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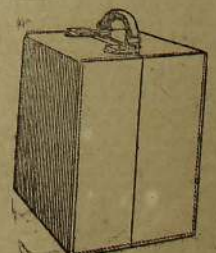
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H. 61.



JAFNA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1928

## MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN CEYLON.

NO QUESTION is so intimately connected with educational progress of the Island as that of the medium of instruction. In every civilised country the mother-tongue is the natural medium of instruction. No foreign language, however much advanced it may be, when compared with the mother-tongue can be a substitute for it in the education of the young. But unfortunately in subject countries political and economic considerations are being allowed to outweigh the undoubted educational and cultural advantages that accrue from the imparting of instruction through the mother-tongue. Education through a foreign tongue is imposed on the subject people to meet exigencies of political necessity and administrative convenience.

For nearly a century English has been the medium of instruction both in India and Ceylon. It cannot be denied that the present system of education, the fundamental principle of which is the study of a foreign tongue, has not contributed to the growth of originality and independence of thought among those who have left the portals of universities and colleges. Nineteenth century was a century of great intellectual progress. The intelligentsia of India and Ceylon with some brilliant exceptions has contributed nothing worthy of the name to the literary and scientific progress of the world. For the last two decades the utility and expediency of having a foreign tongue as the medium of instruction have been called in question especially in India. There has been a growing consensus of opinion among educationists in that country that elementary and secondary education should be imparted through the medium of the mother tongue. The justice and reasonableness of this claim have been recognised in the Report of the Sadler's Commission which is regarded by many as an authoritative statement on the educational problems of India and Ceylon.

Today in many of the Indian provinces the mother-tongue is the optional medium on all non-language subjects in the elementary and secondary schools. A few years ago the senate of the University of Calcutta passed a resolution that Bengalee should be the compulsory medium of instruction in the secondary schools. Even in the intermediate classes, we have been informed, that Bengalee is gradually replacing English as a medium of instruction in non-language subjects. The Andhra University which is the youngest of the Indian Universities recently appointed a Vernacularisation Committee to consider the medium of instruction in the University classes. The summary of its report which we publish elsewhere for the benefit of our readers indicates in what direction the wind is blowing. We are sure that at no distant date the Telugu language will be the medium of instruction throughout the University course. It is anticipated that the Tamil University when it is established will follow the same line of development. When vernacularisation of studies in the schools as well as in the universities has made such rapid strides in India we cannot understand why such a small modicum of reform as the introduction of the Vernacular as the medium of instruction in the elementary schools in Ceylon should excite pious horror among certain classes.

It cannot be denied that the mastery of the English language involves several years of labour and time. When a student has to learn ideas he is engaged in cramming grammar, idiom and vocabulary. So much of time and energy of our boys is taxed at their very early age in its study that real originality and initiative are all destroyed in them. It is the study of the foreign tongue which encourages the habit of cram among them.

"The day foreseen by Macaulay," says Lord Ronaldsby, a former Governor of Bengal in his fascinating book, "The Heart of Aryavarta," "when he spoke of the Vernacular refined and enriched so as to render it a fit vehicle for conveying knowledge to the great mass of the population had surely come. Yet for many years still was the child from the Indian countryside, who aspired to a high school education—to spend hours after hours

in puzzled study of the English idiom, that might have been spent to so much greater advantage in learning, in the medium of expression natural to him, not to memories but to thought."

To remedy this defect in our education the Education Commission was appointed a year ago. One of its terms of reference relates to the medium of instruction. We hope that the Commission will not hesitate to recommend the introduction of the Vernacular as the medium of instruction, to begin with, in the English Elementary Schools.

## CHRISTIAN PRETENSIONS.

III

The "Morning Star" in its editorials of the 27th January and of the 3rd inst. labours hard to impress on the Hindus that the Christian Missions have been actuated by motives of pure philanthropy in founding their schools and hospitals and that through the agency of these institutions they are only trying to bring the non-Christians under the renovating influence of their Christ and offer them the fellowship of their Church whenever they are brought under such influence, and that that was not proselytisation. Further our contemporary points out in another paragraph that "its Hindu propagandists" oppose the legitimate right of conversion.

In speaking of the latter contention we can at once say that the "Morning Star" has entirely misconceived the spirit of the Hindu Education Movement and it has not understood the point of view of the Hindus. No Hindu ever denies to the Christians the right of conversion. It is the legitimate right of every religionist. The Christians have the right to convert the Hindus and vice versa. It is also equally true that every religionist has a right to prevent the inroads of other religionists into his fold by all legitimate means. The Hindus do not object to conversions but they do object to the use of public institutions, that is, institutions depending on the revenue of the Colony for support, for proselytisation in whatever sense this word may be understood. We say emphatically that it is highly immoral to attempt to disturb or undermine the faith of immature youths when they are in a public school or that of adults in the moments of weakness when they are treated in a hospital.

"The principal aim of schools," says the "Morning Star" "is education". We join issue with our contemporary in this matter. We maintain that the primary object of these institutions is proselytising. We don't propose to meet the assertion of the "Morning Star" by any reference to old literature on the subject. We shall enlighten it by what has been stated recently by Missionaries whose authorities will not be questioned by anyone. At Baroda on the 20th of January a central conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Southern Asia was held. It is one of the most important conferences in the East. Bishop Frederick B. Fisher presided. In the course of his presidential address the Bishop made pointed reference to the educational position of the Missions.

We are sure that this Bishop occupies a position in the Missionary circles no less important than that of the "Morning Star".

Thus says this Bishop:—"Methodist educational work has had from the beginning an evangelistic and spiritual emphasis. One major purpose of our educational policy has been to win the youth of India to Christ and to train them in Christian ideals. For this reason the Bible is taught in all schools of every grade. We have always worked upon the principle that we would not maintain any institution in which the evangelistic and spiritual opportunity ceased to exist."

Rev A. Lockwood is the Chairman of the Wesleyan Mission in the North. His Mission has been maintaining a Vernacular school at Kuddady, where we understand that Bible had not been taught by the Head Master. Forthwith the Missionary writes the following letter to the teacher.

