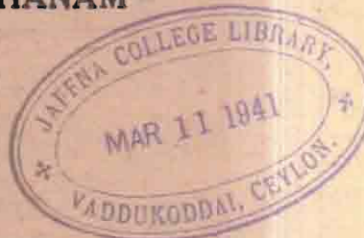


# THE Hindu Organ.

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## REFORM OF TAMIL SCRIPT

### Need for Transliteration of Foreign Words

#### SOME SUGGESTIONS

(BY "KAUNDINYA")

REFORM of the Tamil script with a view to making it more adequate not only for rendering faithfully the living sounds of the spoken language but also for the exact transliteration of words from Sanskrit and allied tongues, not to mention non-Indian languages, has long been engaging the attention of scholars and students of phonetics. The need for reform is the more urgent because of the steadily increasing interest taken by the Tamil-knowing public in world events and world-movements, the inevitable contact this has brought with those who speak other tongues and the desire that such contacts breed to know more of the mind and thought that find expression in other national literatures. Those who make a fetish of uniformity think that the adoption of the Roman alphabet is the only possible solution of the problem with which Tamil finds itself faced. But these overlook the phonetic difficulties which are well-nigh insuperable, and they forget too that, while our object should be to adopt methods which should impose the minimum of strain on the Tamil learner—with whom, after all, we are mainly concerned—the adoption of the Roman alphabet, with the numerous phonetic devices that would be necessary to make it adequate to such a purpose, would make the task of such a learner so formidable as to intimidate him effectively. These considerations underlie the following suggestions for filling up the phonetic gaps in Tamil. They make no claim to originality; possibly suggestions on these lines have been made by others before. Possibly, too, there are serious technical difficulties involved, from the printer's point of view, in giving currency to this reform. These tentative proposals are set

down here, solely with a view to provoking discussion on all aspects of the problem.

So far as Sanskrit and the Sanskritic tongues (Telugu, Malayalam, Hindi, Bengali, etc) are concerned, the following are the principal sounds for which there is no corresponding letter in the Tamil alphabet now.

(1) *kāa*, *ga*, *gha* and the four corresponding groups of sounds of the palatal, the lingual, the dental and the labial series respectively.

(2) 'Sa' (the sound denoted by the first letter of the Sanskrit word 'Sankara') and 'gna' (as in 'Gnana').

(3) the indefinite vowel sound in the first syllable of the Sanskrit word 'Kripa,' its long and their consonantal combinations; and the 'Visarga'.

The sounds under (1) could be simply expressed by introducing three primary symbols: a dot inserted under the primary guttural (·) to represent *kha*, under the primary palatal to represent *cha*, and so on; a dash similarly inserted to represent *ga* etc. and a combined dot and dash (the former coming under the latter) to express *gha* etc. In doing this, however, one exception may be made—in the case of *ja* for which the existing symbol *ḡ* may continue to be used, *jha* being rendered by a dot under *ḡ*.

(2) The two letters in this second class may be represented by another primary symbol—a short vertical dash affixed under *ṣ* and *ḡ* respectively.

(3) This indeterminate vowel sound and its consonantal combinations may be represented by a diacritical mark, like a comma facing to the right, placed on top of *ṣ* or of the consonants which are intended to be modified, as the case may be, the long being indicated by the same being vertically doubled. The Sanskrit 'visarga'

(Continued on page 6)

## TIRUKKALUKKUNRAM

### One of the Most Ancient Siva Temples in Tamil Land

BY S. R. BALASUBRAHMANYAN,  
(Chidambaram)

TIRUKKALUKKUNRAM has one of the most ancient and most sacred of Siva temples in the Tamil land. It is situated about nine miles south east of Chingleput on the South Indian Railway and is easily accessible by bus. Its importance is greatly enhanced as it lies midway on the road to Mamallapuram, a great port and emporium of the Pallavas, enriched by immortal art, the oldest of rock-cut and structural temples and large-scale sculptures on single pieces of rock. The term, "Tirukkalukkunram," means the "Hill worshipped by the Kites"; "Pakshithirthan" is its Sanskrit equivalent; and various other names have been given to it.

Many legends are associated with Tirukkalukkunram. According to one of them, the Vedas are believed to remain in this place in the shape of the hills. This explains the origin of the names Vedagiri, Tirumalai, Srutimalai, Vedapurai and Maraikkodu. For having slighted and disobeyed Siva's orders, Nandidevar is said to have done penance to the Lord of this place and gained salvation. Thus the place has derived the name, 'Nandipuri'. Tilottama of the celestial region came in the shape of a cow to disturb Nandideva's penance. Nandi came to know of it and cursed her to remain a cow till the Kali age, promising her release at the hands of the Chola King, Suraguru. Sage Markandeya too is said to have performed penance in the forest of this region. Mayee-kan who was a Rakshasa assumed the form of a boar and caused trouble to the creatures of the forest. Markandeya pronounced a curse upon him; the Rakshasa was to retain his beastly form till his liberation at the hands of Suraguru.

Suraguru, a legendary Chola King, ruled the land with Kadalmalai (Mamallapuram) as his capital. Once, while he was on a hunt, he aimed an arrow at the boar; but it mis-

sed the mark and hit Tilottama, the celestial being in the shape of the cow. The king was pious and good-natured; so the Lord caused the sin of killing the cow to be expelled in the shape of a crow; and the place where the crow fell became a rock, on the southern side of the Lord's Hill. Now the rock is known by the name of the 'Crow's Hill.'

Vishnu, it is related, committed sin by murdering the wife of Brighu who had given shelter to some Asuras. In expiation of the sin, Vishnu is said to have worshipped Siva in Tirukkalukkunram. So this place is called Narayanapura.

