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WHAT IS CULTURE?

A Word Often Misunderstood

EDUCATION ALONE IS NOT CULTURE

By Sir Maurice Gwyer,
(Chief Justice of India)

I could have wished that some one of my Indian friends had given the first talk on this difficult subject; but as it has fallen to my lot to initiate what I hope will prove to be a very interesting series, I will try to set out as clearly as I can what I conceive the word "culture" to mean.

You will remember what Hamlet says in one of his great soliloquies: "What is a man,

If his chief good and market of his time Be but to sleep and feed? a beast,

no more. Sure he that made us of such large discourse, Looking before or after, gives us not That capability and godlike reason To fust in us unused."

The "Capability and godlike reason," no doubt, varies in each one of us; but clearly, we are all under an obligation to make the best use of them that we can. We are not allowed to hide our talents in a napkin, like the man in the parable. And, indeed, we should not be able to keep any place at all in the world to-day if we did so. The time is past when there could be any attraction in an attempt to imitate the being who is sometimes known as the "natural man"; a creature who acts and passions are without any settled or ordered pattern. I do not say that we should not do well to simplify our lives as much as we can, but there is all the difference between the simplification which a civilized man may seek to introduce into his life and which has, as its basis, a true philosophy of living and savage, which Hobbes has so tersely described as nasty, brutish and short.

So we cultivate the talents which God has given us, partly as a matter of self-protection, that we may not find ourselves derided as useless members of society and treated accordingly; sometimes for wholly selfish reasons, as when we devote our engines to the acquisition of power and wealth; but sometimes because we become conscious that we are the heirs of all the ages which have preceded us and that by the improvement and development of certain of our faculties, we can enter into a vast kingdom filled with untold riches, no less real because intangible and unseen.

The lives of few of us are actuated by anything but mixed motives. We cannot afford to neglect what is

often the drudgery which enables us to earn daily bread; and if our motives are sometimes self-centred, at least there are noble as well as ignoble ambitions. Certainly, the men who devote their lives exclusively to things of the spirit and mind are rare enough, though they have always existed and are held in high honour in the countries where they dwell—the Saint in Europe, the Confucian scholar in China, the Rishi in India are familiar examples. Yet scholars may be narrow-minded, and saints uncultivated men.

Perhaps, then, one might define a cultured man as one who, whatever his place or business in the world has so enriched his mind and widened his sympathies as to give his life a solid foundation and background, so that he is no longer an isolated figure, one unit among the millions of his own generation, without any individuality of his own, but a partner in a great tradition and with a spiritual relationship met not only to men of his own generation but to all generations which have gone before. The signs by which we may know him are a full but disciplined mind, right ambitions and balanced interests; one who illustrates in his life and character the Greek injunction "nothing too much", or, to put it in another way, one who has a true sense of proportion and a true sense of values.

How, then, is this temper of mind for it is nothing else, to be acquired? The culture of the civilised men of to-day is the result of the toil and thought of all those who have preceded him; and to become part and parcel of the civilization, which is open to us, we have to train ourselves by those methods which society, through long experience, has found the most effective. We have to steep ourselves in the literature, the thought and the ideas, which are our heritage. If we cannot or will not do this, we can have no roots either in the present or in the past, and we lack at once the solace and the self-assurance which should be ours as the heirs of our forefathers.

I have laid stress upon tradition and continuity in any conception of culture; and how, indeed, could it be otherwise? No man and, indeed, no generation of men, could during their lifetime and by their own unaided efforts accumulate more than a tiny fraction of the knowledge and ideas which the

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ANALYSIS OF CEYLON FOODSTUFFS

VITAMIN C CONTENTS OF LOCAL FRUITS

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AND

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IN this series of determinations, 52 different samples of fruit, fruit products, and vegetables were examined. These consisted of fruit and vegetable varieties and products not previously investigated, or which, in the earlier series of determinations, had given low vitamin C values. In table I. the results of only 30 of these samples are shown. The others gave figures not materially different from those obtained before. Among these were samples of woodapple, mangosteen, coconut kernel and water, and fermented toddy.

TABLE I.

Vitamin C (Ascorbic acid) Contents of Fruits, Vegetables, and Fruit Products.

