



C.S.R.
DEPEND ON THE MARK FOR EXCELLENCE
OHMA WATER
THE CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS (Rgd.)

THE Hindu Organ.

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindu)
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The C.S.R. Mark of Quality
ASK FOR THESE THEY ARE THE BEST
ROSE WATER
LAVANDAR
THE CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS (Rgd.)

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History of Ceylonese Culture and Civilisation

The Making of the Ceylonese Nation

LORD Buddha cast a spell over Ceylon. Its persists through time. It is that spirit of Buddhism that makes the glory that was Lanka. It is that which conserves Ceylon as a National entity having a soul all its own. On the great Vaisak Day in 487 (543?) B. C. when the Enlightened One passed into Eternity (Nirvana, Nirvana), a prince of a royal race with 700 followers landed on the shores of this resplendent Isle.

Tribes Legions and Vijayan Colonisation

The first three or four centuries of the Buddhist era saw the birth of the Ceylonese nation. In Buddha's time and after, the Nagas and the Yakshas inhabited the island. The Nagas had two kingdoms in the North and the West of the Island. The Central and Eastern districts were the abode of the Yakshas whose chief cities were Srivasthu and Mahiyangama where according to the Great Chronicle existed the Mahiyangama thupa long before Mahinda's arrival in Ceylon.

These two originally South Indian tribes or closely allied to

IN INDIAN PARLIAMENT

Second Budget

Deficit of 15 Crores

Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister, presenting the second annual budget of the Indian Dominion to Parliament announced a deficit of Rs. 14.79 crores.

The Finance Minister announced various reliefs in taxation including a reduction in the tax on incomes below Rs. 10,000 and in Super-tax.

He announced increases in postal rates and higher duties on luxury articles and excise duties on Indian mill-made cloth.

The net result of all the changes in taxation is a small surplus.

The Finance Minister announced the abolition of the Capital Gains Tax.

The loss in revenue from the abolition of the Capital Gains Tax is estimated at Rs. 1 crore.

The tax on incomes upto Rs. 10,000 will be reduced by a quarter anna.

The reduction in the first slab is from one anna to nine pies and in the second from two annas to one anna nine pies.

The loss from this concession is estimated at Rs. 3 crores.

those in South India were in Ceylon from a time much earlier than 1000 B.C. Old and New Stone age chert and quartz implements and tools found in different parts of the country from Mankulam downwards and in the Central districts point to the widely spread Yakkha element in the primitive Ceylon. The Yakkha ancestors of the Vedddhas found there shelter in mountain caves. The Pre-historic drawings in a natural cave at Dorawake in the Kegala district seem to be the earliest attempt of man in Ceylon to give expression to his feelings in pictures. A quaint cave pictograph in ashes of man, woman, monkey, deer, lotus or sun, centipede or leaf, bow fitted with arrow besides "geometrical", patterns flowers and some sketches representing possibly paddy fields with *neeraval* (ridges) and water channels attest further to the first step in the early civilised life taken by the Yakkhas of the different parts of the island.

Fusion of Races

The millennium covered by the 1000 B.C. was an age of tribal and national migrations all the world over. India the meeting ground of the two great families of the race saw the fusion of races and the formation of the nationalities and racial groups on a linguistic basis in a miniature world scale. About the time, the Aryans entered India, the Nagas found themselves everywhere in India and Ceylon. They were then occupying Kalinga and other districts of Eastern Bengal. When the Aryans crossed over the Gangetic regions, they came to clash with several of the South Indian tribes who had migrated thither earlier.

The First Hurdle to Aryan Expedition

The Gonds known in the Central provinces as Ravanavangs the race of Kavana and the Oraons also claiming descent from Ravana presented the first hurdles to Aryan expeditions to South India and Ceylon. The Bujas a Munda tribe who called themselves Pawan-ka-put or the children of the Wind (the race of manuman) helped the Aryan migration down Southwards to Ceylon. The Khonds or Khandas a primitive Dravidian tribe of Bengal, the Central provinces and the hill tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, i.e. the area extending from east Gondwana to the sea coast formed the basic element of the people of Orissa, whose racial characteristics, a mixture of these Khonds with Kols; Gonds and Aryans greatly influenced in places the make up of the people. It is of interest to note here, in parenthesis, that the Khonds had a comparatively advanced village organisation with its hereditary office of headman, its Panchayat including priest musician, and astrologer exercising jurisdiction in moral and social matters and

(Continued on page 4)

AMERICAN FARMING METHODS UNSUITED TO INDIA

Dr. Kumarappa's Warning

AMERICA has six per cent of the world's population and one-fifth of the cropland of the world whereas India, with its limited land, has to feed one-fifth of the world's population.

This and other telling facts are contained in the following article by Sri. J. C. Kumarappa wherein he points out the utter unsuitability of U. S. farming methods for Indian conditions. He writes:

One of the characteristics of mankind is adaptability to environment. The lower orders of creation live and have their being under the condition ordained by nature. Man alone amongst the creations of nature can, within limits, control his environment. To the extent we are able to do that we could be said to have advanced from the jungle animals. Many of us, who are too lazy to find out things for ourselves and who have too much inertia to take an active part, take the easier course of imitating those who have controlled their environment.