A story is told of a devadasi, Nachimuttu by name, who was truly devoted to the God of Vedagiri, and she used to sing every day after worship a song composed by a Vaishnavite on this deity. One day thunder and storm prevented her going to the temple. Then she implored the God of the Sacred Hill to manifest himself before her in her courtyard and accept her devotion. And lo! the Lord responded and presented Himself in front of her. When the Lord was about to depart, she clasped the hoofs of Siva's vehicle, the bull, and the Vaishnavite poet too clung to her feet; and both were carried to Kailas.

Brahma seems to have been partial in his love to Saraswati at the expense of Savitri. The latter, therefore, cursed her Lord and Brahma sought the advice of Vishnu. According to his directions Brahma did penance in this place. He was finally absolved of his sin. In consequence, Tirukkalukkunram came to be known as Brahmapuri.

Let us narrate the story of the Kites—Sambu and Adi. They were two brothers who quarrelled whether the God (Siva) or the Goddess (Sakti) was superior. The Lord Himself declared that both were equal; but even after his admonition they would not stop quarrelling; and when they

(Continued on Page 4.)



## Hindu Organ

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1941

### JAFFNA'S MILK SUPPLY

WE SCANNED IN VAIN THE Administration Report of the Jaffna Urban Council for the year 1940 to see if any reference was made in it to the milk supply of the town. We wonder if the Health department of the Council has satisfied itself that all is well with the milk supply of the town; that there is a sufficiency of it for the needs of the residents and that its quality is beyond doubt. The facts seem otherwise. Except in homes and institutions which have their own milch cow to meet their needs, everywhere else where milk is bought from outside, there is a general complaint against the quality of the milk available. There are a number of ways known to milk vendors of increasing the quantity of milk. The large number of tea kiosks in the town, not to speak of the majority of homes, buy their milk from people resident in town and outside. Have the Health authorities taken any pains to find out if the milk supplied to, and kept for sale in, these public eating places is unadulterated and genuine? Nowhere has it been stated that any fraud in this respect has been discovered and action taken against it. One has therefore to conclude that either there is nothing wrong with the milk supply or that the authorities have not cared to worry themselves about it. Health authorities never tire themselves in telling the people that milk and water, among other things, are the means of carrying infectious diseases. Why, then, are they so indifferent to this question and slow to devise some form of control over the milk supply of the town? This year particularly, there is a wave of enteric fever both in the town and rural areas. We hope, in the town at least, the Health authorities will bestir themselves to assure the public that good quality milk is supplied to them. We welcome, in this connection, a new organisation recently formed at a conference of dairymen in Jaffna, at the instance of the indefatigable Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Medical Officer of Health of the Northern Division. This new organisation, having co-operation and health as its guiding principles, should be a boon to the Town. The object of this new Dairymen's Co-operative Society is to

standardise milk supply and to guarantee good milk for distribution under sanitary conditions; to centralise the supply and sale of members' milk products and undertake the sale of milk on a co-operative basis; to afford facilities to members in the joint purchase of good quality milch cows and give financial assistance for the construction of sanitary sheds and the purchase of fodder; to relieve members of the trouble of milk distribution in the Urban area and guarantee a fair price. These are very laudable objects which should prove beneficial to the dairymen and the consumer alike. We remember having advocated some time ago in these columns the desirability of the town authorities running a dairy to solve the problem of the town's milk supply. We are happy to find that the Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council has been made the patron of this new organisation which, if carefully supervised by the Health authorities, should go a great way towards solving the hitherto neglected problem of milk supply.

### HOME MINISTER TO MEET LEADING RESIDENTS

#### Today's Conference at Jaffna Kachcheri

Matters relating to the general welfare of the Jaffna District will be discussed with a few leading residents of the district by Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Minister for Home Affairs, at a conference at the Kachcheri this afternoon at 3 p.m.

A few leading residents have been invited to this conference by the Government Agent.

### LEASE-AND-LEND BILL

#### Will Become Law Soon

Washington, Saturday.

With the final Senate vote on the Lease-and-Lend Bill expected tonight, Senator Barkley, the Democratic leader of the Senate, today predicted that the bill will be on President Roosevelt's desk for signature on Monday night.

He told reporters that opponents in the Senate were "co-operating to obtain a final vote today."

Mr. Barkley expressed a belief that the House would accept all the Senate's amendments. He explained that this meant that if the Senate approves the Bill tonight the House can complete congressional action on Monday.

Senator Wheeler, Republican leader, conceded in the Senate today that that body would approve the bill but added "The fight against war has just begun."

### SHOPS ACT AND JAFFNA

#### EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES SUPPORT

#### DEPUTATIONS WAIT ON MINISTER

SEVERAL deputations waited on Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce, last week at the Jaffna Kachcheri on the subject of the extension of the Shop Act to Jaffna.

"Jaffna is the only town in which both employers and employees have jointly asked for enforcement of the Shop Act," said Mr. Corea, to deputations of the Jaffna Central Ratepayers' Association and of the Samoga Seva Sangam, who waited on him at the Kachcheri in connexion with the subject.

The deputation from the Ratepayers' Association was led by Mr. C. C. Somasegaram, and that of the Samoga Seva Sangam was led by Mr. M. R. Karalasingham. These deputations were "anti-shop act."

Mr. Corea at the outset said that he wished to clear a misunderstanding that Jaffna was excluded from the operation of the Shop Act. The benefits enforced by the Act were available to all, but closing hours had not yet been enforced in Jaffna.

Mr. Somasegaram argued that in Jaffna there were only 150 shops and the number of employees who would be benefited by the Act would be about 300 or 350, of whom half were foreigners. In reply to Mr. Corea it was elicited that the "foreigners" were Indians.

The deputation contended that about 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants returned home late in the evening after work and would not be able to buy their provisions for the night meal in the event of shops closing early.

