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NO. 1.

## THE FUTURE OF GOLD

90 PER CENT OF GOLD IN AMERICA

FUTURE DEPENDS ON AMERICA'S POLICY

THAT though some people in Germany now were of the opinion that they could carry on international transactions without gold by the adoption of barter system in one form or other the various currencies of the world would be linked to gold, and gold standard would always come to prevail, was the opinion expressed by Professor L. N. Govindarajan in the course of a public lecture on the "The future of gold, at the Ranade Library Hall, Madras.

After explaining the value of gold to the economist and to the ordinary citizen, Mr. Govindarajan said that the value of gold was subject to several influences of varying degrees and magnitude which worked sometimes at cross-purposes. Therefore, it was very difficult to predict the future of gold. The most important factor to be reckoned with in understanding the subject was the question of Gold Standard. He felt personally that there was no escape for the world from the Gold Standard, even after the present war, but it would be perhaps of an entirely different character altogether. At present due to various causes, international and political, 90 per cent of the gold in the world was concentrated in America. Though some people in Germany now were of the opinion that they could carry on international transactions without gold by the adoption of barter system, the lecturer thought, that in one form or other the various currencies of the world would be linked to gold, and that the gold standard would always come to prevail.

### Flow of Gold into America

He next traced the chequered history of the gold standard ever since it was adopted and referred in detail to the movement of gold from other countries to America. He pointed out that, after Munich the invasion of Po-

## Mode of Teaching Thevaram

Conference of Experts at Chidambaram

Annamalainagar, March 27.

With a view to discussing and deciding the mode of teaching of music for the Sangita Bhushana (Thevara Tirumurai) Title Final Examination of the Annamalai University, consequent on the endowment made by His Holiness Srila Sri Swaminatha Tambiran Swamigal of Kasi Mutt Thiruparandal Mutt, a conference of Thevaram experts was convened yesterday at the Music College Hall. Mr. Tiger K. Varadachariar of the Music College, presiding.

Sir K. V. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor, opened the Conference. After extending a hearty welcome to the delegates, he referred to the endowments, worth about Rs. 75,000, that have been made by the Head of the Thiruppanandal Mutt and accepted by the University for the purpose of awarding annually a prize of Rs. 500 to the student passing the Sangita Bhushana (Thevara Tirumurai) Title Examination in the first rank and in the first class and utilising the balance of income from the Endowments for publishing Tamil works of literature and grammar. The Endowments had been made in the name of Abhaya Kula Chola Maharaja, the king who was the original patron of Thevarams, and the object was to encourage the study of Thevara Tirumurai and preserve them in their pristine form and to see that Thevarams were being properly.

The Conference then transformed itself into a committee which included Mr. Nagrathnam Pillai, representative of the Thiruppanandal Mutt, with Mr. K. Subramania Pillai, Head of the Department of Oriental Studies, in the chair.

Yesterday and to-day the committee held deliberations, which will be continued to-morrow also, when the Conference will come to an end.

land, the German offensive in the West and the collapse of France, there was an ever-increasing insecurity on the Continent, facilitating an enormous inflow of gold into America, because it was a well-known law that gold would go to that place where conditions were secure. There seemed to be no prospect of gold going back to those countries from where it had come unless and until there was a virtual change in the monetary

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## If Immigration Bills Do not Become Law

Sinhala Maha Sabha's Campaign

Mr. Bandaranaike Fears Extinction of Ceylonese

AT a special general meeting of the Sinhala Maha Sabha, it was decided that if the immigration ordinances were not allowed to pass into law, Ceylonese should patronise Ceylonese shops and goods as far as possible, further war assistance both by government and the public should cease and Ceylonese should stop employing non-Ceylonese.

It was also decided that the Sabha should ask the public not to invite the Governor to any public function or to attend such a function at which he is present until this matter was satisfactorily settled.

The meeting also passed a resolution condemning the motion of no confidence on the Minister of Education, notice of which had been given in the State Council.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike presided. In the course of his address he said that the problem of non-Ceylonese had now reached a critical stage.

### Higher Income Tax Alternative

Mr. Bandaranaike mentioned that in all the most important interests in the country, namely, employment, trade, business and ownership of land, the Ceylonese were rapidly losing all control. When, to that situation was added an increasing political domination by non-Ceylonese, it was not difficult for anyone to see, he said, that before many years had passed "we will cease to exist as a people and a few miserable survivors will be left to live as the slaves of Indian slaves of the British." If the situation was not remedied by the restriction of immigration of non-Ceylonese as decided by the State Council, the only alternative would be for them to increase the income tax by 100 or even 500 per cent. and out of that money pay a dole to all the unemployed. It was a

## EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

HOW MYSORE TACKLES PROBLEM

AN AGRICULTURAL COLONY

A complaint generally levelled at educated young men in India is that they usually drift to the cities for employment and forget the rural areas. Mysore once again has taken a lead in the matter of settling educated young men in suitable agriculture areas.

Sometime ago, a scheme for the establishment of an agricultural colony in the Irwin Canal area was sanctioned by Government with a view to providing agricultural careers for the passed students of the Hebbal School and also for other unemployed educated young men. The colonists who have been selected under this scheme have been settled on blocks of land comprising 15 acres irrigated and 10 acres dry land. They have also been given an advance of Rs. 1,000 for a house, Rs. 500 for equipment Rs. 500 for cultivation expenses, each. The colonists have now started work in earnest and they are expected to raise cigarette tobacco crop to begin with. Later on, other suitable crops will be raised.

suicidal policy, but there would be no other practical alternative in justice to the unemployed and the poor.

The whole trouble at present was due to the fact that the European planters wanted the Indian Government's ban on immigration removed at any cost.

