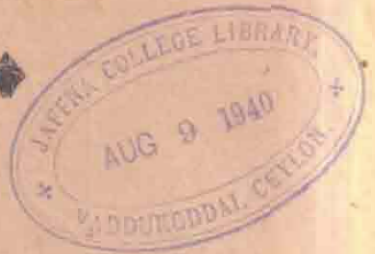


THE Hindu Organ.

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JAFFNA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1940.

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NO. 35.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE BRITISH NAVY

Keeps The Sea Routes Open

SUCCESSFULLY BLOCKADES THE ENEMY

IN this war, it is the task of the British Navy to ensure the effective use of the sea routes necessary for its own purposes while denying a similar advantage to Germany and Italy. This the navy has done since the outbreak of hostilities last September. Convoys of British merchantmen carrying all kinds of provisions continue to play across the broad seas. German and Italian merchantmen carrying men, munitions, food and raw materials have been swept away from the outer seas.

During the first nine months of the war, except for the hunting down and destruction of the *Admiral Graf Spee* off the River Plate, British naval activities have been principally confined to the North Sea and to the waters roundabout Britain. Britain had extensive convoy systems to guard essential merchant traffic against attacks by submarines and aircraft; mine-sweeping and patrol services cover ports and ship channels about the British Isles.

British submarines and aircraft have kept on watching over German ports. Great ships of the British Navy were ready and waiting to strike if the Nazis showed signs of venturing far from German waters.

British ships were at sea in all weathers. The Germans could emerge at their own selected movement for their own set purpose. What with dark nights, low visibility and the general uncertainty of naval warfare, it was impossible to ensure that German ships should always be brought to action. In spite of the tiny size, it may appear on any world chart, the North Sea and the stretch of water which lies to the north and north-west as far as the Arctic Circle and Iceland covers a huge area. In fine weathers, the range of vision from a cruiser's bridge

may be 15 miles or more. In the long dark nights of winter, visibility may be not more than 400 yards. Not all the ships and all navies in the world concentrated on that immensity of water could have ensured every German ship being brought to action.

Then came the German invasion of Denmark and Norway, with British submarines exacting a heavy toll upon the stream of the German transports passing across Skagerrak on their way to Oslo.

Germany's possession of a thousand miles of Norwegian coast and its innumerable fiords may have increased the responsibility of the British Navy. On the other hand, has its possession increased the striking power of the attenuated remains of the German Navy?

One begs leave to doubt it. Surface vessels and U-boats operating from Norwegian bases are not nearer Britain's essential trade routes. Nor, as it has sometimes been suggested, does the Norwegian coast seem to offer a very favourable concentration point for an expeditionary force intended for descent upon the coast of Scotland, the coast is roughly 300 miles long and for most days of the year the weather is notoriously inclement. With aerial reconnaissance transports to carry a considerable number of troops could hardly have collected without British knowledge. Moreover, once at sea, a slow-moving troop convoy, however well-escorted from the air, would be extremely vulnerable to an attack by Britain's greatly superior navy.

The German seizure of Holland and Belgium, with Rotterdam and Flushing a little more than 100 miles from the nearest point on the English coast, has again increased the responsibility of the British Navy. The same applies to the French Channel ports as

(Continued on Page 4.)

A NOTE ON TAMIL, TAMIL-MEN AND TAMIL-WOMEN

Some Monstrosities That Should Not Be Tolerated

A SUGGESTION TO THE TAMILS OF COLOMBO

BY SWAMI VIPULANANDA

"THE Tamils" (with the definite article) refers to the people whose home-land is Tami-land (compare "The English", "The French", "The Dutch"). A man of Tami-land is a "Tamilman" (without the hyphen. Compare "Englishman", "Frenchman", "Dutchman". Plural "Tamil-men" like "Dutch-men"). A woman of Tami-land is a "Tamil-woman" (Compare English-woman). she may also be a "Tamilwoman" (without the hyphen. Compare Frenchwoman). "A Tamil child," "A Tamil boy," "A Tamil girl," are perfectly legitimate, here "Tamil" is an adjective. The forms "A Tamil" and "A Jaffna Tamil" are faulty and should be avoided. One never hears in good society "He is an English." "He is a Sussex English." Then why should one tolerate such monstrosities as "He is a Tamil," "He is a Jaffna Tamil." Is the manhood of a Tamilman in anyway inferior to that of an Englishman? "We Tamilians" is another wrong usage. "Tamilian" is the adjectival form; in many cases it can be replaced by "Tamil". The word "Tamilian" sounds like the Tamil noun "Thamizhan" and is wrongly used for it.

"Indian Tamil" is never heard on this side of the Palk Strait. It obviously originated in Ceylon. If the Tamilman born in Ceylon wants to stand separate from his brother in India, why should he not call himself "Ceylonian" and merge in the nationality common to all who are born in Ceylon (compare Canadian, Australian). If on the other hand the Tamilman born in Ceylon wants to be separate and yet one with his brother in India, he may call himself "Ceylonian Tamilman" (compare Canadian Frenchman). But "Ceylon Tamil", like "Tinnevely Tamil" certainly refers to

the Tamil language as it is spoken in Ceylon. Judging from the administration report of the Head of the Tamil Department of the Ceylon University College the "Ceylon Tamil" of the Tamils domiciled in Colombo appears to drift in the direction of becoming a separate dialect. The future grammarian of Tamil may have to deal with one more "Koduru-Thamizh," which, by the way, will contain a large proportion of alien words. The danger is that persons speaking this "pidgin" will get isolated from the main current of the language and become in effect an alien race. This tendency should, therefore, be immediately checked. Dr. Kanapathipillai's warning has come not a day too early. I appeal to my brothers and sisters in Colombo to pay greater attention to their mother-tongue and the early training of their children.