Fruits	
Name	Mgm. per 100gm. or 100 cc.
1. Nelli S., Indian gooseberry, <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	468-479
2. Cashew apple, <i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	320-350
3. Plantain, <i>Embul hon darawala</i> , S.	11.8
4. Plantain, <i>Kolikuttu</i> , S.	7.5
5. Plantain, <i>Suwandel</i> , S.	8.5
6. Passion fruit, purple (flesh and seed)	13.9
7. Passion fruit, purple (juice)	19.5
8. Passion fruit, yellow (flesh and seed)	8.9-13.3
9. Passion fruit, yellow (juice)	12.5-17.6
10. Pomegranate (flesh and seed)	4.3
11. Bael	5.6-8.6
12. Lime (juice)	49.4
13. Pineapple	20.2
14. Mulberry (partially ripe)	3.6
15. Avocado pear	3.0
16. Apple (imported, locally sold)	0.6-2.0
17. Apple peel locally sold	3.9
18. Grapes	0.6-0.8
Fruit Products	
19. Passion fruit cordial (local)	6.8
20. Passion fruit cordial (imported)	6.0
21. Lime juice cordial (local)	9.0
22. " " " (imported)	9.5
23. Tomato cocktail (local)	12.3
24. <i>Pinnadu</i> , T, dried palmyrah pulp	1.4
25. Bees' honey	2.5-4.8
Vegetables	
26. Drumstick leaves, <i>Moringa oleifera</i>	236-240
27. Chillies, green large	98.4

28. " " small 22.3
29. " dry 35.0
30. *Gotukola* S., *Centella asiatica* 13.8

It will be noted from table I. that the nelli (S) fruit (Indian gooseberry) has an extraordinary high vitamin C. content; the cashew apple or pedicel is also a very rich source of this vitamin. Work in the Dutch East Indies (6), India (7), and Ceylon (8) has confirmed these findings. These fruits have vitamin values over 3 to 4 times those of lemons, oranges and other citrus varieties and about twice as much as that of the guava. They can, therefore, be considered the richest known sources of vitamin C. The earlier analyses had shown that the vitamin C. contents of plantains were low, viz. 1.3 to 2 mgm. per cent. The present figures, which vary from 7.5-11.8 mgm. per cent. depending on variety, indicate that the plantain is a relatively fair source of the vitamin. The previous low values were no doubt due to the oxidation of the vitamin by the oxidases of the fruit. Appreciably higher figures than before have also been obtained in the case of the lime, pineapple, bael and avocado pear. In the case of the bael and avocado, however, even the enhanced values indicate that these fruits are relatively poor sources of the vitamin. The passion fruit has fair amounts of vitamin C. The purple variety appears to be slightly superior to the yellow variety in antiscorbutic value. For purposes of comparison, the vitamin C contents of samples of apples and grapes purchased locally were determined. Except in the case of a few varieties of apples, both this fruit and the grape are poor sources of the vitamin (4, 9). The present analyses indicate that apples and grapes purchased locally have even lower vitamin C values than samples in their country of origin are reported to contain. This is doubtless due to losses occurring in storage. It is interesting to confirm that apple peel has, relatively, a much higher vitamin C value than the flesh (9).

The examination of local and imported fruit products shows that an appreciable amount of vitamin C is lost in the process of preservation. Thus lime juice cordial has a vitamin C content of about 9 mgm per cent

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1940

THE TURN OF THE TIDE

THE OUTSTANDING EVENT OF last week is not the Berlin diplomatic talks, but, by general consent, the splendid attack on the Italian Navy by the British Navy Air Force at the Italian naval base at Toronto. The Italian Navy which SIGNOR MUSSOLINI built up after so many years of labour and with such pride has been so seriously crippled by this assault that the balance of power on the Mediterranean is now decidedly on the side of Britain. Competent naval opinion goes so far as to assert that this blow may decide the balance at sea in many other areas also. The Italian Navy which even before the attack, in spite of its imposing strength on paper, had had to be bottled up in its bases, will not in future venture out in the open. It was caught napping at Toronto and so seriously crippled. The sending of supplies to the forces in Africa will hereafter become increasingly difficult. The Greek invasion has so far been a setback to the Axis and has brought down the prestige of Italy not a little. The Greeks are not merely gallantly resisting the invader but have gained some notable advantages and are said to be assuming a general offensive. Their morale is said to have risen considerably high as a result of these advantages and because of the substantial help which Britain is now rendering and because of the successes which have attended British efforts on the sea and in the air. Already the toll levied on Italian aircraft and on naval units is very high and the results if any are sadly disappointing. Whether at sea or land the Italians are poor fighters, and MUSSOLINI's hare-brained venture to stab Britain and France in the back may come to grief early, unless Germany comes to his rescue, by moving her forces into Greece. An attack on Gibraltar by Germany is a pressing necessity in view of the crippling of the Italian navy and the difficulties in the way of an attack on Turkey. But GENERAL FRANCO

who is negotiating a loan of 25 millions in America will not be anxious to placate HITLER with allowing a passage for his forces. Besides it seems that the Vichy Government also is not very accommodating as regards handing over the fleet or the air force. Winter will prove a great obstacle to HITLER's military projects and will give Britain a breathing time to speed up her preparations.