Continuing, he said that many people thought that they were only ready to talk and that the moment the big stick of authority was waved the people would submit without a struggle. Before any irretrievable action was taken by the authorities, it was necessary to convince them that the people realised the gravity of the situation and were prepared to make the utmost sacrifices.

Mr. Bandaranaike then moved the resolution regarding the campaign to be launched in the event of the bills not being allowed to pass into law.

This was seconded by Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara and supported by several speakers and passed unanimously.



**DENTAL NOTICE**

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)  
Colombo,

will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from 7th to 16th April, 1941.  
(Mis. 1. 3-4-41).



*Hindu Organ*

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1941

**A SPLENDID  
ACHIEVEMENT**

FIVE OF THE MOST POVERTY-stricken and backward villages in the Kegalle district are today the most contented ones in the area, according to a report which we publish elsewhere. This striking transformation has been achieved within a year not by any wonder-worker but by three young men who have acquired a knowledge of scientific methods of cultivation and have in them the urge to put it into practice and the desire to impart that knowledge to the villager through example instead of precept. The work of these three Probationary Agricultural Instructors who have brought about this wonderful change in the five villages is of the type that is needed for the economic and social regeneration of our villages. About a year ago these Probationers were told off to work in these villages and acquaint themselves with the psychology of the villager who is generally a hard-boiled conservative. The officers succeeded in winning over a village headman and a priest, in whose gardens their first experiments were conducted. An ocular proof of the success of their methods was thus given to the villagers who began slowly to realise the value of the methods adopted in these gardens. The five villages thus converted enabled the Instructors to effect a "sea change unto something rich and strange", within a year, in this group of villages which were but a scrub jungle not long ago. The results achieved by these officers afford the best proof of what educated young men can achieve in the regeneration of our neglected villages. Costly experiments by highly paid officers in Government Experimental Stations have not been so helpful in educating and converting the villager to adopt new ideas and ways in his agricultural occupations. An agricultural instructor living in the midst of villages and putting into practice improved methods of cultivation and demonstrating their superiority over the antiquated methods of the villager, is certainly the most effective way of convincing and converting

the latter. The Pallepamunuwa villages in the Kegalle district have established, beyond doubt, the success of this method. More instructors of this type than mere theorists should be able to contribute substantially to the economic prosperity of our villages. We regret to note in this connection the Minister telling the country that such assistance as has been given at Kegalle could not be extended as the number of these officers was limited. If the Minister means to improve village agriculture he should not fail to see the wisdom of extending the work of these officers and appointing more of the type of young men who have proved convincingly the great part they can play in the economic and social regeneration of the villages. A number of these instructors will be able to achieve greater results than a highly paid officer behind a desk at the Agricultural Department or an expert in a luxurious bungalow of an experimental station. We therefore urge on the Minister that he should provide for the extension of work in the villages on the lines followed at Kegalle and thus help the villager out of his helplessness. That way lies the regeneration of the villages. We hope the example of the Pallepamunuwa villages will not be lost on the Minister. It is a splendid achievement which should spur him on to extended activity in this direction.

**EXPANSION OF  
CO-OP. DEPARTMENT**

**Provision to be Included  
in Next Budget**

Provision for the expansion of the Co-operative Department and the creation of a Propaganda Branch will be included in the budget estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.

The staff of the Department will be strengthened by the addition of one Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and two new Inspectors.

It is also proposed to send a number of officers for study tours in India.

**Success in Electrical  
Engineering**

A cable has been received from London to the effect that Mr. M. Mathuranayagan, Assistant Electrical Engineer, Electric Tramways and Lighting Company Ltd. has passed the A. M. I. E. E. Examination (Associate Membership of the Institute of Electrical Engineers)

He is the eldest son of Mr. R. Mailvaganam, "Pathuni Vasa," Inuvil, (Retired Chief Clerk of the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur.)

**ECONOMIC & SOCIAL  
REGENERATION**

**REVITALISED VILLAGES  
IN KEGALLE**

**HOW AGRICULTURAL  
OFFICERS HAVE  
HELPED**

IF science is long-range, science mellowed by the personal element is a much shorter road to results.

The truth of this is amply proved in the regeneration, economic as well as social, within barely a year, of possibly the five most depressed villages at Pallepamunuwa, in the Kegalle district. Experience in this area may yet be the key to the solution of the old and difficult problem of relating the lessons of scientific agriculture to village practice, writes the Kandy correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon".

Under the intensive help and advice of three probationary agricultural instructors, life in this area has undergone a complete transformation. These instructors were placed under the supervision of Mr. W. Molegoda (Agricultural Officer, Propaganda) by the Director of Agriculture (Mr. E. Rodrigo) with instructions that they should be trained in the "psychology of the villager."

Today, within twelve months of the labours of these agricultural missionaries, it is questioned whether there are a more contented lot of villages to be found elsewhere in the island.

To begin with, on the principle of first things first, the instructors set about conserving the land, which unhappily had been reduced to an average of a quarter-of-an-acre of cultivable land per person, thereby necessitating the most intensive cultivation if it was to produce sufficient to furnish a livelihood. The village holdings were contour-drained and suitable fodder grasses grown on the space between drain and bund.

**Bumper Crop**

Every holding now has its own compost pit, and trim gliricidia fences make leafy lanes between the village gardens, newly planted with ginger and turmeric, which last season brought the peasants a bumper crop and more money than had ever before been seen in the village.

In May, 1940, 60 cwt. of turmeric were lent to the villagers by Propaganda. At the harvest in February, they not merely returned what they had borrowed, but realised Rs. 450 on what they had sold, retaining 150 cwt. for this season's planting.

Poultry keeping, which was non-existent, has made tremendous strides, and goat farming, with the services of a Jamnapari stud goat, has received an impetus which foreshadows a lucrative industry.

