

# THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LII.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1940.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 40.

## CEYLON POPULATION REACHING THE SIX MILLION MARK

### Fewer Marriages Last Year

### WHAT THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE ISLAND SHOW

THE estimated population of Ceylon, which stood at 5,864,000 at the end of 1938 rose to 5,897,000 at the middle of 1939 and 5,922,000 at the end of that year, the rise during the year amounting to 58,000 as against 84,000 in 1938. These estimates are based on records of births and deaths and of migration. The statistics of births and deaths are almost correct, but migration records are less accurate, and any errors inherent in the estimates of population may be ascribed almost entirely to the latter, and may be regarded as increasing as the census date becomes more remote. Due allowance being made for any errors in the estimates, the population of the Island will have reached the six million mark by the date of the 1941 census unless emigration is abnormal in 1940 and in the first two months of 1941, states the Report on the Vital Statistics for the year 1939.

Ceylon has about one three-hundred and fiftieth part of the population of the world and one two-hundredth part of that of Asia, and ranks above Scotland and below Sweden.

#### Population by Race

A rough estimate of the population of the Island by race as on the census date of 1931 is given below:—

Race	Estimated Totals.
Europeans	9,153
Burghers and Eurasians	32,315
Sinhalese	3,473,030
Tamils	1,417,477
Moors	325,913
Malays	15,977
Others	32,564

#### Natural Increase

The excess of births over deaths, called the natural increase, amounted to 83,500 in 1939, as against 86,000 in the preceding year. In the subjoined table are shown the figures for the quinquennium 1935-1939. The rate of natural increase continues to be high; and, although the excess

of births over deaths cannot be regarded as indicating exactly the trend of population growth, it is perhaps not unsafe to conclude that, apart from migration, population will continue to increase for many years to come. But an accurate estimate of the capacity of a population to grow cannot be obtained by the exclusive use of vital statistics.

#### Migration

As in the previous year, the flow of migration was outward, the population losing 25,598. The total number of arrivals in the Island was 130,160, the lowest figure recorded since 1921, and the departures 155,758, the lowest since 1923. 86.6 per cent. of the arrivals were from India and 89.3 per cent. of the departures to that country. The largest number of arrivals as well as of departures was in the second quarter of 1939. The low proportion of arrivals in the third and the fourth quarters of the year was due to restriction of migration by the Government of India.

#### Estate Population

The Indian labour population on estates scheduled for medical aid, as returned by the superintendents of the estates, was 679,000 at the end of 1939 as against 682,000 at the end of the previous year. The mean population in 1939 was 679,000 being in excess of the mean population of 1938 by 2,000.

#### Urban Population

Any area proclaimed under section 30 of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance (Cap. 94) is regarded as urban. There were 39 such areas in 1939 with a total mid-year population of 842,600.

#### Marriages

The total number of marriages registered during the year under review, 32,569, which comprised 21,945 General, 7,002 Kandyan, and 3,622 Muslim marriages, was 8.2 per cent. less than the total number re-

(Continued on Page 4)

## JAPAN'S CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

### THE SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

By Frank A. von Heiland, Pan-Pacific Union

MAINTAINING contacts with numerous educational institutions, organizations, and individuals in over fifty countries, the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai of Tokyo, known in English as the Society for International Cultural Relations, is probably one of the most active international organizations in the Far East. Its activities cover a wide range of academic and cultural interests in order to satisfy the varied requests for informative material on Japan that daily pour into the Society's Tokyo headquarters from all parts of the world.

The requests include study scholarships, exchange professorships, lectures, films and other visual material, literature on diverse subjects participation in expositions and art exhibitions and so on *ad infinitum*. Among letters from learned institutions requesting the good offices of the Society for a donation of books there are also letters from children asking for dolls and toys for their school exhibits. Among requests from museums for a loan of Japanese art treasures there are others for gramophone records of music. All these orders the Society endeavours to fulfil.

Founded in the spring of 1934 by eminent scholars, noblemen and other cultural leaders, the Society is an endowed foundation. It was established principally for two reasons: first, to satisfy an evergrowing demand abroad for information on Japan, as well as for facilities for the study of the country, its culture and its people; and second, to make accessible in foreign languages information which previously could be found only in Japanese.

With H. I. H. Prince Takamatsu, second brother of the Emperor, as patron and Prince Fumimaro Konoe, the premier, as President, the Society is under capable leadership. The present executive head is Mr. Matsuzo Nagai, former ambassador to Germany and long in

Japan's diplomatic service in the United States, who is Chairman of the Board of Directors, succeeding Count Ayske Kabayama who resigned in last spring after serving since the founding of the Society.

In its five years of work, the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai has engaged in manifold activities and designed to facilitate the study and understanding of Japan. One of the noteworthy projects was the special loan exhibition of Japanese art treasures held at the Boston Museum of Fine Art in connection with the tercentenary celebration of Harvard University. It has participated in twenty-seven exhibitions and expositions, including the current New York and San Francisco World Fairs. It has donated books of Japan to numerous foreign institutions, including a gift of two thousand volumes to the University of Hawaii in 1937. About thirty professors and lecturers have been sent to a dozen foreign countries.

Up to the spring of this year, the Society has sponsored nearly a hundred lectures for foreign audiences in Japan on a wide variety of subjects pertaining to the history, culture and institutions of the country. During the past year over 300 documentary films on twenty different subjects, 12,500 photographs, 12,709 lantern slides and nearly 40,000 books, pamphlets and brochures were sent abroad. Scholarships have been awarded to thirty-five foreign students to date. Over 2,500 annually use the Society's library, which is equipped at present with nearly 6,000 volumes pertaining to Japan and the Orient in foreign languages, principally English.

Among the widely known books published by the society are "Glimpses of Japanese Ideals" by Jiro Harada, "The Art of the Landscape Garden in Japan" by Tsuyoshi Tamura, "Introduction to Contemporary Japanese Literature"

(Continued on page 4)





## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1940.

### INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF GOVERNMENT

THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF the Government of this country has, we are constrained to observe, achieved very little, though much noise has been made about it. A study of Mr. G. C. S. Corea's speech on the budget wherein he refers to the industrial policy of the Government will convince one of the over-cautiousness of the Ministry in the policy it has been following for the past so many years. Nothing substantial has been done towards the industrial progress of the country. But for a few attempts here and there, the Ministry has not tackled any one industrial project with courage and determination, and this accounts for the barrenness of the policy it has so far followed. The policy of this Ministry lacks the courage and drive so characteristic of that of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. Whatever its failings, the Ministry of Agriculture can claim to have achieved not a little for the agricultural progress of this Island. The industrial policy of the Government needs that courage and vigour. A halting and over-cautious policy will not help in the industrialisation of the country.

The Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce gave, in his budget speech, details of the schemes which are nearing fruition. The tanning and leather industry, glass manufacture, pottery etc for which officers from abroad have been selected would be started before long. The plywood factory, he stated, would be completed in the next few months. The possibility of other smaller industries being undertaken was also mentioned by the Minister. But coming to two very important industries, paper and cement, the Minister had no encouraging word to say. Though there are raw materials available in the Island for the manufacture of these articles difficulties are conjured up which seem insuperable. Paper manufacture on a large scale, we are told, has little promise, and the possibility of making it a cottage industry would be considered. The prospects of establishing a cement industry are as remote as they ever were; they have now been given a setback by the new difficulty of obtaining the necessary machinery, the already existing difficulty being the absence of the required clay and limestone in the same

district. Cement manufacture, then, will have to remain for ever in the investigation stage. It is here that Jaffna has a real cause for grievance against the authorities.

It has been established, after due investigation, that in Jaffna there are the necessary materials for the manufacture of cement. But the cost of transport is being used as a very great argument against the establishment of the cement industry in the Peninsula, much to the disappointment of the people of the North. This argument, we fear, can be used always against the establishment of any large-scale industry in the North. Those who support this argument do not, it seems, pause to inquire how, after paying freight and other charges, Japan is able to sell her cement cheap in Ceylon. No doubt if cement made in Jaffna is transported by rail, the cost would be fairly high. Is it not possible to do the transport by sea which is a much cheaper means of transport? Will not a cement factory in Jaffna give the much needed impetus to the shipping industry in the North? We yet feel that Jaffna is the best centre for the cement industry and urge on the authorities to reconsider the matter in all its aspects before turning it down on the flimsy ground of the cost of transport.

### CEYLON AND DOMINION STATUS

#### Maha Jana Sabha's Request

Colombo Aug. 24.

The monthly meeting of the Lanka Maha Jana Sabha was held at "Woodlands," Kanatte Road, Colombo, yesterday with Mr. H. W. Amarasinghe in the Chair.

The following motion: "That the Lanka Maha Jana Sabha requests the Secretary of State to make a declaration that Dominion Status be granted to Ceylon before the expiry of the statutory period of the State Council," moved by Mr. P. D. S. Jayasekera and seconded by Mr. M. Piyadasa, was passed.

#### Mussolini's Threat To Egypt

London, Saturday.

Referring to the Cairo report that an Egyptian mobile division has taken up its position beside British troops to rebel Italian invasion, authoritative circles cited by the Stefani agency state that if this proves to be a fact Italy could not remain indifferent. If Egypt decided to make common cause with Britain and proceeded to take action against Italy that would alter the present state of affairs and Italy would reply.

An R.A.F. communique issued at Cairo states: "Our aircraft made low-flying attacks on enemy warships anchored at the Bomba roadstead, obtaining direct hits which destroyed two submarine depotships. All our aircraft returned safely. The attacking aircraft were fired on by heavy anti-aircraft guns, pom-poms and multiple machine-guns.

## WEEK BY WEEK

### Mr. Churchill's Inspiring Speech

(BY MAN ABOUT TOWN)

THE Prime Minister once again has inspired confidence in the millions of the Empire. His survey of the war and the prospects for the future was candid, well balanced and confident, while not minimising the dangers of a Nazi onslaught on Britain. Mr. Churchill was confident of beating off any invader and carrying on the offensive into enemy territory. After Mr. Churchill's speech the world can feel secure of the future, that freedom can yet be saved for the world. The tonic effect of the air battles over England will reassure the millions in France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Poland, and they can find consolation in that their hour of liberation is nearing every day. The speech reflects the fighting spirit of the British nation. It assures the world, from facts, that England is much stronger than she was ever before in her history. It promises to the world that England will carry on the fight, if necessary alone, in spite of the crash of bombs and the rattle of machine-gun fire in the streets of England, till ultimate victory is won. It offers to the enslaved countries of Europe food, liberty and peace provided they overthrow the Nazi invaders. England today stands alone as in 1805 fighting her and other nations' battles, and she will fight undaunted till her mission is achieved. And at last Hitler has met his match.

#### Time Table Upset

August Fifteenth has come and gone, and Hitler is still in Berlin and not in London. That speaks volumes for the British courage and resoluteness. And did not Hitler advertise to the world that Britain would collapse by August 15th? Conflicting stories are now being told by the Nazi radio to justify Hitler's position. A Berlin radio message the other day gave it out that the big assault on England was yet to come. Some hours later another story emanated from the same source to the effect that the blitzkrieg has already begun. It is extremely unwise to give any serious credence to this sort of Nazi chatter. Yet, one thing is certain. In spite of Germany having only a ghost of a chance of a ultimate victory, she would hazard her all on this gamble. But Hitler will have to reckon so England strong in the command of the sea, supreme in tactics in the air, and daily progressing to numerical equality also, and with the morale of the people at its highest.

#### Britain's Offensive

England is intensifying her war efforts, not only for defensive action but for offensive action also. The R. A. F. exploits in the Ruhr area have justly earned the admiration of the world. The daily visits of R. A. F. to Germany are doing havoc there. The Hamburg area has been really well plastered. The steel workers and coal miners of the Ruhr are hardly having a quiet night for weeks. Further east at Cassel and even as far as Munich, the R. A. F. bombs are striking regularly. Germany is trying to move the vital factories east to Czechoslovakia and Poland, but the

further east they move them the further is their striking power from England and the greater their transport difficulties become. Certainly this cannot put German industry out of action, but this air offensive will disorganise the industries and demoralize the civilian population. The blockade is another weapon by which England is attacking the enemy. It may not be possible to starve the Germans out this winter, but one thing is certain that in other parts of Europe there will be a desperate shortage of food, for Germany will draw out food from the occupied parts of Europe. And these peoples will know that this is not due to the British blockade but to the Nazi war machine which is starving them. This will make them turn to England for help. And when British offensive by land is launched next year, England will be opposed not by a solid united Europe but by a Europe divided against itself and anxious to be rid of its Nazi masters. Then the 2,000 miles of coastline of which the Nazis boast would not be an advantage but a liability. It will be 2,000 miles of occupied territory to guard against the armies for whose arrival the people will be longing?

