



"Arise ! Awake ! and stop not till the goal is reached,"

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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Education in Ceylon since British Occupation.

A. CUMARASWAMY, M. A. (Cal. & Lond) BAR-AT-LAW.

"Christian things done in a Christian way will never alienate the heathen" — J. Lawrence.

(Continued from our last issue)

The Dutch in matters of administration, had a very clear and consistent policy and this was reflected in their educational system. The lasting influence of the Dutch regime in Ceylon is exemplified by the Roman Dutch law which is still practically the Common law of the Low-Country. In education they introduced compulsion for the first time in the history of the country. It may seem surprising that a compulsory system should have been introduced into Ceylon at so early a date as the 18 h century, but unfortunately it was carried only with what now seems a strange purpose. In England, for instance, it was introduced, though later, "to educate our masters", but in Oeylon it was to convert the people to Christianity. "To convert the benighted native", say the Dutch Records in the Archives at Colombo, "to the true reformed religion was an object which lay very near its (Dutob East India Co's) heart". With this end in view, schools and churches were established and maintained even in remote villages, and were regularly visited by the Scholarchen. This body of Scholarchen corresponds roughly to au English School Board introduced into England by the Etacation Act of 1870 and was the agency through which compulsion was administered.

There appears to have been no centralisation of the educational system, each "Commandment" having its own Scholarchen. For example, the Scholarchen at Colombo, consisted of the Dissaws-the Datch official who ranked next to the Governor,-the clergy, and three or four gentlemen of the civil and military services. Similar Boards, composed of local officials of corresponding position, were formed in the Jaffna and Galle districts. The function of these Boards covered not merely schools and educational matters generally, but also extended to the solemnisation of marriages; and each school master, in addition to his ordinary duties, performed the function of a Registrar of Marriages. The person who applied for a school mastership was appointed subject to his taking a course of study with a clergyman until he became sufficiently qualified to impart religious instruction. The occupation of the Scholarchen and its activity, as well as by the qualifications which were required in the case of the schoolmaster are sufficient indications of the real purpose of the compulsory system of education introduced into

Education being compulsory, it was free and attendance was enforced by fines. The period of compulsory schooling depended not on age but on attainments. No pupil could leave school unless he was able to procure a certificate from the school Inspecprocure a certificate from the school Inspec-tor which stated "that he had the requisite amount of knowledge". Usually this coour-red at the age of 15 when such pupils were discharged and designated "Langerder.", i.e discharged or set at large. A period of compulsory "continuation" schooling the-began and continued for another three years during which time every discharged punit during which sime every discharged pupil had to attend school four days a week to

receive religious instruction. Completion of this course secured for the pupil a new designation —"Nicuve intgerden"— i. e. newly discharged. A third period of 2 years now followed which was optional. Nevertheless anyone who completed this period was entitled to a third designation Oude Langeerden" ie Old discharged. Although the period for instruction subsequent to the technical discharge was thus fixed at five Years, in some schools individuals were found with their certificates signed for nine and ten years together, which indicated that they were voluntarily continuing their period of

Education was in the Vernacular, But there were Dutch schools in the principal towns. In 1723 the Dutch Governor sanctioned a scheme "to collect a few promising lads and teach them the Datch language." Instruction in the vernacular schools was confined to reading, writing and the Scriptures, but the reports of the Scholarchen speak of a "Higher course of instruction" which was imparted in the Datch language in some schools. In these the curriculum of studies largely consisted of a number of languages besides Dutch-Latin, Greek and Hebrew. In addition there was "the bighest theological class" where the medium of instruction changed into Latin and the subjects in which the pupil was examined were "Divine attributes and perfections, the soul of man and logio".

It is to the credit of the Ceylonese youth that system of education through the medium of Datch or even of Latin, atterly foreign to his own indigenous culture, did not discourage nim. He is able to assimilate foreign cultures more sasily than ble brother in the mainland, and perhaps it is this characteristic shat has given Ceyton a distinct individuality of its own, though its people at one time came from India and brought with them Indian culture and traditions. It was the action of the Dutch that revealed the power of assimilation of foreign cultures by the Ceylonese The report on the schools for the Colombo district for the year 1710 speaks of 16 youths who were in the Higher In-struction class and "two Jaffaa youths distinguished themselves by their correct gram-matical knowledge of Dutch." "There was one youth in particular, Philip Emmanuels, a Tamu, who excelled in penetration and ability. In 1744 two of the most promising were sent to the University of Leyden.

The supervision and inspection of the vernacular schools established by the Dutch were entrested to deputations from the Scholaroben. A deputation co. sixted of two members one of whom was always a member of the clergy. They went to schools once a year to "visit and inspect," and their arrival was announced by tom tom beating. "On there visits the schools were inspected, church services heid, children baptised, and couples married. There is an cotry in the report for the year 1715 which gives a fair idea of a day's work of one of such deputations. It is dated the 15th February, 1718 V.

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A smilar statement follows for girls, and mention is made of 21 children baptized and 3 couples married. The report concludes, "We found here, as regards the progress of the children and the teaching, both on the part of the master as well as his assistant a very satisfactory advance as may be reen from their answering to the questions proposed by us both in the Catechisms and the Obristian prayers."