Much of what has been achieved in these villages has been due to the co-operation of the headman and the local priest in whose gardens were first laid the experiments by way of encouraging the rest. Neither the Co-operative nor the Education Department have yet invaded the area, but the villagers are happy in their small returns where before there was nothing, and the agricultural instructors, entirely on their initiative, have established a night school. Stray cattle are now not known and crime, according to responsible police records, has diminished by fifty per cent during the past year.

**A Show**

The results of the year's work were demonstrated at a show which was opened by Mr. D. S. Senarayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, who was accompanied by Mr. E. Rodrigo, Director of Agriculture, and

**SUGAR - CANE  
INDUSTRY**

**GOOD PROSPECTS IN  
CEYLON**

**CHEMIST'S VIEW AFTER  
INDIAN TOUR**

Kandy, Tuesday.

"FROM the experience gained in all parts of the sugar producing provinces of India, Behar, the United Provinces, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and Mysore, I have not the slightest doubt that a sugarcane industry can be successfully developed in this country to supply all our requirements" declared Dr. A. W. R. Joachim, Agricultural Chemist, who resumed duties at Peradeniya, on Monday last, after a four months' tour of India, in a press interview.

Dr. Joachim visited India primarily to study the methods particularly in relation to rice cultivation, adopted in that country for the reclamation of alkali soils—alkali soils have salts in excess of the needs of the crop.

He was accompanied on his tour by Mr. A. P. Weir, Deputy-Director of Irrigation, for the reason that the problem is intimately connected with irrigation.

A second part of the reference to Dr. Joachim was that he should study sugar cane soils, and manuring and irrigation connected with sugar cultivation, as well as the analytical methods employed in sugarcane culture.

**Can Happen Here**

"It has been found," said Dr. Joachim, "that in the different paddy tracts of the island, especially in the Dry Zone, alkali soils do occur. I might, however, emphasise that in Ceylon the problem is one that should by no means cause anxiety, though it would certainly become so if it were neglected. It is necessary, therefore, to take warning from what has happened elsewhere and devise the necessary preventive measures.

"This is especially important in view of the fact that large irrigation works have been started in the Dry Zone for the cultivation of paddy. The reclamation of land which has developed alkalinity as a result of faulty drainage is al-

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Mrs. Rodrigo, who gave away the awards.

The Minister in the course of his address, emphasised that such assistance as had been given by the Government could not be indefinitely extended, particularly, as the number of agricultural officers was limited.

He appealed to them to continue to work on the lines of their instruction and to spread their example to their neighbours. The success of the experiment, in which the villagers themselves, by their industry, their willingness to be taught, and their tolerance of new ideas, might well presage the regeneration of the rural life of the entire country. The Minister, in conclusion, paid a warm tribute to the directive work of Mr. Molegoda.

An exclusively village menu was served, a lunch given to the visitors by Mr. and Mrs. Molegoda. The vote of thanks to the hosts was conveyed in a speech in Sinhalese by Mr. F. A. E. Price.



# SOME OBSERVATIONS ON WRITTEN TAMIL

BY A. V. MYLVAGANAM, B. A.  
(Madras University)

## II

'இதனைப் படித்துப்பார்.' 'நீ வாசித் துப்பார்.' The verbs படி and வாசி seem to convey slightly different meanings. படி=study or learn well. வாசி=simply read or glance through. The usages பத்திரிகை படித்தல், உபகதை படித்தல் are faulty since they do not require careful study. And no effort is taken or energy wasted in glancing over them. In these cases வாசி is the proper word. But படி is the verb always used indiscriminately in South India. (Jaffna observes this distinction) We also have the form அவன் ஆறாம் வகுப்பில் வாசிக்கிறான். (He is reading in the sixth standard). This is evidently a direct translation of the English usage. Since the student studies his books carefully and not merely reads through them, we have to use படி instead of வாசி. These Sanskrit roots have deviated from their original usage, but is better to keep this distinction.

Appropriate verbs are at times wanting in sentences used in present-day prose. கல்லால் அடித்தான், சூரியன் முளைத்தது (Chintamani), தண்ணீர் சாப்பிடு etc are examples of these. அடி is always used in connection with the action of a stick, முளை is used in the case of sprouts of seeds etc, and சாப்பிடு, only in the case of solid food. Hence the above sentences are faulty. We should therefore write கல்லால் எறிந்தான், சூரியன் உதித்தது, தண்ணீர் குடி etc.

பிஞ்சு பூ, கற்காய், கொடி செய்: these groups of words are compounded in a certain order. This order must not be changed in their usage. A few writers are found to overlook this arrangement. The words should rightly be written thus: பூபிஞ்சு, காய்கறி, செய்கொடி etc. At the same time we will see that these words when compounded correctly sound sweet and familiar to the ear.

After the adoption of English idioms and English style we are apt to write sentences which do not sound like Tamil at the outset. eg. எனக்குத்தனியப்பட்ட எவரீதும் ஆத்திரமில்லை (I bear no grudge against any individual.) The word தனியப்பட்ட betrays a foreign touch. In ordinary Tamil we would write எனக்கு ஒருவரீதும் ஆத்திரமில்லை. Similarly the following இதுபட்டினம் என்ற அழைப்புப்படுகிறது, has the word அழைப்பு which is a borrowed English idiom (This is called a sea port town). But it is enough if we write இது பட்டினம் எனப்படும்.

அது நடக்கத்தான் நடக்கிறது இவன் செய்யத்தான் செய்வான். Sentences of this nature are often met with in the works of eminent south Indian authors

The second நட in the first sentence has the sense of செய் and only emphasizes the action of the first verb நட. Objection should be raised to the use of the same verb twice in the same sentence. It is better written thus:—அது நடந்தே தீரும். இவன் கட்டாயம் செய்வான். Hence we avoid the redundancy.