#### Japan's Move

With the dissolution of the Minshuto Party, Japan has entered fully into the Fascist dictatorship. Coming as it does in the wake of anti-British demonstrations and boycott moves, it is evident that the Japs are on the eve of some big move. Evidently the Army leaders are in the control of affairs in Tokyo and are keen on their East As a new order. Japan is marking time till the European situation takes a turn that will help her strike. And America's warning to Japan to the effect that a day of reckoning will come soon is timely. The policy of appeasement in the Far East is at an end and Japan will not be allowed to have her own way by America and England. She has also forfeited the confidence and admiration of the Asiatic countries by her wanton acts of aggression on China. Japan may yet pay for her acts soon in the course of this war.

#### Budget Sessions

The Budget session of the State Council is on. Marathon speeches are the order of the day. A repetition of this want for one constituency and that want for another is the order of the day. Instead members would have done well if they had limited their speeches and confined themselves to a broad criticism of the Budget proposals. The estimates now before the House show a lack of co-ordination between the different Committees to get as much money as possible for their respective departments. Nor do these end here. As sure as anything there will be an endless number of supplementary estimates by various Ministers in the coming year. This shows that the Ministers have not in spite of years learnt the art of correct budgeting. They are still amateurs and at least some Ministers have not profited by 10 years of Front Bench experience.



## ENGLAND WINS FIRST PHASE

CRISIS WILL PASS  
OVER SOON

THEN WILL COME  
BRITISH OFFENSIVE

London, Saturday.  
**THE** Battle of Britain is the theme of London press editorials, which agree that the first phase has ended in undoubted victory for British defences over Nazi aerial mass attacks, and the second phase has now begun—it consists of hit and run raids by small numbers of aircraft, or even single machines.

"The Times" points out that the damage likely to be caused by such raids in very slight and the amount of military damage practically nil, while the proportion of attacking aircraft brought down is probably nearly as great as in mass attacks.

It seems likely that this stage represents merely an interlude between two offensives, though there can be no certainty that that which follows it will resemble that which preceded it. It may even be that raids on London area were reconnaissances or trial runs portending heavier attacks on the capital.

After remarking that the danger from German batteries on the French coast should not be underrated, though it is unlikely they will be able to prevent convoys passing through the Straits as they have been doing with regularity, "The Times" adds that the second phase, like the first, leaves us so far unshaken. We are well aware that far heavier trials of our defences and our spirit may be in store.

We know that instead of, or simultaneously with, a further offensive against this island, a strong campaign may be launched in the Mediterranean against our fleet there and our forces in the Middle East and the Suez Canal.

Whatever may come will be met in the same spirit. We know now, too, for certain—though we hardly doubted it—that if the invasion of Egypt should be attempted—and Egypt includes the western desert up to the Libyan frontier—Egypt would fight and her forces would serve beside our own. Apart from material reinforcement the spirit in which this declaration was made is welcome.

A difficult, even critical phase, may be ushered in with the third phase, but there is reason to hope that when we have fought our way through our worst perils will be over. The fourth phase should be easier to meet. The fifth may mark the first counter-offensive.

"The Real thing"?

"The Daily Mail" says there is good evidence that the mass attacks last week were intended by Germany to be the real thing, and imminent prelude to invasion. In this respect they failed completely, and Hitler is probably much more worried by wondering what to do next than we are by waiting for it. We have just to go on as we are now, being completely ready for any result of his anxious meditations.

"The Daily Telegraph" regards the sporadic air raids to which the enemy has now resorted as a deliberate assault upon the civilian population in order to shake the people's nerve, but says that the public's nerve keeps steady. Indeed, its morale rises to the challenge. The people bear themselves not

## Ex-Clerk Pleads Guilty

Fined Rs. 35 For  
Misappropriation

Remarking that the misappropriation appears to have been temporary, Mr. E. V. R. Samaraswamy, Jaffna Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 35 on K. U. Ponnudurai, a former clerk in the employ of the Maniagar of Valigamam North and East in a case of misappropriating two sums of money.

Ponnudurai was charged with fraudulently using as genuine a document which he knew to be forged, by tendering to the Shroff, the Treasury, Jaffna, a receipt alleged to have been signed by Mr. P. A. Sinnatambay, Kirama Vidhan, Kankesanturai, for Rs. 20 the salary of the headman for November, 1939. He was also charged with dishonestly misappropriating the sum of Rs. 20.

He was further charged with the forgery of the signature of another headman, Mr. N. Nagalingam, of Kadduvu on a salary receipt for Rs. 25, and with misappropriating the sum of Rs. 25.

Mr. S. Thambithurai, instructed by Mr. R. R. Nallian defended the accused.

After the evidence of the two headmen, Inspector A. Tygalle, who prosecuted, with the permission of Court, withdrew the two charges of forgery.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charges of misappropriation.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to imprisonment till the rising of Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment, on the first account. He was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10, in default two weeks' rigorous imprisonment on the second count. The sentences in default to run consecutively.

## VEMBADI GIRL'S HIGH SCHOOL

Old Girls Meet  
At Vembadi

The Old Girls' Day was celebrated at the School premises with a public meeting preceded by a business meeting at which a photograph of Dr. Nallammah Sathiyageeshvara Iyer was unveiled by Mrs. Nallammah Tampoo Newnan.

The public meeting was presided over by Mrs. C. Sittampalam, who thanked Miss Scowcroft for all that she had done for their Alma Mater, which today was one of the leading girls' schools in Ceylon.

Dr. Pakiam Solomon paid a tribute to Miss Scowcroft who had infused her spirit into the life of Vembadi. Mr. W. G. Spencer, Advocate, an old student of the college, referred to the vast strides the school had taken under Miss Scowcroft's regime so far as buildings and teaching was concerned.

Miss Scowcroft thanked her old pupils,

only with fortitude but also with composure.

The damage caused by these hit-and-run raids is much less extensive and serious than might be supposed and casualties are happily much less than rumour has often suggested.

## LANDLESS VILLAGERS IN WET ZONE

Problem of Their  
Settlement

The Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands has received a memorandum from the Land Commissioner, Mr. C. L. Wickremesinghe, on the subject of landless villagers in the Wet Zone.

The question was taken up for consideration on the following motion moved by the member for Dumbura, Mr. A. Ratnayake:

"That this Council is dissatisfied with the steps taken by the authorities to solve the problem of landlessness in the villages and calls upon the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands to take immediate steps for its early solution."

Commissioner's View

The Land Commissioner expresses the opinion that the problem of the landless in the Wet Zone districts cannot be solved unless some of the lands now in private ownership are acquired by the Crown for the purpose of settling peasants thereon.