We as a people stand foremost in paying deep reverence to our language. The reverence amounts almost to worship. Without difference of creed or caste, we unite in paying homage to the language that contains our ancient heritage. Even as late as eight centuries ago, our forefathers ruled over an empire of which the beautiful island of Ceylon was a province for sometime. All that is lost now. We, however, possess the glorious language spoken by those ancestors of ours. If we lose our language, we lose everything. The majestic verse of Kamban, the court-poet of the imperial Cholas, is still with us. The soul-stirring hymns of Manikka-vachakar are still with us. Can the Tamils of Colombo afford to lose this glorious heritage. The Vivekananda Society of Colombo, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha and the Saiva

(Continued on page 4)

NOTICE

Nallur Kandasamy Temple
Annual Festival, 19409th August, 1940 to
3rd September, 1940

Permission having been granted to move processions and conduct religious assemblies according to custom round Nallur Kandasamy Temple and along the adjoining sections of the Pt. Pedro and Old Store Roads during the period of the festival, notice is hereby given to the Public that traffic will be diverted from sections of the Pt. Pedro Road and Old Store Road adjoining the Temple along Wyman Road, Navanthurai Road and Nallur Cross Road No. 1, during the time that such processions and religious assemblies are moving round the Temple.

P. R. KRISHNARATNE,
Asst. Supt. of Police, N. P.Police Office,
Jaffna, 6th August, 1940.
(G 23. 8 & 12-8-40)

Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1940.

THE EDUCATION
REPORT

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT of the Director of Education for the past year has some bright spots which should certainly gladden the hearts of educationists. The complaint about the system of education in vogue in this country has been that it has no relation to the life of the people, but caters principally to the needs of the Government machinery. But of late a change has been taking place for the better, and the Director of Education notes this fact with satisfaction in his report. "Sinhalese and Tamil", he says "which occupied a very unimportant place in the curricula of many English schools in the past, are bound to receive greater attention hereafter, as a result of the recent decision that the vernaculars will be made compulsory at all examinations for posts under Government." This is certainly a great step the authorities have taken to encourage the study of the mother tongue. Apart from other considerations, this in itself is a great inducement for the school-going children, whose first objective in education is a government job, to study the mother tongue seriously.

The medium of instruction naturally arises as the next question which the Director deals in his Report. Educationists all the world over are agreed that instruction through the medium of a foreign language is the most unnatural process, which absorbs the best years and efforts of a child in its struggle to acquaint itself with a foreign tongue. This has meant an unnecessary waste of time and effort that could have been saved for the quick development of the child's capacities. The Director of Education who has seen this wasteful pro-

cess at work in the schools in Ceylon is convinced of its unsoundness. He therefore strongly advocates the use of the mother tongue as the medium of instruction in our schools. "It is hoped", he says "that school authorities will even now see the desirability of doing away with the present unsound system of educating a young child through a foreign tongue and on making the mother tongue of the child as medium of instruction in the initial stages at least." The principle set out here is unquestionable. It is for those who are in charge of education in this country to put this into effect. The Education Commission which is now examining the question of education in Ceylon will, it is hoped, bear this in mind in making its recommendations.

The most encouraging reference in the Director's report is to the new trend in the English schools of giving a practical bias to the hitherto purposeless education that has been imparted in our schools. "Several of the more important English schools", he notes with great satisfaction "have made arrangements to give a practical bias to education and it will not be long before the pupils of English schools begin to wield a mammy, an alavangoe or carpentry tools with the facility which they have displayed in the use of the cricket bat or the hockey stick." It is here we feel that the time spirit is working a welcome change on the outlook of our educationists, which if carefully directed and embodied in the scheme of education, will be of immense benefit to the country. The unreasoning prejudice against manual labour among the educated classes should be gradually wiped out and the dignity of labour extolled and emphasised in the future scheme of education, so that education either in English or in Tamil might not be an obstacle to the economic advancement of the country. Education should aim at developing all sides of a people's life.

A Timely Reminder

The motion, of which Mr. K. Aiyadurai has given notice for the next meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council, is a timely reminder for the Council to take all precautionary measures against damage by floods in the urban area. The Council will do well to give the matter immediate attention. The rainy season is approaching and we hope the Council will have taken the necessary precautions, unlike in the past, by the time the rainy season sets in. The measures suggested in the resolution will greatly help to prevent damages by floods. A stitch in time saves nine.

OBITER DICTA

BY "UNDER STUDY"

The Ex-Jaffna J. M. O.

There is a law in economics called Gresham's Law which teaches that bad money will always drive good money out of circulation if the two are given currency. Likewise in our public life by bestowing praise on the deserving and the undeserving indiscriminately, we unwittingly put a high premium on corruption and inefficiency. How often do we behold the sordid spectacle of the "public of Jaffna" assembling in large numbers to pay tribute to the "sterling qualities of head and heart" of some official or a newly created Muhandiram, who has made his way to name and fame by avowedly dubious means. Paeons of praise are sung to him and incense burnt profusely at his feet. No one stops for a moment to ask whether the person deserved all that adoration. But how niggardly we are in our praises of those who really merit them. We had recently in Jaffna a J. M. O., whose integrity and keen sense of duty were well known. Everyone realised that it was absolutely useless approaching him for any favours. But there was a general feeling that nobody's interests would go by default owing to a failure to see him and that justice would be done to one and all. How many of our public men realise that this is the greatest tribute that could be paid to any man, a spontaneous tribute more eloquent than all the public receptions, the garlands, the feasting and the toasting. We are constrained to make these remarks because we feel that by extolling the virtues of the great men among us, we stimulate virtue in ourselves and in those around us.

A Modern Nakkirar

It is with relief that we turn from the corruption and nepotism we find around us, to the noble example which a Jaffna Principal sets to his pupils and assistants. Speaking at a meeting recently he is reported to have said that he would not swerve an inch from the path of honesty and truth even if God were to ask him to do a dishonest thing. Noble words indeed, no doubt as earnestly felt as they were boldly uttered—words that make lesser men like the present writer shudder to think of all the suffering and sacrifice that the practice of this ideal needs. In Tamil literature we read of the Poet Nakkirar who with dauntless breast challenged the Almighty God, who tried to intimidate him by showing the eye in His forehead, with these words:—

"நம் முடலெல்லாம் கண்ணுமிடும்
தமதுபாடல் குற்றம் குற்றமே"

But Nakkirar belongs to the hoary past, and is almost a mythical figure. Here we have in Jaffna, in actual flesh and blood, one who is prepared to do what the poet Nakkirar tried thousands of years ago with disastrous results. Jaffna should be proud of this illustrious son. Amidst the bewildering multiplicity of ideals we have around us, we cannot think of anything greater than this one. No doubt in the course of his administrative work as head of a leading college he will have to contend against great odds, and his ideal of honesty will be sorely tested.