"Dear Veearakatti,—Your services will not be required in the Kuddady school after January 31, 1928. Please look around for another place. My reason for this is that I am dissatisfied with Kuddady school as a centre of influence and as to its value to the Mission, and I think it wise to make a new appointment to the school. Yours faithfully, (Sgd.) A. Lockwood, Manager of Schools."

What is this mysterious value of this school to the Mission? We shall leave it to the "Morning Star" to answer.

"Christian Missions and Oriental Civilization" is the title of a book published by Dr. M. T. Price, a Missionary at Shanghai. "The non-Christian youth,"

says the author, "goes to school to enrich and acquire English, the school administration gives it to him but do so to instil the Christian religion into him." Yet the "Morning Star" maintains that the principal aim of the Christian schools is education. The Baptist American Mission Seminary is trotted out as the example of Missionary philanthropy. If that is so why did the American Deputation of 1855 get it closed. Has not the Editor of the "Morning Star" studied the Report of this Deputation? "But education," says this Deputation, "having acquired a marketable value out of the mission is now setting strongly towards the world through the English language. If we yield longer to that current we are in danger of being swept wholly from our course. What we now see in the native mind as the result of past educational efforts, is the intensely avaricious and ambitious mental activity which we can no longer hope to correct or control except by ceasing to minister to the diseased appetite." In another portion of the Report they say that they are dissatisfied with the work of the seminary as "only 11 out of the 96 now in the seminary are the members of the Church and that many of the older pupils are looking mainly to Government employment and seem determined to have nothing to do with Christianity". No further evidence is necessary to show that the primary object of Mission schools is not education.

## LOCAL & GENERAL.

**CEYLON STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION:**—At a recent meeting of the Ceylon Students' Association held in London Mr. R. F. J. Mendis was unanimously elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.

**ACADEMICAL:**—Mr. S. Seenivasagam B. Sc. (Hons. Lond.) has, we understand, been elected a fellow of the Royal Economical Society of England recently.

**DRAWING CLASS FOR VERN. LADY TEACHERS:**—It is intended to hold a Drawing Class exclusively for Vern. lady teachers on Saturdays, if there be a sufficient number of candidates. Vernacular lady teachers who wish to attend such a class are requested to send in their names with address to the Asst. Inspector of Art, Kopy, before the 15th inst. [We understand that tuition will be given free.—Ed. H. O.]

**PURSE KHADDAR CLOTHES IN JAFNA:**—The recent visit of Mahatma Gandhi and his appeal for the propagation of the Khaddar movement have to a great extent made the people of this country realize the economic advantages of this movement. Though the people favour this movement yet they are not able to help it materially owing to the scarcity of genuine Khaddar clothes. Another difficulty that stands in their way is the high prices the local traders who import Khaddar clothes charge on them. To clear these difficulties traders who are really interested in the welfare of this movement should come forward and carry on business in Khaddar clothes. One Mr. S. Theebanathan of Tiruvelly, Jaffna, has made the necessary arrangements to carry on such a business and will open a shop at Grand bazaar on Friday (tomorrow) evening.

**VOTE OF CENSURE ON A MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN:**—At next Saturday's meeting of the Galle Municipal Council, a member is down to move the following among other resolutions:—"That by the manner in which he has recently conducted himself in certain matters pertaining to this Council the Chairman no longer enjoys the confidence of this Council."

**INDIAN TO ENTER BUDDHIST PRIESTHOOD:**—An interesting ordination ceremony will take place at the Vidyalankara College, Peliyagoda, on Friday, the 10th instant at 9 a. m., when an Indian named Brahmarshi Vishvanath (Sri Haranama Das B. A.) a native of Korus, in Northern India will be initiated into the Buddhist priesthood.

**ELECTRIC MACHINE FOR COUNTING COINS:**—An order has been placed with the Crown Agents for an electric machine which the Government Treasury hopes to utilize for the purpose of counting coins. At present the counting of coins is done by clerks and the use of the machine is expected will greatly expedite the work. The machine is expected to arrive in about a month's time.

**MOTOR COLLISION IN TOWN:**—A Motor car collision occurred at Chapel Street. One No. O. 267 while going along Chapel Street collided with car No. O. 7190 at the junction. The former car was badly damaged. Excise Inspector Andrew who was in the former car happened to be seated by the side of the driver. As the car came to a sudden halt, Inspector Andrew was thrown violently out to the wind screen. His face was badly cut. Inspector Sourish is holding an inquiry into the accident.

## VERNACULARISATION COMMITTEE.

The Vernacularisation Committee, appointed by the Academic Council of the Andhra University at its meeting held on 2nd October, 1925, in the cause of their report state:—

Two terms of reference to the Committee were as follows:—

(1) Whether the principle of Vernacularisation may be adopted and introduced; (2) The position of other Vernaculars than Telugu in our educational organisation under the scheme; (3) The Vernacularisation of the S. S. L. C. courses of study; (4) Whether Vernacularisation should be introduced on the basis of grades, or on the basis of such subjects as could be immediately taught in Telugu; (5) Which subjects are ripe for being taught in Vernacular; (6) The time that should be allowed before the new regulations that may be adopted in this behalf are brought into operation.

## PROCEDURES ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

The Convenor of the Committee framed a questionnaire which was communicated to all the members of the Vernacularisation Committee, to the Chairman of all the Boards of Studies, constituted under the Andhra University, and to prominent educationists and others in the University area and outside it. The answers received were printed and circulated among the members of the Vernacularisation Committee.

## RESOLUTIONS.

The first meeting of the Committee was held at Buzwada on the 25th of February 1927, at which the following members were present:—

Mr. K. Janaki Rao Pantulu—(Convenor in the Chair) Mr. M. Venkataragayya, Mr. L. Venkataswamy, Mr. J. Gangadhar, Dr. A. L. Narayan, Dr. V. Ramakrishna Rao, Mr. S. Roy, Mr. T. Suryanarayana, Mr. J. Satyanarayana, Janab Zahiruddin Sahib Bahadur and Mr. B. R. Kumar.

