the granary of Jaffna, was next taken up. Mr. S. Natesan informed the house that steps had already been taken to permit such transport.

The following resolutions were passed:—

"In view of the existence of a popular market which is the meeting place of peoples from all parts of Jaffna, 5 high schools, 12 vernacular schools, and a big hospital, this committee feels that the measures adopted by the A. R. P. service are thoroughly insufficient and requests the Controller to pay more attention to Uduvil area; appoints a deputation consisting of the Chairman, L. A. C., Head warden, Uduvil, and the Secretary, L. A. C. to meet the Controller and place facts before him."

"This Committee views with regret and alarm the inadequate help extended by the Gannakam Police in the detection of crime in the Uduvil V. C. area and requests the Asst. Supdt. of Police, Jaffna, to remedy the state of affairs."

"In view of the numerous complaints regarding the illicit sale of rice by traders by bags, this committee draws the attention of the Food Controller and requests him to put a stop to such sale."



## ISLANDS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

Continued from page 1

ween Bombay and Mombasa and between the Netherlands East Indies and Mombasa.

## The Home of the Giant Tortoise

In contrast with the other islands, the Seychelles are mostly rugged and mountainous, with steep cliffs, the whole being surrounded by coral reefs and islets. The population is about 32,000 of whom all but 6,000 live on Mahe. They mostly speak French, being descended from the French settlers who came from Mauritius when that island, 900 miles away, was a French colony. The French settlers brought African slaves and later, when the British Navy was active in freeing slaves in this part of the world, many were settled on the islands. There is a Creole class and a number of Indian and Chinese, who have been successful in business, the natural temperament of the inhabitants, helped by the climate, being carefree.

The Seychelles have figured in history chiefly as a place to which difficult political exiles might be sent, but formerly it was an important source of vanilla. Competition led to the vanilla trade collapsing at the end of the last century and now agriculture is distributed over a number of crops, including cinnamon, coconut palm and patchouli. A large amount of tortoise shell is also exported, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles being remarkable for its fifty square mile lagoon which teems with turtle and is the home of the giant tortoise.

The islands were taken from the French who had been using Mahe as a naval port in 1794 and remained a dependency of Mauritius until forty years ago. Now they form a Crown Colony, with a Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The Seychelles have made many financial gifts to the Empire's war effort and in 1939 a defence force was raised and equipped. Apart from men in the R. A. F. who have come to Britain under the Overseas Recruiting Scheme, the Seychelles Pioneer Company No. 1504 has been highly praised for its work in the Western Desert.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 804.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Aiyannar Punnar of Ittivil Deceased.

Muttu Chelliah of Ittivil

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Pandaram Chellathurai of do
2. Velupillai Veeragathy of do
3. Wife Sivakamy of do
- Minor. 4. Vallippillai daughter of Arumugam
- do 5. Annammah daughter of Arumugam
- do 6. Arumugam Nadarajah all of Ittivil
7. Muttu Kandiah of do
8. Muttu Sinnathamby of do
9. Kanapathippillai Kasippillai and
10. Wife Chellammah of do
- Minor. 11. Kandiah Sathasivam of do
- do 12. Kandiah Sithamparapillai of do
13. Sinnathamby Velupillai of do

Respondents.

This matter of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 7th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents and the abovenamed 13th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 11th and 12th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of November 1939 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Karthigesu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents and the 13th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 11th and 12th Respondents and the Petitioner as one of the heirs of the abovenamed deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that such Letters be issued to the Petitioner accordingly unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this Court on the 17th day of January 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of January 1940.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.

Order Nisi Extended for 10-7-42.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah, District Judge.

(O. 23, 25 &amp; 29-6-42)

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Printed, and published by PANDIT V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at Vannarponnai West, Jaffna, and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1942.