Mr. Karalasingham stated that the idea of enforcing the Shop Act in Jaffna emanated from the M.S.C. for Nuwara Eliya, but Mr. Corea said that long before notice of a motion to that effect was given by Mr. Abeygunasekera, representations had been made by employers and employees in Jaffna itself. Mr. A. Mahadeva, M.S.C. who was present at the conference said that he had forwarded to the Minister a memorial from Jaffna signed by many people.

Later other deputations representing employer, employees, the Youth Congress and a public meeting held recently on the esplanade, conferred with the Minister. Mr. T. Kanapathipillai, appeared for the employees, Mr. V. Sutanapalan, for the employers, Mr. V. V. Karunamathi, for the Congress and Mr. T. Marasampillai for the public meeting.

Mr. Karunamathi said that, being the Chairman of the Village Committee of Nallur, which was just on the boundary of the town, he knew personally that many people came to town for work in shops and business houses, but few people went out of the town for work.

Mr. R. A. Pathinna, a member of the employers' deputation, said the statement about 20,000 people going out of town daily for work was "a direct lie."

During the discussion on closing hours there was general agreement that the period be limited from eight to ten hours, including one

### Nazi Ultimatum to Greece

#### Expected Within a Week

#### Yugo-Slavia's Future

London, Saturday.

A German ultimatum to Greece can be expected in a week or less. That impression prevails in Sofia today.

It is thought likely that Greece will be given 24 hours in which to accede to a demand that she make peace with Italy, break off relations with Britain, amend her frontiers with Bulgaria to the latter's advantage, cede bases such as Salonika and Patras to Germany and completely demobilize her army.

Some seven German divisions are now taking up positions on the Greek frontier.

Meanwhile troop replacements are taking place in Rumania. Two divisions, one fully motorised, entrained at Vienna for Rumania during the first three days of the past week.

#### Yugo-Slavia's Future

Undoubtedly the people of Yugoslavia are dismayed at the successes which Germany's "mailed fist" diplomacy has scored in the Balkans and the Yugoslav Government is in a very delicate position.

For the past 48 hours Belgrade has been seething with political and diplomatic activity. The Prince Regent received a large number of prominent people, including members of the Yugoslav General Staff.

The statement issued by the Combined Opposition Parties yesterday (Friday) voices the genuine anxiety of the people over the decision which the Government may finally take. Meanwhile, responsible circles still believe that Yugoslavia will not be asked to sign the Three-Power Pact and would not do so if asked; but the likelihood of Yugoslavia publicly declaring friendship for the Axis remains.

While newspapers emphasise that Yugoslavia will continue her policy of peace and non-participation in the war all stress the good Yugoslav-German relations.

#### Will Firmness Continue?

Meanwhile, measures to place the country on a war footing if necessary are under consideration.

The situation can be summed up under two heads—firstly, the deep pro-British sympathy of the people who are fully prepared to fight rather than submit to the German yoke; and secondly the very delicate position of the government on the face of insistent German pressure.

Hitherto the Government has stood firm and it is always possible that Germany, well aware of the temper of the Yugoslav people, may attempt to liquidate the Greco-Italian struggle without making any military demands upon Yugoslavia.

It is understood that the Yugoslav Government will make their views on the Balkan situation known this weekend to Britain and Russia, writes Reuters' Diplomatic Correspondent, adding that upon the contents of these communications their events of the coming week may depend.

hour for meals. The Minister suggested a "zoning" system, but this was not agreed to as there would be complications.

## THE UNWANTED CHILD

### CONTROL OF ORPHANAGES

#### FIRST READING OF BILL

IN the State Council on Friday Sir Baron Jayatilaka moved the first reading of "An Ordinance to provide for the adoption of children, for the registration, as custodians, of persons having the care, custody or control of children of whom they are not the natural parents, and for matters connected with the matters aforesaid."

Sir Baron said that this Bill as well as the Bill for the control of orphanages and a number of other Bills were based on the recommendations of four sub Committees appointed by the Executive Committee of Home Affairs. The Bill was divided into two parts. The first was adoption by legal process under which any person who wished to adopt a child had to apply to Court. Jurisdiction regarding that was conferred upon Courts of Request. There were certain restrictions as to persons qualified to adopt a child. No one under 25 years of age was competent to adopt a child. It was provided that the Registrar-General should keep a register of all particulars regarding adoptive parents. When an application was made to Court, the Court would satisfy itself that the adoption was for the benefit of the child. This Bill would not interfere with the rights of those who were subject to the Kandyan law and the Thesavalamai. But, if a person who was subject to those laws decided to adopt a child under the proposed laws he would not be denied the right to do so.

#### The Unwanted Child

The second part of the Ordinance would affect a very large number of children. In recent times there had grown up in this country a system of what they might call quasi-adoption. Some persons who were destitute were prepared to transfer their children to the custody of other persons, who were perhaps better off than themselves, for the purpose of getting their children brought up. Under that system, he had no doubt, a large number of persons had brought up children of other persons for charity. But at the same time there was an evil aspect of that system. Especially in the towns, persons, who would not in the early days think of employing servants in families where there were grown-up children, had begun to get hold of the unwanted child or the neglected child of destitute parents and employ them as domestic servants. They had come across cases of cruelty and ill treatment of children like that. Often the children were removed to distant places and the parents did not come in contact with them for long periods. Servant Agencies also exploited the situation and children born, for instance, in the Southern Province were taken by those agencies and given to individuals in far-off places like Jaffna. That was a growing evil which had to be done away with as early as possible. It might be that the provisions of that Ordinance, which demanded that, if any person wanted to have in his custody or control any child, he should register himself as the custodian of that child, might be considered by some as burdensome,

## MILK SUPPLY FOR JAFFNA

### Dairymen Form Co-op-Society

At a conference of dairymen, held at the instance of Mr. C. Ragunathan, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and Dr. S. C. Thuraiajah, Medical Officer of Health, it was decided to organise a dairymen's co-operative society.