என் சுவர்ணம், காணம் மடம் அச்சம் பயிர்ப்பிறி சிறந்தவன். In the above sentence we have to use the plural after பயிர்ப்பு since it is not her excellence in பயிர்ப்பு alone that we attribute to சுவர்ணம் but all the other qualities as well. This is the compound (உம்மைத்தொகை) which should necessarily take the plural suffix at the end. Hence we write என் சுவர்ணம், காணம் மடம் அச்சம் பயிர்ப்புக்களில் சிறந்தவன் or, காணத்திலும் மடத்திலும் அச்சத்திலும் பயிர்ப்பிலும் சிறந்தவன். In the latter we do not have the plural suffix since we take each quality individually by splitting the compound using உம்.

ஒரு ஓர்; இரு, ஈர்; இது, இஃது; அது, அஃது etc. Many are the writers who go wrong in the use of these words. When we say—an man or a eye, the mistake becomes so glaring. Why should it not be observed in Tamil too? All the commentators of the Tolkappium have carefully followed this rule. Neelakanta and Parimelalagar also come under this class. But the later writers are not at all strict in their adherence to this rule though in some places they follow it consciously or otherwise. Arasan Sanmugam of recent times, is found to observe this rule. The rule is that the words ஓர், ஈர், இஃது, அஃது etc should be followed by a word beginning with a vowel. They cannot be used elsewhere. In other cases ஒரு, இரு, இது, அது etc may be used.

அவர் தன்புக்கத்தில் தான் கறியபடியே நடந்து காட்டினார். Here the use of தன் and தான் have to be altered and தம் and தாம் inserted instead. These should qualify the honorific singular அவர். But in a sentence like the following: அவர்கள் தான் செய்கிறான், we do not find any reason to correct தான் to தாம், nor does the correction sound suitable with respect to the context in this sentence Here it conveys the sense of the medial or ie. அவர்களே, expressing its emphatic use (தேற்றம்). Still, a few are of opinion that even this must be corrected.

இந்த அழுவில் ஒருவர் தயிழர். In this sentence the suffix இல் must

(Continued on page 4)

# India-Burma-Lanka R. R. Congress

## Subjects for Discussion

At the India-Burma-Lanka Rural Reconstruction Congress to be held at Dondra, Matara and Weligama from April 24 to 30, 1941, the following subjects will be discussed:—

A lasting Cultural and Economic bond of Fellowship between the three countries.

To use the "New World Order" and "Sadhana" as journals to establish links between the Rural Welfare activities of the three countries.

To carry on simultaneously a Ten Year Programme for the Spiritual, Cultural, Social and Economic Regeneration of the Masses of the three countries.

A Propaganda Campaign to establish an International Buddhist University at Sarnath to revive Asiatic Culture.

The Revival of the practice of Dana (Self-Denial), Sila (Self-Control) and Bhavana (Self-Realisation through Concentration and Meditation).

To revive and spread all over the world the spirit of Maitriya (Universal Love).

A Campaign of International Voluntary Service in the three countries through the exchange of Voluntary Rural Welfare Workers.

To hold in each country in succession an annual India-Burma-Lanka Rural Reconstruction Congress.

To spread the Wardha and the Gurukula system of education in the three countries.

Establishment of free hospitals run on Nature Cure and Ayurvedic lines all over the villages to minister to the needs of human and animal sufferers.

The protection of the Dumb, Defenceless animals.

The introduction of Pali as the International language in Asiatic lands.

To give moral support to the World Peace Congress to be held at Calcutta and Sarnath in December 1941 under the auspices of the Mahabodhi Society.

To establish in each Country a National Self-Denial Fund as a National Trust Fund to help the helpless to get upon their feet again.

To organise a Rural Reconstruction Army in each country with a Women's Land Army as auxiliary.

## HAND-MADE PAPER

### Bengal Govt. to Revive Industry

Calcutta, March 23.

The Government of Bengal have, it is learnt, decided to launch a three-year scheme for investigating the commercial possibilities of hand-made paper as a small scale industry. The scheme is estimated to cost the Government about Rs. 900.

It is stated that the manufacture of hand-made paper was once a widespread and prosperous industry in Bengal, and a large number of people used to earn a livelihood by it. But with the advent of mill-made paper, the hand-made product lost its foothold.

# REVIVING A NATIONAL GAME

## "THADCHY" COMPETITION AMONG SCHOOLS

### PROPOSED ANNUAL EVENT

AN effort to revive interest in and popularise the national game known as "Thadchi" is being made by the Divisional educational authorities in Jaffna.

Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam, Divisional Inspector of Schools, Northern Division, has issued a circular to all the schools on the subject.

An annual Thadchi competition among schools, for Juniors and Seniors, is proposed to be held in each inspectorate and the winners will enter the final competition in Jaffna.

Cups will be awarded to those who obtain first and second places in the inspectorate competitions. Championship cups will be awarded to winners in the finals.

Further details are being worked out by the authorities.

## Cost of the War to Britain

### Nearly £ 13,000,000 a Day

London, Monday.

The "astronomical" cost of the war to the British taxpayer is revealed in revenue returns issued tonight showing that Britain has spent the record amount of £3,867,245,670 in the financial year which ended tonight. The total ordinary revenue from all sources was £1,408,867,037, leaving a deficit of £2,458,378,633.

The problem for the Chancellor in his forthcoming budget will be whether he will try by imposing new taxation to narrow the enormous gap between expenditure and revenue which has otherwise to be bridged by borrowing. The supply services, including the fighting forces, accounted for £3,637,113,000 of the expenditure as against £1,078,257,000 last year.