The curriculum of the echools which consisted mainly of "prayers" and "Oateobisme," with the ultimate object of procefytisation, naturally roused the suspicions of the people, and minor disturbances arose which people, and minor disturbances arose which told on the attendance of the pupils and caused alarm to the inspectors during their periodical visits. The Dutch attempted to carry out their policy of procelytication with such persistent tenseity that they utilised not merely schools for the purpose, but also the general political machinery by restricting all offices, racks and titles to those who professed Obristianity. No wonder that dis-affection expressed itself in disturbances and Gaile for instance, was reported to be a troublesome and "refractory station." In 1722 the annual inspection was abandoned "owing to the hostile disposition of the Sinhalese" and in 1731 "in one village during the examination, a mob assembled and by voolferations interrupted the proceedings, The scholarch went out to order them off, but they heeded not his authority and on his walking-stick, the ring leader levelled a blow at him with a stick."

In the Matura district "the examination was disturbed by riotous inhabitants", "the place being a nest of Buddhist priests". The trouble was caused not merely by the Buddhists. The Roman Catholic priests auxious to retain their hold on the people lest they should abandon their faith in favour of the Reformed Church, brought their influence to bear on the parents who consequenty refused to send their children to school. Meagre attendance in the schools resulted. "People's attachment to heathenism", "the Malabars at Colombo were ill-disposed to Obristianity", "the Sinhaiese masters were secretly Buddhistic"
—these causes were given to explain the
absence of pupils from school. Combined with these, were the scattered nature of the habitations of the "natives; bad and darger ous roads" which brought about "the deser tion of several schools and made spiritual supervision almost impossible".

In spite of these difficulties about 70,000 boys and girls received instruction every year. What percentage of the total population of school age was comprised in the number we have no means of ascertaining, as figures giving the population of the country during the Dutch regime are not available.

The permanent effect of the Dutch educational policy was two fold. On the one hand it caused disaffication and discontent. The openly based proselytising policy naturally
Oontinued, up and legitimately aroused opposition from a people who were not ,'barbarous beathens", but who belonged to a race who had a history, literature and culture, of their own.

In the words of its promoters, the system simply tended to create a new class of "baptised beathens" The effort was far deeper. It brought about a conflict of cultures and a feeling of suspicion spread in connection with the schools, a feeling which extended to schools astablished by Christian missions during the early occupation of the island by the British. A conflict of interests also arose, mainly religious—the Buddbist, the Roman Catholic, the Protestant Christian, -each zealously proclaiming his own faith and endeavouring to gather more recruits to his army. On the other hand there was one contribution on the part of the Dutch that proved to be beneficial to the country. While the pansaias of the Buddhists tended to become unsystematic in their character, pupils joining and leaving as they pleased, the Dutch introduced an education which was not only compulsory but which was also systematic, and which provided opportunities for intelligent youth to earn scholarships at the University of Layden. The Cayloness parent is very desirous that his shild should be well educated, and perhaps the source of this fondness can be traced to the advantages which accrued from a compulsory system of educa. tion extending as far back as the 17th century. No doubt the system had disseminated desire among the people for education, and the Dutch report of 1723 bears testimony to this effect. 'People of all classes expressed gratification at the opportunities of instruction afforded them and appeared anxious to avail themselves of it. "

The British therefore should have found a people willing to be educated, and it will be our purpose next to show how they dealt with this distinctly favourable situation.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8028.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnathamby Vallipuram of Kanterodal late of Mandapam Camp.

Decessed.

Sinnathamby Sinnappa of Kanterodal Vs. Petii
Vallipuram Karthigeau of Kanterodai
Vallipuram Somasundaram of Do
Vallipuram Paramasamy of Do
Vallipuram Gugapakkiam of Do Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on December 17, 1931 in the presence of Mr. S. Iniyatambi Proctor, for the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner dated December 14, 1931, and December 17, 1931, having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minor 4th Respondent for all the purposes of this action and of representing her in this Case and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to administer the said estate and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on February 5, 1982, and show sufficient Court on February 5, 1982, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

January 19, 1982, District Judge. Order Nisl extended for March 7, 1932.

81. D. H. Ballon District Judge,

February 5, 1982. 0, 888,

Che bindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1932.

THE DONOUGHMORE LUNGE.

THE COUNCIL THAM HAVE BEEN PUT through their paces under the masterful hand of H. E. the Governor The members will soon be restored to their constituencies to heal the bruises, recover their spirits and, if possible, their self respect They will have many occasions to put themselves right with their constituents and we have no doubt they will make good use of them. The Governor has been very considerate to their feelings and has effered the Councillors a consolation prize in the matter of Egoda Uyans. We take it that the recess will be availed of by the members to prattle be availed of by the members to prattle a good deal about their own prowess in the arts of debate and persuasive polemics. There will be no lack of recep-tions at which Councillor will join Coun-cillor and enact scenes of mutual admiration. The inevitable land-lord of many summers, with several writs at his heels, will be found to give an exhibition in senile declamation. The village school-master will cackle over the sterling qualities of the member and boldy blame someone else for the alloy. All this will be done to advance the political educa-tion of the enfranchised rabble. The tion of the enfranchised rabble. The poor villager who cast his vote last time will stand non-plussed. He will stare and frown and get back home wi h an utcomfortable feeling The trials and tribulations of the Council were common gossip in the village. The insults and indignities offered to them and the philosophy that saved them from resigning seats have been discussed threadbare in village tea-boutique. It was well known that the Middle Path Dharma was invoked to cling to their seats with serene composure when everyone outside the Council thought that a "walk out" was imminent. When the Governor smote them on one cheek, with rare self-forgetfulness, the Councillors presented the other for similar treatment. Shorn of all wool, the sheep will seek their pen with only the old familiar cry. It is ju t possible that the poor villager whose domestic economy pinches him on many points may be told that privations of all sorts did good to his soul, and soffering for the sine of others was the certain path to "Nirvana". The disillusionment is bound to come sooner than later and the chances of the team enteriog the Rotten Row would seem to be thin indeed.