The meeting lasted from 8 a. m. to 11 a. m. and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. and the Committee passed the following resolutions:—

(1) That this Committee is of opinion that the principle of Vernacularisation may be adopted and introduced in the Andhra University, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be defined hereunder:—

The proposition was put to the vote and carried, all except Mr. Zahiruddin Sahib, voting for it.

(2) That, in the opinion of this Committee, Telugu should, except in the bilingual districts of Ganjam and Ballary, be made the medium of instruction and examination in non-language subjects for students whose mother tongue is Telugu, and others be allowed to receive instruction and undergo examination either in Telugu or English according to their choice, until provision is made for vernacularisation in those languages as well, agreeably to the ultimate object of the Andhra University Act.

The proposition was carried, all except Mr. Zahiruddin Sahib voting for it.

(3) (a) That the Committee is of opinion that Government should be requested to introduce compulsory vernacularisation of studies in non-language subjects in connection with the S. S. L. C. course in the Andhra University area. (b) In case this recommendation does not take effect, the Andhra University should hold its own Matriculation examination in the Vernacular on the above lines.

(4) That this Committee is of opinion that vernacularisation should be introduced on the principle of grades, and not on that of subjects.

(5) That, in the opinion of this Committee, the recommendations in the foregoing resolution may be confined, to begin with, to the secondary and the intermediate courses in continuity, starting with the 4th Form from not later than July 1929.

Dr. A. L. Narayan proposed an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. T. Suryanarayana, to substitute '1930' for '1929'. But the amendment was lost. The original proposition was then put to the vote and carried, seven voting for and four against. A poll was demanded and the result was as follows:—

For.—Mr. M. Venkataragayya, Dr. V. Ramakrishna Rao, Mr. R. Venkataswamy, Mr. B. R. Kumar, Mr. S. Roy, Mr. J. Gangadhar and Mr. K. Janaki Rao Pantulu. Against.—Dr. A. L. Narayan, Mr. J. Satyanarayana, Mr. Zahiruddin Sahib and Mr. T. Suryanarayana.

These resolutions cover the whole ground of the terms of reference. Two other allied points were raised in the questionnaire, viz., (a) the question of what type of language, Classical or Modern Telugu, should be allowed to be used in the class-room and at the examinations, and (b) the question of publication of text books and other books in the Vernacular in non-language subjects. The Committee felt that no formal resolution need be arrived at on the first of these points, but seemed to favour the use of Modern Telugu free from slang and vulgarisms. When the scheme is put into practice it will be time for the professors in charge of the actual teaching work to see what kind of language is to be evolved for an intelligent exposition and understanding of the subjects of study. As regards the second question, the Committee thought that it would be dealt with by the Publication Bureau.

—Hindu.



# Suthumalai Students' Union

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Union was held on the 29th ultimo in the Suthumalai Barathy Hall at 9 a.m. with Mr. R. V. Arumugam in the Chair.

The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

**Patron:** Mr. O. Muthumaran; **President:** Mr. N. A. Sivanayagam; **Vice Presidents:** Messrs. S. Subramaniam, R. V. Arumugam and S. Kandiah; **Secretary:** Mr. S. Ratanasabapathy; **Asst. Secretary:** Master P. Raman; **Treasurer:** Mr. V. Muttumaran; **Asst. Treasurer:** Messrs. S. Murugesapillai and T. Daraiasamy; **Editors:** (Sinhala) Gem) Masters. P. T. Iyer, S. Ramaningam and P. Oumaraswamy; **Committee Members:** R. Karaisingam and V. S. Oumaraswamy; **Auditor:** Mr. T. Swaminathan.

### FIGHT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

The fifth anniversary celebrations took place on the 4th inst in the same Hall under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. W. Duraisamy, at about 7 p.m.

The spacious hall that was tastefully decorated, was fully crowded. Messrs. V. Veerasingam, B. A., Principal, Manapay Hindu College, M. S. Rasaratnam, B. A., Advocate, and N. A. Sivanayagam, Vice-President of the Union, were accommodated on the platform with the Chairman.

The Chairman, Messrs. V. Veerasingam and M. S. Rasaratnam were garlanded by Mr. N. A. Sivanayagam. The meeting commenced with the singing of the National Anthem. Then there was a welcome song. After the distribution of prizes by the Chairman, the Secretary, Mr. S. Ratanasabapathy, read an interesting report on the various activities of the Union. The Treasurer's Balance Sheet showed a (credit) balance of Rs. 68/42.

Then the Chairman called upon Mr. M. S. Rasaratnam to speak. Mr. Rasaratnam rising amidst loud applause dwelt very ably and eloquently on the present condition of Hinduism and on the timidity of the Hindus. The lecture was followed by a song and then Mr. Veerasingam, amidst great applause, rose and emphasized the necessity of real worship. He also paid a glowing tribute to the members of the Union most of whom were his pupils. The Chairman in his concluding speech touched upon the various activities and offered very useful suggestions.

The Secretary then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the lecturers, and the audience. The members of the Union then staged "Sathbar's Thirumanam" to the appreciation of all those present. Then there was a "Shadow Picture" performance and the meeting terminated with the National Anthem.

## News from Anuradhapura.

**MUHANDIRAM MUNASINGHE CHALLENGE CUP:**—Mr. E. Munasinghe, Secretary, Local Board, Anuradhapura offered a silver cup to the best Volley Ball team in Anuradhapura with a view to encourage sports. Eight teams entered for the competition, viz. The Vivekananda Society; St. Joseph's O.D. Boys; St. Joseph's School; the Anuradhapura Sports Club; the Police; the Buddhist School; the Independents and the Railway. All the teams played two rounds each and finally the Vivekananda Society Volley Ball team came out as the champion. The presentation of the cup came off on the 4th inst at about 5 p.m. at the Anuradhapura Reading Room, where the Committee held a Garden Party. Mr. M. M. Wedderburn, Govt. Agent, N. C. P. and Chairman of the Challenge Cup Committee, after making a brief speech appreciating the well earned merit of the winning team and the liberality of Muhandiram Munasinghe, presented the cup to Mr. A. Sivacolumdu, Proctor, Captain of the winning team. In turn the Captain thanked the Committee and Muhandiram Munasinghe for the interest they have evinced in the field of sports. Mr. A. C. F. Abeyakoon, Secretary of the Challenge Cup Committee made another neat speech highly complimenting the winning team and thanking Mr. Munasinghe for the cup offered. The function came to a close with the calling of three cheers to the winning team and Muhandiram Munasinghe.