A cheering feature of the returns is a net increase of £359,678,404 in the total ordinary revenue over last year's yield. The revenue exceeded Chancellor's estimate by over £48,000,000, largely owing to the success of the new taxes, including the purchase tax which he introduced in his July budget. Most of the revenue items show substantial increases, including Customs and Excise (presumably including the purchase tax) which together are over £129,000,000 above last year's figures.

The total expenditure in the year, it may be noted, averages £10,500,000 a day, but expenditure during the past three months averaged nearly £13,000,000 a day. The excess of expenditure over revenue was covered by borrowing. The floating debt increased by £1,324,000,000 during the year and now amounts to £2,813,410,000, compared with £1,489,200,000 a year ago.



LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Quota System

Sir,— At a training class of representatives drawn from Co-Operative Societies held recently at Chavakachcheri under the auspices of the Tenmaradchy Union of Co-Operative Societies due prominence was given to the production locally of dry chillies and Chalot or red onion, when in the course of discussion assurance was given to cultivators that Government was prepared to buy at Rs 22/- and Rs5/60 per cwt respectively in order to supply the dealers tee6% "qota" thus enabling the traders to import 94% of such commodities during the current financial year.

I have before me Food Production Leaflets No: 8 on dry chillies and No: 9 on red onion, and a copy of an appeal to cultivators from the Northern Division Co-Operative Federation under date 27-1-41—all go to prove that Rs. 5,291,521 worth of these two articles of food are imported into the Island annually, working (subject to correction) at an average price of about 12.89 cents a pound of dry chillies and 3.26 cents a pound of red onion. But the price being paid by the consumer is intolerably high, thus "profiting" the middle man at the expense of the consumer, who has no choice. Early introduction of "price control" is absolutely essential if the problem is to be solved with any degree of benefit to the country.

Will the authorities concerned give the subject their serious attention?

Yours etc.,

Kaithady, S. R. SATHASEEVAN. I.4-1941.

For Sale

Austin (204) Tourer 1935-36 Model excellent condition recently thoroughly done up all round. 4 Brand New Tyres and Battery. Taxed and Insured. Rs. 1200/- Cash.

Apply V. SOMASUNDARAM Clock Tower Road, Jaffna.

(Mis. 218. 31-3 41 & 3-4-41)

Tenders for Erecting Temporary Buildings, etc., at Murusumodai Paranthan

The Tobacco Officer, Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya, will receive tenders at his office up to midday 25th April, 1941, for Erecting Temporary Buildings, etc., at Murusumodai, Paranthan.

2. Plans, specifications, conditions of tender, and bill of quantities can be seen and all other information obtained either at the office of the Tobacco Officer, Peradeniya or at the office of the Sub-Divisional Agricultural Officer, Jaffna, any week day between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3-30 p. m. (Saturdays 9 a. m. to 12 noon)

3. For further particulars see Government Gazette of 4th April, 1941.

E. RODRIGO,

Director of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture,

Peradeniya, April 1, 1941.

(G. I. 3-4-41.)

Tenders for Clearing Jungle Land, etc., at Murusumodai Paranthan

The Tobacco Officer, Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya, will receive tenders at his office up to midday 25th April, 1941 for Clearing Jungle Land, etc., at Murusumodai, Paranthan.

2. Plans, specifications, conditions of tender, and bill of quantities can be seen and all other information obtained either at the office of the Tobacco Officer, Peradeniya or at the office of the Sub-Divisional Agricultural Officer, Jaffna, any week day between the hours of 9 a m and 3.30 p. m. [Saturdays 9 a.m. to 12 noon]

3. For further particulars see Government Gazette of 4th April, 1941.

E. RODRIGO,

Director of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture,

Peradeniya, April 1, 1941.

(G. I. a 3-4-41)

Some Observations on Written Tamil

(Continued from page 3)

be replaced by உன் since we point out to one among the six persons standing. (அறவரில்—of the six, and அறவருள்—among the six) Hence we see the propriety of the latter. இல் seems to have taken over the sense of உன் also. This is a later development.

இனி, 5-ம் பாடத்தைப் படிப்போம். If we write out the abbreviated form 5ஆம் in so many words we will see that on comparison the abbreviation does not represent the full form eg. ஐந்தாம்=ஐந்து+ஆம்=5ஆம் 5ம் will only represent ஐந்தாம் and not ஐந்தாம். Hence we write 5ஆம், or derive a new method of approach at an easy solution by writing 5' making use of the apostrophe for the ellipsis.

கான் மனத்தில் கினைத்தேன். கப்பல் கடல் மேற்சென்றது. In these sentences மனம் and கடல் are superfluous since they are understood even without mentioning. கான் கினைத்தேன். கப்பல் ஓடும் etc are terms short and sweet. The former may be permitted in infant readers.

The influence of Sanskrit on written Tamil is not too trivial to be left unnoticed. The introduction of casual suffixes, the passive voice etc are examples of these. தச்சனல் செய்யப்பட்ட வீடு என்னுடைய மகன், are forms which cannot be met with in early prose works. These may be condensed into better and easier forms thus:—தச்சன் செய்த வீடு, என் மகன். We also find rather strangely enough adjectives agreeing with the nouns in their cases just as in Sanskrit. But these occur very seldom. eg—மேகவண்ணை இராமனைக் கண்டான். எனச் சொல்லியவருக்குத் தோழிக்குத் தலை கூறியது. The former is from the Ramayana while the latter is from the Singa Illakkiyam. We may recast them thus:—மேகவண்ணும் இராமனைக் கண்டான், எனச்சொல்லிய தோழிக்குத் தலை கூறியது.