Mr. F. A. Sandrasegura, Supervising Inspector of Co-operative Societies, said that the objects of the society would be to standardise milk supply and to guarantee good milk for distribution under sanitary conditions; to centralise the supply and sale of members' milk products and undertake the sale of milk on a co-operative basis; to afford facilities to members in the joint purchase of good quality milch cows and give financial assistance for the construction of sanitary sheds and the purchase of fodder; to relieve members of the trouble of milk distribution in the Urban area and guarantee a fair price.

The following Office-bearers were elected.—Patron: Chairman of the Urban Council; President: Mr. W. M. Kumaraswamy; Vice-President: Mr. P. A. Aipillai; Secretary: Mr. W. E. D. Mather; Treasurer: Mr. V. R. Reasanayagam.

A committee of four was elected. It was resolved to formally open a milk depot and milk bar on April 1st.

but he hoped that such views would not prevail. Even if that was the case and a number of children might be thrown into the street, for the benefit of the larger number that control was very necessary. They had made it as easy as possible for a person to have in custody a child of which he was not the parent. That Bill authorised the appointment of a number of persons like the Registrars of Births and Deaths, to whom applications might be made by anyone to get himself registered as required by the Ordinance.

#### Children's Home

One of the provisions was that there should be a Children's Home maintained by Government. But as years passed it would be necessary to increase the number of such Homes. In that connection he invited the attention of the House to the observations by the Financial Secretary, who referred to the large expenditure that would be needed for providing Children's Homes and also for giving grants to orphanages maintained by various bodies. They had provided that grants should be given for the maintenance of children in those orphanages up to 18 years. The Education Department gave grants to orphanages only to children under 17 years. They considered that matter very carefully and they thought that it would not be quite safe to allow a young person under 18 years to shift for himself or herself. That was the reason why they had raised the age limit to 18 years. But in view of the present financial stringency he was prepared to reconsider that matter.

He did not think it necessary at the outset to embark on a building programme but they could provide a Home for children by hiring a building for a year or two.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake (Minister of Agriculture and Land) seconded and the first reading was passed.

## P. W. D. In Jaffna

### Questions in State Council

Dr. A. P. de Zoysa has given notice of the following questions in the State Council:—

Will the Hon. the Chief Secretary please state—

(1) Whether representations have been made with regard to the present composition of the staff of the Executive Engineer's Office, Jaffna, and the manner in which the work in that office is done?

(2) Whether it is a fact that the present Executive Engineer and his Chief Clerk were previously employed at Batticaloa as Inspector and Clerk respectively and were living together?

(3) Whether it is a fact that two assistant clerks in that small office of the Executive Engineer, an Inspector and a Building Overseer are all close relatives of the Chief Clerk?

(4) Whether it is a fact that many overseers and sub-overseers employed in the department in the district are relatives of the Chief Clerk?

(5) Whether it is a fact that the Chief Clerk has wielded influence in the matter of the appointment and the transfers of these relatives?

(6) Whether it is a fact that the Executive Engineer is entirely under the influence of the Chief Clerk?

(7) Whether it is a fact that the construction of Public Works and works on contracts have deteriorated considerably in the Jaffna District, thus causing serious dissatisfaction in the district?

### VISIT ONLY FRIENDLY

#### Gandhi Attaches no Significance

Wardah Anji, March 7.

Mr. Gandhi in the course of a statement says that no importance need be attached to his visits to Sir T. B. Sapru, Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad and Maulana Abul Aza. They were all friendly visits.

He says that according to his personal interpretation of the Congress resolution, passed in Bombay on September 15, there can be no settlement. But everyone must be guided by the Bombay resolution and not the parties' interpretation.

"The only authority I have is to conduct a campaign of civil disobedience but when the time for a settlement comes it will be for the Working Committee to decide what the terms shall be."

Mr. Gandhi adds that it is a gross misrepresentation to suggest that Congress is out to secure terms for itself. Freedom of speech is for all. If it is to be achieved non-violently it follows that a mere majority vote will have little play.

### Personal

A cable has been received to the effect that Mr. A. T. Saravanamuttu B. Sc., of P. W. D., Matale, was successful in the A. M. I. C. Examination. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Saravanamuttu of Manipay.

## REPEAL OF PARA 11 OF THESAVALAMAI

### JUSTICE DE KRETZER'S JUDGMENT

#### GUARDIANSHIP OF MINORS

Colombo, Saturday.

REFERENCE to the paragraph eleven of Thesavalamai was made by Justice De Kretzer in allowing the appeal of Dr. N. Ambalavanar, Assistant D. M. O., Chilaw, from an order of the Additional District Judge of Colombo (Mr. C. Nagalingam) in respect of the appointment of a guardian of a minor.

Mrs. Rajakariar Ponnamm, widow of Appacutty Rajakarar, Irrigation Inspector, Mutwal, started the proceedings for the appointment of a guardian over the person and a curator over the property of the minor child, Ambalavanar Gnanaratnam, born on May 6, 1938. Dr. Ambalavanar is the father of the child and Mrs. Rajakariar its maternal grandmother, the mother of the child being dead. The Secretary of the Colombo District Court had been appointed the curator by the Court. Dr. Ambalavanar resisted Mrs. Rajakariar's application to be appointed guardian.

The Additional District Judge had appointed Mrs. Rajakariar as the guardian. Dr. Ambalavanar appealed from that order. The respondents to the appeal were Mrs. Rajakariar and the Secretary of the District Court.