**FAREWELL FUNCTION TO THE DEPARTING GOVT. AGENT:**—A fitting farewell function is to be given shortly to Mr. M. M. Wedderburn, the Govt. Agent, N. C. P. on the eve of his departure to England on furlough. It was decided that the farewell function should take the form of a garden party and that the departing Govt. Agent should be taken in procession from the Residency to the Railway Station. A strong and representative Committee was elected with Mr. U. B. Diasanayake, Kachcheri Mudaliyar and Mr. S. N. Sittampalam as Joint Secretaries and Treasurer, to carry out the program. Mr. Wedderburn is leaving the station on March 11th.

**TRANSFER:**—Mr. O. Duraisingham, Head Clerk, Divisional Irrigation Engineer's Office, N. D. is transferred to the Jaffna District Office after a continuous service of 25 years in various stations in the Irrigation Department. His transfer is to take effect from the 27th inst. —Anuradhapura Cor.

## Letters To The Editor

### REVIVAL OF ORIENTAL MUSIC.

Sir,

Your correspondent Mr. M. S. Param writing on the subject of Oriental Music in our schools covertly claims all the credit for himself for the agitation set afoot recently for the inclusion of Oriental Music in the curriculum of our schools. The country at large is not aware of any Syllabus Committee inaugurated at Jaffna to deal with the subject functioning in the right spirit or taking up the matter in real earnest to achieve the end in view. If such a body had been in existence for any length of time, as is assured by Mr. Param, it is all the more discreditable that the subject should have been so long neglected and left in abeyance, with perhaps only a few entertainments now and again to enliven the drooping spirits of the Committee. The public are fully aware that for the past few years Mr. Ratanasami Aiyer, the renowned Musician and President of the Ceylon Sangeetha Samaj had been agitating almost single handed through the medium of the Press and Platform to bring about the desired inclusion in the curriculum of our Tamil schools. Mr. Param gratuitously enough asks Mr. Ratanasami Aiyer to send any practical suggestions to his Committee. I dare say Mr. Aiyer will only be too pleased to do so to advance the cause which is dear to his heart, but we cannot afford to dissipate his energies in that manner. It may be of interest to Mr. Param to know that Mr. Aiyer has with characteristic zeal approached the Government and the Director of Education and enlisted their sympathy in the cause. Being a perfect master of Oriental Music and a musician of all Ceylon repute Mr. Ratanasami Aiyer is eminently fitted to guide the authorities in the matter of drawing up the details connected with the scheme and the Government will be well advised to avail itself of his services. It is, however, up to all those interested on the subject, such as your correspondent and the Syllabus Committee of Jaffna, to lend the weight of their support to the Ceylon Sangeetha Samaj and its President, who are in a better position to render substantial service to the cause of Oriental Music, to successfully inaugurate the scheme in the curriculum of our schools.

Colombo,

3rd February 1923.

Yours etc,  
"JUSTICE."

### FAMINE IN JAFFNA.

Sir,

In view of the impending famine due to the failure of paddy crop this year owing to the absence of rainfall, it is necessary that steps should be taken immediately to avoid the rise in the price of paddy and also unnecessary profiteering. The Government also should be asked to remove the tax on the imported paddy. Unless these are done, the position of the poor people and the depressed classes, who are mainly thrown out of employment owing to the prohibition movement, will be miserable indeed. The Government Agent has already in his Seasonal Report indicated the failure of the crop. Now it is the duty of the Government Agent and the Legislative Councilors to move the Central Government for the abolition of the tax on the imported paddy. With regard to regulating the price, the Jaffna Urban Council with the co-operation of the Government should take the necessary steps. I am sure each Village Council also will co-operate in this matter. A meeting of the chief importing business firms should be convened at an early date with a view to co-operate with the Government and the consumers. The Chetty community who are charitable in similar trials will prove a great helping hand and I am sure that with their co-operation everything could be easily arranged.

Ms. Lavinia,  
7-2-23.

Yours etc,  
"Q"

### INDIAN & FOREIGN.

**FUTURE OF BENGAL:**—It is reported that a Conference will take place in Calcutta during the next few days that are likely to result in Bengal regaining her place as the political storm centre of India.

**TO COMBAT AERIAL WAR FARE:**—Dances have assumed the role of the new invention of roasting gas balloons which when thrown skywards would release artillery that would wait round bombing or attacking airplanes and destroy them unerringly. It is claimed by the inventor that this invention makes aerial warfare impossible.

**LORD LYTON ON NEW DELHI:**—Lord Lyton who is at present wintering at Muerren is busy on a book about New Delhi.

**EX-KAISER'S SIXTY-NINTH BIRTHDAY:**—The ex-Crown Prince, Wilhelm, visited the ex-Kaiser on the occasion of the latter's 69th birthday.

**WORLD WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP:**—For the world wrestling championship between Gama, the Indian and Zybsko, the former defeated the Pole, in 30 seconds.

**SOVIETS' ANTI-CATHOLIC HATRED:**—The Soviet authorities have razed to the ground 11 Greek Catholic Churches in Moscow considering them to be an eyesore.

## NOTICE.

Wanted a trained 1st class or 2nd class certificated teacher for the Hindu Vernacular Mixed School, Urumparai.

Apply to the

Hon. Mr. W. DURAISWAMY,  
JAFFNA.

Mis. 1151.