It is impossible to mislead all the people all the time. When the time for reckoning arrives more tears of repentence than bloood will be needed to wash the sins of our leaders We have lost our heritage handed down to us for our safe-keeping, enriched as it was with the self-less labours of our giant leaders of the past The Govern-ment day by day is revealing the ugly and unblushing face of autocracy. We have lost much; the Council is nobetter than a glorified Village Committee with less powers than a Municipal Council, the power over the purse is gone and with it the control of the executive, the public service has been withdrawn from the control of the Council. The extra-ordinary powers of the Governor have rendered the Council an effete and impotent body. The whole country might have rejected the reforms, but a few leaders were willing to give the scheme a "fair trial". The experiment has resulted in icreased taxation to find the money for the unrestrained extrava-gance of the Government. We have been shunted back to the position of fifty years ago and the path of progress been made more difficult than ever. It may be, it is, possible to win back our lest rights and privileges. But, is it possible to lift them from the quagmire of poltroenery into which our leaders have tumbled?

'Man Over board!"

Mr. C. E Cores, whose letter appears elsewhere is a keen student of public affairs and an acute lawyer. In his opinion, the Governor has no power opinion, the Governor has no pounder the State Council Order, 1931 fix another nomination day for Jaffaa. He quotes the relevant sections on which he based his opinion. There is section 85 under which H. E. mighthave acted if he was so minded, but now that section too would appear to have spent itself. That section was intended to clothe the Gaysman with appear to the section was intended to clothe the Governor with power to meet difficulties arising in first giving effect to any of the provisions of the Order and was expressly limited in its duration to a period of six months from the date of proclamation of the Order-in-Council. This power expir-ed on 15th October last. Moreover the State Council has been launched with the crew aboard who had signed on. It is now well on its stormy voyage and has ploughed through the people's purses and powers. It is, therefore, a false alarm to shout "Man, over-board!" The missing men are en firm ground and were conveniently left behind at the pier when the State Council weighed anchor.

Mr. Corea's letter holds good food for thought for the petition-promoters who would do well to take counsel before they decide to waste time and energy. They might now cease working over time and safely lock up the signature-sheets. Some use may be found for them some day to back a request to the Governor, for—may we suggest—an Asylum for the mentally weak?

An Avurvedic Dispensary,

Now that the Local Government Commutee are prepared to bless the movement m thee are prepared to bless the movement with concrete expressions of sympathy and many U D C's and the Kaudy Muricipal ty have been bold enough to op n Ayurvedic Dispensaries in their respectives areas, it is up to our Chairman to emulate the example of the Kalutara Chairman and summon a meeting of Ayurvedic physicians in Jaffna. We are aware that the enthusiasm of our Chairman and the members in the matter of man and the members in the matter of an Ayurvedic Dispensary for the U D C. an Ayurvedic Dispensary for the U D C. area is very genuine, but financial stringency has stood in their way till now. One recalls the saying with regard to the will and the way. Our members are popular citizens enjoying wide influence and it should be possible for them, with little expense to the Council, to start the dispensary. The present is the ceason when the rich and the poor alike are stricken down with illness and the poor of the city will very much appreciate the ministrations of a free-dispensary at this time of the year. It is desirable that the suspicion of "booming" any particular practioner should be avoided as such a state of mind will be prejudicial calar practioner should be avoided as such a state of mind will be prejudicial to the growth of the institution and even provoke active propaganda to belittle the usefulness of it. We trust that Mr R. R. Nalliah, J. P. will, with his usual affability, succeed in winning over the truculent elements, if any.

A Welcome Enterprise

J. Bastiampillai, the Managing Head of the Lauka Ayurvedic College deserves well of his countrymen for the energy he displays to popularise the Ayurvedic system of treatment and bring its blessings to the doors of the poorest Ayuvedic system of treatment and bring its blessings to the doors of the poorest among the poor. Dr Bastiampillai now proposes to float a Joint Stock Company to manufacture under expert direction some of the drugs, the recipes for which constitute the greatest common factor of agreement supports. constitute the greatest common factor of agreement amongst Ayurvedists Bes des drugs and ointments, the Company will explore ways and means to check the drain in money which India claims year after year for medicated oils, infant foods, tonics, hair oils and other patented trugs and foods. We are granfied to learn that the Doctor has secured large support for his project and he deserves it well, to judge by his contributions in the past to the cause of Ayurveda.

our readers will agree with us in holding that Ayurvedic Practitioners stand much to gain by adopting the methods of their western comrades in matters of manufacture, standardisation, advertisement etc, though we should all wish to see them gursue their own time-honoured ideals with regard to making up fee-bills for attendance. This, of course, is by the way We wish Dr. Bastiampillai every success in his new venture.

DARE AND DO MORE.