Already the R. A. F. has established its qualitative superiority by its ruthless bombing of military objectives in Germany, Italy and in Africa. With the tremendous output which America is likely to make in air-craft production in the near future, R. A. F. will also attain numerical superiority next year. Then Britain will be in a position to assume the offensive. Already the possibility of a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany is in the air, to which the outspoken utterances of President ROOSEVELT, MR. CORDELL HULL and MR. KNOX lend some plausibility. Perhaps early next year America may take the field on the side of Britain, instead of contenting herself with rendering economic assistance. Full diplomatic assistance is already being rendered, as may be seen by the talks with Spain, Vichy and Russia. The commercial agreement arrived at between Anglo-American oil interests in the Dutch East Indies and Japan is a pointer to the desire of Japan to placate the Democracies and to the absence of a desire on her part to precipitate matters in the East. All these facts explain the impatience of Germany to score a diplomatic triumph over Britain. The Berlin talks between MOLOTOV and HITLER which have just concluded and which Berlin calls a battle lost for Britain may be a window-dressing to enhance Axis prestige, or at most an attempt to buy off Soviet neutrality in the event of any further Balkan or Far Eastern aggression and to secure further economic co-operation. Time alone will reveal the value of the understanding already arrived at in Berlin. It is extremely unlikely that Soviet, which takes a pleasure in setting the capitalistic states by the ears to their mutual destruction, will think of burning her fingers. The possibility of a military co-operation between the Axis and the Soviet should be ruled out entirely. It is doubtful if the Soviet could have pledged her neutrality for all eventualities in the Balkans and in the Far East. The latter question does not seem to have been broached at all in Berlin. With the increasing co-operation between the Democracies which the Presidential election has made possible, we may state that the tide has definitely turned in favour of Britain.

Clandestine Immigration to Ceylon

Warning by the Raj

Madras, Saturday.

A Government communique issued today says that it is understood that fishing-boats and other country craft clandestinely convey passengers from coastal villages of the Tanjore and Ramnad districts to Ceylon for the purpose of engaging themselves in skilled and unskilled work there.

Such departure from India is illegal and an offence under the Indian Emigration Act.

The owners and crew of vessels assisting such illegal emigration are also liable to prosecution.

British Indian subjects departing from British India, in contravention of the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act and those who assist such departure are warned that they are liable to be prosecuted and, on conviction to punishment with a fine ranging from Rs 50 to Rs. 500.

JAPAN'S NEW MOVE

Troops in S. China Withdrawn

Tokyo, Friday.

All the Japanese forces which were operating in the hinterland of South China are now being withdrawn, according to a Japanese army communique issued at Canton. The rearguard was evacuated from the Yanchow, Japanese bridgehead on the southwest coast of Kwantung province on Wednesday.

The Japanese forces evacuated from South China are "to be used in another sector." This announcement has been made in a communique from Imperial headquarters.

The communique says that the army has completed the evacuation of Southwestern Kwangtung Province occupied during November of last year. The evacuation was completed without a single casualty.

Reports that the evacuation of Nanning and Yanchow, in these regions, was the prelude to a wholesale withdrawal from China were described by the War Office spokesman as "unworthy of notice". He claimed that Nanning had lost its strategic value now that the "Japanese blockade of South China has been completed by the Japanese entry into French Indo-China."

Colonial Office Expert to Visit Ceylon

The Ceylon Government has been informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that Mr. T. W. Davies, one of the principals of the Economics Department of the Colonial Office, will shortly arrive in the Island to confer with the Board of Ministers on certain economic problems.

Mr. Davies is now in Delhi, having gone there to attend the War supplies Conference. He will come to Ceylon after the Ceylon Ministers who are now in Delhi have returned to the Island.

HIGH INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN JAFFNA

Dr. F. Gunaratne On Its Causes

Speaking on tuberculosis at the Health Exhibition at Alavetty, Dr. F. Gunaratne, Medical Officer, Kankasanturai, stated that the incidence of this disease was very high in Jaffna.

Causes of Tuberculosis

In the course of his address, Dr. Gunaratne stated that the very high incidence of tuberculosis in Jaffna was due to four causes, namely, poverty, lack of nutrition, not consulting physicians early, and unwillingness to go to Ragama and other stations outside the Peninsula for treatment.

Deaths from tuberculosis in Ceylon amounted to 3,500 to 4,000 every year, but these figures in his (the speaker's) opinion were not accurate. The total number of deaths should be nearly 5,000 every year.

Speaking on the methods and means of controlling the disease, Dr. Gunaratne said that the economic condition of the people should be improved by such measures as Minimum Wage Ordinance, Shop Act, Health Insurance and launching of agricultural and colonisation schemes.