The Land Department Ordinance, he points out, came into operation in October, 1935, and previous to this date and subsequent to the publication of the decisions of Government on the recommendations of the Land Commission, over 60,000 acres were allotted to peasants.

The Crown lands given out in 1936, 1937 and 1938 were as follows:

To Middle-Class

1936—7,277 acres.

1937—4,180 acres.

1938—3,260 acres.

To Peasants

1936—10,757 acres.

1937—12,606 acres.

1938—13,016 acres.

## SPORTING OFFER TO BRITAIN

By Mr. C.  
Rajagopalachari

Wardha, Saturday.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, ex-Premier of Madras has made the following statement to "The Daily Herald" London: "In answer to Mr. Amery's difficulty as to minorities, may I make a sporting offer that if His Majesty's Government agree to a provisional national government being formed at once I will undertake to persuade my Congress colleagues to agree to the Muslim League being invited to nominate the Prime Minister and let him form a national Government as he considers best.

"If there is sincerity in the difficulty felt by His Majesty's Government it should be met by what I offer.

## TWO NEW POLICE STATIONS

At Kopay And  
Annaikoddai

The New Police Stations at Kopay and Annaikoddai will be opened by the Government Agent, N. P. on the 2nd September, 1940 at 7.30 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. respectively.

## AUTOMATIC AIR RAID "WARDEN"

British Invention  
Reports Incendiary  
Bombs

One of the most remarkable instruments designed to protect British homes and businesses from air raid dangers is the automatic "watchman," which not only instantly reports the presence of an incendiary bomb but records the part of the premises in which it has fallen.

This instrument, designed by a well-known British firm, is the light-ray detector, and is so installed that, should an incendiary bomb penetrate the roof of a house, it will immediately be electrically recorded on an indicator board and the fire-fighters can get to work without delay.

Incendiary bombs do not explode, and the sound made by one that has cut through into an attic may be completely lost in the noise of an air-raid. Hence the virtue of the light ray detector.

This, although the firm's latest use for light-ray apparatus, is only one of the many applications which are in operation. For example, this automatic light-ray counts articles of various sizes and shapes, up to 600 a minute, passing on a conveyor, stops wire being wound on a spool when the required length has been obtained, indicates variations in turbidity arising in "water hardness" treatment, guards sleep walkers from harm and precious jewels from theft.

## Ceylon Needs Men Of Thoughts And Deeds

Colombo Aug. 24.

A Sinhalese proverb which said that only one in a hundred thousand were born orators, was quoted by Sir Baron Jayatilaka at the Reunion Dinner of the Central Y. M. C. A. Forum last night.

Sir Baron added, however, that the country needed not only men who could utter beautiful words but "men of thoughts and men of deeds."

Associated with Sir Baron among the chief guests were the Rt. Rev. C. D. Horsley, Bishop of Colombo, Sir Wilfred de Soysa, Mr. P. de S. Kularatne, Professor C. Suntheralingam, Mr. H. Collias, Mr. A. Gardiner and Mr. E. W. Kannangara.

Mr. A. J. de Silva, Speaker of the Y. M. C. A. Forum, presided and proposed the toasts of the King, and the Governor.

In proposing the toast of the Y. M. C. A. Forum, Sir Baron said that the gift of the tongue was one to be greatly valued. He was reminded of the Sinhalese proverb which said that only one in a hundred thousand were born orators.

"But today in Ceylon," Sir Baron added, "we need not only men who can speak beautiful words, but men of thoughts and men of deeds."

"This institution, I hope, will help its members to think deeply of the problems which face the country and to act at the right moment."



## North Ceylon Oriental Music Society

### Summer School of Music

#### Statement of Fees Received After 1-8-40

Miss. Granam Chellappa, Asst. Tr. CMS Girls' Bdg, Kopay Rs. 2; Miss. Kamalam Rasanayagam, Post Office Bungalow, Vannarponnai Rs. 10; Miss. P. Muttiah, Practising School Chavakachcheri Rs. 5; Master T. Namasivayagam, Govt. TMS, Kopay Rs. 3; Miss. Agnes Rasamma, Vathily R. C. Rs. 7; Mr. K. Muttiah Nayanmarkaddu HBE TMS Rs. 5; Mr. S. Kandiah, Kaikula Girls Sch. Rs. 5; Mr. K. Sivapatham, Kalviankadu Priv. TMS Rs. 5; Mr. S. Kanapathypillai, Kalviankadu Priv. TMS Rs. 5; Mr. K. Kandiah, Kalviankadu Priv. TMS Rs. 5; Mr. S. Kumaraswamy, Kalviankadu Priv. TMS Rs. 5; Mr. M. Navaratnam, Kalviankadu Priv. TMS Rs. 5; Mr. S. Nadarajah, Kalviankadu Priv. TMS Rs. 5; Mr. M. Kandiah, Kanderamadam Priv. TMS Rs. 5; Mrs. T. Vallipuram, Muttuthamby Vid. Tinnevely Rs. 7; Miss N. Saravanamuttu, Kokuvi West C.M.S. Rs. 10; Mr. S. Saravanamuttu, Nallur Station C. M. S. Rs. 5; Mr. V. Visvaretnam, Suthumalai Priv. TMS Rs. 5; Mr. P. K. Thiagarajah Iyer, Suthumalai Priv. TMS Rs. 5; Mr. V. Visuvalingam, Nunavil West HBE Rs. 5; Mr. S. Thankarajah, Vinayagamudr. Sch. Point Pedro Rs. 7; Mr. P. P. Velupillai, Varani North HBE TMS Rs. 5; Mr. N. Rasanthiram, Holy Rosary R. C., Uduvil Rs. 5; Mr. P. Thiagarajah, Punguduthivu Priv. Rs. 7; Mr. R. Kanagasabai, Sarasalai Saraswathy Vid. Rs. 5; Mr. A. Johnpillai, St. Joseph's Training Sch. Colombogam Rs. 3; Mr. V. Aseervatham, St. Joseph's Training Sch. Colombogam Rs. 3; Mr. John Lawrence St. Joseph's Training Sch. Colombogam Rs. 3; Mr. S. Mariampillai, St. Joseph's Training Sch. Colombogam Rs. 3; Mr. M. Joseph, St. Joseph's Training Sch. Colombogam Rs. 3; Mr. R. Joseph, St. Joseph's Training Sch. Colombogam Rs. 3; Mr. K. K. Subramaniam, Kan hernaamadam TMS Rs. 5; Mrs. Kamalam Subramaniam, Vembadi Girls' English Sch. Rs. 10; Miss Clara Poulpillai, Holy Family Convent, Illavalai Rs. 7; Sister Mary Ursula, Holy Family Convent Illavalai Rs. 7; Sister St. Pierre Damien, Holy Family Convent, Illavalai Rs. 7; Mr. S. Arunachalam, Naval Govt. TMS Rs. 5; Mr. E. J. Ponniah, A. M. School, Chankanaai Rs. 3; Mr. T. Kandiah, Training School, Chavakachcheri Rs. 3; Mr. S. Balasingam, Training School, Chavakachcheri Rs. 3; Mr. E. Ariyanayagam Training School, Chavakachcheri Rs. 3; Mr. J. Sithamparapillai, Training School, Chavakachcheri Rs. 3; Mr. C. Nadarajah, Training School, Chavakachcheri Rs. 3; Mr. V. Singanayagam, Training School, Chavakachcheri Rs. 3; Mr. E. Chinniah Training School, Chavakachcheri Rs. 3; Mr. K. Thambiiah, Training School, Chavakachcheri Rs. 3; Mr. A. Mylvaganam, Training School, Chavakachcheri Rs. 3; Mr. V. Kandappoo, Training School Chavakachcheri Rs. 3; Mr. Eliyathamby Santhanayaki T. M. S. Madduvil Rs. 5; Master M. Murugesu Alway North Thev. Sch. Karaveddi Rs. 3; Master V. Balasingam Alway North Thev. Sch. Karaveddi Rs. 3; Master T. Namasivayagam Vigneswara Vid. Meesalai Rs. 3; Mr. A. Kandiah Saraswathy Vid. Madduvil Rs. 5; Mr. S. Kadiravelu Sanmuganantha Vid. Kalvayal Rs. 5; Mr. K. Ramupillai Kalvayal Priv. T.M.S. Rs. 5; Mr. P. Mylvaganam Meesalai H.B.E. T.M.S. Rs. 5; Mr. S. Velupillai Saraswathy Vid. Madduvil Rs. 5; Mrs. R. Annammah Saraswathy Vid. Madduvil Rs. 5; Mr. K. Subramaniam Ganesha Vid. Sarasalai Rs. 5; Mr. S. Subramaniya Iyer