இந்தியாதி, ஜாணை, எவம்விதர், பேரம் etc. These and such other words are making inroads into current Tamil. They have been used in a few recent publications too. There are simpler and more adequate Tamil equivalents and hence the inclusion of these words is objectionable. We may as well write இவை முதலாய, விடுதி, தீப்படிப் பட்டவர், விஸ்பேச etc. in place of these words.

எழுந்தான்; எழுந்திருந்தான்; வந்து விட்டான். சொற்பொழிவு செய்து வருகிறேன்; செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். The differences in meaning between these sentences are very subtle. If we saw one standing or coming we say எழுந்தான் or வந்தான். But if we saw him a little later after the act was over, we should say எழுந்திருந்தான், or வந்து விட்டான். In the last two sentences the difference is made by the use of கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். When we say சொற்பொழிவு செய்து வருகிறேன், it means that I am returning after a lecture. But when சொன்னேன் is introduced it will mean that I am in the habit of lecturing serially. It is better to observe these differences while writing. But constructions like கடந்துகொண்டிருந்தான் and சென்று கொண்டிருந்தான் appear to give prominence to 'கொண்டிருக்கிறேன்' too much. கடந்தான் or சென்றான் is the more ancient

from. In order to express the past continuous action we may use this auxiliary verb here.

சு, தா, கொடு. There is an indiscriminate use of these verbs. It is always advisable to use them in the proper place. கடவுளே! உமது அருளை எங்களுக்கு சுயம். கண்பு! அப்பொருளைத் தாரும். கன்வா! நீ எடுத்ததைக் கொடு. If we investigate into the usages of these verbs in the sentences shown above we can understand their different meanings. They are used in respect of great men, equals and men of lower status.

The combination of too many words in a sentence is not advisable for, it will make it more complicated. It is undesirable to bring about the combinations of words, in which surds occur. Much energy is spent in pronouncing them and at the same time they are hard sounds which do not contribute to the sweetness of a language. For example செய்தாற்றுன், தக்காண்டாந்தால்துவார், முட்டாட்டாமரை etc. should not be combined in plain and simple prose works. But it is surprising to see some introducing even where they are not permissible. Eg. வழிபட்டி வந்தான் (worshipped) அருளுடையார்க்கடனும், அமாவாசைத் தொடங்கி பிழைகிறுத்தம் etc. There are still others who fail to combine certain words which require inevitable combination. eg. தாய்ப்பாலை, தமிழ்தாய், கடல்சுரை பாட்டுபுத்தகம் etc. We therefore say that wherever two words combined together produce the same thing, they should necessarily be combined whether or not a surd occurs in the combination. e.g. கடற்கரை, தமிழ்தாய் சிறுத்தொண்டர் etc.

The use of punctuation marks need not be emphasized here since they are observed to a great degree. A new theory for the use of the apostrophe may be suggested since it is till now neglected in Tamil prose writing. When the distorted and colloquial usage has to be represented in the conversational language in a drama, the apostrophe will serve a good purpose in place of the ellipsis. eg அய்யா, போவிட்டா, அடி' கு. In prosody too wherever we have to slur on certain syllables we can represent them by the use of this mark. e.g. இசு தில்லை 'தில்லை' சித்தா etc \*

புடைவை, புண்புப்பு, ஆய்ச்சி தக்கச்சி; words of this kind are often wrongly spelt. If only we pay a little more attention to these we will always stick to the correct spelling. The appropriate uses of து, தா, தா have to be cared for. The Jaffnese are apt to confuse து and தா while the South Indian confounds தா and தா. These too will have to be rectified.

Of late an entirely different school of writers has sprung in Madras. They believe in writing, just in the manner in which we speak, no matter whether the constructions conform to the rules of grammar or not, eg அது கிராக்கியம் இருக்கத் தான் இருக்கும். இப்படிச் சொன்னால் தான் சரி. அவரையும் கேக்கக்கவேண்டும், etc. Let us ask ourselves whether this school is going to last any longer.

These are a few of the observations that have been made here. There are many more to mention. Even these that we have jotted here are not without errors. Yet we have presented them to the readers since they provide food for thought.

\* திருக்கோவை 1 & 5 when we require கூலிஎய்காய்.

The Future of Gold

(Continued from page 1)

policy of America. The Americans too were worried about this enormous "hot money" in their reserves. The only method by which they could get rid of this gold was to distribute it without detriment to their industries and economic structure. India too had been affected by this gold problem, but the curious thing was, when America was hoarding up gold, India was dishoarding it in spite of the proverbial tendency of Indians to hoard. In his view, the export of gold from India had done her good. No doubt India could have done better, but it was well they had disposed of a certain amount of gold. The monetary future of gold would certainly be useful for settling international claims. But one could not be certain to the same extent as to the price of gold which in turn would depend on very many factors, and it would be very unsafe to predict anything at present.

Dr. P. S. Lukanathan, who presided in his concluding remarks, said that the problem of gold, contrary to what many people might think, was certainly not a problem of shortage. They had got as much gold in the world as they wanted. But gold had suffered much as a medium of exchange for internal purposes. People had begun to realise that it was not at all necessary to have their internal currency backed by gold. It had now been accepted as a medium of payment for external and foreign debt. From that point of view, the future of gold depended, the lecturer emphasised, upon America, where most of the gold had been hoarded. What America was going to do now or after the war, would be the most decisive factor in settling the future of gold.