### The Northern Assizes.

#### THIRDCASE WITH THIRTEEN COUNTS

The third case taken up for trial before Mr. Justice Allen Driberg and an English-speaking Jury was one in which seven accused (1) Navasivayam Navarothnam, (2) Sinnathamby Velupillai, (3) Valan Navasivayam, (4) Ponnu, (5) Thoma Sellem, (6) Manickam and (7) Sinnathamby Murugesu stood charged with thirteen counts. The story for the prosecution is as follows:—Muttatamby Sangarapillai and Vaitayasingam Kalaisapillai, two fiscal servers, went to execute a warrant of distress against the 7th accused, who was a judgment debtor in a case in the District Court. The accused assaulted the process servers, detained them unlawfully and prevented them from executing a public duty. The seventh accused escaped from custody.

The accused who were defended by Mr. V. Joseph, Advocate, instructed by Mr. Selvaratnam, Proctor, severally pleaded not guilty. The case is proceeding.

### News from Kuala Lumpur.

**SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S BIRTH DAY CELEBRATION:**—It was in a Sunday (15th Jan. 1923) and was quite convenient to all Govt. Servants and all others to attend the grand function of the sixtieth Birth day celebration of Swami Vivekananda and to remember the ideal teacher. Both in the morning and evening lectures were delivered in Tamil and English. The lectures dealt vividly on the life and teachings of the Swami. The Ashrama premises were full from morn. till eve. Rice and curries were served to rich and poor alike, all seated down in Oriental fashion. In the evening Mr. T. Kumarampillai delivered an interesting and instructive lyrical lecture on Kanappa Nayanar (கணப்பநாயனார்). The lecturer in the course of his lecture touched on common questions raised by other religions who favor flesh eating and animal sacrifice and convinced his hearers that these are objectionable to Hinduism and that the Story of Kannappa is not in any way favouring these evils.

**VIVEKANAMAN RESIDENTS IN MALAYA:**—At a general meeting held at Kuala Lumpur on January 22, 1923 by the residents of Veemangam in Malaya with Mr. Nallathambi as Chairman, a provisional committee of five young men was appointed to draft rules and to arrange other preliminaries; to form an association, to register it in Malaya and to function same. Mr. M. Beervaranam of the General Manager's Office, F. M. S., Railways, was appointed the Provisional Secretary.

**THE PORT SWETENHAM SWAMI:**—Your readers who have read my account of "Miraculous Cure" by the Swami at Port Swettenham carefully would, I am sure, be anxious to hear further of the Swami, who possesses such super human powers. The Swami was requested by the Authorities to leave the place as it caused much inconvenience to the public and to the Swami himself. In compliance with the request the Swami left P. S. Ham, came down to Kuala Lumpur and was put up in one Mr. Kumaram's place for a few days during which time the public met him with great difficulty. It is said that during the time the Swami was there admittance was only given to those from out stations. Finding that people flock to him daily the Swami shifted from there to a third place in the Federal Capital itself. People still flock to him and it is said that he cures diseases even now. —Kuala Lumpur, Cor. Jan. 23.

### Land Sale.

1. All that piece of land known as "Ammund Thodam" with a house and having 400 palmyrah and 300 coconut trees and other cultivated and sporadic plants, situated in the Kuthady Navaikul parish containing in extent 26 lms V. O. and bounded on the East and North by the village limit of Maravampala, on the West by the property of Murgan Kanapathy and others and on the South by the property of Sivaprakasapillai Thambiahpillai.

2. All that piece of land known as, "Erukalam Kulam Vayal" situated in the Kuthady Navaikul parish containing in extent 65 lms P. O. and bounded on the East by the property of Arunasalam Chelappapillai, on the North by the property of Ambikapillai wife of Sittampalam and others, on the West by the properties of Visuvanathar Supplah and Ambalavana Swamy Kovil and on the South by the property of Kanmany daughter of Sangarapillai.

The abovementioned two lots are for sale. For further particulars please apply to the undermentioned either in person or in writing.

B. S. K. Samy,  
"Kandam",  
Tholpalam,  
Jaffna.

Mis 1155

## NOTICE.

Application for the post of midwife for the Sanitary Board town of St. Pedro will be received by the Chairman, Sanitary Board, Jaffna, on 20th February, 1923. Appointment to be on one year's probation. Salary Rs. 420/- per annum. An allowance of Rs. 250 for each case over 12 per month will also be given. No private practice will be allowed. A Tamil will be preferred.

For any further particulars apply to Sanitary Board Office, Jaffna, 6th February, 1923, G. 808.

17 de Souza,  
for Chairman.

### Vivekananda Society, Colombo.

Wanted a full time organising Secretary for the above Society on a monthly allowance of Rs. 100/-. Age not below 30. Must be prepared to devote his time and energy for the cause of the Society and the Hindu religion. Free bachelor's quarters available. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Secretary, Vivekananda Society, Colombo. Mis 1153.

### BEST CALICUT TILES.

CROWN and STAR Brands.  
Covering Largest Space  
Elegant, Light, Strong and Cheap.

Phone 52. Em. THIRUCHEEVAM,  
Telegram: Agent,  
Thiruchelvam. Main Street, Jaffna.  
Y. 63.

### Order Nisi.

#### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6566.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sivakumarpillai wife of Kasinathar Kandiah of Karaitive East

Deceased.  
Kasinathar Kandiah of Karaitive East  
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sivakamy daughter of Kandiah of Karaitive East
2. Sivakany daughter of Kandiah of do
3. Sivakolotha do do
4. Kathirapillai widow of Arumugam Thilampalam of Karaitive East

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the abovesaid 4th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to administer the estate of the said deceased and to have Letters of Administration issued to him accordingly coming on for disposal before J. D. B. Own Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on January 27, 1923, in the presence of Mr. T. Arumainayagam Proctor, for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 20, 1923, and his Petition having been read.

It is ordered that the abovesaid 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents for the purpose of representing the said minors and generally to act on their behalf in the Testamentary proceedings to be had in this case in respect of the estate of the said deceased and that the Petitioner as the lawful husband of the deceased be declared entitled to administer the estate of the said deceased and to have Letters of Administration issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before February 14, 1923, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

February 2, 1923.  
O. 1410.