Uduvil M. S. Rs. 5; Mr. A. Thedshanmoorthy Uduvil M. S. Rs. 5; Mr. S. Kumaraswamy Nallur South C.M. S. T.M.S. Rs. 5; Mr. V. Arumugam Saiva Training School Tinnevely Rs. 3; Mr. S. Kailasapillai Saiva Training School, Tinnevely Rs. 3; Mr. V. Nadarajah Saiva Training School Rs. 3; Mr. S. Sivapragasam Saiva Training School Tinnevely Rs. 3; Mr. S. Rajaratnam Saiva Training School Tinnevely Rs. 3; Mr. M. Nadarajah Saiva Training School Tinnevely Rs. 3; Mr. S. Nagalingam Saiva Training School Tinnevely Rs. 3; Mr. S. Velupillai Saiva Training School Tinnevely Rs. 3; Mr. Chellappah Saiva Training School Tinnevely Rs. 3; Mr. R. Sithamparapillai Saiva Training Sch. Tinnevely Rs. 3; Mr. R. Ramasamy Saiva Training Sch. Tinnevely Rs. 3; Mr. K. Sellathurai Saiva Training Sch. Tinnevely Rs. 3; Mr. M. Ananthar Saiva Training Sch. Tinnevely Rs. 3; Mr. N. Krishnasamy Saiva Training Sch. Tinnevely Rs. 3; Mr. S. Thiagarajah Iyer Saiva Training School Tinnevely Rs. 5; Master S. Ramachandram Nallur Rs. 10; Master K. Nadarajah Subramaniya Vid. Punguduthivu Rs. 3; Miss. K. Savithiri Nallur Rs. 3; Mr. B. Singarajah Kotahapulam R. C. Rs. 5; Mr. P. Anthonipillai Manthuvil R. C. T.M.S. Rs. 5; Mr. T. Sathasivam Practising Sch. Colombogam R. C. Rs. 5; Master P. Supramariam Practising Sch. Colombogam R. C. Rs. 3; Master M. Ezekiel Practising Sch. Colombogam R. C. Rs. 3; Master T. Alwin Practising Sch. Colombogam R. C. Rs. 3; Master S. Soosapillai Practising Sch. Colombogam R. C. Rs. 3; Mr. G. Sebastianpillai St. Joseph's Training Sch. Colombogam Rs. 3; Mr. T. Chrysostom Atchuvily R. C. Rs. 5; Mr. V. Ponniah Vaddukkodai Rs. 5; Mr. Balasundaranayakar Araly West Rs. 5; Mr. C. S. Rasiyah Karainagar Rs. 5; Mr. V. Kumaravelu A. M. Sch. Meesalai Rs. 5; Mr. K. Suppiah Amirthambikai Chavakachcheri Rs. 5; Mr. P. Annasamy Kattaveli Rs. 10; Mr. V. Namasivayagam Kamalasini H.B.E. Madduvil Rs. 5; Mr. K. Sinnathurai A. M. Sch. Valvettiturai Rs. 5; Mr. S. Selliah Vigneswara Vidyasalai Meesalai Rs. 5; Master K. Seenivasagam, Tinnevely Rs. 3; Mr. K. Thamoherampillai, A. M. School, Navatkeeri Rs. 5; Mr. S. Sinnathurai, Thumpalai TMS Point Pedro Rs. 5; Master V. Nagaretnam, Kamalasani HBE Madduvil Rs. 3; Mr. S. Kandammuttu, A. M. School, Valvettiturai Rs. 5; Mr. S. Saravanamuttu, Veerasingha Vidyasalai, Meesalai Rs. 5; Mr. V. Selvadurai, Neerveli C. C. TMS Rs. 3; Mr. N. Gopalapillai, Ganesha Vidyasalai, Punguduthivu Rs. 7; Mr. K. Arulanandam Point Pedro Rs. 5; Miss. M. Sellathurai Pt. Pedro Rs. 15; Mr. V. Lopah Pt. Pedro Rs. 3; Mrs. K. Somasundram Pt. Pedro Rs. 10; Mr. B. Arumugam Pt. Pedro Rs. 5; Miss. H. R. Ariyanayagam Pt. Pedro Rs. 10; Mr. K. Alayadurai Pt. Pedro Rs. 5; Mr. St. John Crooz Pt. Pedro Rs. 3; Mr. S. Sinnathamby Rs. 3; and Mr. S. Kandiah Pt. Pedro Rs. 3.