Thoughtless Imitation

With the advent of Swaraj, all types of people in India are anxious to mould our surroundings in a way that will indicate advance in the various walks of life. With the great desire to become rich quickly, we are inclined to imitate the ways of the United States of America, forgetting that the conditions in America are so vastly different from those prevailing in our country. If the Americans have set up a pattern of life and have gone about conditioning nature to fit into this pattern it does not follow that that same pattern and the same methods will apply to our country. There is a great deal of effort made from various quarters to import all things American. This tendency may spell ruin to our country, especially in connection with the efforts made to increase production through agriculture.

Unproductive Methods

The conditions of land and land management in America reflect a set of circumstances which do not prevail in our country. The United States has barely 6% of the world's population while it contains about a fifth of the cropland of the world. This indicates that America has enough land to be wasteful in their agricultural methods. Their greed to produce more does not take into consideration the loss in fertility of the soil. As soon as land shows any decrease in fertility, they can easily shift on to more productive land. Therefore, they are still at the stage where pioneering conditions prevail. Under such circumstances the recuperative power of the land does not enter so heavily in

to the equation. They can afford to ignore land as an organism. Under such circumstances they have taken to mechanization. Of course, they can produce a great deal with mechanical power when it is calculated on per capita basis.

Cautious Approach

In India, on the other hand, (Continued on page 3)

U. N. O. Sub-Commission

To Report On Press Freedom

The United Nations decided, against Soviet opposition, to set up a new body of 12 independent members to study freedom of the press throughout the world.

The Economic and Social Council decided to form a "sub-commission on the freedom of information and the press," whose members will be selected by the Human Rights Commission.

They will serve "as experts in their personal capacities and not as official representatives" and their term of office will end on December 31, 1950.

The new body will consider "issues and problems involved in the dissemination of information by newspapers and news periodicals, radio broadcasts and news reels."

Terms of Reference

It will report to the economic and social council on: (1) Any barriers to the press flow of information; (2) How much freedom of information is given to the peoples of the world; (3) The development of high standards of professional conduct among press and radio personnel; (4) The persistent dissemination of information which is "false distorted or otherwise injurious to the principles of the United Nations Charter"; (5) Promote the dissemination of true information "to counteract Nazi, Fascist or any other propaganda of aggression or of racial, national, religious or any other discrimination"; (6) Measures to help foreign correspondents "and to assist them in discriminating true information of political, economic and other events in their countries of residence and in promoting friendly relations between states to further the cause of strengthening international peace and security."

Russia, Poland and Bylorussia objected to representatives being chosen by and allowed to speak for their Governments.

Governments will be asked to nominate not more than two people to serve on the sub-commission.

The Human Rights Commission will choose the commission from this list of nominees.

RESERVE BANK FOR CEYLON

Memorandum By C. Loganatharn

(Continued from our last issue)

"Under modern conditions the central bank of a country must carry out the monetary policy of the Government. It is therefore necessary for the State to take an active part in the affairs of the bank. It does not necessarily follow that the State should own in full or in part the capital of the bank. Very little depends on ownership of capital."

"It is the rules and regulations governing the constitution and administration of the bank that matter. It will be convenient, however, if the State expresses its right to participation in the affairs of the central bank by owning a substantial portion of the capital."

"Irrespective of how the capital of the bank is owned, the State should always have the deciding voice in the matter of the appointment of the chief executive officers and the policy of the bank. But in order that the Government may always be guided well in the matter of monetary policy opportunities should be provided for the expression of various views that may be in conflict with those of the Government."

"It is, therefore, essential that Government nominees should not constitute the entire Board of Directors, as otherwise there would be a tendency for these men who owe their appointments to the Government to act as Government 'yes' men. This situation can be avoided if some of the nominees obtain their appointment on the Board of Directors by virtue of some official position they hold, and that too only if their official position is not liable to interference by Government."

"An instance is that of the Head of the Economics Department of the University of Ceylon. However, on account of the paucity of such men this mode of appointment is not feasible."

"Another method of avoiding an entire Board of Government 'yes' men is by the nomination of some directors by special interests. Kisch and Elkin in 'Central Banks' have stated the case against this mode of nomination very effectively in the following manner."

"The appointment of individual members of the Board by special interests, such as commercial banks, manufacturing or agricultural associations, carries the risk of introducing sectional influences on the Board. Representatives elected by special bodies necessarily have to look to these bodies for re-election and may be drawn unconsciously into regarding questions of credit policy from the point of view of its effects on the special interests they represent rather

from that of the country as a whole."

"On the other hand" say Kisch and Elkin, "the special knowledge which presumably such representative will possess may be of real value to the Board, but this is equally well secured if it is laid down that the Directors must include persons possessing such special knowledge while entrusting their election to the shareholders, as is done in the case of South Africa. Their responsibility is then to the shareholders and not to any special body identified with particular interests."

A Board of Directors entirely (Continued on page 2)

'Pranayam' Method For Physical Culture

Addressing the 10th anniversary session of the Physical Culture Association at Dinapore H. E. the Governor of Bihar said:-

The system of physical culture or Pranayam had been known only to those who were taking lessons in Yoga practice. Essence of Yoga is restraint of movements of Chitta. Yogi strives to gain control over the movements of Prana, and once he succeeds in gaining the necessary control, he is capable of commanding the human organs to perform acts that may require extraordinary strength or endurance. But the Yogis who are adept in these Yogas are unanimous in maintaining that those who want to take lessons in the system must be prepared to live a very simple and chaste life. That is a condition precedent for the successful prosecution of Yogic exercises in Pranayam and Yogic Asanas or postures. Character For Will Power

I am really glad that Mr. Gupta is making a serious effort to introduce this system and popularise it. I want him to proceed cautiously and carefully. He must be very judicious in the selection of the boys for training. Character has to do much with the development of inert strength and will-power. In a school of this system particular attention has to be paid to the diet of the boys and their habits and general behaviour also.