#### The Judgment

Mr. Justice De Kretzer (Mr. Justice Hearne agreeing) in the course of his judgment stated:—

"The learned District Judge has held that the child would be as well cared for and happy with either party, but that perhaps the grandmother might bestow just a little more love on it. There would then be no adequate reason why the appellant should not have his own child except some legal right in the respondent overriding the natural rights of the father. The learned District Judge in a very careful and analytical judgment has found such a right for the grandmother in the provisions of paragraph 11 of the Thesavalamai. He is supported by the judgment of this Court in the case of Kanapathipillai vs. Sivakolunthu (14 N.L.R. 484). The judgment is by a Bench of two Judges and if we differed from the view there taken, as we do, we should ordinarily refer the question for decision by a fuller Bench. But this step is unnecessary in view of the fact that the passing of the Jaffna Matrimonial Rights and Inheritance Ordinance (Chap. 48) alters the situation and leaves us free to consider the question for ourselves."

#### Matrimonial Rights

"The first thing to decide is whether para 11 of the Thesavalamai has been repealed. Chapter 48 deals with the matrimonial rights of husband and wife with reference to property and with rights of inheritance. Section 40 enacts that so much of the provisions of the Thesavalamai as are inconsistent with the Ordinance are repealed by it. The Thesavalamai (Chapter 51)

(Continued on page 4)

## BRIBERY BILL

### "NO INSINUATION"

#### FIRST READING PASSED

Colombo, Saturday.

Mr. R. H. Drayton (Legal Secretary) moved in the State Council yesterday the first reading of a bill to provide for the prevention and punishment of bribery and corruption of and by members of the Council or of local authorities.

Mr. H. R. Freeman (Anuradapura) raised the point of order as to whether the word "or" after the words "State Council" should not be "and". As it was it looked as if they were being singled out.

Dr. A. P. De Zoysa (Colombo South) said that there seemed to be an insinuation.

The Speaker: I do not think there is any insinuation.

Mr. Geo E. De Silva raised the point of order whether the Legal Secretary was in order in bringing that bill as there was already a Privileges Bill that the Council had passed and was awaiting the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Speaker said that there was nothing to prevent the Legal Secretary from bringing up that bill.

Mr. Drayton said that it was within the recollection of many members of the Council that about three years ago, a motion was moved in the Council in that connexion. As a result there was a considerable amount of representation in the Press and elsewhere on that question where members of the Council were being offered illegal gratifications in regard to their functions as members of the Council.

A debate took place on the motion and the subsequent representations that were made in the Press revealed the fact as far as the law was concerned that it was not an offence for one to offer a member of the State Council any form of gratification.

The present bill, went very much further than the Privileges Bill, both as regards members of the State Council and as regards officers of local authorities who were not regarded at the moment as coming within the meaning of "public servants."

The first reading was passed.

## PRE-MEDICAL STUDIES

### Grant to Schools that Provide Them

The larger secondary schools which prepare students for the pre-Medical examination are to get a grant in future in respect of these students.

The Executive Committee of Education has made recommendation to this effect.

Formerly these students used to study for the pre-Medical examination at the University College.

The secondary schools which had proper laboratory facilities were recently allowed to train students for this examination owing to congestion at the University College.

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman of the District Road Committee, Jaffna at the Jaffna Kacheheri up till 12 noon on Wednesday 19 March 1941 for the exclusive right of selling tickets at Kayts, Nainativu and Delft or in the Launch itself for the Kayts-Delft Motor Launch Service at the rates mentioned below for the period from 1 April 1941 to 31 December 1941—both days inclusive.

Every tender must be made on the prescribed form, a copy of which will on application be supplied by the Chairman of the District Road Committee Jaffna, together with the conditions of sale on a deposit of Rs. 50/- for each tender to be made at the office of the District Road Committee, Jaffna.

Tenders must be sent by post or be deposited in the Tender box kept at the Jaffna Kacheheri.

All alterations and erasures in tenders must be initialled by the tenderers. All tenders containing alterations or erasures not so initialled will be treated as informal and rejected.

The Committee reserves to itself the absolute right of rejecting any tender or all the tenders received without giving any reason for such rejection.

The tenders should be written in ink.

The hours of arrival and departure of the launch will be fixed from time to time by the Chairman of the District Road Committee of the Jaffna District.

All other information can be obtained at the office of the District Road Committee Jaffna at the Jaffna Kacheheri on any office day between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Saturdays 9 a.m. and 12 noon).

#### Schedule of Rates Referred to in Para 1 above

Passengers.	1st Class.	2nd Class
Between Kayts and Delft	Rs. 1/-	-/50 Cts.
Between Kayts and Nainativu	-/50	-/30 Cts.
Between Nainativu and Delft	-/50	-/25 Cts.
Half rates for children under 12 years.		

#### Goods.

To any station between Kayts and Delft	
One Push cycle or one small bag sundries or one tin Kerosine oil	-/25
One bag coconut or one bag rice or one bag paddy	-/50
One human corpse in coffin	Rs 15/-
Sgd. V. VISUVALINGAM, For Chairman, District Road Committee, Jaffna.	

D. R. C. Office,  
Jaffna, 5-3-41  
(G. 49, 10-3-41)

### Repeal of Para 11 of Thesavalamai

(Continued from page 3)

purports to be a collection of customs of the inhabitants of Jaffna made by Governor Simons in 1706, and the heading of this collection states the subjects covered by it. Guardianship of minors is not one of the subjects mentioned.

"In my opinion para 11 of the Thesavalamai has been repealed and the passing remark about the custody of the children has not escaped repeal.

"The learned Judge having found that the father would be a suitable guardian of the child, there is no reason why his natural rights should not be recognised and the order will be that he be appointed its guardian and declared entitled to its custody."

"The appeal is allowed and order will be entered in appellant's favour with costs of the inquiry in the Court below and of this appeal."