M. H. Kantawala,  
District Judge.

### Order Nisi.

#### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6477.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Vannithamby Sinnappo of Kachchhal

Deceased.  
Sinnappo Valliparam of Kachchhal  
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sinnappo Chelliah of Vellampokkady
- Minor. 2. Nagaratnam Subramaniam of Kelpell
3. Thambiah Nagaratnam of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the abovesaid 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 2nd Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on June 21, 1923, in the presence of Mr. V. S. Karthikeyan, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner; it is ordered that the abovesaid 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 2nd Respondent for the purpose of protecting his interest and of representing him in this case and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him as self of the said intestate unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before September 27, 1923, appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

August 30, 1927.  
Time extended till 10th February 1928.  
Q. 1411.

G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.



## RAMANUJAN'S LIFE &amp; DISCOVERIES.

(By Lord Riddell.)

Some years ago Mr. Montagu, at one time Secretary for India, gave me a brief account of an Indian Mathematical genius. His name was Srinivasa Ramanujan. He had been very poor; he had suddenly burst on the mathematical world, he had performed wonderful mathematical feats, he had been made a Fellow of the Royal Society at the age of thirty-one (the first Indian to achieve that great distinction), he had died at the age of thirty-three. I was, of course, much interested in Ramanujan, but heard no more of him until last week I saw that his Collected Papers had been published by the Cambridge Press. In the hope that the book would contain a more detailed account of the life of this phenomenon I sent for a copy. My hope was more than realised. The book contains two excellent biographies, one by Mr. Seshu Aiyar and Mr. Ramanatha Rao and the other by Mr. G. H. Hardy, F.R.S., himself a most distinguished mathematician. They cover more or less the same ground. I am not competent to describe Ramanujan's mathematical exploits, but deem it an honour to place before the readers of "John o'London's Weekly" a summary of the career of this extraordinary person. East may be East and West may be West, yet it is a pleasing thought the brotherhood of scientific men and the brotherhood of the British Empire should have led to the recognition of this poverty stricken Indian student.

## GODDESS NAMAGIRI'S INSPIRATION.

Ramanujan was born in December, 1887, in the Tanjore District of the Madras Presidency. He came of a Brahmin family in poor circumstances. His father and grandfather were petty accountants to cloth merchants in Kumbakonam, an important town in the district. His mother was the daughter of a Brahmin who held the position of bailiff in a local Court of Justice. These details are interesting from the point of view of heredity. Ramanujan's mother was sterile for some time after her marriage but Ramanujan arrived shortly after her father had invoked the aid of the famous goddess Namagiri to make her fruitful. At the age of five Ramanujan went to an elementary school. Two years later he was sent to the Town High School at Kumbakonam. Here he remained until he was fifteen. When quite a boy he displayed great curiosity concerning mathematics, but his amazing powers were not discovered until a far more advanced student lost him Loney's Trigonometry. To the teacher's astonishment Ramanujan, then aged about twelve, was able to do every problem in the book without assistance or explanation. Three years later he borrowed Carr's "Synopsis of Pure Mathematics". "Through the new world thus opened to him Ramanujan went raving with delight." It was this book that developed his genius. He verified the formulae and what is more remarkable, often secured solutions while asleep. He used to say that the goddess Namagiri inspired him in his dreams. Evidently she was his patron. At the age of seventeen he won a scholarship at the Government College at Kumbakonam, but lost it later owing to weakness in English. At nineteen he attempted to enter the Madras University, but failed in the examination and never tried again. During the three succeeding years he studied mathematics. At twenty-two he married. A year later he came in touch with Mr. Rao, who gave a dramatic account of his first interview with Ramanujan:—

## IN PURSUIT OF FURTHER STUDIES.

Several years ago, a nephew of mine perfectly innocent of mathematical knowledge said to me: "Uncle, I have a visitor who talks of mathematics; I do not understand him; can you see if there is anything in his talk?" And in the plenitude of my mathematical wisdom, I condescended to permit Ramanujan to walk into my presence. A short, uncouth figure, stout, unshaved, not over-cleat, with one conspicuous feature—shining eyes—walked in with a frayed note book under his arm. He was miserably poor. He had run away from Kumbakonam to get leisure in Madras to pursue his studies. He never craved for any distinction. He wanted leisure; in other words, that simple food should be provided for him without exertion on his part and that he should be allowed to dream on.

## ELLIPTIC INTEGRALS &amp; HYPERGEOMETRIC SERIES.

He opened his book and began to explain some of his discoveries. I saw quite at once that there was something out of the way; but my knowledge did not permit me to judge whether he talked sense or nonsense. Suspending judgement, I asked him to come over again, and he did. And then he had ranged my ignorance and showed me some of his simpler results. Then he advanced to elliptic integrals and I do not doubt that he was a remarkable man. Then, step by step, he led me to elliptic integrals and hypergeometric series, and at last his theory of divergent series not yet announced to the world converted me. I asked him what he wanted. He said he wanted a chance to live on so that he might pursue his studies.

Mr. Rao sent him to Madras, where he was helped by Sir Francis Spring, Chairman of the Port Trust, Mr. Griffith, of the Engineering College, Mr. Narayana Aiyar, M.A., Dr. G. T. Walker, F.R.S., Director-General of Observatories, and Mr. Seshu Aiyar. I mention them as they with Mr. Rao are entitled to the credit of having rescued this extraordinary genius from oblivion.

## HIS POVERTY—A STUNNING BLOCK.

As a result of their efforts the University of Madras, with the approval of the Government, granted Ramanujan a scholarship of 75 rupees (or £5) per month. This was in 1913. The next step was a letter to Mr. Hardy, then a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Ramanujan wrote:—

I had no University education but I have undergone the ordinary school course. After leaving school I have been employing the spare time at

my disposal to work Mathematics. I have made a special investigation of divergent series. Very recently I came across a tract published by you, styled "Orders of Infinity," in page 36 of which I find a statement that no definite expression has been as yet found for the number of prime numbers less than any given number. I have found an expression, which very nearly approximates to the real result, the error being negligible. Being poor, if you are convinced that there is anything of value, I would like to have my theories published.