GOLD OUTPUT OF THE WORLD

Increase of Production Last Year

The July number of the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations" gives special information on gold production.

The gold production of the world in 1939 is believed to have amounted to about 1,070,000 kg. excluding U. S. S. R. This total would represent a value (in present day dollars) of \$1,204 million an increase over 1938 of 70,000 kg (\$79 million) or roughly 6½%.

The Union of South Africa, with a gold production in 1939 of nearly 399,000 kg., accounted for 37.8% of the world output, excluding that of the U. S. S. R. Next in order of importance among the accurately reporting producers came Canada with 158,000 kg. (14.8%) the United States of America with 143,000 kg. (13.4%) and Australia with nearly 51,000 kg. (4.7%).

African producers, apart from the Union of South Africa, are estimated to have contributed some 8% of the total considered, Latin America 7½% Japan, Korea and Formosa together about 6%, other Asiatic producers—mainly the Philippines and India—4½%, Europe somewhat over 1½ and Oceania, apart from Australia, about 1%.

Of the total increase of 70,000 kg. in 1939, the Union of South Africa accounted for 20,500 kg., other African producers 10,000 kg., Canada 11,500 kg., the United States of America 10,500 kg., Asia as a whole 12,000 kg., Latin America, apart from Mexico, nearly 5,000 kg. and Oceania 2,500 kg. In Europe, as a whole, gold production appears not to have increased on balance in 1939. The only country showing an important decline was Mexico, whose gold production dropped by 2,500 kg. (from 28,700 kg. in 1938 to 26,200 kg. in 1939).

RE-ELECTING MINISTERS

MOTION IN COUNCIL

INTERESTING DISCUSSION

There was an interesting discussion in the State Council on Friday as to whether the House should take up for immediate debate a motion suggesting that the Order in Council extending the life of the Council should be amended to provide for the re-election of Committees, Ministers, the Speaker, Deputy Chairman of Committees. It was decided to postpone the debate till the next sessions.

Private Members' Motions

The Speaker (Sir Waitalingam Duraiswamy) presided.

Mr. A. Ratnayake (Dumbara) moved the suspension of the relevant Standing Orders to enable him to move the following motion:—

"This Council is of opinion that the Order-in-Council extending the life of the Council should be amended providing for the re-election of Committees, Chairman of Committees, Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Deputy Chairman of Committees.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka (Leader of the House) suggested that the motion might be taken up at the next session as it will have to be debated and due notice had not been given to the Members.

The Speaker inquired from Mr. Ratnayake if he would agree to the suggestion.

Mr. Ratnayake replied that he was unable to accede to the request.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka then moved that the motion be taken up at the first meeting of the next session.

Mr. G. E. de Silva (Kandy) pointed out that sufficient notice of the motion had been given.

Mr. Sripala Samarakkody (Acting Minister of Local Administration) seconded the motion to postpone the consideration of the motion for the next session.

Motion Lost

When the motion was put to the House it was declared lost—10 voting for and 11 against it.

A request was made for a re-count as Mr. Rajah Hewavitarne arrived as the count was being made.

When the re-count was taken 12 voted for the motion and 11 against.

The motion was then deferred for the next session of the Council.

HIGHER WAGES FOR GOVT EMPLOYEES

State Council's Recommendation

Colombo, Friday.

In the State Council yesterday an amended motion was passed by a small majority recommending that, in view of the increased cost of living owing to the war, the wages of daily and hourly-paid Government labourers and also the salaries of Government employees drawing Rs. 100.00 or less per month should be increased. The original motion referred only to daily and hourly-paid labourers.

Failure of Indo- Ceylon Talks

Mr. Satyamurti Confident of Solution

New Delhi, Friday.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, deputy leader of the Congress Party in the All-India Assembly, in a statement on the failure of the Indo-Ceylon talks, says: "The delegates were unable to find a basis for agreement on the question of the status of Indians now resident in Ceylon. I am fairly familiar with the problem. I have been in Ceylon more than once and just two or three months ago. I claim that with goodwill on both sides the problem of the status of Indians now resident in Ceylon is capable of an honourable solution, mutually beneficial.

"In the absence of that solution I agree that the question of future migration and of the trade relationship between the two countries cannot be discussed, but this should not be the last word on the subject.

"India and Ceylon are too near geographically, economically and culturally for them to give up a point like this without hope of a settlement. The two countries cannot afford to quarrel and a solution must and will be found.

"In the meantime, I plead earnestly with the leaders of Indians in Ceylon and the leaders on behalf of the Ceylon Government and the people, not to say any word or do anything which may make things more difficult than they are.