MR. C. E. COREA. PROCTOR,

the well-known leader and publicist of Chilaw, writes:-

NOMINATION DAY.

"The question of continuing the boycott or not can only arise in the event of a dissolution of the State Council which we need not worry about. Not even an earthquak will shake the present members from their seats. By Article 23 (1) & (2) of the Elections Order in Council the Governor can order an election only either (1) two months after a dissolution or (2) one morth after a seat has become vacant. The Governor has not the power to chige the vermin who may ask for a nomination day,

JAFFNA'S HONOUR AND GLORY.

"Jaffna cannot be deprived of the honour and glory she has achieved. The Tamils of Jaffas have kept their bands sless from the fishiness of the betrayal of the Motherland: they are free from the shame and ignoming of supp'ying catspaws for her expostation Jaffina has certainly covered herself with giory. But is saif gorification her only aim and desire? Our Mother is stricken to the dust: she is being malireated, wronged and outraged; Jaffan is looking on! "A certain man fell among thisves, which stripped and wounded him and left him for cead; there came down a carsain priess and when he saw him he passed by on the other side: and likewise a Levite came and looked on and

passed by on the other side". The Jaffna boycott repeats that history. And, it is not a stranger as in the parable but our common Mother that is lying stricken down, stripped and wounded.

CALL FOR ACTION.

"Does Jaffna save her conscience by a boycoth of a Council by which she saved heresif from disgrace and execution? No one thinks of raising so much as a little one thinks of raising so much as a little finger to raise the stricken Mother. There have been too many words already. The occasion caus for action Will Jaffus come out of her Achines' boat of sulk and act? In my "message" to the Liberal Lague at its inauguration, I said "Boycott British trade, for it is in the interests of the Empire that the nation is denied her rights".

POLITICAL BOYCOTT.

"I read in the papers some time ago about Jaffna boycotting "beedees" and such like, A Swadeshi movement of the kind is no doubt good. But the occasion calls not for an economic boycott but a political The Achil es' heel of the Britisher is his pooket, Counter the advertising ory "Boy British" with the slogan "Boyout British", and soon sumb down from bigt. Autooracy will mightiness and insolence. There is no sense. or significance, in the present emergency, in our abstaining from other foreign goods. Our quarrel is with Britain and her Empire alone."

By The Way.

The time is most opportune and conditions propisions for starting an Ashram to train public workers in Jaffna. We have suffered far too much by the devastating selfishness of amateur leadership. It is now generally admissed that politics and economics are subjects which need to be studied with some care and not picked up in the pavement of one's professional career or in the columns of newspapers. There is, moreover, the neces stey to offer to the people the ideal of simp i-city in food and clothing and the dignity of latour. An Ashram of half a dezin young men striving their best to live up to the idea they would place before their country met and devoted to Truth and Service is certain to carry us far in the direction of national evolution than noisy speeches and orude propaganda, How true it is in the matter of national upliftment that example is better than precept. The country as a whole fee the need for such an ideal and example, they only need to be brought together and persuaded to discipline themselves for public

Here is a leap year suggestion which cannot but appeal to several of our readers who are compelled to live miles away from sweet home. In distant parts of Osylon are hundreds of young Tamus who are anxious to pursue the study of their own language but who, for lack of guidance and encouragement, are forced to forego the delights of literary culture. To such as these I would point to the Kala Nilayam as a suitable medium for the Kala Miayam as a suitable medium for the speedy realisation of their heart's desire. Vidhwan Ramaswamy Sarma, who has thrilled crowded audience with his deep learning in Tamil and Sanskrit is in our midst and has expressed his willingcess to open a Correspondence Class for the study of Tamil. I may incidently mention that his weekly class for the promotion of Tamil studies was very popular, till Jaffes having discovered his merits as a scholar and a speaker no public meeting, leature of anniversary celebration was voted a success unless Mr. Saima contributes his share to the iestruction and delectation of the audience and left him no leisure Students from all quarters gather in their hundreds to hear him descant on Va'mik's version of an episode in the Ramanaya contrasted with that of Kamban's. Mr. Sarma will be only too glad to issue typewritten weekly "notes" to lessons in Kural and answer personal difficulties. I say Mr. Sarma will be only too g'ad to do so, because the true scholar never tires to re read his favourite author, He gains in giving and is always on the lock-

Relief to Debtors.

DRAFT CRDINANCE.

In the latest "Gazette" is published the draft of "An Ordinance to grant relief to judgment debtors in respect of forced sales of their immovable properties in a market rendered unduly unfavourable by the prevailing general depression".

It is provided in the Ordinance, that in any action in which immovable properly shall nave been seized or may be seized in execution of a decree for the payment of money or of a moregage decree, it shall be lawful for the Court executing such decres on the application of the judgment-debtor, from time to time to make order staying the sale of such property for such period as it may consider just if the Court is satisfied that a forced sale is like y to cause undue hardship to the judgment debtor owing to prevailing economie conditions.

This Ordinance, it is provided, shall consinue in force for a period of two years from the date of its coming into operation provided inat the said period may be extended to a turther period not exceeding one year by a resolution of the State Council.

Printed Matter Open Packets.

NOT TO BE POSTED.

A communique issued by the Postal authorilles in Uolombo on Thursday lass, in regard to printed matter open packet post, states that these are admissible only when.