But we are confident that he would remain true to the ideal he has set for himself. The cause is worth the struggle and sacrifice and he can be depended upon keeping the flag flying, and being a beacon light to all those who, led by false lights on the shore, are heading the country towards disaster and destruction.

The Maharajah of Mysore

India and particularly Mysore mourns the death of a great ruler, a great pillar and supporter of Hindu Dharma, a model Maharajah combining in himself all that is best in the culture of the East and the West. Those who had been to Mysore can bear unqualified testimony to the great work that this progressive ruler has done for his State. Beautiful parks, clean streets, well laid out towns everywhere meet the eyes of visitors. It was the desire of the Maharajah that his people should share in the beauty of culture and of nature. In the fulfilment of this desire, as Sir Mirza said, he has boundlessly inspired and helped every movement for beautifying the environment of his people. The Industrial undertakings of this State are numerous. The Soap Factory, the Sandal Wood Factory, Bhadravati Iron Works, the Krishnaraja Sagar power and irrigation project—these were some of the enterprises which the Maharajah, with the help of that engineering genius Sir M. Visweswaraya, successfully carried out during his rule. While other rulers squandered their own wealth and that of their States by frequent visits to England and financing cricket tours, this pious Maharajah devoted all his wealth and time to the welfare of his people. May his soul rest in peace!

NO-CONFIDENCE IN
CHAIRMANNotice of Motion Before
Jaffna U. C.

In the agenda for tomorrow's meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council, the following motion stands in the name of Mr. S. Patanjali:

"This house is of opinion that the Chairman acted unconstitutionally and in derogation of the rights of this Council in overruling the two motions viz, (a) That item No. 49 of the agenda re the consideration of the applications for the post of Electricity Superintendent of this Council be deferred and (b) That the house do adjourn, moved by the Member for Ward No. 7 at the meeting of this Council held on the 12th day of July, 1940, and that by his conduct, he has lost the confidence of this Council."

Nallur Kandaswamy
Temple

The annual high festival at the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple commences tomorrow.

BRITAIN EXPECTS MASS AIR ATTACKS

NAZI PLANS DISCUSSED

PARACHUTISTS AND LONG-RANGE GUNS

London, Monday.

THE possibility of a German invasion shortly continues to be the subject of discussion. It is learned in authoritative circles in regard to the stories emanating from the German Propaganda Ministry with regard to the setting up of long-range guns that there seems to be no doubt that such guns are being erected on the northern coast of France.

It is recalled that the Nazis trained their soldiers for the Norwegian invasion on the eastern part of the German Baltic coastline and the same plan may be adopted for the assault on Britain. In any case, there is every reason to believe that the Royal Air Force will be able to give due warning when the invasion will begin.

It is reported that the intention of the Germans is to use towed gliders. This, as the Royal Air Force have proved for themselves, is feasible, but it is thought that these gliders will much more likely be used for transporting supplies for parachutists than for carrying troops.

GERMAN AIR LOSSES

During Reconnaissances

London, Monday.

The authoritative figure for the German air losses in the attack on Britain since June 18th, which saw the opening of the campaign of more or less regular night bombing, is 307. The British losses are 172.

In these harassing night attacks during the past seven weeks, the Germans have been employing anything from 50 to 100 aircraft over widely-diverse objectives. These operations do not, therefore, amount to serious attacks by the German air force, and they are not so regarded by the R. A. F.

A high authority stated in London today that, in his view, Marshal Goering was speaking quite fairly when he said recently that his airman had as yet done little more than conduct aerial reconnaissances over England.

Greatest Peace-time Manoeuvres by U.S. Army

New York, Monday.

Upwards of 100,000 regular troops, National Guardsmen and organised reservists have begun the greatest peace-time manoeuvres in the United States in a spirit of the greatest seriousness, despite the fact that lack of equipment will be felt.

A big sham battle will be fought in which the ability of the air force to defend and to attack will be the major test.

CLASSES FOR LADIES

SPINNING, SINHALESE AND FIRST AID

YOUTHS' SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES

THE ceremonial inauguration of the free classes in Sinhalese, Spinning and First-Aid under the auspices of the Youth Social Service League, Jaffna, came off on Saturday, the 3rd of August, at 3.30 p. m. at the Kala Nilayam Hall, Vannarponnai. Mrs. C. Coomaraswamy presided. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

The proceedings commenced with a prayer, common to all religions. Mr. Subramania Iyer gave a musical treat to those present. The Secretary then read messages sent by well-wishers of the League.

The following passages have been culled from some of the messages:—

"I congratulate you on your efforts to work for the realization of a United Ceylonese Nation. I shall be glad to give any help that I can."

—P. D. S. Kularatne, Principal Ananda College.

"The many evils that confront our country today are due to our lethargy and contentment with the state of things that circumstances have forced on us. At long last we have realized that if we are to progress politically we should first rid ourselves of the many social evils amongst us, and at the same time build up our economic strength. A lot in regard to the latter can be achieved by education and propaganda, amidst the masses of the people with the object of making them industrious and self-reliant. I have no doubt that if your League will set before it this ideal it will prove a boon to the villages in which it operates."

—C. W. W. Kanangara, Minister of Education.

"The unity of the people of Ceylon of all races and creeds and industrial development to increase the wealth of the people are two of the most essential needs of the country. It is a pleasure and an encouragement to note that your League is working towards that end."

—G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Labour Industry and Commerce.

The Secretary also read messages of goodwill and sympathy from the Ministers for Home Affairs and Communications and Works. Mr. Rajagopal then gave a recital of national songs.