Final Medium of Payment

The value of gold, the Chairman proceeding said, was determined by the demand made by various monetary authorities. The whole world, it was worthwhile to remember, believed in gold as a final medium of payment for all international indebtedness. No matter what the currency system of the world might be, no country could be without a certain amount of gold reserve. That was the one lesson they had learnt from the present crisis. The future, as the lecturer pointed out, depended upon the better distribution of gold reserves among the various nations. America too had realised that too much gold would be dangerous and an occasion would arise sooner or later when America would be compelled to revise her present policy with regard to the price of gold. Unless America sent out her gold to other countries, the future economic structure of the world itself would be in jeopardy. After all, there was no use in blaming gold alone. It was useless for them to think only of monetary factors, because those factors were merely a reflection of the economic conditions prevailing in the world. As long as the nations wanted to cut one another's throat, and as long as there was no co-operation among them, there seemed to be no salvation from destructive economic competition. The world had to get rid of cut-throat competition among nations.



## Pensioners Ask for Relief

### Memorial to Governor

A memorial signed by nearly 300 Ceylon Government Pensioners, who are in receipt of Rs. 100 and below per mensem, has been submitted to the Governor asking for substantial relief to meet the present high cost of living.

The memorialists state that majority of them are poor and find it very hard to maintain themselves by reason of their pensions being insufficient to meet the high cost of living.

They further state:

"The memorialists have most of them a short while longer to live. They have spent the best part of their lives in faithful service to Government. The high cost of living is telling upon them and their dependents in an unbearable way. At a time when they ought to enjoy some comfort, all comforts seem to be denied to them. It is inconceivable to expect the memorialists to live any but the most miserable of lives on the pensions they now receive, which are totally inadequate owing to the charged condition of life in the island."

The memorialists beg of the Governor to take into consideration their present position and to grant them some substantial relief.

## HINDU CENTRE IN LONDON

### Secy. of State's Reply to Tridandi Swami

Calcutta, March 26.

Tridandi Swami B. H. Bon is expected to reach Calcutta from America about the middle of May next.

The Swami received recently the following letter from the Secretary of State for India in reply to his request for facilities for founding a Hindu temple and cultural home in London: "I have read with interest your letter of the 3rd December regarding your scheme for a Hindu centre in London. In it you mention the announcement made in *The Times* of the 14th November regarding a Moslem centre. You have, I think, slightly misunderstood the nature of this announcement. His Majesty's Government have said that they are prepared to provide a site for such a centre if the promoters of the scheme are able to raise money for the building and its maintenance. I have no doubt that if a similar scheme is put forward by a representative Hindu body which is in a position to raise the necessary funds for building a Hindu centre, His Majesty's Government would sympathetically consider the request for a site, but I cannot of course say in advance what the Government's decision would be."

### A New Proctor

Mr. Kanapathipillai Sivasangaram took his oaths yesterday as a Proctor before the Assize Court at Jaffna before Mr. Justice Cannon. He is an Old Boy of the Jaffna Hindu College. He won the second scholarship at the last Proctor's Final Examination.

He intends practising at Point Pedro.

## School Fees Clerk Acquitted

### Unreliable Testimony of Witness

The School Fees Clerk at St. John's College, Mr. Rajaratnam who stood charged before the Jaffna Magistrate, Mr. E. V. R. Samarawickrema, with having dishonestly misappropriated a sum of money entrusted to him by a parent as school fees, was acquitted after trial.

In acquitting the accused, the Magistrate delivered the following judgment:

The accused who is the School Fees Clerk at St. John's College is charged under Section 386 of the Penal Code with having dishonestly misappropriated a sum of Rs. 16/- entrusted to him by the complainant Rasiah on the 29th. August 1939.

The Complainant has 2 sons attending St. John's College, Jeyapalan and Poopalan, and the Case for the Prosecution is that the Complainant paid a sum of Rs. 20/- to the accused on the 29th. August, of this Rs. 4/- was to be credited as Jeyapalan's Fees for Sept., and the balance Rs. 16/- against Poopalan's Fees which was in arrears. This present Case is in respect of that sum of Rs. 16/-.

The present Principal of the School is the Rev. Mr. Arulanandam: he gave evidence for the Complainant. His testimony was that he was not prepared to arbitrate between the Complainant and the Accused as to who was speaking the truth, and that he was waiving the sum of Rs. 16/-.

It has been urged as a matter of Law that the Complainant has not suffered any loss by reason of the fact that the College is no longer claiming that Rs. 16/- from the Complainant.

There is some force in this argument, but I do not think it is a complete answer to the Charge, which is one of Criminal Misappropriation. No doubt that plea would have been sound had the Accused been charged with Criminal Breach of Trust.

It is, however, unnecessary for me to consider the legal aspect of the matter, because I do not think the evidence before me is sufficient for me to convict the Accused.

The proof of the payment of Rs. 20/- to the Accused rests on the evidence of the Complainant and of his cousin Richards.

I am unable to place any reliance on the testimony of Richards. Quite apart from his chequered career in the past, his admissions in evidence show that he is possessed of a vindictive mentality which believeth in the adage "the end justifies the means". It is also clear from his evidence that he had the complainant under his control. This accounts for the fact that the complainant returned to his Proctor Mr. Ariyanayagam the sum of Rs. 16/- which the accused had paid under protest, when sued by the complainant for that sum.

The accused's defence is that no money was paid into his hands by the Complainant on the 29th August, but that a sum of Rs. 20 was paid to him by the complainant on the 13th September and that he (accused) appropriated a sum of Rs. 16 which was due to him from the complainant as car

## Kataragama Pilgrims' Thondar Society

The 15th annual general meeting of the Kataragama Pilgrims' Thondar Society, Colombo, was held at No. 60 Forbes Road, Maradana, on Saturday with the President, Mr. A. Sellamuttu in the chair.

The report and accounts for the year 1940 were unanimously adopted, and the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President: Mr. A. Sellamuttu (re-elected).

Vice-President: Messrs. K. Rasnayagam, K. Nagalingam, K. Mathi aparanam, V. T. S. Sivagurunathan and M. S. Thiruvilangam (re-elected).