- (a) They are banded in a Post Office (not posted)
- (b) special attention is drawn to the fact that they are printed or reproduced in sypewritten characters; and
- (c) at least twenty copies are posted at the same time.

If the above conditions are not fulfilled the communique states, the packets will be surobarged.

out for the fellowship of students. No fees will be payable except a trifling sum to cover postage.

Friends who second my proposal will do well to communicate with the Secretary of the Nilayam and obtain further particulars. The success of the study club will depend on the enthusiasm of the members and the cost to each member will go down as the membership goes up.

M. S. E.

A Crisis Imminent.

ENABLING BILL AND INCOME TAX AMENDING ORDINANCE REJECTED.

WILL THE GOVERNOR CERTIFY?

The Enabling Bill and the Income Tax Amending Ordinance which threaten to create a crisis in the State Connell, have been create a create in the State Council, have been rejected by the Council. The former was rejected on Thursday last at its first reading, white the latter which was passed at the first reading on Thursday, was rejected the next cay at the Second Reading.

A situation has thus arisen, which only the Governor can save. In the case of the In-come T.x Amending O. dinauce, it is expected, the Governor would certify only one clause relating to the taxation on loans raised in

As regards the Enabling Bill, the Governor would probably certify it, as it understood that the lavy has a ready been made on the salaries of public servants.

The struction thus created by the rejection of these two messures, has caused flutter in the country, and the people are awaiting the Governor's move and the course of action the Connellors would take.

Congress Plans.

The Executive Committee of the Ceylon National Congress met on Friday last and decided to move an adjournment of Council the appoundement is made regarding the Governor's decision on the Enabling Bill

The motion for acjournment is to be in the nature of a protest against the Governor's

The Present Constitution.

"A FARCE, DELUSION, SNARE"

A COUNCILLOR'S VERDICT.

Mr. A E Gooneringhe, M. S. O., the staunchess supporter of the present Constitution. Is now dislitustened (?)

After a "fair triat" of the Constitution, he has returned the following verdict last week in the Council

"Now we know that the Constitution is A FARCE, DELUSION, SNARE.

I am a member of a State Council which is Utterly Helpless to co anything

We have been enslaved and made to accept this Constituton under false pretences.....

action whatever the form in which that action might be taken. It is also intended that the adjournment is to give time to the Congress members to call, it necessary, a special session of the Congress with a view to revising the Congress attitude with regard to the Donoughmore Constitution.

Another course suggested at yesterday's meeting of the Congress Executive Committee is the introduction of a motion immediate y in the State Council demanding a revision of the Constitution in respect of the power of the Purse and the control of the Public Services, the Congress members undertaking to non-co operate in the event of the Gover-nor and the Secretary of State not accepting the resolution of Council.

It was decided, bowever, to adopt the former course of action.

Rly. Compartments for Non-Smokers.

Arrangements are being made for one comparament of each class to be reserved for non smokers wherever possible on the principal trains, states a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Ceylon Non-Smeking League by the Department of the General Manager, C. G' R.

Ruskin's Writings for Gandhiji.

"FORS CLAVIGERA."

Eight volumes of Ruskin's writings in "Fors Clavigers," are being sent to Mahaima Gandhi, says the Editor of the "Speciator" in a foot-note to a letter from Eith Hope-Roots Roots, stating that Gandbijl has written from Xerwada Prison expressing a desire for them.

Northern Assizes.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS' RI.

Before the Chief Justice and an English Speaking Jury with Mr. A. Pendiah as Forcman, the case came up for trial on Thursday last, in which Biayavan Appukuddy of Kiranchi, a village 20 miles from Pooneryn, stood phayadd with the guarder on the 7th July chi, a village 20 miles from Poonerys, stood charged with the murder, on the 7th July 1931, of a giri Nagi, daughter of Perumai of the same village.

Mr. M. F. S. Pulle, Crown Counsel, Instructed by Mr. T. N. Subbiah prosecuted. Mr. G. G. Ponnampaiam with Barrister Rejascoriar instructed by Mr. Sam A Sabapathy detended the accused.

The story for the prosecution was that the deceased was returning home after a bath, when the accused met her and questioned her as to whereabouts of Chinnachi, elder sister of the sased. Before the deceased Nagi could reply, decessed. Before the decessed Nagl could reply, the accused out her twice; on the shoulder and on the left side of the neck. The decessed ran round the house, fell down, and died instantaneously. The accused took to his heels and surrendered after four days to the Police Vidhan.

surrendered after rous as your control of the defence was that the accused was living in separation from his wife Chinnachi, elder sister of the deceased, for the last two years. On hearing of a proposal of remarriage of his wife to one Kathiran Kaddayan, the accused went to make a last effort to take his wife back home. He got hold of his wife and was here by the hand, when the deceased assaulted him with a broom-stick. On sudden provocation, he got hold of a knife that lay close by and cut the deceased.

After a trial lasting two days the jury re-turned a unanimous verdict of gullsy of culp. able homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordscip sentenced the accused to fifteen years' rigorous imprisonment.

Economies in Railway.

CONFERENCE OF SUPERINTENDENTS

A conference of the three Transportation Superintendents was held on Thursday last, as which questions regarding the working of the different sections of the railway were discussed.

The meeting, it is understood, considered in what directions economies could be effected and also went into the question of releas ing as many clerks as possible for employ-ment in the Income Tax Department.