## TIRUKKALUKKUNRAM

(Continued from page 1)

persisted, they were cursed to become kites. In the Kali age, they are known by the names of Sambu and Adi. They visit the hill every day to pray for their salvation; and the Pakshipandaram (the bird-priest) of the Vedagiri hill feeds the two birds at noon everyday. It is this feature that draws most the attention of pilgrims as well as sightseers—chiefly foreigners.

Among the various other personages who seem to have attained salvation here are Agastya, Ahalyai, Indra, Rudrakoti (Siva's servants), Ganga, the twelve Adityas (Suns), Markandeya, the eight Vasus, Varuna, Viswamitra.

#### Topography and Shrines

The hill is regarded as the very embodiment of the Vedas, and it is called Vedagiri. Owing to the sacred character of the hill in every part (as at Tiruvannamalai of the Tejo-linga), it must have been devoid at one time of any shrine. The devotees would not have been willing to tread on it. So, they say, did the three saints—Appar, Sambandar and Sundarar—worship the Lord of the hill from below.

Apart from the place where the Kites are fed by the pandaram, there are two shrines on the hill. One is a rock-cut Pallava cave temple most probably excavated by the Pallava King Mahendrarvarman (7th century A. D.) but generally attributed to his son, Narasimhavarman I. The incomplete inscription in archaic Tamil script of Narasimhavarman gives the name of "Mulasthanam on the hill" to this shrine; and it is the oldest inscription in this place. On the pillars of this cave temple are formed a large number of signatures of Dutch visitors. The other shrine on the top of the hill seems to have had its origin in the 8th century A. D.—most probably in the days of the Pallava King Rajasimha (Narasimhavarman II)—or one of his immediate successors.

There is a shrine at the foot of the hill of Vedagiri called now the Bhakthavatsala temple whose walls contain almost all the inscriptions of this place which range from the end of the 9th century A. D. (898 A. D.) to almost the eve of British settlement in India.

In this temple there is in the 2nd prakara a strong room (tiru abharana kottadi) with a semi-circular back wall. It has all the features of a temple of the 9th century A. D. The vimana is of the shape of the back of an elephant (Gajabrahma vimana) and there are images of Ganesa, Dakshinamurti, Vishnu, Brahma and Durga with features of 9th century sculptures. A number of inscriptions on the walls of the 'strong room' mention the central shrine of Tirukkalukkunram (Tirukkalukkunram Sra Mulasthanam).

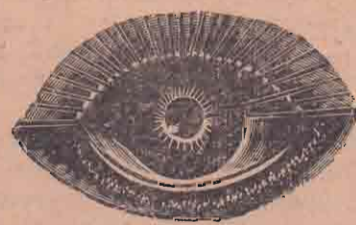
perumanadigal). I am disposed to think, after a close inspection during my recent visit, that this is the oldest Mulasthanam Shrine of this place. In later times, it was abandoned and a new linga was consecrated and that became the modern Bakthavatsala.

"Which is the original Mulasthanam Shrine" is a question of some importance. The officers of the Epigraphical Department consider either the shrine at the top of the Vedagiri hill or the rock-cut Pallava cave in it to be the original Mulasthanam. I do not favour such a view and my conclusions alone can be set forth here. The oldest inscription in the Bakthavatsala temple is a very important one of the 27th year of a certain Rajakesarivarman who can be identified without any uncertainty with the Chola King, Aditya I (accession 871 A. D.), and this is found on the west wall of the strong room of this shrine. It is said that at the request of a certain Puttan, this king promised to confirm and maintain the original grant of lands free of tax (irai-yili) made by the previous kings of the land (purva rajakkal) to the Mulasthanam temple at Tirukkalukkunram. Of these kings only two are mentioned. One is the donor, Skandasishya, whom we cannot clearly identify as there are a number of the kings of that name, but he should be assigned roughly to the fifth century A. D. The other is Narasimhavarman I, the conqueror of Vatapi (middle of the 7th century A. D.) whose inscription also is found in the Pallava Orukal mandapa (rock-cut temple) of the Vedagiri hill.

Narasimhavarman is said to have protected the original endowment of Skandasishya. The reconfirmation of the same grant by Aditya Chola happened soon after his conquest of the Pallava country (Tondaimandalam). There are also a number of other inscriptions on the walls of this 'strong room' which mention the Mulasthanam temple of this place till 1085 A. D. So this strong room within the premises of the Bakthavatsala temple should have been the original Mulasthanam. If so, the God consecrated in that 'strong room' should have been the oldest shrine of the Tamil land referred to in inscriptions. The present structure of the shrine (the strong room) has to be assigned to the ninth century A. D. Perhaps it was a renovation of the original shrine in brick of the days of Skandasishya.

There are about a dozen sacred tanks in the place. The tank on the hill is called the 'Sampati Sunai'; the Sankha virtham at the foot of the Vedagiri hill from which a conch emerges once in about 12 years, and the 'Nandivirtham' in the enclosure of the Bakthavatsala shrine are the most important. The Palai is the holy river of this deity.

(Indian Social Reformer)



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## NO WATER SERVICE STILL

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STARTED FROM 1826

### ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF JAFFNA U.C.

**"ALTHOUGH** the earliest record of a systematic investigation for the supply of water for domestic purposes in Ceylon was undertaken at Jaffna in June 1826 under Government instructions the inhabitants of the Town of Jaffna have still no water service," states the Administration Report of the Jaffna Urban Council for the year 1940.

Department of Public Works adds the Report, has completed the preparation of the estimates, but the work has not been started as the Department of Government Electrical Undertakings has not furnished as yet the estimate of the cost of feeder cables and equipment necessary to give a supply at the pumping station site which the Department was requested to furnish on October 12, 1938.

The following are further excerpts from the Report.

#### Public Health

**General:** The state of public health in the Council's administrative area can be regarded as satisfactory.

All public health activities were undertaken but special attention was paid to Child Welfare and Maternity work and Latrine construction and Health Education.