If any body will really proceed to train only a few boys systematically for some years and demonstrate the results to the public, he will be laying down the foundations of the school of gymnastics that shall have a universal demand.

LOSS OF POLICY

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Limited.

Notice is hereby given of the loss of the Policy Numbered 755203 on the life of Mr. E. Canagaratnam, Works Department, Municipal Council, Jaffna. A duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

L. S. VAIDYANATHAN, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1949. (M. 254. 4-3-49).



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1949

Treasure These Thoughts

"Dive deep within yourself and bring out the pearls of your own experience..... The arrow must hit the target and get melted in it....."

—SWAMI RAMDAS.

NIGHTINGALE OF THE EAST

INDIA IS A SECULAR STATE after the ideal placed before the world by Mahatma Gandhi, affording equal opportunity for all without regard to colour, caste, creed or sex; that among those of the so-called weaker sex there can be persons who can rise to the heights possible of attainment by men, has been proved by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who died in harness while holding office as Governor of the United Provinces. Legend add history have recorded the names of Seetha, Anusuya Damayanthi and Chandramathi whose names are held in great reverence by those living in India and Ceylon. The name of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will adorn the pages of history. Popularly known as the singing bird of India, she fought for the freedom of her motherland under the leadership of her Guru who was no other than Gandhiji. Having had her education in London and Cambridge she came to India not to slavishly imitate the life lived by women of the West; from 1919 Mrs. Naidu was in the forefront of Indian politics; she was the first and only woman who was elected President of the Indian National Congress and she had the unique distinction of being the only woman, who was entrusted with the high office of Governor of a Province by the popular Government in power under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Like other leaders Mrs. Naidu was put to the hardship of prison life for the crime of fighting for the freedom of her country; she however lived long enough to see the goal of freedom attained and hold office as Governor of a Province.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was a great poet; as a speaker she

was in her own way peerless; her love for the teeming millions in India made her strong in her faith that foreign domination was an impediment to the economic salvation of her country and she flung herself into the fight for freedom without arms; she was sentenced to prison for participating in giving effect to the 'Quit India' resolution of the A. I. C. C.; those who had the pleasure of listening to her speeches will bear testimony to the spirit of patriotism which made her speak though in a foreign tongue with such eloquence as is rarely witnessed. She will be remembered by posterity as a great patriot; she was a source of great inspiration for women in India during her life time and she will for ever remain a noble example of womanhood in the East.

Adversity did not in any manner affect Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's sense of humour. While serving a sentence of imprisonment at the Aga Khan's Palace or addressing large crowds or talking to other Indian Leaders humour was a source of great relief. She did not fail to rouse from slumber the millions of people who were feeling complacent under foreign domination by her clarion call to freedom. The battle of freedom has been fought and won but the great leaders are passing away one after another. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has left a void difficult to fill; her name has passed into history.

In Parliament

'No Confidence' Debate Splits Up Opposition

Motion Lost Without A Division

The Member for Vavuniya did find a seconder for his motion of No Confidence on the Speaker. It was the M.P. for Kankasanturai. But the motion could not succeed in getting the usual Leftist support which such Anti-Government motions always obtain.

The B. S. P. Leader characterised the Vavuniya M. P.'s move as a sham fight and himself did a sham—walk-out.

The L. S. S. P. and C. P. remained behind only to attack the B. S. P. for running away from the debate.

Then came a passage-attacks between the move and the T. C. Leader.

Finally the motion was declared lost without a division.

P. S. R. 208 B.

The Member for Galle led the attack on the Govt. followed by the Leftist Leaders. The Member for Vavuniya also threw in his weight and expressed sorrow for the legislation concerning Public Servants passed at a time when he was himself a Member of the Cabinet.

The motion for withdrawal of the P. S. R. 208 B. was lost.

SAROJINI NAIDU SUCCUMBS TO HEART ATTACK

East Loses Its Nightingale

ALL India, nay the Orient is in mourning. Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Governor of the United Provinces of India died of heart failure at Lucknow on Wednesday at 2-45 a.m.

The foremost woman worker for the welfare of the teeming masses of Mother India, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu captured the imagination of the literary world early in her career as poetess and authoress. She electrified the national atmosphere of the country when she went heart and soul into the thick of the Satyagraha movement, under the guidance of her master, the Immortal Mahatma, and roused the rank and file into action by her impassioned speeches.

She presided over the historic sessions of the Indian National Congress at Cawnpore, and played a very prominent part in the Civil Disobedience movement.

She was a master of the English language and was acclaimed one of the best orators of the East. She visited Ceylon and attracted huge crowds wherever she addressed.

When the Dominion of India was formed, she was appointed Governor of the United Provinces. She passed away at the age of 70.

Reserve Bank For Ceylon

(Continued from page 1)

independent of the Government appears to be out of the question as also a Board entirely dependent on the Government. This leads us therefore to the inference that the Government should not own the entire capital of the bank and that the ownership of capital either in part or in full should lie with the general public, provided the Government has full control over the Bank.