A Health Centre at Weraduwa

The absence of a health centre at Weraduwa was keenly felt, both by the Government authori-ties and the public. This has nowbeen supplied by Mr. N. B. Hendrick Singho who has undertaken to do this work and donate same to the Govern-

Dr. B. Briercliffe, the Director of Medical and Banitary Services, congratulated Dr. Wickremasinghe and Mr. Somasundaram, the Banitary Inspector, for the good work done at this clinic. He also thanked Mr. Hendrick Singho for the offer made in removing the handleap by underaking to supply a building.—Cor.

Farewell to Pallai Apothecary.

The residents of Palisi and its adjoining villages gathered at the O. M. S. Vernacular School hall at 4 p. m. on 19 2 32 to bid farewell to Mr. S. Sivatkolouthu, Apothecary, Pallat, who is transferred to Vaddukoudat. Maniagar of the Division. ferred to Vaddukoddal. Maniagar of the Division, Mr. P. Rajagopai, presided and spoke briefly about the sterling qualities of the departing guest. Farewell address was read by the Head teacher of the school. Songs specially composed for the occasion were suog. Mr. Alyampillal D. Escletk and Mr. Thisinather, Sanitary Inspector, olerk and Mr. Tilishnaner, samuable qualities Palisi spoke of the spotnecary's amiable qualities and professional skill. Mr. Sivakkolunthu replied Refrashments were served lavishly. and processions skin. Mr. Sivakkolunthu replied suitably. Befreshments were served lavishly. At 4 85 p. m. the spothecary was taken in procession under a decorated canopy with oriental music from the school hall to the Railway Station where he took train to Jaffina. He was seen off by a large number of officers and friends. —Cor,

HELP LOCAL INDUSTRY.

USE

COUNTRY RICE. An promonent promonent and

The Malayan Urumparay Union

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Twelfth Annual General Meeting of the above Union took place in the Tamilians' Physical Culture Association Hall, Kuala Lumpur, preceded by games and a garden party, on Saturday the 30th January, 1932, with the President, Mr. R. Thampipillay in the chair.

The minutes of the previous General Meeting were read and confirmed,

ing were read and confirmed.

In reviewing the progress report and statement of accounts for the past year the President stated that the Union has passed through another successful year end all the members of the Committee were alive to their responsibilities. The Committee meetings were well attended and it was noteworthy that no meeting was postponed for want of a quorum.

Reference to the first model resident of the Union

Referring to the financial position of the Union the President pointed out that the members at outstations were not very prompt in paying their subscriptions and appealed to them to pay up their arrears and to be more regular in their dealings with the Union.

He endorsed the Committee's recommendation to add another \$500/- to the Permanent Funds of

The President congratulated the Home Advisory The President congratulated the Home Advisory Committee for its extenuous efforts to defeat the objects of a few of our countrymen who have petitioned to the Government Agent to re open the arrack and toddy taverns. He observed that he was pleased to see that a good many of those present in the meeting were tee totallors and added that all endeavours should be made to reduce the drinking habit in Urumparay.

reduce the drinking habit in Urumparay.

The President then referred to the Census of Urumparayans employed in Ceylon taken during the year under review and mentioned that he has conversed with Professor. O Sumberalingam and with other leading men in a Urumparay during his last visit to Ceylon about the immediate desirability for forming a Union there. The proposal was welcomed and he was glad that they have expressed their willingness to form a Union.

The report and accounts were then adopted.

The following resolution was unanimously

"This meeting unanimously resolves to request the Board of Directors of the Jaffina Hindu Col-lege to make it their future policy to give suitable candidates from Urumparay professions over other applicants for appointments on the tutorial staffs of the Urumparay Hindu Schools".

Election of Office bearers.

The election of effice-bearers for the ensuing year then took place and resulted as follows:—
Freesident: Mr. R. Thampipillay (re-elected).
Honorary Secretary: Mr. M. Scivadural, Honorary Treasurer Mr. A. Mailvaganam. Committee Mr. K. Pesthamparam (re elected), Mr. S. Mathu-thamby, re-elected), Mr. S. Chelliah, re-elected, Mr. G. A. Basiah, Mr. S. Thampipillay and Mr. E, Nadarajah.

Honorary Auditors: Messre, E. Muttukumaru and V. Matkandu,

The election of members of the Home Advisory Committee resulted as follows: -Mr. V. Ponnau-paiam and Mr. A. Veloppillai, (Secretary) and Messrs. M. Ayampillai, S. Kasipillai, and A. Siu-

There being no further business the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

—Cor.

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A SHORT STORY.

The Rocks of Kon Esan.
(An Episode.)

BY M A MASILAMANI THE DEBAOLE.

(Continued from the issue of 22 2 32)

CHAPTER I.

There is no bitterness under the sun compared to the bitterness of realizing that one is a failure in life, a complete and thorough failure surrounded on all sides by a black horizon of despair with no glimmer of hope or any benignant star to allure me once more to tempt life with fresh and unbried venture. To be only thirty and to have seen to the end of all things was no doubt an achievement. The great men of the world had accomplished their destiny by that time and vanished from the world with the consciousness of kaying done what they had to do. But I had only spont the best days of my life to make myself a melancholy wreck with my soul burdened with the debris of might-have-beens lying heaped up like corpses in a battle or any benignant star to allure me once m beens lying beaped up like corpess in a battle field. I was the only child of my parents. My mother died when I was but a child and my father who lavished all the wealth of his tenderness on ms died when I was twenty-five. When I was thirty was reasonable. five. When I was thirty years of age a quick succession of misfortunes brought on partially by my improvidence and partially by the intrinsic gravitation that helps to pull down one who is already on the decline had brought me to the verge of destitution and want.