A. J. R. VETHAVANAM,  
Principal  
21-8-40.

### Japan's Cultural Relations with Other Countries

(Continued from page 1)

by a staff of editors composed of well-known critics and "Guide to Japanese Studies" by a staff of professors.

Important publication projects undertaken by the Society are the *Encyclopaedia Japonica* in two large volumes of over a thousand pages each and the *Tokugawa Legal Documents* (civil laws of feudal Japan) in fifteen volumes of 600 pages each, both to be published in English. The latter is under the supervision of Dr. John Henry Wigmore, Dean Emeritus of the College of

## CEYLON POPULATION REACHING THE SIX MILLION MARK

(Continued from page 1)

gistered in 1938, viz, 35,466 (comprising 23,701 General, 7,684 Kandyan, and 4,081 Muslim marriages). The marriage rate for 1939, based on General and Kandyan marriages, was 10.5 per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population (excluding Muslims). This rate is considerably below that of the previous year, 11.6 per 1,000, but not much behind the annual average of 10.6 during the decade 1929-38. The extensive view of the marriage rate shows *inter alia*, that the last decade has not been so favourable for marriages as the previous one and that the recovery from the effects of the malaria epidemic made in 1937 and 1938 has not been maintained in the year reviewed. To what extent the war in Europe and the conditions brought about by it, such as the rise in the price of almost every commodity, are responsible for the postponement of marriage, it is as yet difficult to ascertain.

The marriage rate of Ceylon is one of the lowest in the world, being nearly equal to that of Eire or Uruguay and just over a half of that of the United States of America. But our rate does not fully reflect the conditions in the Island as a large number of marriages are not registered, the law recognizing marriages contracted according to customary rites.

### Urban Marriages

The number of marriages, one or both parties to which were residents of towns, amounted in 1939 to 5,677, as against 6,033 in 1938, and represented about 17 per cent. of the total number registered in the Island. About 83 per cent. of the urban marriages took place in the City of Colombo.

### Mixed Marriages

The number of mixed marriages registered in the General commu-

Law, North Western University, who is editing the manuscripts in Evanston as the translations are sent from Japan.

The Society is represented in the United States by the Japan Institute, which was established in Rockefeller Centre, New York City, in the fall of 1938, in view of the great American demand for information on Japan. It is equipped with a reference library of several thousand books, periodicals and other materials written in Japanese, as well as a collection of books in English. Contacts are being maintained with 500 learned societies, educational institutions and organizations throughout the world.

The Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai is continuing to forge strong cultural links with other nations in the belief that in the higher realms of scholarship and culture there exists an area of common interest and that in furthering such activities in collaboration with foreign countries lies the solution to better international understanding.

(New Asia, Calcutta)

nity in 1939 was 351, as against 343 in the previous year, the largest number being as usual in the district of Colombo. Of the parties who contract mixed marriages the Sinhalese form the largest number, the Tamils taking the second and the Burghers the third place.

### General Marriages

The number of General marriages registered fell from 23,701 in 1938 to 21,945 in the year under review, the decrease amounting to 7.4 per cent. The largest number was registered in the district of Colombo (5,867), and the smallest number in the district of Mullaitivu (69). Nearly 21 per cent. of the General marriages were registered in the towns.

### Age at Marriage

Among those who contracted General marriages the oldest bridegroom of the year was 83 years. He was a party to a death-bed marriage registered in the Puttalam District. The oldest bride was 70 years of age. The youngest bridegroom and the youngest bride were 16 and 12 respectively. Among the parties to Kandyan marriages the oldest bridegroom was 88 years, the oldest bride 75, the youngest bridegroom 16 and the youngest bride 12.

The age statistics of parties to Muslim marriages, collected for the first time in 1939, reveal that the oldest bridegroom and the oldest bride were respectively 67 years and 48 years of age, while the youngest bridegroom and the youngest bride were 14 and 7. While the (General) Marriage Registration Ordinance and the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance prescribe a minimum age for marriage, the Muslim Marriage and Divorce Registration Ordinance does not, and marriages are contracted, particularly by Muslim females, at very young ages. The female party was 12 or under 12 in 169 marriages, the large majority of which took place in the Batticaloa District.

The age statistics presented below, to which are added for the first time statistics relating to Muslim marriages, indicate that the age of marriage tends to rise both among the Kandyans and the General community. Kandyan males and females marry at a younger age than the General population, and Muslim females at a still younger age.

### Divorces

123 marriages contracted under the general law were dissolved in 1939 as against 200 in the previous year. The divorce rate of the year, computed on the number of dissolutions of registered marriages (117), was 5.3 per 1,000 marriages, as against 8.3 in 1938.

The 123 divorces of 1939 are classified in detail in the subjoined table. The largest number (20) was granted in the District Courts of Colombo. Malicious desertion was the principal ground of divorce. In 65 out of the 123 cases the husband initiated legal proceedings. The marriage of the longest duration dissolved had subsisted for 17 years, and that of the shortest duration but one day, the ground of divorce in both cases being malicious desertion.



## INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF GOVT.

### Encouraging Private Enterprise

#### DETAILS OF THE MANY VENTURES

THAT the proposal for the manufacture of cement in the Northern Peninsula had been turned down on the ground that the cost of transport was uneconomic if they were to compete with imported cement, declared Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce, referring to the industrial policy of the Government, in the course of his Budget speech in the State Council last Wednesday.

With regard to the proposal for the manufacture of quinine, the member said, they were in correspondence with the Government of India and had selected an officer to undertake the work.

They were in communication with the Government of Bengal to see if the officer could be seconded for service to the Ceylon Government for a year.

With regard to the tannery and leather factory, a suitable officer had been selected and the question of the acquisition or purchase of the site for the factory was under the consideration of the Treasury. The proposal was to establish a chrome tannery and also to undertake the manufacture of various goods out of tanned leather. At present there were only certain vegetable tanneries in Ceylon.

#### Manufacture of Glass and Paper

With regard to the proposal for the manufacture of glass, material of a very suitable quality was available and had been favourably reported upon by the Indian authorities. The services of an officer from the Glass Factory in Bombay had been secured and he was expected in Ceylon in the second week of September.

The question of the manufacture of paper had been thoroughly examined, said Mr. Corea. The material was available but the cost of manufacture was so high that they had not proceeded further, because the local requirements of high grade paper, which was the paper that could be made off the raw material, was limited. The great demand in Ceylon was for newsprint, but its manufacture was by another process in which other material had to be used.