"Soon things will change in India and there will be a responsible Government in India and I hope that there will be one in Ceylon also; these two responsible governments can and must settle this question."

AMENITIES FOR VILLAGES

Demand for Formulation of Plan

Colombo 15.

The formulation of a plan for providing every Village Committee with recreation grounds, a housing scheme for the poor, sufficient quantities of milk and cottage industries is suggested by Mr. G. E. de Silva (Kandy) in the course of a motion, notice of which was given at yesterday's meeting of the State Council.

Mr. De Silva also gave notice of the following motion:—

"On account of the various difficulties experienced by the present Government in importing goods from the European countries and from America to meet urgent demands of this country, this Council is of opinion that immediate action should be taken by Government to negotiate with the Indian Government with a view to importing from that country various articles which are obtainable from India to Ceylon."

Public Lecture

Under the auspices of the West Jaffna Teachers' Association there will be a lecture by the Rev. R. W. Stopford M. A., on "Oundle School" at Jaffna College at 5-15 p.m. on Friday, the 22nd inst.

M. MOLOTOV RETURNS

Berlin Talks Concluded

Berlin, Thursday.

M. Vicheslav Molotov, the Soviet Premier and Foreign Minister, left for Moscow at 11 this morning. He was accompanied to the Anhalter station by Joachim von Ribbentrop. A large party of civil and military personalities were present when the train left. The Soviet Ambassador in Berlin accompanied M. Molotov to Moscow.

The Berlin wireless has issued the following communique on the talks "The exchange of views took place in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and led to an understanding on all questions of common interest to Germany and Soviet."

The Soviet Premier spent exactly two days in the German capital and had two interviews with Hitler.

"The most significant event of recent days" is the description of M. Molotov's visit to Berlin given in the "Red Star", organ of the Red Army. This is the first Russian newspaper to comment on the visit. The "Red Star" says: "The German and Italian newspapers declare that the visit is an event of first-class importance. Doubtless, the renewal of personal contact and friendly exchange of opinions with the leaders of German policy will promote, strengthen and develop Soviet-German relations in the interests of both countries."

An announcement issued in Moscow concerning M. Molotov's visit to Berlin, merely states: "The concluding conversation between Molotov and Ribbentrop took place on Wednesday evening."

FIFTH STANDARD EXAMINATION

Several Changes Introduced

Several changes are being introduced this year in connection with the Standard V. Government examination in secondary schools.

Under the new scheme it is proposed that the examination papers of one school should be corrected by the Principal of another school.

The examination is to be conducted simultaneously in all schools in the Island on December 2.

The subjects for examination will be English, Arithmetic and an Intelligence Test.

The question papers are being set by officers of the Education Department, and one of the rules lays down that "no instructions or explanations whatsoever regarding the questions in any of the papers should be given to the candidates.

The object of these rules, it is stated, is to accustom pupils to public examination conditions at an early age, Standard V being considered a "key" standard.

A scale for marking answer scripts with detailed instructions for each question paper will be supplied to the Principals.

Hitherto Principals of schools were permitted to correct the papers of their own pupils.

The Jaffna Hindu College Senior Lyceum

Annual Celebrations

The annual celebrations of the Jaffna Hindu College Senior Lyceum came off on Tuesday the 5th inst. The front part of the college building was illuminated with multi-coloured electric lights. At the entrance to the hall a 'Nirakudam' was placed according to Hindu custom.

The meeting commenced at about 5-45 p.m. with the chanting of Thevaram. The President of the Lyceum Mr. C. Subramaniam B. A. occupied the chair. A group of college students entertained the audience with sweet music—both instrumental and vocal. The vocal music was supplied by V. E. Shanmugam of the Inter form assisted by Mas. G. Shanmuganathan on the violin, P. Pathumanathan on the Miruthangam and Mas. A. S. Gnanasundram on the Harmonium. Miss V. Valliamah of the Matriculation C class sang the welcome song composed by Mr. K. K. Nadarajan, the Assistant Tamil Editor of the Inthusanathanam.

Then Mas. V. N. Manickavasagar, the secretary, read the annual Report of the Lyceum.

This was followed by the distribution of prizes to the winners in the annual elocution contest. Miss K. Charavanamuthu of the Hindu College staff distributed the prizes. Mas. S. A. Kajendra was awarded a silver medal, called the Nevins Selvadurai memorial medal presented by Mr. C. Subramaniam for English elocution. Mas. M. A. M. Aliph, the 2nd prize, Mas. S. Velauthapillai the 1st prize in the Tamil elocution presented by Mr. S. Adchalingam, Manager, "Hindu Organ", and Mas. V. N. Manickavasagar and Mas. M. A. M. Aliph the 2nd prize.