This brings us to the question whether a Central Bank with private shareholders owning at least a part of the capital and carrying on commercial banking functions can perform faithfully central banking functions, as profit motive must be always present in the business dealings of such an institution. The answer is that an upper limit can be placed on the dividends paid to shareholders and the Government will be always in a position to see that the profit motive is made entirely subservient to the larger interests of the Country.

One special feature of a semi-State owned bank is the scope allowed for a happy blend of the spirit of private enterprise and the national outlook of a Government looking after the larger interests of the country.

This memorandum is confined to those broad questions which, in the writer's view, are controversial.

This memorandum more or less summarises what the writer has stated in his articles to the press on certain broad issues. Some of his conclusions are largely based on the assumption that the Reserve Bank cum Bank of Ceylon system which he has envisaged will, for all practical purposes, monopolise the banking business of the country.

The writer will be pleased, if called for a discussion, to elucidate this assumption.

Northern Assizes

Death Sentence in Murder Case

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty in the Tinnevely murder case in which Arumugam Sinnadurai of Tinnevely stood charged with the murder of one Elagupillai Navaretnam alias Sinnathamby.

Mr. C. T. Navaratnam Proctor appeared for the defence as assigned counsel.

Attempted Murder Charge

1st Accused Gets 2 Yrs. R.I.

Kandiah Ariaratnam, Kandiah Appudurai, Velayuthapillai Nadarajah, Thuraiappah Selladurai all of Urumpirai were charged with the attempted murder of one Mailvaganam of Urumpirai by inflicting on him several sword and knife injuries.

The Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty against the 2nd, 3rd and 4th accused and a verdict of guilty against the 1st accused.

The 1st accused was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. H. Sri Nissanka K. C., with Messrs S. Saravanamuttu and M. M. Abdulader instructed by Mr. S. C. Cathiravelu defended the accused.

Accused Pleads Guilty To Charge of Rape

Kanagasigam of Sandilipai pleaded guilty to the charge of raping one Saundaramba daughter of Thambiyar of Sandilipai in August last. He was sentenced to a term of 2 years rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. V. Joseph with Mr. J. Rajaratnam appeared for the accused.

Ceylon Government Railway TENDER NOTICE

The Chairman, Way & Works Head Office Tender Board, will receive, at the Chief Engineer's Office, C. G. R., Mc Callum Road, Maradana, tenders up to 2.30 p.m. on Friday, March 18 1949 for the construction of 1200 feet of Boundary Wall at Railway Workshops premises at Ratmalana.

For further particulars, please see Government Gazette of Friday, February, 25, 1949.

W. A. SHAW, Chief Engineer, C. G. R. P. O. Box, No. 370, Colombo, 21-49. (G-113, 1, 4 & 5)

Books Magazines & Periodical Review

University of Ceylon Review

The object of the Review which is published four times a year is to provide a medium of publication for research in literary subjects and a learned review for Ceylon. The 1949 January publication of the Review will be of special interest to those interested in the study of law. The inaugural address delivered on 7th Oct. 1943 at King George's Hall, University of Ceylon by Sir Francis Soerz on Intoxication in crimes of murder, has been published. Sir Francis discusses the law at some length and examines the judgment of the Divisional Bench consisting of Sir Anton Bertram, C. J., de Sampayo J and Garwin A. J. in the case of the King V. Rengaswamy 25 N.L.R. 438 and the law as set out in sections 78 and 79 of the Ceylon Penal Code.

Dr. W. Fernando's inaugural address delivered at King George's Hall on July 29th 1948 on 'Zoology in Ceylon' has been reproduced. Dr. Fernando stresses the need for the study of zoology. He has made reference to the superstitious belief regarding the wasp which catches a caterpillar or spider, and paralyses it and brings it to a rest built of mud. Science reveals that the wasp deposits an egg upon the paralysed caterpillar or spider, suspends the egg by a thread and closes the nest; a young larva hatches out of the egg, feeds on the victim and within the protected mud-cell is transformed into a young wasp. The popular belief which is accepted without scrutiny is that the wasp converts its adopted child the caterpillar or spider into a wasp. Dr. Fernando alludes to certain stories contained in the *Kisavams*, similar to the story of *Therist* (පැරණි) a physician of great repute.

Prof. K. A. Neelakantha Sastri, Madras has contributed a learned article regarding the dates of Chittappathikaram and Mamme kalai. Prof. Sastri while agreeing with Mr. V. Cheivanayagam's article on the same subject which was published in the April 1948 number of the Review makes out a strong case for differing from Mr. Cheivanayagam.

The Review also contains articles on Sutta Nipata, The Uraga Sutta by Dr. N. A. Jayawickrama, Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns by Mr. T. Nadarajah, The Governor's Reserve Powers during the first State Council by Mr. I. D. S. Weerawardana, and Palaeographical development of the Brahmi Script in Ceylon from 3rd B. C. to 7th A.C. by Mr. C. W. Nicholas. Among the review of books and other publications at the end of the review are those on *A six year plan for Ceylon. Plan for Education* by F. G. Pearce and *Notes on the French Revolution* by J. M. Thompson.