I had squandered to the last cent the fair

competance my parents had left me in addition to the money I was able to make as a o'erk in a mercantile firm in Oclombe. Colombe! the very name sounds to me an anathema, now the most ornel and false hearted of all cities, who shows no tenderness to her children when they are down in life, but sweeps them off as if with a broom to go and try their lock elsewhere and not cumber the ground and be a burden to her. She is a city of parvenues, a city of uglicess, the crea-tion of Ferringhees and adverturers who have nothing in common with the children of the soil. The Londoner yearns for a sight of the Thames, the Parislans for a sight of Paris but who among her children yearns for a sight of grim-faced Colombe, when circumstances enforce an absence from her shores for a long period. Once every nook and corner of the big olly from the vast sea-front of the Galle Face up to the Victoria Bridge, every lane and by way, every path, meadow and back water of her vast don and back water of her yast domain was known to me. I loyed them all once but now I hate them all with the bitterness of gall. It may be that it is no fault of the city but because I had spent the most saddest and bitter moments of my life while I was there, for the waters were come into my soul and the iron had entered into my heart.

Now when I had resolved to shake the dust off my feet and leave my native city for ever so that I may take to the open road I felt no regret, no compunction of heart, no disquist of soul or anxiety for the future. On the other hand I was possessed with a feeling of reliance of freedom of escape from an offensive environment.

Henceforth the ways of the world were not for Henceforth the ways of the world were not for me, nor the allurements of pleasure. I had enough of them and the sense of safety that followed was so nauseous that I never cared to look behind on the days of storm and turmoil. But there were yet two desires that were yet dominant in my soul, namely, a wander-lust and an insatiable desire for knowledge which I acquired during my care free and unhampered school days. A nameless surfest was within me, yearning for pure unalloyed happiness, a longing for peace which I knew not where to obtain.

I was born a Hindu and my parents were ploug

I was born a Hindu and my parents were plous believers in the benevolence of Siva but my riotous life and bitter experiences had shaken my faith in the divinity that shapes one's ends; the Providence that feeds the frog within the rock and nourishes the foetes within the womb. My heart now yearned only for vast open spaces—the mystery and grandeur of the forests—the magic and wonder of (Continued on page 4)

OBITUARY.

MR. O. NADARAJAH

Mr. C. Nadarajah, the youngest son of the late Mr N. Chemathirejab, Udsyar of Konda-vil, and Sanibary Inspector, Railways, Anuradhapura and brother of Mesers C. Sandrasekaran of the Fiscal's Office, Jaffas, Sanorasekaran of the Fiscal's Office, Jaffoa, and C. Kulasingham of the Colombo Kach-cheri respectively, died at the Manipay Hespital on Friday the 19th February 1932 after a week's illness of dysentry and chest trouble. (Cor)

The Rocks of Kon Esan (Continued from page 8.)

the sea and complete sundering of every tie that bound me to my fellowmen. Strange to say I felt happy at the prospect and if not for memory the great persecutor of the human race, I would have achieved the ideal of my dreams, the goal of all my secret yearnings to find release and escape from the presure of life.

yearnings to find release and escape from the presure of life.

But release was not so easily achieved, the attachment of the heart not so fauddenly out asunder. My father when I was alive had arranged that I should marry my uncle's daughter—Ksmaleswari was her name. She was very beautiful and was much sought after not only for her beauty but for her princely dower, since her father neoughed a lucrative position in a wall known back. Though he was my mother's own brother he had no natural affection towards me and was much obsessed with worldly wisdom. He put off our marriage from day to day on some pretext or other and probably all the time he was on the lookent for an advantageous connection for his daughter. He pretended to love me and smiled and smiled and smiled and sured and with the slobber of his false sentiment only to get her married off finally to a young Barrister belonging to the aristocracy at Cinnamon Gardens. The interview I had with my uncle and what transpired between us and how he trembled before my just indignation might better be left undescribed.

But Kamsleswari, poor sacrified victim to the suppliery and social ambitten of my nucle. She

better be left undescribed.

But Kamsleswari, poor sacrified victim to the snobbery and social ambition of my unde! She was a green isle in the sea of my despair. An exquisite creature soft and radiant like a pictore of Ravi Varms but devoid of any will of her owr. If she was left to herself the would have married me in preference to all others but was the what use of a love that would not assert itself for the sake of the man she loved. But any way my proor wask Kamsleswari also helped to fill the cup of my bitterness to the brim. Now I had no more human ties in the world, no human ties under whose shadow I may hope to pass my terrene days. As it was life pushed me out of my surrounding to seek peace and oblivion where the noise of earthly strife or turmoil will not penetrate. But I left very lovely and there was such a

noise of earthly strife or turmoil will not penetrate.

But I left very lovely and there was such a feeling of desolation, of emptiness in my house that brought on a feeling of terrible sadness. My limbs felt numb and lifeless and there was a nameless ache somewhere within my being as it something was going to discove within me before the commencement of a new life. After the sale of my property I was staying in the house of an old woman who was a former dependant of our family. One day I informed her that I was going on a long journey and after a tearful farewell I got out into the open road, the mainland where I sought from sorrow. BOFFOW.