Steps were now being taken to see if paper manufacture could not be introduced as a cottage industry. They had asked for the selection of a suitable person acquainted with the manufacture of paper to Ceylon.

#### Pottery Industry

They had been able to secure the services of an officer to undertake the development of the pottery industry and the manufacture of glazed pottery and porcelain ware.

Apart from those matters experiments were being carried out on various other subjects. It had been found out that it was possible to manufacture glucose with the spent citronella grass after the extraction of the oil. Dry cell batteries for electric torches had also been made. The results were satisfactory, but they had not yet emerged from the experimental stage.

#### Cement

The manufacture of cement in Ceylon had been examined by two engineers from the Portland Cement Company of India. Ceylon's requirements were about 70,000 tons of cement. The engineers spent two months here, and reported that while one of the raw materials was available—clay of a suitable quality in satisfactory quantities—they were unable to find the limestone in the same area according to their requirements. For that reason and because of the difficulty of obtaining

the necessary machinery, they stated that the proposal should be deferred. That company had spent about Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 in the investigations.

Since then the Industrial Expert had examined the coast from Ambalangoda to Dondra and had given estimates of the suitable limestones he had found. He (Mr. Corea) had asked the Portland Cement Co. to elucidate the position in the light of that information.

The proposal for the manufacture of cement in the Northern peninsula had been turned down on the ground that the cost of transport was uneconomic if they were to compete with imported cement. One of their proposals to the Portland Cement Co. was to manufacture cement to cost about the same as Japanese cement.

#### Department's Policy

Some might think, said Mr. Corea, that what he had mentioned were mere proposals and that there was nothing more in them. He wished to point out that there were difficulties, and matters were not facilitated by ordinary Government routine and procedure.

The policy of the Department with regard to industrialisation was to assist and encourage private enterprise to establish industries, and with that end in view there was a scheme of state aid to industries. Unfortunately in Ceylon because people were not sufficiently industrially minded or had not the necessary capital or enterprise, there was a great dearth of industries. The Rubber Scheme, for instance, had taken up the question of the manufacture of latex for export. There was a satisfactory market in India, but for some reason or other it was given up.

#### Demonstration Centres

Mr. Corea continuing said that an industrial survey had been made already. Mr. Guha who was appointed for that purpose spent three years and had sent in a report putting forward plans that could be carried out. They were not putting forward half-baked schemes. He admitted that the steps they were taking were slow. But delay was inevitable as there were regulations to which they had to conform. He agreed that nothing very much had emerged from the plans put forward by the technical Adviser who had examined the possibilities for industrialisation.

Referring to higher commercial education he said that the Minister of Education was taking steps to provide a higher educational course in commerce. Scholarships were also to be granted to students to qualify for various industries. Already a scholarship had been given to a student to be trained for the leather factory. They also hoped to train another for the quinine factory.

With regard to the textile industry, he mentioned that they had 18 demonstration parties working in different parts of the country. They were going to have some more parties, bringing the total of 36. They also hoped to start small factories for hand-loom weaving. He had obtained sanction from the Treasury for three such centres, although he asked for seven.

Since the demonstration parties were started they had given training to 1,040 persons. After the course the learners were provided with weaving machines on payment by instalment.

Another feature they were introducing was the establishment of co-operative weaving factories by the people themselves.

## POLICE FIRE ON CROWD

### FOUR DEAD

#### RIVAL PARISH CLASH AT NEGOMBO

Negombo, Saturday.

Four people were killed, and several injured, as a result of mob action on the part of Grand Street inhabitants yesterday evening.

At the request of the Rev. Father Cazugel of St. Mary's Church, Grand Street, Inspector B. R. M. Cheenivasagam provided a police escort under sub Inspectors Thiedeman and Pillai of the Dunagaha Police for two funeral processions which left the Grand Street church for the General Cemetery via Sea Street.

The constables were armed with batons. Shortly after the processions passed the Kamachchodai junction Inspector Cheenivasagam, and sub-Inspector Moonasinghe followed in the police patrol car.

Nearing the Sea Street church, the church bell was heard tolling, and crowds were seen rushing towards the church and the cemetery. The Rev. Father D. A. Dassanayake of the Sea Street mission came hurrying to the police car with the information that an attack had been made on the funeral processions and several people assaulted.

Nearing the cemetery sub Inspectors Thiedeman and Pillai with the police escort were seen doubling in that direction, and as the police car came up with them they informed the Inspector that the funeral processions had been attacked and broken up, that some of the people had been dragged into nearby houses and severely assaulted.

The police car went on to the cemetery, where they saw a few people at the gravesides and the cemetery gates shut. Crowds continued to gather, and were making towards the car and the party of police who had been left behind.

Inspector Cheenivasagam shouted to the crowd to keep back, had the car turned and went to the aid of his men, since that time the crowd was closing in on them and pelting them with bricks, clubs, and broken bottles.

#### Baton Charge First

A plucky baton charge resulted in the police receiving several blows from clubs and stones and later some of them were found to have knife injuries. Sub Inspector Thiedeman and some constables arrested one man. The situation had become grave when two cars with an armed party were seen coming up.

Inspector Cheenivasagam lined up his men and ordered them to fix bayonets and load. He ordered the mob to disperse and warned them that continued attacks would result in the order to shoot being given. But the crowd in front advanced and all the while missiles were being hurled.

Finally the order to fire was given. A shot rang out, but still the mob advanced. Three or four more shots were fired.

As soon as it was possible the men who had been shot were at-

## Big Campaign To Aid Allies

### American Destroyers?

New York, Saturday.

The Chicago "Daily News" makes an outspoken plea for the disposal of destroyers to Britain. It says that Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Wilkie and public opinion are all in favour of the sale, and goes on to deplore the legal quibbling on the subject.

The sudden departure of four United States old type destroyers from the Canal zone to the east coast of the United States is regarded by local observers as an indication that the United States are preparing to take speedy steps regarding the sale of such vessels to Britain.

"It looks as though fifty of our average destroyers may soon be sent to sea manned by British sailors and flying the British flag," said Mr. William Allen White, a notable American journalist, broadcasting on behalf of his "Committee to defend America by aiding the Allies".

Mr. White stated that six hundred local committees of his organisation had signed a petition bearing nearly three million signatures in support of aid for Britain. He declared that eminent lawyers had advised Mr. Roosevelt that he had legal authority to transfer these destroyers to the British Fleet. From the beginning of this war against democracy the President had known that the United States' first line trench lay across the Rhine.