The first speaker was Dr. (Miss) Thillaiampalam, M. A. Ph. D. Vice-Principal, Chundicully Girls' College, who addressed the audience on "Women and Rural Reconstruction". She spoke in Tamil in a homely way. She referred to her activities while at the Lucknow University, and gave an account of the work and the success the university students were able to achieve by establishing and running a Rural Reconstruction Society. She said that the organisation was formed as a result of their observing the conditions of the neighbouring villages there.

From her experience, she continued, she was able to say that what the villagers required was not platform speeches but what would keep them above starvation. These could be met only by giving education on matters of health and training in

Latvia to Become Part of U. S. S. R.

Moscow, Monday.

Latvia's plea for incorporation in the Soviet Union was accepted unanimously by the Supreme Soviet at Monday's session.

The Moscow radio states that the request for the incorporation of Latvia in the Soviet Union was made by M. Kirichenstein, the Acting President of Latvia, at today's session of the Supreme Soviet at the Kremlin.

handicrafts and cottage industries by which they could earn their livelihood.

They in Jaffna had to change their outlook in life, she said, and effect a gradual change in the order of Society which at present endeavoured to encourage individuals to become wealthy by cleverly and unknowingly robbing the others. Therefore reform in society meant work, work by both sexes and women in particular. Health propaganda must pass the platform stage and crystalize into action.

The next speaker, Mrs. Rukmini Vethivelu, Head Mistress, Kumanthan Practising School, Chunnakam, spoke on "Women and Spinning." She referred to our period of transition and emphasized the necessity of women taking to weaving and spinning. She said that that was not a new undertaking of the women and she referred in Tamil Classics to women who had been enjoying the noble art of weaving. Some place-names in Jaffna, she observed, suggested that this industry was in existence years ago.

Dealing on the present state of supply of food and clothing in Ceylon, she deplored the country's dependence on foreign imports for these two necessities. On reflection it would be found, she said, that nations were quarrelling for the right of exporting to foreign lands and making such lands depend on their supply. She appealed to the people in general and women in particular, to develop this industry so that the country might be self-supporting at least in regard to these two articles. She commended the League on its pioneer work and suggested that the League should organise training classes for handicraft and domestic science in the near future.

Dr. Kanagaratnam S. M. O., Jaffna, spoke on "The importance of First Aid." Normally every man, he said, knew that First Aid was a necessity. But he was going to speak how to administer First Aid. He touched on the misuse of iodine owing to ignorance and the nature of aid to be given for fractures. He also explained what to do when bitten by rabid dogs. His address was very practical and was well appreciated by the audience.

Messrs G. Rajagopal and V. Vethivelu gave some practical hints regarding the League's activities. The president passed a few remarks. Then Mr. S. Senathirajah the Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks which was carried with acclamation. The meeting concluded with a common prayer and the classes then began, the teachers being Mrs. Maheswari Devi Navaratnam, Rev. Sangarabhatta Thero, and Dr. K. Kanagaratnam for spinning, Sinhalese and First Aid respectively.

PRACTICAL BIAS TO EDUCATION

A NEW ORIENTATION IN ENG. SCHOOLS

DIRECTOR URGES VERNACULAR MEDIUM

"Several of the more important English Schools have made arrangements to give a practical bias to education and it will not be long before the pupils of English schools begin to wield a mallet, an alavangoe or carpentry tools with the facility which they have displayed in the use of the cricket bat or the hockey stick".

This is the hope expressed by the Director of Education, Mr. L. McD. Robison, in his Administration Report for 1939, speaking about English Schools in the Island. The Director further observes:

The study of Sinhalese and Tamil which occupied a very unimportant place in the curricula of many English schools in the past is bound to receive greater attention hereafter as a result of the recent decision that the vernaculars will be made compulsory at all examinations for posts under Government.

It is hoped that school authorities will even now see the desirability of doing away with the present unsound system of educating a young child through a foreign tongue and of making the mother tongue of the child the medium of instruction in the initial stages at least.

Other schools are following the lead given by Southlands some years back in organizing an ayahs' class for the benefit of servants both young and old, who spend the day at the school attending to the physical needs of their young charges. While congratulating these schools on the initiative they have displayed in this matter, one cannot help remarking that the children stand to gain a great deal more by the absence of these servants during school hours.

The English schools continue to maintain the general tone and the standard of academic progress of previous years.

I. S. M. For Malayan Court Interpreter

The most senior Tamil Interpreter in the F. M. S., Mr. Ramalingam Rassiiah, who retired from the service at the Teluk Anson Magistrate's Court on May 18, has been awarded the Imperial Service Medal by His Majesty the King, according to a notification in the F. M. S. Government Gazette issued on the 22nd July 1940.

Mr. Rassiiah retired after 37 years service, at the age of 55. Coming from a well-known family in Ceylon he entered Government Service on March 19 1903. Mr. Rassiiah, presently at Kanderodai, is an old boy of Skandavarodaya College, Kanderodai and Jaffna Hindu College. Sir Waltheingam Doraiswamy, the Speaker of the State Council, is his cousin and Mrs. Rassiiah is a younger sister of Lady Duraiswamy. Mr. Rassiiah was awarded the Coronation Medal by His Majesty the King on Coronation Day.

Positive Effect of Conscience Clause

Changes Resulting from New Education Ordinance

The most important event of the year was the proclamation of the new Education Ordinance which came into force on September, 1939, says the Director of Education in his Administration Report for 1939.

The three main changes resulting from the introduction of the new Ordinance, are as follows:—

The Board of Education becomes a purely advisory body and has no longer the power to initiate changes in the regulations for Government and Assisted Schools. This power is now vested in the Executive Committee of Education.

(2) The Education District Committees, which were responsible for the erection and maintenance of Government Schools and for the enforcement of the law relating to compulsory attendance, have been abolished. The Island has been divided into 25 Local Advisory Committee areas and Committees are being appointed to advise the Director on matters connected with Education in their respective areas. The Ordinance also contains provision for giving executive control to Local Education Committees if and when such Local Bodies as Municipal Councils, District Councils, or Village Committees are able to meet a certain proportion of the expenditure on education.