At such a moment when one is given up by the At such a moment when one is given up by the whole world one seeks to take refuge in the invisible. Old instincts, old faith, old practices prevailed over my dejected spirits. My footsteps were led perforce to an old Siva Temple where I was in the habit of going for worship in my childhood, It was very late in the night and the temple was descried and a dead silence provailed over the whole place. There was a light simmering in the assutuary and I sat in front of the Trimurbi and tried to compose my mind. While I sat there a strange thing happened to me a short while after I sat there in meditation. A sense of peace and well being welled up within me like an anodyne stealing through the voins of torture. The dull sche disappeared from the heart and a sense of joy and hopsfulness took possession of my roul—my limbs then released slowly and I sank into sleep and had a dream and this was my dream.

I saw the sea on all sides—the infinite restless

I saw the sea on all sides—the infinite restless over blue sea heaving its mountainous billows which dashed against the shore in thunderous reverberation. It was a broad expanse of simmering shapphire that extended up to the horizon on all sides. In the midst of the sea there was mering shapphire that extended up to the borizon on all sides. In the midst of the sea there was a shrine of crude primordial granite and over the shrine a star hong aloft the night, grand splendour winged with its several facets coruscating rays of liquid gold that traited on the waters. I felt that somehow I was waited into the shrine and what I beheld within it will never be crased from my memory. I felt that I was transfused, penetrated, drowned in a soft radiance that was not of a material essence but exquisite opaline spiritual surfing through and through me like white rays of ecctacy passing through every atom of my body transforming it into a battery of blission magnetism. I felt at that moment possessed of illimitable spiritual power to heal, soothe, create or destroy. There was nothing else within except light, light boundless ineffable light but as I locked on in front of me as if on a sersne epaline transparancy two words of shining obrysoprase formed themselves. The words were "Kon Esan". Suddenly I saw a human figure stand beside me and denly I saw a human figure stand beside me and touch my forehead. It was that of a venerable old man and when his hands touched me I felt old man and when his hands touched me I felt that I was undergoing some sudden change, a subtle transformation cut me addiff from the whole of my past and pointed cut the way to a radiant future. Then I heard human voices in the temple which woke me from my dream. "Then all the charm is broken

And all the phantom so fair vanishes"

It was merely a dream. It may be the firch of the brain in unconscious cerebration. But how this dream made me a new man and completely changed the whole course of my life is recounted

(To be Continued.)

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(B) (28, 11/2-10/2/83)

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7971.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Singarayar Machado of Jaffna Town.

Deceased.

Nallammal Machado widow of Singarayar Machado of do.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffaa on February 12, 1932, in the presence of Mr. J. A. J. Tiseveerasinghe, Proctor for Petitioner

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the said estate be issued to the Petitioner unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary by any person whomscever on or before March 4, 1982.

February 22, 1982.

8d. D. H. Balfour, District Judge,

O. 886, 29 & 8.

February 16, 1922.

0, 885 29 & 8

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7970.

In the matter of the estate of the late Kavariammah daughter of Ponnampalam Balasubramaniam of Vannarponnat West, Jaffus. Deceased.

Thangammah widow of Ponnampalam Bala-subramaniam of do

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour E-quire, District Judge, Jaffna on November 11, 1931, in the presence of Mr. J. A. J. Tissevecrasinghe, Proctor for Petitioner and the affilidavit of the Petitioner having been read: It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed do issue to the Petitioner abovenamed as mather of the to the Petitioner abovenamed as mother of the deceased unless the Respondents or others show sufficient objection to the contrary on or before March 4, 1982.

Bgd. D H Balfour District Judge.

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Y. 14. 12-11-3-82.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7884. In the matter of the estate of the late Aronasalam Vytialingam of Vaddukoddai East Deceased

Marimuttammah widow of Arunasalam Vytialingam of Vaddukkoddal East Petitioner.

Petitioner.
This matter coming on for disposal before
D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on the
12th Beptember 1931, in the presence of Mr. P.
Cananathympilley. Canapathyppillay,

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be granted to the Petitioner to the said estate unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the 21st October 1981, 8gd. D. H. Balfour

District Judge. September 24 1931 Extended to 29th February 1982, O 384 25 & 29

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8004.

In the matter of the estate of the late Arumogam Eliatemby of Mallakam

Kasippillal Ambalayanar of Alavetty

Vs. Petitioner.

(1) Annappillal widow of Eliatamby of Malla-

kam Eliatamby Thambirasa of Do Eliatamby Ponnuthural of Do Arumugam Kansgasabai of Do

to the contrary.

November 19, 1982. O. 837. 29 & 8.

Bespondents
This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying for Leaters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esqu., District Judge, on the 19th day of November 1931 in the presence of Mr. M. Vyhialingam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the sfidayl of the Petitioner is the father in law of the said Intestate and is entitled to have Leaters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 7th day of March 1932 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the coontrary. Bespondents

D. H. Balfour, District Judge,

NOTICE.

In order to avoid inconvenience and delay, our friends, who are good enough to send us advertisements, are kindly requested to see that the same are sent to us at least a day earlier than the date of publication.

Manager.

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