Mr. Roosevelt declared at a Press conference that he personally was absolutely opposed to the postponement of compulsory military training until next year. New increments of man-power were needed now, the President said, so that they might learn to use the modern fighting equipment already on hand. He added that Congress had been talking about conscription since June 20th and if a bill providing for it was not enacted in the next week or so there would be a real delay in the defence programme.

Mr. Roosevelt has summoned a meeting for Saturday of eleven American members of the United States-Canada Defence Board.

## Urban Council Meeting Postponed

As several members of the Jaffna Urban Council informed the Chairman that it would not be convenient for them to attend the Special Meeting of the Council fixed for the 22nd inst the Chairman has postponed the Meeting.

sent to and sent to the hospital by car.

Mr. G. K. Pippet S. P., and Mr. Dambawinne, A. S. P., came to the police station here, and recorded statements till after midnight. Inspector V. C. Schokman and 43 police from Depot Headquarters were also sent up from Colombo.

Armed police are patrolling the town, and the Sea Street mission church where there is a large sum of money is also protected by an armed guard.

Mr. V. E. Rajakar, Acting Magistrate, is holding an inquiry.

Fourteen constables were injured, of whom four are stated to have been stabbed.



## DENTAL SURGERY S. CHAS. PATHIRANA

Licensed Dentist & Ophthalmic  
Optician

3rd Cross Street, Jaffna.  
[Near Customs House]

**Consultation Hours:**  
8 a.m. to 12 a.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

When you break your spectacle frames, spectacle arms or lense of any pattern, please send them to the above address. They will be repaired accurately and promptly.

We have a large stock of different varieties of the most desirable kinds and styles of Crooke's Sphero-Cylinder & Plano-Cylinder Lenses, Scientifically & Optically ground lenses, Rolled Gold and Nickled Silver Frames of every description and other mountings which were recently imported from Europe.

**Doctors' Prescriptions** will be dispensed carefully and accurately.

Our charges are moderate and reasonable.

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

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 876.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Thanukody wife of Kandiah deceased, of Karainagar west.

1. Sanmugam Kandiah of Karainagar west Petitioner

Vs.

1. Kandiah Nadarajah  
2. Parupathy widow of Sanmugam of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 10th day of June 1940, in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 31 May 1940 having been read.

It is further declared that the 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st respondent and that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 17th day of July 1940, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of

### NOTICE

"We are glad to announce that the 'Hindu English School, Urum-pirai', has been made 'a Senior Secondary School' as from 1st July 1940 and that the Matriculation classes are to be opened as early as possible before the beginning of the next year. Arrangements have been made to strengthen the staff, at present, by the addition of one graduate of the London University. (Mis. 101. 22 & 26-8-40)

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 52 PT

In the matter of a Fresh Application for the Appointment of Guardian-ad-litem over the minors Sithankany daughter of Rasiah and Rasiah Loganayagam, Walliammal widow of Sinniah Sinner of Thondamanar Petitioner

1. Sithangany daughter of Rasiah  
2. Rasiah Loganayagam of do presently of F. M. S.  
3. Elaiyathamby Rasiah of presently of F. M. S. by his Attorney Veluppillai Elaiyathamby of Thondamanar  
4. Veeragaththiar Thambimuttu of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Simon Rodrigo, Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 11th day of May 1939 in the presence of Mr. S. Mailvagam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents unless the Respondents appear before this Court on or before the 2nd day of June 1939 and shew sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 11th day of May 1939.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO

Additional District Judge.

19-7-40

Extended for 30-8-40

(Intld) S. R.

A. D. J.

(O. 46. 22 & 26-6-40)

this court to the contrary.

This 26th day of June 1940.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy

District Judge

Extended to 26-8-40

NEAT AND GOOD

# PRINTING

OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

ARTISTIC

AND

COMMERCIAL

WE ARE SPECIALLY EQUIPPED  
TO GIVE YOU

PROMPT SERVICE

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS

(THE "HINDU ORGAN" PRESS)

JAFFNA.

Phone No. 56.

## THE THIRUNELVELY OTTUMAI NITHI LTD.

BANKERS

INCORPORATED IN 1933.

Authorised Capital Rs. 500,000-00

25 Cts a Share Monthly for 80 Months

will entitle for Rs. 25 and Dividend

STORES AND BANKING ARE PROFITABLE

OBJECTS:— (1) To make Capital for Rich & Poor alike  
(2) To provide Employment  
(3) To revive possible industries

Encourage Everything National For there rests Our Salvation

Loans granted on easy terms.

Deposits received on high rates of interest

FIXED AND ENDOWMENT DEPOSITS

SAVING AND CURRENT DEPOSITS

Apply for Shares etc to:

V. SOMASUNDRAM.

Y. 89 C. 1-11-39—31-10-40 (M)

Manager.

SPECIAL-TEAK

REDUCED PRICES

TEAK!

TEAK!!

NEW SHIPMENT

JUST ARRIVED of excellent RANGOON TEAK  
LOGS, SCANTLINGS AND PLANKS

in various sizes. A visit will convince you. Special reduced prices.

"POUND MARK" Tiles. The King of Tiles. Kindly inquire from users of Pound Mark tiles before purchasing elsewhere. "QUALITY SPEAKS". The Tiles that have no rival in the Market.

Passages to Penang and Singapore. Deck and other passages can be had from us at Colombo COST. For dates of sailings and other particulars please apply to,

S. Veeragathipillai & Sons,

Telephone No. 93.

Jaffna.

(Y. 89 B. 12-8-39—11-8-40.)

(M)

### Indian Medicines

Suit Eastern needs

with Remarkable Efficacy!  
and Extreme Cheapness!

P. Subbaroy's  
Ayurvedic and Siddha Specifics  
of 45 Years' Reputation

For Every home  
For Health and  
Happiness.

Perfumed Hair Oil—Stops baldness, cures scalp diseases, promotes healthy hair-growth helps eye-sight. Per bot. As. 8.

Eye Drops—for watery and weeping eyes, eyesores, fleshy growth, inflammation etc., Per Bot. As. 8.

Ringworm Cure: Excellent cure for rusty skin affections, such as Dhoby itch, Rash, Eruption etc. Per bot. As. 4.

Postage extra in each case.

Full catalogue free on request,

Agents Wanted throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya

P. Subbaroy

Ayurvedic Pharmacy

Sri Venkatesa Perumal Sannathy,  
Tanjore, S. India

[Mis. 5-2-40—.]

[M]

Printed and published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Vannarponnai East, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1940.