(3) The conscience clause has now a more positive effect. Under Ordinance No. 1 of 1920 a manager was permitted to provide for the religious instruction of all pupils whose parents made no objection, but under the Ordinance of 1939 a manager is forbidden to give religious instruction to any pupil of another religious denomination unless the parent of the pupil has expressly stated in writing his consent that his child shall receive instruction in religious subjects in the school.

PROTECTION AGAINST FLOODS

Motion Before Urban Council

Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Member for Ward No. 6 of the Jaffna Urban Council, has given notice of the following motion for the next meeting of the Council:—

"That the Chairman be pleased to take before the rainy season sets in all precautionary measures to prevent damages to the property of and hardship to the residents of the Urban Area by floods by

- causing a contour survey of the area,
- having the ponds and tanks deepened with the idea of storing more rain water and to have them and the channels bunded for that purpose,
- having the culverts enlarged and cleared of loose earth and silt for the easy flow of flood water during heavy rains with the co-operation of the Railway and P. W. D. authorities.

A Note on Tamil, Tamil-Men and Tamil-Women

(Continued from page 1)

Mangaiyar Kazhagam should redouble and intensify their efforts. Shall I make the suggestion that all these societies immediately start "Bharati study circles" and make their members learn by heart the outpourings of our latest poet, C. Subramania Bharati, the man who brought new life to Tamil-land. I close with a quotation from one of his well-known songs.

யாமறிந்த மொழிகளிலே தமிழ்மொழி
போல் இனிதாவ தெற்குங் காணும்.
பாமரராய், விலங்குகளாய் உலகனைத்
தும் இகழ்ச்சி சொல்ப பான்மை
கெட்டு
நாமமது தமிழனாக் கொண்டிருந்து
வாழ்ந்திருந்த நன்றோ! சொல்லீர்!
தேமதுரத் தமிழோசை உலகமெலாம்
பரவுவதைச் செய்தல் வேண்டும்.
யாமறிந்த புலவரிலே கம்பனைப்போல்
வள்ளுவர்போல், இளங்கோவைப்
போல்
பூமிநிலில் பாங்கனுமே, சிறந்ததிலே,
உன்மை வெறும் புகழ்ச்சியில்லை;
ஊமையராய்ச் செவிடர்களாய்க் குருடர்
களாய் வாழ்கின்றோம்; ஒருசொற்
கேவீர்!
சேமமுற வேண்டுமெனில் தெருவெல்லாம்
தமிழ்முழக்கம் செழிக்கச் செய்வீர்!

DENTAL SURGERY S. CHAS. PATHIRANA

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(Near Customs House)

Consultation Hours:

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(Y. 19. 2-5-40 to 1-5-41.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 884.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Margaret wife of J. Joseph of Karaiyoor.

Deceased.

Jacobpillai Joseph of Karaiyoor
Vs.
Petitioner.

- Joseph Mariampillai
- Joseph Gregory and
- Thirumalaiah daughter of Joseph all of do. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on 21st June, 1940, in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Proctor, for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner and of the Witnesses to the Last Will having been read:

It is ordered that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-Ad-Litem over the minors the 2nd and 3rd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in these testamentary proceedings and that Probate to the said Last Will and Testament be issued to the Petitioner as the Executor named therein, unless the Respondents appear before this Court on the 14th day of August, 1940, and state objections to the contrary.

This 28th day of June 1940.

Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge

(O. 40. 8 & 12-8-40.

The Functions of the British Navy

(Continued from page 1)

far west as Brest. People have suggested the use by Germany of motor boats and flat-bottomed barges for simultaneous landings at various points of the south-east and south coasts of England.

But the shortest sea crossings are fraught with danger unless Germany has naval superiority adequate to guard her flotillas in transit. She does not possess this superiority.

When Napoleon's grand army of 130,000 men was camped on the heights above Boulogne and along the narrow strip of beach from Etaples to Wimereux for the projected invasion of England, he is reported to have said: "Let us be masters of the Strait for six hours and we will be masters of the world."

His project came to nothing. In spite of the subsequent victories of Napoleon's troops at Ulm, Austerlitz, Jena and Friedland, it was the slow and inexorable pressure of British sea power which brought about his final downfall.

Small bodies of German troops might be landed in England under cover of darkness or thick weather. These like other troops dropped from or landed by aircraft will be dealt with by British soldiers.

Invasion, however, implies the landing of a large body of troops and full control of communications behind them. Aircraft cannot drive British naval forces from the English Channel any more than they have driven them from North Sea or prevented the re-embarkation of those hundreds and thousands of Allied troops from Dunkirk and the beaches nearby. Until Germany has naval superiority in the narrow stretch of water between England and France, invasion is doomed to failure.

Recent British Admiralty communiqués have reported successes against the Italian submarines in the Mediterranean and the East Indies Station, which covers a vast area in the Indian Ocean. One Italian submarine, attacked with depth charges by the British armed trawler *Moonstone* in the Gulf of Aden, was brought to the surface. She engaged the trawler with guns and torpedoes to which *Moonstone* replied. The submarine surrendered and was taken to Aden as a prize, an event which is quite without precedent.

It is impossible to give the location of Britain's fighting ships and squadrons which may change day by day. Suffice it to say that the British Navy reinforced by the ships and men of the merchant navy, and fishing fleets transformed into fighting ships and fighting seamen, constantly augmented by huge naval building programmes entered on before and since the outbreak of hostilities and now coming to fruition, is still carrying on its traditional task of safeguarding sea communications and the British Empire by attacking wherever German or Italian ships present themselves.