## INVITATION FROM CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Hardy doubts whether Ramanujan could have composed this letter himself, his knowledge of English at that time being somewhat meagre. A correspondence ensued, in the course of which Mr. Hardy, with great kindness and intuition, begged Ramanujan to go to Cambridge. He declined owing to caste prejudices, but these were overcome in an unexpected manner. The goddess Namagiri again intervened. In a dream she told Ramanujan's mother that her son must go to England to fulfil his life's purpose. It all sounds like a chapter from the Arabian Nights. He went. The Madras Government granted him a scholarship of £250 per annum and paid his travelling expenses, these allowances being supplemented by an annual grant of £60 from Trinity College. Ramanujan entered Cambridge University in April, 1914. He was then twenty-seven. His progress was rapid. Mr. Hardy wrote in 1915: "In some ways he is the most remarkable mathematician I have ever known." But Ramanujan presented difficulties. Mr. Hardy says:—

## TAUGHT MORE THAN WHAT HE LEARNED.

There was one great puzzle. What was to be done in the way of teaching him modern mathematics? The limitations of his knowledge were as startling as its profundity. His ideas as to what constituted a mathematical proof were of the most shadowy description. All his results, new or old, right or wrong, had been arrived at by a process of mingled argument, intuition, and induction, of which he was entirely unable to give any coherent account. It was impossible to ask such a man to submit to systematic instruction to try to learn mathematics from the beginning once more. I was afraid too that if I insisted noduly on matters which Ramanujan found irksome I might destroy his confidence or break the spell of his inspiration. On the other hand, there were things of which it was impossible that he should remain in ignorance. So I had to try to teach him, and in a measure I succeeded, although obviously I learnt from him much more than he learnt from me.

## OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS.

What Ramanujan's mathematical achievements were I am unable to describe. They must have been outstanding, as in 1918 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, the latter Fellowship carrying with it an allowance of £250 per annum, with no duties or conditions. The Madras University also granted him £250 per annum, and completed appointing him Professor of Mathematics. But the hand of Fate was upraised to strike him. He was seized with tuberculosis, returned to India, and died at the age of thirty-three. He left no children. His biographers give a graphic picture of the man.

## Messrs. Aiyar and Rao say:—

Ramanujan had definite religious views. He had a special veneration for the goddess Namagiri. He believed in the existence of a Supreme Being and in the attainment of godhood by men by proper methods of service and realization of oneness with the Deity. He had settled convictions about the problem of life and after, and even the certain approach of death did not settle his faculties or spirits. In manners he was very simple and he had absolutely no conceit. In a letter of date 28th November, 1918, he wrote: "Ramanujan had been honoured by being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and a Fellow of Trinity Mr. Hardy wrote: "His natural simplicity had never been affected in the least by his success; indeed all that is wanted is to get him to realize that he really is a success."

## Mr. Hardy says:—

I should like to add a word here about Ramanujan's interests outside mathematics. Like his mathematics, they showed the strangest contrasts. He had very little interest, I should say, in literature as such, or in art, though he could tell good literature from bad. On the other hand, he was a keen philosopher, of what appeared, to followers of the modern Cambridge school, a rather nebulous kind and an ardent politician, of a pacifist and ultra-radical type. He adhered, with a severity most unusual in Indians resident in England, to the religious observances of his caste; but his religion was a matter of observance and not of intellectual conviction, and I remember well his telling me (much to my surprise) that all religious creeds to him were or less equally true. Alike in literature, philosophy, and mathematics, he had a passion for what was unexpected, strange, and odd; he had quite a small library of books by circle-squares and other cranks.

I have often been asked whether Ramanujan had any special secret; whether his methods differed in kind from those of other mathematicians; whether there was anything really abnormal in his mode of thought. I cannot answer these questions with any confidence or conviction; but I do not believe it. My belief is that all mathematicians think, at bottom, in the same kind of way, and that Ramanujan was no exception. He had, of course, an extraordinary memory. He could remember the digits of series of numbers in an almost uncanny way. It was Mr. Littlewood, I believe, who remarked that "every positive integer was one of his personal friends." Opinions may differ as to the importance of Ramanujan's work, the kind of standard by which it should be judged, and the influence which it is likely to have on the mathematics of the future. It is not the simple and intuitive genius of the very greatest sort; it would be greater if it were less strange. One gift it has which no one can deny, profound and invincible originality. He would probably have been a greater mathematician if he had been caught and tamed a little in his youth; he would have discovered more that was new, and that, no doubt, of greater importance. On the other hand, he would have been less of a Ramanujan, and more of a European professor, and the loss might have been greater than the gain.

How I must leave this thrilling romance, I wish the ending had been happier. But who can say? Perhaps Namagiri called him.—"Ridda!"

## Mahatma's Autobiography.

## EDUCATION IN TOLSTOY FARM.

This is another instalment of Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography as taken from "Young India".

It was at Tolstoy Farm that Mr. Kallenbach drew my attention to a problem that had never before struck me. As I have already said, some of the boys at the Farm were bad and unruly. There were loafers, too, amongst them. With these my boys came in daily contact, as also did other children of the same type as my own sons. This troubled Mr. Kallenbach, but his attention was centred on the impropriety of keeping my boys with those unruly youngsters.

One day he spoke out: "Your way of mixing your own boys with the bad ones does not appeal to me. I am sure you only see results. They will become demoralised through this bad company."