Co operation in Ceylon

The Chief Officer of the Agricultural Credit Department in India undertook a tour in Ceylon for the purpose of studying the Co-operative Movement in Ceylon. This book is the result of the tour. The author has made a survey of the movement in the Islands; he points out that ever since the inception of the movement in 1912 right up to 1942 there was nothing noteworthy in its development which merits special mention; there was slow and steady progress in the various types of Co-operative activity and the movement was confined chiefly to the credit side as in India. Reference has been made in this connection to the

Co operative Societies Ordinance of 1912 which made provision for the organisation of credit societies only and to the later Ordinances of 1921 and 1936. The statistics show that there were 37 societies in 1913-14 and 2036 societies at the close of 1941-42; the number of societies in 1946-47 was 6521 with a membership of 1,157,202. Thus a movement which was essentially a credit one in 1941-42 became essentially a non-credit movement in 1944-45 the number of societies other than credit constituting almost 75% of the total; the number of members covered by the Co-operative Movement increased tenfold; the population touched by the movement rose from 7% in 1941-42 to about 70% in 1946-47. Today the cooperative movement has become synonymous with consumers' co-operation. Ceylon's plans for the development of the movement by weeding out the inefficient stores, amalgamation of small stores, improvement in the management of primaries as well as wholesale stores and enlightening the public about the advantages of co-operative system of distribution *vis-a-vis* the private traders are mentioned. At the end of the book the author points out how India can benefit by the lessons she could learn from Ceylon.

Lanka's Tribute to the Late Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar Kt., LL. D.

The speeches made by Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike Leader of the House of Representatives in Ceylon and Ministers for Local Administration and Health, the Hon. Sir John Kotelawala Minister for Transport and Works, the Hon. Mr. C. Sittampalam, Minister for Post and Telecommunications Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, Parliamentary Secretary to the Education Minister and other prominent speakers at the public meetings held at Colombo and Jaffna to do honour to the memory of the late Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar Kt., LL. D., Founder and Pro-Chancellor of the Annamalai University have been collected and published in book form. All the speeches refer to the great services done to society by the late Rajah Sir Annamalai in the causes of education, art and music. Rajah Sir Annamalai has been described as an example of a type of enlightened big businessman, simple and humble in his ways and kind and hospitable to all. He not only founded and provided the necessary funds for the Annamalai University but also gave generously to hospitals, for scholarships for scientific research and to other charitable causes.

Change Of Name

I Pakiam wife of Kaliappar Kandasampillai of Iyanar Street in Point Pedro do hereby inform the Public and the Government that I was born on 19th. February, 1913 and my name was registered as 'Thangaratnam' as appearing in my Birth Certificate No. 8374 of 19th. March 1913 issued by the Provincial Registrar Jaffna, but I was and I am known from my infancy in my place and elsewhere and in all documents as 'Pakiam' and I am the wife of Kaliappar Kandasampillai of Point Pedro and that I shall henceforth be known as 'Pakiam' wife of Kaliappar Kandasampillai and add sign all documents as 'K. Pakiam'. (M. 252. 4 & 8).

AMERICAN FARMING METHODS UNSUITED TO INDIA

(Continued from page 1)

our land is considerably limited. It has to feed nearly one-fifth of the world in population. Hence we cannot afford to be wasteful in our methods. The recuperative power of land becomes a very important factor in our calculations. When we cultivate a piece of land, we are taking certain elements out of it and those elements go to innervate us. The land recuperates itself through various means within a certain time. We have to allow that time as well as rotate the crops grown, so as to fit into this cycle. This is a highly technical proposition, as this recuperation conditions the pace of our production from land. If we produce larger crops by more intensive cultivation we shall be reaching the stage of exhaustion sooner, after which the land will become fit only for jungle growth or will remain a desert. Hence it will be necessary for us to draw on our resources with considerable thought.

Profligate Son

We may say, in some respects, America is in the position of a rich man's son who draws on his capital in addition to his income for his current requirements, while India is like a self-made person who is to equate his expenditure with his income. Therefore, the rate of production in India has to be well-balanced with the possibilities of the soil conditions. In America they are constantly converting cultivable land into grass land and forests with the depleting fertility, and drawing on better lands by reclamation. Lands that have been dislodged are open to the menace of erosion which washes away the cultivable

soil. Because of their constantly drawing on virgin soil, it becomes increasingly important to use tractors. While they use tractors they also have access to the necessary fuel in their land. If we produce food on the basis of mechanization while the needed fuel for the motive power is not available in India, we shall be in a precarious condition. Our bullocks would have died out and at a time when fuel—crude oil and kerosene—is not available, we shall have to die like flies, as bullocks, for the needed power cannot be grown overnight.

Our methods have not been suited to the conditions of our country. Our agricultural practices are largely conditioned by the vagaries of the monsoon. In attempting to control this, the authorities have tried, in some parts, schemes of irrigation based on power. Where electricity is available cheaply electric pumps are used for irrigation. The effect of this has been we have been drawing on a very small fraction of the water that is showered on the land during the monsoon, estimated at about 6% while the balance runs waste into the sea; and even out of this 6%, the benefit is for the rich. Those who can afford to install electric pumps draw whatever water is available for their own fields. The poorer sections lose even that which they have, as their own wells and tanks, to which alone they have recourse, dry up as the pumps work. With the advent of the pump the sub-soil water level sinks too deep for the wells and tanks to function. Not only this, but even old trees die out as the sub-soil level reaches below the level of their roots. These uprooted trees are cut down

and the land is exposed to erosion.

More Dams

The drawing on sub-soil water in this manner may not affect the land in cases like the Gangetic plain and the river deltas which are sometimes even water-logged; but in most parts of the country where the water table is already low, it will have a very adverse effect. Conditions in our land, therefore, indicate that what is needed is, not the more intensive exploitation of the sub-soil water, but the conservation of the major part of the water that runs waste into the sea. In other words, more than electric pumps, we require small dams put across streams, rivulets and rivers to hold back some of nature's gifts in store. Here is one instance where the much vaunted mechanical aid in the form of electric pump foreshadows ruin and desolation to the countryside.