The naval war is largely unspectacular. News cannot be expected of resounding and soul-stirring naval victories every

NORTH-CEYLON ORIENTAL MUSIC SOCIETY

Summer School of Music

Statement of Fees Received
Up to 1-8-40

Miss Gnanam Chellappa, Assistant Teacher, C. M. S. Girls' Boarding School Rs. 5; Miss Sivapakiam Ponniah, C. M. S. Girls' Boarding School Rs. 7; Miss Rebecca Samuel C. M. S. Girls' Boarding School Rs. 3; Miss Poovathy Vythilingam C. M. S. Girls' Boarding School, Rs. 3; Mr. S. Sinnadurai Teacher, Sivaprakasam Vidyalalai, Thumpalai, Point Pedro Rs. 10; Miss Sebanayagie Kanapathy pillai Methodist Mission, Girls' Boarding School, Kalmunai Rs. 7; Mr. M. J. Selvanayagam Head Teacher Kattakadu R.C. TMS, Mullian, Pallai Rs. 7; Mr. P. Anthonipillai Head Teacher, Chempianpattu R.C. TMS, Pallai Rs. 7; Mr. V. T. Mariampillai Head Teacher, Thalayady; R. C. TMS, Pallai Rs. 5; Master Sabapathy Thambiah Govt. TMS, Karanavai Rs. 3; Master Nallathambi Sivapragasam Govt. T.M.S., Karanavai Rs. 3; Mr. A. S. Augustine Head Teacher, R. C. TMS Mirusuvil Rs. 5; Mr. A. S. Thyrianather Head Teacher, R. C. TMS Pallai Rs. 5; Mr. N. E. Ganapragasam Head Teacher, R. C. TMS, Pokatty, Mirusuvil Rs. 5; Master S. Sothinathan C/o N. Thambiratnam, Ariakulam, Jaffna Rs. 3; Master S. Sockanathan C/o N. Thambiratnam Ariakulam Jaffna Rs. 3; Mr. S. Kanapathypillai Asst. Teacher, Kopay Govt. TMS, Kopay Rs. 5; Master V.M. Sellathurai Govt. TMS, Kopay Rs. 3; Master S. Chiniah Govt. TMS, Kopay Rs. 3; Master T. Nadarasalingam Govt. TMS, Kopay Rs. 3; Master K. Sathasivam Govt. TMS, Kopay Rs. 3.

A. J. R. Vethavanam,
Principal.

2-3-40.

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS ATHLETIC MEET

Mahajana Eng. School Wins Championship

The annual Northern Province Junior Secondary Schools Athletic Meet came off on the 26th and 27th July on the Central College grounds under the patronage of Mr C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge. Eleven schools took part, and the Tellippalai Mahajana English School won the championship with 37 points and was awarded the Rev. Fr. Long's challenge cup. The Driberg English School, Chavakache'eri came off second with 32 points, while Mallakam English School came third with 20 points.

Individual championships were as follows:—

Seniors: T. Selvadurai (Driberg English School).

Inter: V. Subramaniam (Mahajana English School).

Juniors: V. Mahesaa (Mallakam English School).

week or even every month. It cannot even be said where British ships are or what they may be doing at the moment.

The stranglehold of sea power upon countries bereft of their essential overseas supplies cannot be shown by graphs and figures. Nevertheless, it is deadly in its effect and inexorable.

(Roy's Weekly)

CRICKET IN THE TROPICS

PRINCIPAL NOT CONVINCED OF ITS SUITABILITY

PRIZE-GIVING AT VICTORIA COLLEGE

"I REMAIN to be convinced of the suitability of such an expensive game (cricket) to the Jaffna boy in the oppressive heat of the tropical sun, considering the length of time devoted to it."

Thus observed Mr. P. G. Thambiappah, Principal, Victoria College, Chulipuram, in his report presented at the prize-giving, Mr. Justice Cannon presided and there was a large gathering present.

"In the office which I perform, I come across a great many cases of violence and I have felt, and I still feel, that a great deal of those acts of violence can be prevented if people, when they are young children at school, are taught not to use violence to another person or to any animal," said Mr. Justice Cannon.

"This school has the advantage of being some 50 years old. It had small buildings 50-odd years ago and these buildings, including the hall in which we now are, were erected in about the year 1893—not by public subscription but by the self sacrifice and generosity of one who is here now, Mudaliyar Chellappah, and to his self denying efforts, probably you have today in this college members numbering over 300.

"This school has sent forth into the world graduates, members of the learned professions and of commerce and enabled them to earn their livelihood in many other walks of life. I do not think it is an exaggeration to state that if it were not for the Mudaliyar the building would not be here today."

Speaking on the objects of education, he said: "The great object is the development of character, and the one necessary thing for the development of that character is what many people dislike and that is discipline. It would include respect; respect to your school-masters, parents and elders."

Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent, announced that the Jaffna Plane Fund had reached Rs. 16,000 that evening. Speaking as a Hindu, he urged the pupils of that institution to live up to the highest ideals of their religion.

Mrs. Cannon distributed the prizes.

Two Pioneers

Mr. Thambiappah, the Principal, in his report stated, that the institution would not have come up to the present position without the services of Prof. J. W. Small, an educationist, scholar and author, who had dedicated his life to the school from the very inception. He had been principal for twenty-seven years.

Next, the school had been fortunate in having Mr. S. Shivapada sundram, first as a member of the staff and then as principal for over 25 years. During the last two years, as manager of the institution, he had guided its destinies through difficult times.

He was glad to say, the

Cost of Education per Pupil

Collegiate and Secondary Schools

The Director of Education, in his Administration Report for 1939 has worked out the gross cost of education per pupil for the different classes of schools. The following table gives similar information for particular schools.

Collegiate.	Rs.	Cts.
Ananda College	186	74
Nalanda Vidyalaya	175	99
St. Bridget's Convent	153	3
Bambalapitiya Convent	133	8
St. Joseph's College	152	94
St. Benedict's College	103	14
St. Peter's College	144	19
Dharinaraja College	75	87
St. Anthony's College	134	98
Mahinda College	192	44
Senior Secondary.		
St. Thomas' College	223	61
Wesley College	146	90
U. M. S. Ladies' College	117	98
Methodist Girls' College	137	23
Bishop's College	191	60
Visakha Vidyalaya	190	65
Zahira College	148	56
Mu aeus College	99	14
Kingswood College	181	0
Trinity College	233	99
Hilwood	152	30
Kandy Buddhist Girls' School	75	10
Galle All Saints,	61	37
Galle Convent	58	26
Richmond College	147	78
St. Aloysius' College	89	63
Southlands College	155	44
Manipay Hindu College	117	84
St. John's College	128	45
St. Patrick's College	136	12
Jaffna Central College	123	95
Jaffna Hindu College	101	15
Chundikuli Girls' School	112	71

Principal continued, that his boys took to gardening as ducks to water. In fact most of the boys were able to give their teachers lessons in gardening. What was required was 'Scientific Gardening' and this was not possible in schools, as large tracts were not available where modern methods could be used, under the supervision of teachers trained in the subject. For a rural institution a small dairy farm was an also ute necessity. One special feature of the College was that the boys were given a week's holiday during the harvest season to enable them to be p their parents in the farm. He was proud the boys of the College were not at all adversely influenced by the English education they received. They felt the dignity of labour and carried their farm products themselves to the nearest market. This was in keeping with their traditional devotion to agriculture.