At 7 p.m. the Public debate started. The subject debated was "International disputes can be settled down by non-violence". The proposition was headed by Mr. T. Muthusampillai (advocate) and supported by Masters S. Senathirajah and M. A. M. Aliph. The opposition was headed by Mr. A. Sambandhan (advocate) and supported by Masters S. A. Kajendra and K. Elangarajah. The debate was very interesting.

Mas. S. Velauthapillai, the first prize winner in the Tamil Elocution next delivered an oration in Tamil. After a vote of thanks to the chief speaker, proposed by Mas. T. Poopalan, the meeting came to a close with the chanting of Thevaram.

Touting and Cheating

Point Pedro, Friday.

Before Mr. Richard W. de Silva, Point Pedro Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Mr. Cader charged one Velupillai Kailayapillai of Point Pedro with touting and cheating a woman Meenachi and her brother Sathasivam of Kadathanai in respect of Rs. 14/- and a pair of ear-studs.

Accused pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Proctor V. Paramsothy. After a lengthy trial the accused was found guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50/- in default 6 weeks' R. I. (Cor.)

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Satyagraha in India

More Congressmen to Court-Arrest

Madras, Saturday.

Sardar Vallabhai Patel has given notice today to the Ahmedabad District Magistrate of his intention to offer satyagraha on Monday by delivering a public speech in the compound of the District Local Board.

The decision, which has been taken with the approval of Mr. Gandhi, is a sequel to the decision of the Congress Working Committee to extend individual Civil Disobedience in view of the sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment awarded to Pandit Nehru.

Similar satyagraha will be offered on Wednesday by Moraraji Desai, ex-Revenue Minister of Bombay.

It is understood that all the former Congress Ministers of the Central Provinces and Berar will offer satyagraha in their respective areas on November 21st.

They are expected to send an intimation to that effect to the District Magistrates shortly.

Brijlal Biyani, a member of the Council of State and President of the Vidharbha Provincial Congress Committee, has intimated to the District Magistrate of Akola his intention to offer satyagraha tomorrow morning by shouting anti-war slogans at the village of Umri, two miles from Akola.

St. Patrick's Win Championship

Inter School Soccer in Jaffna

In the presence of a crowd numbering about 10,000 spectators, including the Government Agent and a large number of ladies St. Patrick's College met the Jaffna College team on Saturday on the Jaffna Schools' sports ground in the final match of the Inter-Collegiate Soccer Championship, in dull weather. Mr. R. Rajaratnam was the referee.

Within two minutes of the kick-off Jaffna College failed to put the finishing touches to a fine passing movement among their forwards. Soccer of a high standard was witnessed. Hot exchanges and a ding-dong battle to gain the supremacy marked the first twenty minutes of play before the St. Patrick's Captain Benjamin scored a goal. Shortly afterwards the whistle sounded for half-time, leaving St. Patrick's lead by one goal to nil.

Changing ends the Jaffna College pressed hard to gain the equaliser. From a sudden breakaway Joseph put his side on level terms scoring a goal with a hot shot. The crowd at the cemetery end became unruly, causing the game to be held up for two minutes to enable a clearance of the ground. The game became very fast, each side striving hard to gain the deciding goal.

About five minutes before the final whistle the St. Patrick's left extreme forward De Lima gave his college the lead with an oblique shot, that beat the Jaffna College goalie amidst the greatest excitement. Jaffna College made unsuccessful inroads into their opponents' half. The final whistle sounded leaving St. Patrick's Champions for the fifth year in succession in Jaffna School Soccer.

WHAT IS CULTURE?

(Continued from page 1)

past will freely place at their disposal, if they are willing to receive the gift. But though we must seek to extract all that is of value from the traditions of the past, we must be ever beware of becoming their prisoner. The dead hand of the past can, sometimes, paralyse the present; and nothing is more dangerous to the future of a people than when they base their lives to such an extent upon a standard pattern that they lose all capacity and, indeed all desire for new ideas or for any originality in their way of life. Long ago, a Greek singer once refused to sing any new songs, because, he said, the old are better; and men dated the decay of Greek music from that time. A society which lives upon the past may continue to exist for decades and, perhaps even for centuries, but it can have no inner vitality; and when some shock or disaster comes unexpectedly upon it, its brittleness is at once apparent. The true culture would, therefore, seem to consist in a fusing of the past and the present, in the interaction of new and old; so that a man, however steeped he may be in an old spiritual and intellectual tradition, need be conscious of no strangeness of his own generation. He may not always sympathize with the new ideas, but he can understand them; and many of the mischief in the world arise, not so much because men are unwilling to understand the point of view of other people; as because their mind and their imagination are insufficiently equipped to enable them to do so.