Secretary: Mr. A. Sianathamby (re-elected).

Asst. Secretary: Mr. M. Rasu pathy (re-elected).

Treasurer: Mr. V. Nallasekerampilai.

Asst. Treasurer: Mr. V. Ponnusamy.

Executive Committee: Messrs. T. Suppiah, K. Gnanaselvam, V. Sadasivam, V. T. Suppiahpillai, P. Kanagaratnam, S. K. Shanmugampillai, S. Saravanamuttu, A. Kandiah, T. Sivaramalingam, K. Sidamparapillai, S. Sinnadurai, A. Kandiah, V. S. Visuvalingam, P. Muttulingaswamy.

Auditors: Messrs. C. K. Ratnam and K. Chellappah.

hire. Admittedly the College was in vacation on 29th August, and a careful man like the complainant would hardly have gone during the vacation to pay the fees, or, if he did go and meet the accused, it is less likely that the complainant would have remained without getting a receipt therefor.

A considerable volume of evidence was led by the complainant in regard to what was called the Paranthan trip. That evidence was perhaps anticipatory of the defence.

All I can say in regard to that evidence is that, in the absence of the written statements of accounts which appears to have been rendered by Mr. Richards to late Mr. Peto there is not sufficiently conclusive evidence before me as to what amount, if any, was then paid as car hire to the accused. I am not even satisfied that any sum whatsoever was paid to the accused.

The Complainant appeared to be a truthful person, but it is not unlikely that, in this case, under the influence of Richards, he has strained the truth, in what he considers to be the right because the accused had no right to adjust a private account between himself and the complainant. Admittedly the complainant became aware of what he considered to be this "fraud" at least in November 1939; thereafter, he maintained perhaps an uninterrupted correspondence with the late Rev. Mr. Peto and his successor.

The complainant's position is that he wanted the College authorities to inquire and find out the truth in this affair.

On the evidence before me I cannot say that the complainant has proved a conclusive case of guilt against the accused.

Had the influence of Richards not overshadowed the Prosecution case, there might perhaps have been some reliable evidence.

## Sugar-Cane Industry

(Continued from page 2)

ways a much more expensive matter than the prevention of such a condition."

In India, Dr. Joachim said, millions of acres of valuable land have been put out of cultivation owing to the rising of the water table caused by the lack of drainage. As an instance of this he mentioned areas in the Punjab, where already six hundred thousand acres had been lost and twenty-five thousand were being lost every year.

The Punjab Irrigation Research Institute, he said, devoted a good deal of its time and energies to the problem of alkali soils and their reclamation. The Sind, the Bombay Presidency, the United Provinces and other territories were all affected to an important degree, while even in Madras the problem was of some consequence.

### Special Staffs

Although methods of tackling the subject varied in different provinces, everywhere, Dr. Joachim declared, there was a realization of its great importance and special staffs had been appointed to investigate it.

"The trip has been most valuable, he said, "as it has afforded us information on the chemical and agricultural measures and information on drainage problems required for dealing with conditions in Ceylon. Valuable contacts established with scientific officers who are dealing with the subject are an important feature of the tour."

Dr. Joachim's observations in India include what he noticed about the fruit known locally as "nelli." In India it is harvested in large quantities and dried and ground and supplied in edible form to the British Army as an important source of Vitamin C.

Wherever possible in India, Dr. Joachim took the opportunity of studying the subject of fruit utilization, which is one of the divisions of his work in Ceylon. Probably the most important centre of this work in India was Lyallpur in the Punjab. He recorded the view that the canning and bottling of fruit showed every promise of developing into an important industry.

Y. 19. 2540 to 1.9.41)

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## The Chundikuli Reading Room

### Appeal To Education Ministry

"With the advent of Dr. Jennings and Mr. Bradby as heads of two great educational institutions, Ceylon would soon attain a high standard of efficiency in matters educational" was the hope expressed by Mr. Stephen Alphonsus from the chair, at a meeting of the subscribers of the Chundikuli Reading Room held on the 26th of March. He deplored the great loss Ceylon has sustained by the departure of Revd. Stopford—an eminent educationist. He hoped, that with Dr. Jennings favouring the residential University and Mr. Bradby stressing the importance of Physical Culture in Schools, a new order would be soon established which might perhaps be envied by the post-war England. (Applause).

Mr. K. K. Joachimipillai Hony. Secretary in a forcible speech appealed to the Ministry of Education to give due consideration to what had been said by the Right Revd. Dr. Edmund Peiris, Bishop of Chilaw, at St. Sebastian's College, Moratuwa, recently regarding religious instruction in denominational schools and ex-

pressed the hope, that the British Government would never disrespect its solemn declaration of 1806 concerning the liberty of conscience in matters of religion and education.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"The Ministry of Education should respect the wish of parents and let their children learn religion, and religious instruction should form a part of the school curricula".

"This meeting request the Urban Council to award annually a small sum of money to meet the expenses or part of the expenses of running this Reading Room"

Mr. A. Saverimuttu, the mover of the second resolution said that he need not commend it highly as the Government Agent and the Crown Advocate had shown in the Annual General Meeting, that it was the duty of Urban Councils to support and maintain civic amenities such as this. Besides the Local Government Ordinance was not opposed to such grants being allowed, if the Council was willing.

Just before the close of the meeting, the Treasurer announced, that he had received on that day a donation from Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent, in aid of the Reading Room. The Hony. Secretary was directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the same. (Cor.)

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GRAND BAZAAR, JAFFNA  
Wellawatte Spinning and Weaving Mills  
PROPRIETORS:—THE PROVIDENT INVESTMENT CO. LTD.  
[Incorporated in India]  
The liability of members is limited.

Mis. 127. 14-11-40—