"Cricket is not included in our sports activity," said the Principal. "This game may be very popular in England and in some schools in Ceylon. The 'play the game' spirit was derived from this game. I think that spirit could be derived from any other game which involves team work."

"I remain to be convinced of the suitability of such an expensive game to the Jaffna boy in the oppressive heat of the tropical sun, considering the length of time devoted to it."

Jaffna 'Plane Fund Contributions

Dr. S. Subramaniam Rs. 1,000, Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C. Rs. 1,000, Mr. K. Subramaniam Rs. 1,000, The Jaffna Diocesan Society, Ltd Rs. 1,000, St. Patrick's College, Jaffna Rs. 1,000, Mr. S. Marimuttu Rs. 1,000, General Manager, R. C. Schools (1st instalment) Rs. 762 Cts. 95, Mr. M. Sivacolunthu Rs. 250, Mr. C. Thendauthapani Rs. 250, Mr. V. Rajasekeram Rs. 250, Mr. & Mrs. M. Prasad Rs. 200, Mr. C. K. Thambe Rs. 100, Mr. T. Ponniah Rs. 100, Mr. M. Kathiravelu Rs. 100, Messrs. M. C. Othuman Lebbe & Sons Rs. 100, Mudir. P. Rajagopal Rs. 100, Mr. M. M. L. Mohamed Abdul Cader Hadji Rs. 100, Mr. K. Sivapiragasam Rs. 100, Mr. C. Oomarasamy Rs. 100, Gate Mudir. P. J. Rajah (1st instalment Rs. 100, Mr. G. Wignarajah Rs. 100, Mr. C. Arumugam Rs. 100, Dr. G. Jeremiah Rs. 50, Mr. T. Iyacuudy Rs. 50, Dr. K. Kathiravelu Rs. 25, Mr. M. James Rasiah Rs. 25, Mr. T. Sivaramalingam (amount collected) Rs. 11 Cts. 32, Mr. C. T. Hastings (amount collected) Rs. 10, Mr. A. Sinniah Rs. 10, Mr. S. Somasundaram Kurukkal Rs. 10, The Health Association, Urumpirai Rs. 5, Miss. L. G. Bookwalter (amount collected):—Miss R.S. Paul Rs. 8-33, Miss I. P. Daniel Rs. 8 Cts. 33, Miss D. G. John Rs. 8, Mrs. E. S. Thambirajah Rs. 7-66, Mrs. S. G. Arulanandam Rs. 5, Miss L. K. Clark Rs. 6-33, Mrs. L. G. Bookwalter Rs. 6-33, Others 59-75.

—Total Rs. 109-73

Mr. R. Sivagurunather (amount collected):—

Messrs. A. Chellappah, J. P. Rs. 50, A. Thillampalam Rs. 10, A. Visuvanathan, I. S. O. Rs. 25, A. Arulampalam Rs. 15, K. Chinnathamby Rs. 5, M. Cumarasamy Rs. 5, Others Rs. 1.

—Total Rs. 111.

Mr. C. Vanniasingham (amount collected):—

Messrs. K. A. Kuruvilla Rs. 10, S. Veerasingham Rs. 6, N. J. Thampoe, Rs. 5, T. Thambimuttu Rs. 5, T. Karagasabapathipillai Rs. 10, V. Sinniah Rs. 5, K. Kandiah Rs. 5, P. Ambalavanar Rs. 10, S. Seenivasagam Rs. 5, The staff Santhirodaya Vidyalalai Rs. 8, Messrs. E. K. Kanapathipillai Rs. 5, I. P. Thuraiatnam Rs. 10, S. K. Rasiah Rs. 10, A. K. Kandiah Rs. 5, K. Mutuvetpillai R. 5, E. Rajadurai Rs. 5, A. B. Kumarakulasingham Rs. 5, Others Rs. 41.

—Total Rs. 155.

VADAMARADCHI

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M. S. C., Rs. 1000, Mr. C. Thanabalasingham Rs. 100

Hartley College Staff:

Messrs. C. P. Thamotheeram Rs. 300, B. W. M. Walton Rs. 200, K. Pooranampillai Rs. 200, P. J. W. Muttiah Rs. 200, R. M. Gunaratnam Rs. 200, Anonymous Rs. 200, Messrs. S. Jacob Rs. 200, S. O. Rasaratnam Rs. 150, S. A. Rasaratnam Rs. 150, Sam. T. Solomon Rs. 100, M. A. Chelliah Rs. 75, Miss. J. T. Velupillai Rs. 50, Messrs. G. A. Niles Rs. 50, S. V. Gunanayagam Rs. 50, H. E. Arulampalam Rs. 50, C. J. T. Thamotheeram Rs. 100, V. Manickam Rs. 25, T. Sabapathy Rs. 25, N. V. Arumugam Rs. 25. —Total Rs. 2350

Messrs. J. V. Velupillai Rs. 250, S. S. Saravanamuttu Rs. 200, S. Pasupathy, Proctor Rs. 100, R. Visuvalingam Rs. 100, V. Ramasamy Rs. 50, T. V. Kandiah Rs. 100, M. Subramaniam Rs. 75, P. Karapathipillai Rs. 5, K. Muttukumaru Rs. 200, V. Kathirasu Rs. 25, T. P. Thambipillai Rs. 20, S. Sellathurai (1st instalment) Rs. 100, V. Nalliah (1st instalment) Rs. 25 and V. Sivapiragasam Rs. 150.