What we can learn from America is their agricultural practice which is strongly backed by the government. Their scientists are there to carry on research in a comprehensive way to produce fruits, vegetables, food grains, animals and poultry; while in our country all that the corresponding department does is to produce by mixed breeding immediate results. They have not attempted still the long term practice of breeding up the local stock.

Again, in the land management itself, the American government keeps up the services in contour farming, strip cropping, terracing, sinking tanks, etc., but our government, up to now, has only planned on huge schemes much beyond the capacity of the country to bear and they are still on paper largely. The American scientists emphasize prevention rather than cure. They are able to forecast the advent of plant diseases and warn

(Continued on Column 4)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Vythilingam Kandiah of Udaval Vs. Petitioner. Minor 1. Kandiah Sattianathan and 2. Vethavanam Ponniah both of Udaval

Respondents. In the matter of the estate of the late Rosamalar wife of Vythilingam Kandiah of Udaval deceased. This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge of Jaffna on the 28th day of January 1949 in the presence of Mr. K. Kanapathi pillai proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above mentioned petitioner dated 24th January 1949 having been read:

It is declared that the second named respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the first named respondent and that the said petitioner is entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the said intestate and the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 14th day of March 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said petitioner do produce the said Minor in court on the said date.

This 28th day of January 1949 (signed) R. R. Selvadurai District Judge
K. Kanapathi pillai Proctor for Petitioner (O. 140 1 & 4).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 994

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Than gamma wife of Vyrumuthu Chellappah of Vaddukodai West, Jaffna Deceased.

Vyrumuthu Chellappah of Vaddukodai West Vs. Petitioner. Murugar. Sinnathamboo of Vaddukodai West Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of January 1949 in the presence of Mr. N. Ehamparam, Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner and of the attesting Notary and witnesses having been read:

It is ordered that the said Last Will and Testament of the said Thangamma wife of Vyrumuthu Chellappah deceased bearing No. 707 dated 26th day of October 1947 and attested by N. Ehamparam, Notary Public and the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby proved and it is further ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to Probate and that probate be issued to the Petitioner as Executor and Sole Legatee under the said Will unless the said Respondent shall appear before this Court on or before the 14th day of March 1949 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 31st day of January 1949. Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai, District Judge. (O. 141. 1 & 4)

(Continued from previous column) people to take preventive measures. We, on the other hand, wait till the crops have been destroyed and dole out remedies which are more expensive than the crop itself.

A Warning. These instances only show the need for a comprehensive, well-thought-out plan, unrelated to the greed of vested interests, bearing closely on the natural conditions that prevail in our country and which will be with in the pattern of life, indicated by nature for a tropical country like India, dependent on the monsoon. At present the schemes that have been put out do not give any signs of having taken such a comprehensive view of our needs. So we must ward our farmers from taking a step in the dark with promises which will prove to be short-lived.

—From Gram Udyog Patrika

Skantha Varodaya College, Chunnakam

Results of S. S. C. (Eng) Exam Dec. 1948

K Arunasalam, K Balasundaram (ems, m) Fails 'e' only for Ex; S Kanagasabai; K Kasippillai Fails 'e' only for Ex; E Manickavasagar; S Rajathura; (ch); M Sathiamoorthy; K Thirunavukkarasu; E Vijayaratham; K Balasubramaniam; S Coomarasamy; M Kanagasundaram; S Mahenthiran (tl); S Manickavasagar; M Sannugasundaram; T Somasundaram; K J Thuraiarajah.

Passed Referred Subject and Completed S. S. C.

K Paramanathan; T Thavarajah; V Ratnam.

Referred in One Subject

K Arumugam (e); S Kanagasabai (e); S Kandasamy (e); V Kandasamy (e); P S Kandiah (e); S Krishner (e); S Maheswara (e); S Meenadhisuntheran (e); V Muttulogam (e); V Nadarasa (e); V Pasupathy (e); K Ponnampalam (e); R Rajendram (e); M Rajaram (e); S Rasaratnam (e); S Sandrasegaram (h) N Sellathurai (e); N Sivanesan (e); A Subramaniam (e); A Thambithurai (e); S Thiruchittampalam (g); V Thuraiyasa (e); K Gnanesagaram (e); K Kanesar (e); S Kandasamy (e); K S Kandiah (em, m, spl); M Karunanathan (z); S Kunaratnam (e); P Mailvaganam (e); E Muralikayiah (e); T Nadarajah (e); V Parameswaran (e); E Pathmanathan (e); R Rajendra (t); S Rajendram (e); V Rajathurai (e); K I Sadasiva Iyer (e); S Segarajasingam (e); T Sellathurai (e); S Sivasegaram (e); S Subramaniam (e); S Thiagarajah (b) M Thuraiatnam (e, l); S Vengadesa Sarma (c); P Sivanthavalli (b).