I do not remember whether the question puzzled me at the moment, but I recollect what I said to him:

## ASSOCIATING GOOD BOYS WITH LOAFERS.

"How can I distinguish between my boys and the loafers? I am equally responsible for both. The youngsters have come because I invited them. If I were to disown them with some money, they would immediately run off to Johannesburg and fall back into their old ways. To tell you the truth, it is quite likely that they and their guardians believe that by having come here they have laid me under an obligation. That they have to put up with a good deal of inconvenience here, you and I know very well. But my duty is clear. I must have them here, and therefore my boys also must needs live with them. And surely you do not want me to teach my boys to feel from today that they are superior to other boys. To put the sense of superiority into their heads would be to lead them astray. This association with other boys will be a good discipline for them, and they will, of their own accord, learn to discriminate between good and evil. Why should we not believe that if there is really anything good in them, it is bound to react on their companions? However that may be, I cannot help keeping them here, and if that means some risk, we must run it."

Mr. Kallenbach shook his head.

## TESTED AND DISCIPLINED.

The result, I think, cannot be said to have been bad. I do not consider my sons were any the worse for the experiment. In fact I can see that they gained something. If there was the slightest trace of superiority in them, it was destroyed and they learnt to mix with all kinds of children. They were tested and disciplined.

This and similar experiments have shown me that if good children are taught together with bad ones and thrown into their company, they will lose nothing, provided the experiment is conducted under the watchful care of their parents and guardians.

It does not necessarily follow that children wrapped up in cotton-wool are proof to all temptation or contamination. It is true, however, that when boys and girls of all kinds of upbringing are kept and taught together the parents and teachers are put to the severest test. They have continually to be on the *qui vive*.

## BOOKS.

## FOR SALE.

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CHUNNAKAM, CEYLON.

WORKS BY THE HONOURABLE SIR  
PONNAMMALAM RAMANATHAN.

1. Chan Thami Ilakkam (or the Characteristic of Classic Tamil) Part I. treating of letters and words in easy Tamil prose with a clear exposition of the Nannul Sutrams, pp. 545. Price, bound in full edition, Rs. 8, and bound with paper cover Rs. 2.50 postage extra.
2. Thirukural Payiram (being the first four chapters of the Kural) with an elaborate commentary thereon in Tamil, pp. 143. Price Rs. 1, postage extra.
3. Bhagavath Githa or the sayings of Krishna Bhagavan regarding the conquest of the soul over sorrow, fear and depression, translated into Tamil Prose with an elaborate commentary thereon pp. 518. Price Rs. 2, postage extra.
4. The Spirit of the East as contrasted with the Spirit of the West. A lecture delivered before the B. O. K. N. Institute of the South pp. 52. Price cents fifty. Postage extra.
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6. An exposition of St. Mathew's Gospel according to Spiritual Experience 8vo. pp. 311. Price Rs. 5. Postage extra.
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8. Riots and Martial Law in Ceylon, 1915, 8vo. pp. 314. Price Rs. 5. Postage extra.

## LADY RAMANATHAN'S WORKS.

1. Western Pictures for Eastern Students, being an account of Sir Ramanathan's journey to the United States of America recorded by Lila-vathi (Lady Ramanathan), 8vo. pp. 248 Price Rs. 2, Postage extra.
2. (To be published shortly) The Ramayana or the Wanderings of Sri Rama from Ayodhya to Lanka, in the early part of Thiruvai Yaga, briefly described by Lady Ramanathan, in English and illustrated by a map with a preface and with notes in the appendix prepared by Sir Ramanathan.

## MISS MATO'S MOTHER INDIA.

1. A Rejoinder by K. Natarajan (Editor—"The Indian Social Reformer") with an Introduction by the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natarajan, Price—75 cts.
2. Ms. 1192.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6658.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sivakolanthu wife of Namasivayam of Mallakam

Decceased,  
Valipparam Namasivayam of Navaly

Petitioner,

- Minor 1. Namasivayam Somaskandan of do  
2. Subramaniam Murgesa of Mallakam

Respondents,  
This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner above-named praying that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minor 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before J. D. Brown Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on January 12, 1923, in the presence of Mr. E. Murgessampillai Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 10, January 1923, having been read.

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the 1st minor Respondent for the purpose of representing him and of acting in his behalf in these proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner as her lawful husband unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court and state objections or show cause to the contrary on February 21, 1923.

January 10, 1923,  
O. 1408.

J. D. Brown,  
District Judge.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6645.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sivagampillai wife of Samugam of Karaidive West

Decceased,  
Ramanathar Samugam of Karaidive West

Petitioner,

- Minor 1. Samugam Paramanathar  
2. Parupashippillai S. Seethavepillai and  
3. Sinnachippillai, daughters of S. Samugam and  
5. Sinnatambiy Velauthar of do

Respondents,  
This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner above-named praying that the 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the 1-4 minor Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before J. D. Brown Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on December 10, 1927, in the presence of Mr. R. Murgessampillai Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 10, December 1927, having been read.

It is ordered that the 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the 1st to 4th minor Respondents for the purpose of representing them and of acting in their behalf in these proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner as the widow unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court and state objections or show cause to the contrary on February 21, 1928.

January 17, 1923,  
O. 1407.

J. D. Brown,  
District Judge.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6631.

In the matter of the estate and effects of the late Elayalappillai wife of Mutteemmar Kandayash of Mallakam

Decceased,  
Elayalappillai Kandayash of Chunnakam

Petitioner,

- Minor 1. Mutteemmar Kandayash of Mallakam  
(Minor) 2. Hadechompillai alias Thanaladchompillai daughter of Mutteemmar Kandayash and  
3. Thevenalappillai widow of Elayalappillai of do

Respondents,  
The 2nd Respondent is a minor and appears by her Guardian *ad litem* the 3rd Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the 2nd Respondent and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to administer the estate of the said deceased and to have Letters of Administration issued to him coming on for disposal before J. D. Brown Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on December 2, 1927 in the presence of Mr. O. A. Niles, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated November 21, 1927 and his Petition having been read.

It is ordered that the above-named 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the 2nd Respondent who is a minor for the purpose of representing the said minor and generally to act on her behalf in the Testamentary proceedings to be had in this case in respect of the estate of the said deceased and that the Petitioner as the brother of the deceased be declared entitled to administer the estate of the said deceased and to have Letters of Administration issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other persons shall on or before February 10, 1928 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

27th January 1928,  
O. 1408.

J. D. Brown,  
District Judge.

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