The Staff of Girls' Bilingual School, Pt. Pedro:

Misses. Y. Mills Rs. 30, N. Appadurai Rs. 25, J. S. Chinniah Rs. 25, A. A. Joseph Rs. 40, K. Sinnapoo Rs. 30, S. Ariaratnam Rs. 30, P. Sinnathamby Rs. 30, J. R. Chapman Rs. 40, M. A. Walton Rs. 50, K. Sinnathamby Rs. 25, M. Ilanganayagam

Italy Invades Somaliland

Gulf of Aden Ports As Objective

Tuesday.

An Army communique issued in Cairo yesterday states: "The invasion of the Somaliland Protectorate began on August 4th, the enemy operating in three columns, one moving on Odweina, one on Hargeisa and one from Jire to Garagara. British land and air forces are organised to resist these advances despite the collapse of French Somaliland.

Military quarters in London state that the Italian columns appear to have as their respective objectives the Gulf of Aden ports, Berbera and Zeila, but have a long and arduous route to traverse.

The British forces opposing the Italians are the Somaliland Camel Corps, an excellent and capable body. The heat is often 120 degrees Fahrenheit. The Italians must cross a mountain range 3,500 feet high, traversed only by rough camel tracks, so it is unlikely that mechanised troops can be used. Guerrilla warfare, says Reuter, is expected, while the British air force will be able to inflict damage on slow-moving columns.

CEYLON ASSOCIATION OF SELANGOR

Tribute to Revd. H. Peto

At an extraordinary General Meeting of the Ceylon Association held on July 14th the following resolution was passed.

"The meeting expresses its deep sorrow at the untimely demise, under tragic circumstances of Revd. H. Peto and places on record its sense of high appreciation on the esteemed services he rendered to the advancement of education in Ceylon and particularly to the St. John's College, Jaffna, in his capacity as Principal."

"One of the God's great gift to the Church Mission in Ceylon," was the tribute paid to Revd Peto by Mr. M. W. Navaratnam, President of the Association, in moving the resolution. He was fortunate, continued the speaker, to have come in contact with Revd Peto when he visited Malaya in 1938 and was struck by the fund of inexhaustible energy, resourcefulness and initiative he possessed. To him life was "icily regular," drab and monotonous when it was not crowded with activity. Those who met him would never have come away without being impressed by the simplicity of his soul, the candour of his heart, his deep erudition in the problems of the day and his passionate eagerness for service. Such men as he were rare in the public life today which was being dominated by other values. (Cor)

Rs. 25, Mrs. C. P. Arumugam Rs. 25, Misses. A. Walton Rs. 20, A. Thamotheeram Rs. 53 and E. E. Everatt Rs. 120. —Total Rs. 571

The Staff of Sacred Heart English School—

Messrs. J. Edward Rs. 100, K. Sivasilam Rs. 25, N. M. Singarajah Rs. 25, C. V. Rasaratnam Rs. 15, K. Krishnapillai Rs. 10, and S. Thissa-veerasingham Rs. 15. Rev. Bro. P. Pakianathar Rs. 10. —Total Rs. 200

Total Rs. 15006.

M. PRASAD,
Hony. Treasurer,
July 31, 1940. Jaffna 'Plane Fund.

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S. KANAGASABAI.

Y. 89 A. 21-11-39—20-11-40. (1's)

Shroff.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testy. Jurisdiction No. 903.

In the matter of the Estate of Thambiah Sivagurunathan of Atchuvally South Deceased.
Chellam widow of Sivagurunathan of Atchuvally South

Petitioner.

1. Kathiresu Nadarajah and wife
2. Navaratnambikai of Atchuvally South presently C/o K. Selvadurai P. C. 1098 Police Station, Maradana
3. Sivagurunathan Rajadurai of Atchuvally South C/o K. Selvadurai Police Station Maradana
4. Sivagurunathan Nirthanayagam of Atchuvally South
5. Sivagurunathan Sunderalingam of do
6. Sivagurunathan Gnanalingham of do
7. Janaki Amma daughter of Sivagurunathan of do
8. Thankachchi Amma daughter of Sivagurunathan of do
9. Sivagurunathan Sri Rengalingam of do

The 3rd to 9th Respondents are minors by their guardian-ad-litem Kathiresu Nadarajah the 1st Respondent Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge on the 22nd day of July 1940 in the presence of Mr. M. Ehampara Nathan, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 17th day of July 1940 having been read.

It is ordered (a) that the 1st Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem of the minors the 3rd to 9th Respondents abovenamed to represent them for all the purposes of these proceedings, (b) that the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as the widow of the abovenamed deceased to have letters of administration to his Estate issued to her unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 28th day of August 1940 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna, 22nd July, 1940.

C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.

(O. 33. 8 & 12-8-40.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 877.
In the matter of the intestate estate of late Cumarasamy Velautham of Prince of Wales Avenue, Colombo. Deceased.

Order Nisi

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 903.
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vallipuram Vaithilingam of Alaveddi North

Deceased.

Kurunather Vallipuram of Alaveddi North Plaintiff.

Vs.

Theivanai wife of Vallipuram of Alaveddi North Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esqr. District Judge on the 8th day of July 1940 in the presence of Mr. S. Canagasabai 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 father of the abovenamed deceased be granted letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before the 21st day of August 1940 shew cause to the contrary.

This 16th day of July 1940

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

(O. 39 8 & 12-8-40)

Maruthapillai Kathiravelu of Vaddukoddai West, Jaffna the Attorney of Valliammai widow of Cumarasamy Velautham of do presently of F. M. S. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Velautham Punithavathy of Vaddukoddai West, Jaffna presently of F. M. S.
 2. Murugasu Candiah of Vaddukoddai West.
- The 1st named Respondent is minor appearing by her Guardian-ad-litem the 2nd Respondent Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of July, 1940 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandasamy, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and the Affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent to represent her in the Testamentary proceedings and that the Petitioner as the Attorney of Valliammai widow of Cumarasamy Velautham declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 14th day of August 1940 and shew cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

18th July, 1940

(O. 37, 5 & 8-8-40)

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