University Entrance Examination, 1948

SCIENCE: V Manickavasagar; V Sinnathurai; P Thambippillai. MEDICINE: K Ariaratnam R Kanagasiam.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Tenders will be received by the Education Officer Education Office, Jaffna, up to 12 noon on Friday, 18th March, 1949 for the following works:

1. J. Stanley Central College—Providing enclosure and partition to the Carpentry and Weaving Section.
2. J. Nelliady Central College—Construction of latrines and urinals.
2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Education Officer, from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.
3. A deposit of Rs. 100 for each work should be made at a Kacheri or at the Education Office, W. A. A. F. Camp, Lower Lake Road, Colombo 1, and a receipt should be obtained and forwarded before any tender form can be issued. Cheques, Money Orders, Postal Orders, etc., will not be accepted.
4. Applications for tender forms should reach the Education Officer, Northern Province, before 12 noon on Friday, 4th March 1949.

S. U. Somasegaram Education Officer, Northern Province

Education Office, Jaffna, 22-2-49

(118 1 & 4)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

POINT PEDRO Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 384

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Yohannibaimah wife of Sandrasegarakkurukkal Kandasamy Iyer Sandrasegarakkurukkal Kandasamy Iyer of Trincomalee

Petitioner. Va. 1. Kandasamy Iyer Kumarasamy Iyer of do 2. Nagarattammah daughter of Kandasamy Iyer of do 3. Ulaganayakiammah daughter of Kandasamy Iyer of do Minors by their Guardian ad litem Subramaniakurukkal Sandrasegarakkurukkal Kandasamy Iyer of Trincomalee Respondents. This matter coming on for disposal before S. R. Wijayatileke Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 25th day of August 1948 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner as husband of the deceased Yohannibaimah be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovesaid deceased and that Letters of administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 29th day of September 1948 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 25th day of August 1948 Sgd. S. R. Wijayatileke, District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. M. Esurapadham Proctor for Petitioner.

Time to show cause extended to 9-3-49 Intld. S. R. W. D. 1. O. 146. 4 & 8)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1004

Elayathambay Canagaratnam of Kopay South Vs. Petitioners

1. Rathirani daughter of Canagaratnam, 2. Sriskandarajah son of Canagaratnam & 3. Ravindiranani daughter of Canagaratnam 4. Kandar Arumugam all of Kopay South, the 1 & 2 & 3rd Respondents are minors by their guardian ad litem the 4th Respondent

In the matter of the Estate of the late Thangaratnam Alias Nallai-nayaki wife of Eliyathambay Canagaratnam of Kopay South Deceased

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 16th day of February, 1949, in the presence of Mr. K. V. Sinnadurai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 14th February 1949 having been read and the evidence taken and all parties heard:

It is ordered that the said 4th respondent, be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1-3 respondents and that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the intestate as her husband and Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 22nd day of March, 1949, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is ordered that the petitioners do produce the minors before this court on the said date.

This 16th day of February 1949 Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai District Judge

Drawn by K. V. Sinnadurai Proctor for Petitioner (O. 142. 4 & 8.)

Our Astrological Feature

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 6TH MARCH TO 12TH MARCH, 1949.

ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part—[Medha Rasi]

Unexpected events may change the whole direction of your life. Eccentric friends, and associates can bring you trouble this week. Wise to be on your guard against scandal-mongers for some time to come.

TAURUS Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mrgasirisha 1, 2—[Idapa Rasi]

This will certainly be a lively and progressive week and will bring good deal of happiness. You will make considerable progress in service, profession and social affairs. Avoid health upsets.

GEMINI Mrgasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarpusam 1, 2, 3—[Mithuna Rasi]

There will be difficulties in the domestic sphere and the financial position may tend to become a bit unsteady. If you take a sincere desire to accomplish things you may be better known and liked.

CANCER Punarpusa 4, Pousa, Aayilya [Katakai Rasi]

This will be a pleasant week for romance for Cancer youths. You will increase your earnings and profits but there is the need to hold your purse strings tight till the 15th of this month.

LEO Maha, Pooru, Uttirasi 1 part—[Singha Rasi]

Difficult and unprofitable week. Difficulties in the domestic spheres shown. Don't make any sudden changes in routine. Jupiter's Gochara which is unfavourable is likely to envelop your home life in an atmosphere of gloom but don't worry much if your periods and sub periods are favourable.

VIRGO Uttira 2, 3, 4, Attha, Chittirai 1, 2—[Kanni Rasi]

A very favourable week for you after the first two days. You will meet with recognition of your personality during the coming months. A good money week too. New opportunities for material expansion will present themselves. Go ahead with your schemes.

LIBRA Chittirai 3, 4, Swati, Visaka 1, 2, 3, [Thula Rasi]

Wise to be on your guard against secret enemies for the coming few months. Mischief-makers at work and caution is required in all your undertakings specially on Wednesday and Thursday. Concentrate on work and you will succeed in undertakings as better times are ahead.

SCORPIO Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Avoid doestic friction this week. Looks a rather unsettled week and will prove to be a difficult one for new schemes. Friends and associates can bring you trouble on Friday and Saturday.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu Rasi]

A brighter and much profitable week than the earlier ones. From this week onwards a sprout of activity on business is shown and an engagement will materialise rather unexpectedly very soon.

CAPRICORNUS Uttiradam 2, 3, 4, Thiruvonam, Avittam 1, 2. [Makara Rasi]

Improvements likely in financial affairs. Comparatively a much better week than the earlier ones. Unexpected developments shown in your business and professional matters in the near future.