"Culture" is a word often misused, and the cultured man is in consequence some times suspected of adopting a superior attitude to his fellow men. I should rather be disposed to say that sympathy, and not arrogance, was the hallmark of a true culture. I do not think that it is great stores of learning, a knowledge of art, and a familiarity with men and books which constitute culture, but rather that temperament or habit of mind which all these things can combine to produce. Nor will it ever occur to a man with a sense of values, which, as I have said, should distinguish a man of true culture, to thank God that he is not as other men are, or to forget the common humanity which belongs to us all. And, indeed, is not that which we call culture still sometimes known by its old names "humanism" and the humanities?"

I hope that I may be permitted to utter one word of warning against what seems to me a not uncommon error to-day; that is, to look on human history as a kind of procession of cultures changing from century to century, each of equal value with the others, a sort of cinematograph show with no moral significance. Surely, certain values are constant; and though men in different countries have formed different conceptions of the ideal, yet at the basis of them all you will find elements of agreement, and it seems to me that human progress depends not so much upon this national culture or that as upon the increase of those elements in civilization which are common to all of them. One culture will

differ from another: of course; but we should endeavour to find their points of resemblance rather than to stress their differences, and much harm may be done by encouraging competition or rivalry between them. If a particular culture has vitality within, if it has its own message for mankind, it will survive; if not, it will give place to others which have. But the world is a large place with room for all.

In the Convocation Hall of a Scottish University are carved these words: "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding." The getting of knowledge is, in a large measure, a mechanical process. The getting of wisdom is a higher thing; and the getting of understanding is the highest of all. It is, as I have said, a habit of mind, and of a man who has both wisdom and understanding, we may say with confidence that he is a cultivated man. How then can the mechanical process of acquiring knowledge lead us on to wisdom and understanding? The first requisite must be that the soil which receives the seeds of knowledge should be favourable to their growth; that is, that the individual concerned should not only have intelligence but be willing and anxious to use the faculties which God has given him. Next, the atmosphere in which the seeds grow up is of great importance. It can be found to the great advantage of the young, in all homes where the pursuit of learning is held in reverence and honour; and later on, it should be one of the principal functions of the universities to create and maintain it. I have sometimes wondered whether the universities in India are always alive to this vital need. The atmosphere itself is an intangible thing, to be felt rather than described, and I confess to doubts whether it is produced by the lecture room. And then there is the contact with men who know what culture is and who, by example rather than precept, instil in us an eager desire to enrich our own lives as they have enriched theirs. Afterward, we have to depend upon ourselves; but all through our lives, we hold in our own hands one key to the realm which we seek to enter, the key which is represented by books and all the wealth that they contain. What a noble thing is a library! It is reported of Thomas Carlyle that he made only one public speech in his life, in support of the founding of the London Library; and in the course of that speech, he said this: "Every one, able to read a good book, becomes a wiser man. He becomes a similar centre of light and order and just insight into the things around him. A collection of good books contains all the nobleness and wisdom of the world before us. Every heroic and victorious soul has left his stamp upon it. A collection of books is the best of all universities; for the university only teaches us how to read a book; you must go to the book itself for what it is."

Here, let me conclude; but before I say good night, I should like to remind you not to confuse culture with education. You cannot achieve culture without a measure of education; but

THEFT OF CAR Accused Sent to Gaol

Point Pedro, Friday.

Sangarapillai Thambiah, Velupillai Retnam and Sivalingam Retnam all of Point Pedro, stood charged before Mr. Richard W. de Silva, Magistrate with the theft of a car No. X 664 from Mr. Kandiah of Thumpalai. The accused pleaded not guilty. Sub. Inspector Cader prosecuted. After a lengthy trial the Magistrate convicted all the three accused and sentenced the first accused to 2 years 6 months, Second accused to 1 year and third accused to 6 months R. I. (Cor)

THE TRAVANCORE NATIONAL AND QUILON BANK LTD.

(JAFFNA BRANCH)

In the District Court of Jaffna

Case No. L / 2

In the matter of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Ltd., Jaffna Branch (In Liquidation)

Notice to Creditors

Creditors are hereby notified that the second dividend of 30 % of their claims will be paid to them, commencing from the 9th December, 1940, on their application to the District Court of Jaffna.

Application should be made in the prescribed form, which can be obtained from the undersigned.

By Order of Court,

J. Subramaniam Lewis,
Liquidator.

(Mis. 149. 18 & 21-11-40.)