A Health Exhibition was held in August during the High Festival at Nallur Kandaswamy Temple. Public Health activities were exhibited in two stalls in May at the All Ceylon Industrial Rally and Carnival held at the Jaffna Hindu College, and a Malaria Week held at Stanley School and Town Hall in July.

**Equidemics:** There were no major epidemics during the year. 115 rats were trapped and destroyed in December.

**Sanitation:** 7.9 latrines were constructed in 1940 as against 490 in 1939.

**Midwives:** Three midwives severed their connection and 4 new midwives trained at the Panadura Health Unit were appointed in their stead making a total of 8 midwives—one for each ward.

The work of the Health Nurse and of the 8 midwives were carried out on Health Unit lines and was supervised by the Medical Officer of Health. The number of deliveries conducted by the midwives was 734 in 1940 as against 633 in 1939 and the number of home visits paid by them was 12,774 in 1940 as against 11,134 in 1939.

Steps were taken to prohibit the practice of midwifery by unauthorised persons.

#### Child Welfare and Maternity Homes

Five new Maternity Homes were opened at Navanturai, Moor Street, Kanderamadam, Chiviataru and Passaiyur in addition to the Maternity Home at Karayur taken over by the Council in 1937. Arrangements were made to provide clothing to the patients dur-

## Glory of Ayurveda

**"A Part of Religion"**  
**Says S. Radhakrishnan**

Ayurveda was a part of religion. It might have many voices, but its one authentic voice was the voice of compassion for the afflicted and down-trodden, and if that was regarded as an essential part of religion, no wonder that Ayurveda was a part of religion. They call it a Veda.

Thus observed Sir S. Radhakrishnan presiding at the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Jamini Bhusan Astanga Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.

There was a popular impression, he said, that Indians were given to contemplation and abstraction and they were indifferent to life. That was the sort of general criticism. They might look at the Sadhus who did not care for the world and threw away the pleasures of life and who were regarded as bloodless and bodiless ghosts, whose interests were secure in the other world. Now if they looked upon Ayurveda as Veda, as essence of life and part of religion, this misapprehension was altogether unfounded. Life eternal could not be built up on the wreckage of body and on the ruins of their mind. What was life eternal? "Amrita" or eternal life was the satisfaction of the mind, spirit and body, which constituted the integrity of man, and every kind of development would have to be carried out before man could be regarded as complete in his destiny or growing in the fulness of his stature. There was no such thing as the divorce of the spiritual from the physical. Nowhere in the scriptures spiritual development was emphasised and physical development neglected.

If therefore their teachers regarded Ayurveda as Veda, regarded it as essence of life and part of religion,

ing their stay in the homes. 177 mothers entered the homes for delivery in 1940 as against 109 in 1939.

A grant of Rs. 200 was received from Government during the year.

The construction of the building for the model Maternity Home at Karayur was commenced.

In addition to the three Child Welfare Clinics at Karayur, Moor Street and Chiviataru, three new Clinics at Kanderamadam, Passaiyur and Navanturai were opened during the year. 1,788 expectant mothers attended the clinics.

#### Scavenging

The work was done departmentally. Two lorries and four carts were employed with sixty six labourers and one kangany. The work was supervised by 2 overseers and 4 sanitary assistants.

#### Conservancy

The work was done departmentally. The labour force consisted of three kanganies and seventy three labourers who worked with one lorry and 71 carts. The work was supervised by 2 overseers and 4 sanitary assistants.

The number of buckets conserved in 1940 was 4,828 as against 4,099 in 1939.

## JAPANESE MINISTER INVITED BY BERLIN

**Visiting Berlin and Rome**

Berlin, Saturday.

At the invitation of the Reich Government, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsuoka, will shortly arrive in Berlin for personal talks on co-operation between the Tripartite Powers, says the German news agency. At the conclusion of his visit to Berlin Mr. Matsuoka will go to Rome.

The German Ambassador, Major-General I. Ott, has left Tokyo for Berlin via Siberia to report to Hitler and Ribbentrop about developments in the Far East since the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact. He will remain three weeks in Berlin before returning to Tokyo.

gion, Sir Sarvapalli did not think they did something unsound, immoral, irreligious in any way. It was they who neglected the harmony of the body and mind, on which their leaders laid the greatest stress.

#### Western Medicine

With the advent of British rule, the Western system of medicine had developed and with Government patronage they had many institutions very efficiently run, but never would arise a time in their country when it would be possible for them to get on without Ayurvedic doctors and without Vaidyas. It was not merely a question of economic necessity but was a question of scientific efficiency. There were many hidden things in the science of Ayurveda which required to be explored and might be required for world consummation. Their enemies were not from outside. They had betrayed themselves. If they could stand up as many of their doctors in this country stood up, they could produce doctors in the Ayurvedic line as famous as in the Allopathic line.

There was, Sir Sarvapalli proceeded, a great need for this Ayurvedic science so far as the rural population were concerned. If it was possible for this great science to assimilate the achievements of modern science, he found no reason why they should feel diffident. They should remember that the healing of patients was started in this country—not only of human beings but also animals since the dawn of civilization.

Concluding Sir Sarvapalli said that this institution was really doing a great thing in that they were trying to keep themselves up-to-date and trying to reconcile the heritages of the past with the achievements of the modern science. They also knew that on this occasion the foundation stone of the Sir Manmathanath X-ray annexe was going to be laid by Lord Sinha. That itself showed how people responsible for this organisation were alive to the need of combining ancient science with modern knowledge. Built on firm foundation, the speaker had no doubt that it would have a great future. Sir Sarvapalli appealed to all to take more interest in the institution and enable the organisers to build up a great institution worthy of the science of Ayurveda.

## DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BALKANS

**GRAVITY OF THE MENACE**

**KEEN WATCH BY LONDON**

London, Friday.

The authorities in London are watching with the closest attention the developments in the Balkans where the German "war of nerves" is being even more diligently exploited since the arrival in Bulgaria of some 150,000 fully-equipped German troops of which force the advance guard are now reported to be on the Turkish and Greek frontier. Behind the troops in Bulgaria lies a vast reservoir of reserves in Rumania.

In these circumstances, there is no inclination here to minimise the gravity of the menace even when full account is taken of the difficulties of the enemy lines of communications through the Balkan mountains. But there has been no element of surprise in the developments of the past few days. It had been fully anticipated here. The courage with which Greece faces the menace confronting her is warmly praised and pride is felt that the British Navy and the Royal Air Force have already been able to assist her in her resistance to Italy's aggression.

#### Time Not Yet

Some time must elapse before the German troops in Bulgaria have taken up positions "for securing peace in the Balkans and beginning war measures against Greece," according to Wilhelmstrasse officials quoted by the Berlin correspondent of the Swiss paper, "Basler Nachrichten." The Wilhelmstrasse officials declare that "when, where and how this last-named disturbing factor will be reduced is for Germany to decide."

The correspondent says that the Wilhelmstrasse considered that Mr. Eleni's proposals to Athens are exceedingly dangerous.

Officials in Berlin, according to the correspondent, are extremely reserved concerning Marshal Petain's regime and believe that there is a special reason for General Weygand's visit to Vichy. They think it may be connected with the situation in Syria.

## Thai - Indo - China Settlement

Tokyo, Saturday.

The agreement settling the Thailand-Indo-China dispute will be initialled here tomorrow, it is understood.

Concerning the reported frontier agreement between Thailand and French Indo-China it is pointed out in London that there has been and always is a desire in Britain that peaceful and friendly relations should exist between the two countries. Britain greatly deplores the sporadic outbursts of fighting which have from time to time recently occurred between the forces of those countries. No details are available in London of the agreement between France and Thailand.

## Reform of Tamil Script

(Continued from page 1)

could be represented by the Tamil  $\text{ஃ}$ .

The task becomes a little more complicated if sounds that are peculiar to European languages are also to be correctly represented in Tamil. Taking English as typical, the representation of characteristic consonants is fairly easy within the frame-work we have suggested above. Thus *f*, *w*, *z* may be rendered by a short vertical dash appended at the bottom to  $\text{ஃ}$  and  $\text{ஃ}$ . If a separate letter should be considered necessary to represent the combination *zh*, we may similarly attach a downward stroke to  $\text{ஃ}$  while *th* (as in *thin*) may be indicated by a similar downward stroke appended to  $\text{ஃ}$ .

It is the vowels that present a much less tractable problem. But for all practical purposes, it would be quite sufficient to have only one extra symbol—to represent the two sounds of *a* in *hat* and *band* respectively. This, it is suggested, may be expressed by the mark used to denote the circumflex accent in French, placed on  $\text{ஃ}$  and so on. The other vowel sounds peculiar to English are so many and so difficult to express correctly that the Roman alphabet itself has not attempted the task. When that is the case, there is no point in our cumbering the Tamil alphabet with fancy symbols to express sounds which are not native to the language and which the Tamil will not require to distinguish meticulously for practical purposes.

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 139/PT.

In the matter of the estate of the late Thampar Paramuppillai of Puloly West Deceased.  
Paramuppillai Thambiahpillai of Alvai North Petitioner.

Vs.

Paramuppillai Thiagarajapillai of Puloly West Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire, Addl. District Judge on the 18th day of December 1940 in the presence of Messrs Kandaiya and Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out letters of administration as the son and heir of the deceased Paramuppillai and that Letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondent or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 31st day of January, 1941 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 20th day of December 1940.  
(Sgd. S. RODRIGO,  
Addl. District Judge.

31-1-41

Extended and reissued for 21-2-41.  
Sgd. S. Rodrigo.

21-2-41

Extended and reissued for 28-3-41.  
Sgd. S. Rodrigo.

(O. 95. 10 & 13-3-41)

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 986.

In the matter of the estate of the late Kathiravelu Kanapathippillai of Varuthalaivilan Deceased.  
Sinnammah widow of K. Kanapathippillai of Varuthalaivilan, Tellipalai Petitioner.

Vs.

Minors. 1. Kanapathippillai Siva-  
gnanasundram  
2. Kanapathippillai Man-  
galapoopathy  
3. Kanapathippillai Siva-  
lingam and  
4. Karthigesu Nagalingam  
all of do Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to her and that the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 3rd Respondents coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 7th day of February 1941 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner as his lawful widow and that the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 3rd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interest and of representing them in these testamentary proceedings, unless the Respondents appear before this Court on the 12th day of March 1941 and state objections to the contrary.

The 2nd day of February 1941.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy  
District Judge.

(O. 94. 6 and 10-3-41)

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 963

In the matter of the Estate of the late Thangam wife of Kuddippillai Ponniah of Nallur Deceased.  
Kuddippillai Ponniah of Nallur Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ratnasingham,  
2. Rasaretnam,  
3. Maheswary,  
4. Nadarajah,  
5. Saraswathy,  
6. Somasekaram,  
7. Poornay,  
8. Navamany, children of Kuddi-  
ppillai of do and  
9. Sinnachchi widow of Rama-  
lingam of Puloly East Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that the above-named 9th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 8th Respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to him coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 13th December 1940 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 9th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 8th Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in these Testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to the Petitioner as her lawful husband unless the Respondents appear before this Court on the 12th day of February 1941 and state objections to the contrary.

The 3rd day of January 1941.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

Time to shew cause extended  
to 26-3-41.

Id. C. C.  
D. J.

(O. 95. 6 & 10-3-41)

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