AQUARIUS Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3 [Kumbha Rasi]

Avoid argumentative situations and health upsets this week. As Jupiter's Gochara is not favourable till the end of September better to lie low and keep your temper under control. Don't start a y new ventures. If your major periods and sub-periods are favourable don't worry much.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiradati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]

A week of exceptional possibilities to those born in Pisces. Sound promotional ideas have every prospect of success if you give them proper attention. Success in litigation and ruin to enemies also shown.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
HELD AT POINT PEDRO
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 360 P. T.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Subramaniam Nallathamby son of Suppar of Ipoh Deceased, Sinnappillai widow of Nallathamby and daughter of Vairavannathar of Alvai South Petitioner.

1. Waljiammai daughter of Nallathamby
2. Meenachy widow of Kanapathipillai of do Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. R. Wijayatelleke Esquire, District Judge Point Pedro on the 11th day of February 1949, in the presence of Messrs Thanabalasingham and Tharmakulasingham Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit dated 7-1-49 of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner as wife of the said deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters be issued to her accordingly with the Will annexed unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 11th day of March 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 11th day of February 1949.
Sgd. S. R. Wijayatilleke,
District Judge

Drawn by
Thanabalasingham &
Tharmakulasingham
Proctors for Petitioner.
O. 143 4 & 8)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 382

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Veeragathiar Sidamparapillai both of Ampan 1. Veluppillai Kanapatipillai and wife
2. Sellapackiam both of Amban Petitioner

This matter coming on for disposal before S. R. Wijayatelleke Esquire District Judge, Point Pedro on the 2nd of July 1948 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapatham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondents shall on or before the 20th day of August 1948 appear before this Court and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of July 1948.
Sgd. S. R. Wijayatilleke,
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. M. Esurapatham
Proctor for Petitioner.

Time to shew cause
extended to 11-3-49
Intld. S. R. W.
D. J.
(O. 145. 4 & 8)

History of Ceylonese Culture and Civilisation

enforcing it by fire and water ordeal. The Gonds another Dravidian tribe claiming descent from Ravana of Ceylon lived in the area comprising the Satpura plateau, a section of the Nagpur plain and the Narmada valley to the South and West. The Aryan impact with these tribes produced a phenomenal fusion of races. Thus the Naga element in the make up of the people of India and particularly of the people of Eastern Bengal was in no way less important and less wide spread than the Aryan.

Colonisation

From about the sixth century B. C., down to the introduction of Buddhism in the 2nd half of the 3rd century B. C., tribe followed tribe from East and South India and colonised Ceylon. A merchant prince, the leader of a tribe whose totem was Sinha or lion led from Kalinga a colonial expedition towards the beginning of the sixth century B. C. The Mahavamsa, the great Chronicle has it from tradition that the head of the tribe from Kalinga was Vijaya (Vijay-conquest). The Vijayan-like adventures signalise movements of large tribes composed of free warriors under tribal chiefs accompanied by considerable number of women and children. They were, that is to say, national migrations rather than raids of pirates, conquest and settlement. In those days of unchartered seas and uncertain weather, it was only freaks of fortune that landed different tribes in different parts of the coastal regions of South India and Ceylon. The tribes from East Bengal joined by tribes from South India pushed their way from time to time down to Ceylon.

The Colonisation of Ceylon under the lead of the pioneer prince Vijaya took place in two stages. The Nagas and Yakkshas as seen already were the pre-Vijayan people of Ceylon. These had towns, centres of commerce and ports like Kantherodai, Kalyani, Mahiyangama, Jumbukola, Mahatittha and Periatere, towns and ports mentioned by ancient travellers and geographers, Vijaya found on his arrival the people of the island already enjoying a certain measure of civilised life. His striking a pact with a princess of a ruling race and his fellow seeking matrimonial alliances and distributing themselves to the different parts of the country marks the first stage of the Ceylonese nation in the making.

[RIGHTS RESERVED]

(To be continued)

Maha Sivarathiri at Thiruketheecharam

Mahasivarathiri was Celebrated in an impressive and pious manner on Saturday the 26th ultimo at Thiruketheecharam in the Mannar District under the auspices of the Thiruketheecharam Restoration Society. Several Vidwans and musical experts were present.

Pandit Sivalingam and Pandit A. Namasiyayam spoke respectively during the day time on சைவத்துக்குத் திருக் கோத்திரம் இவ்நியமையாதது and திரு குரூக சம்பந்தர் வருத்த வழி.

Special abeshakam and poojas were performed at the temple during the night of the 26th ultimo.

Puranapadanam of verses selected from Kanthapuramam relative to the occasion was carried on by Messrs T. Kumaraswamipill, P. Appucuddy, M. Gnanapirakasam M. Mylvaganam and others. At the end of the Puranapadanam Lectures on 'சுவரத்திரி' and 'சுரதங்கலின் பயன்' were delivered by Messrs T. Kumaraswamipillai and P. Appucuddy. The students of the Parameshwara College chanted Thevaram and Thiruvasakam.

Mr. S. Sivapathasundaram Emeritus - Principal Victoria College Chulipuram, distributed free copies of Thiruvasakam which he got printed entirely at his expense.

On Sunday the 27th ultimo the deity was taken to the new tank formed by the construction of a dam South of the temple for Theertham ceremony.

The ceremony was successful because of the personal attention of Mr. S. Sivasecharamaniam Proctor S. C. of Colombo. Almost all the people who attended this ceremony were fed at the newly built Thirugnanasumbantha Madam at the expense of the Hindu residents of Mannar and Vavuniya.

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Chief Editor T. MUTTUSAMILLAH