Auction Sale

D. C. J. 14979

- (1) Coomaraswamy Thendauthapany
 - (2) Coomaraswamy Santerasegarum both of Van. West
- Vs. Plaintiffs,
- (1) Manicam wife of Velupillai Venasethamby
 - (2) Velupillai Venasethamby both of do

PROPERTY

All that piece of land situated at Van. West in the parish of Vannarponnai in the Division and District of Jaffna Northern Province called "Thiruvallur Thiddal and Seemee Middul in extent 8 Lms, P. C. with house plantations standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property of Kanapathipillai Thuraiappah, North by the property of Thangamuttu widow of Saamugam to the West by lane and on the South by the property of Kanapathipillai Visuvalingam and his wife.

In terms of the commission issued by the District Court of Jaffna No. 14979 I shall sell the above properties by Public Auction on Saturday the 14th December 1940 at about 4 p.m. at the spot.

N. KANDIAH,
Commissioner.

(Mis. 152. 18-11-40)

there are, alas! many who regard themselves as educated people to whom culture is a sealed volume. Erudition is not identical with wisdom, nor is the ability to pass examinations necessarily the mark of a disciplined and cultivated intellect. Of the latter, no country can have enough; but whether the present examination system is the best method of securing it, I leave to those wiser than myself to judge.

(A Broadcast)

Analysis of Ceylon Foodstuffs

(Continued from page 1)

compared with a minimum of about 30 mgm. per cent. in the fresh fruit. The losses appear to be less marked with preserved passion fruit. A sample of dried palmyrah pulp (*pinnadu*, T) showed a very low vitamin C content. The sun-drying has certainly been responsible for some loss of the vitamin. Bees' honey is a relatively poor source of vitamin C.

Of the vegetable samples examined, drumstick (*Moringa oleifera*) leaves call for special comment. Previously a very low figure was obtained for the vitamin C content of this vegetable, doubtless owing to the inability of the extracting medium to prevent the oxidation of the vitamin by the enzymes in the leaves. The value now found is 236 mgm. per cent. indicating that drumstick leaves are a very rich source of the vitamin. The Indian workers (7) confirm our present findings. *Centella asiatica*, *Gotukola* S., has also given a much higher vitamin C value than previously.

Summary

Further determinations of vitamin C on fruit and vegetable varieties not previously examined or which had given low results in the earlier tests, have indicated that the Indian gooseberry, *nelli* S and cashew apple are the richest known sources of vitamin C. Plantains are now found to contain fair amounts of the vitamin. The previous low figures were due to the oxidation of the vitamin by the enzymes of the fruit during the process of extraction. The use of metaphosphoric acid as the extracting medium prevents this oxidation and the effects of tannins on the dye. Passion fruit has a fairly high vitamin C content. Samples of imported grapes and apples are poor sources of the vitamin and so are avocado pear, mangosteen, woodapple, bael, pomegranate, and bees' honey. Losses of vitamin occur in the process of fruit juice preservation and in the sun-drying of fruit. The present investigation confirms the findings of the Indian workers (7) that drumstick (*muringa*, S.) leaves are very rich in vitamin C. The low value found previously in a local sample is due, as explained to the oxidation of the vitamin.

(The Tropical Agriculturist)

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

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 949.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kathiresar Aiyadurai of Thirunelvely Deceased.

Arumugam Nadarajah of Thirunelvely Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sinnathurai Nadarajah, and wife
2. Sithamparam,
3. Arumugam Palanithurai,
4. Vallipuram Ramalingam, and wife
5. Pulomisa,
6. Sellappah Sivasubramaniam,
7. Velupillai Sivakolunthu,
8. Vallipuram Kathiresu,
9. Sinnappu Ratnasabapathy, and wife
10. Parupatham, all of Thirunelvely
11. Kuddiar Nalliah of Colombo and wife
12. Thangam of Thirunelvely

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of November 1940 in the presence of Mr. M. Mathiaparanam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 4th day of November 1940 having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on the 9th day of December 1940 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 6th day of November 1940.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Drawn by,
Sgd. M. Mathiaparanam,
Proctor for Petr.
(O. 65. 14 & 18 11-40)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 935.

In the matter of the estate of the late Ponnampalam Karthigesu of Karaitive West. Deceased.

Nagammah widow of Ponnampalam Karthigesu of Karaitive West. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Karthigesu Arumugam
2. Karthigesu Nadarajah
3. Karthigesu Siyasithamparam
4. Karthigesu Vallipuram
5. Karthigesu Yoganathan and
6. Ponnampalam Krishnapillai all of Karaitive West

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 2nd day of October 1940 in the presence of Mr. A. Arumugam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5th respondents for the purpose of representing them in this testamentary proceedings, and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner unless the respondents shall appear before this Court on the 20th day of November 1940 and shew cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court.

The 8th day of October 1940,

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 66. 14 & 18 11-40.)

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[Mis. 5-2-40-1.]

[M]

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