

# The Hindu Organ.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS  
HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION  
ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 18, 1889.  
(REGISTERED AT THE G. P. O. AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

VOL. XXII—NO. 23.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 7, 1910.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

## NOTICE.

### The Hindu Organ.

#### RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

|                       | Tam: Ed. | Eng: Ed. | Both Ed. |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|
|                       | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. |
| Jaffna Town per annum | 1-50     | 8-00     | 4-00     |
| Outstations and India | 2-00     | 4-00     | 5-50     |
| Straits Settlements   | 2-25     | 4-50     | 6-25     |

#### RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

|   | Rs. Cts. |
|---|----------|
| For one Column ... Yearly ...                   | 60-00    |
| do ... Half Yearly ...                          | 35-00    |
| do ... Quarterly ...                            | 20-00    |
| For 1/2 Column ... Yearly ...                   | 35-00    |
| do ... Half Yearly ...                          | 20-00    |
| do ... Quarterly ...                            | 12-50    |
| For 1/4 Column ... Yearly ...                   | 20-00    |
| do ... Half Yearly ...                          | 12-50    |
| do ... Quarterly ...                            | 7-50     |
| For one column, first insertion ...             | 7-50     |
| For half column, do ...                         | 4-00     |
| For quarter column, do ...                      | 2-50     |
| For single line, do ...                         | .08      |
| For subsequent insertions half the above rates. |          |

### Pith Turbans.

Pith Turbans of different patterns always in stock. Prices very cheap. Orders promptly attended. Old turbans repaired.

Apply to:—The Oriental Stores, Grand Bazaar, JAFFNA.

### THE CROWN Perfumery Co.



Specialists in the Manufacture of Perfumes, Soaps and Toilet Preparations.

Agents & Dealers, W. Tambipillai & Co., 19 & 20 KEYZER ST., PETTAH, COLOMBO.

### DANGER SIGNALS!

Nature has provided us with many danger signals.

A COUGH IS A DANGER SIGNAL! It is a sign that your lungs are weak. It warns you so that you may strengthen them in time.

### SCOTT'S EMULSION.

answers the demands of nature's danger signal.

It cures weak lungs and stops that cough.



FOR SALE AT ALL CHEMISTS.

SCOTT & BOWNE LTD. MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Always get the Emulsion with this mark, the fishman—the mark of the "Scott" process!

N. S. FERNANDO, WHOLESALE AGENT, COLOMBO.

### Malida Comforters.

Worked very nicely, 68" long, Re. 1-12

Do. 2 1/2 yds. by 11", Rs. 3 to 4.

Do. Middle size, Rs. 2-4 to 3. Plain, 68", Re. 1-4.

### SHAWL.

Very nicely worked Rs. 17 to 22 per pair.

### Suiting.

#### Kashmir-Cloth.

Very warm, soft, durable, 25" wide, per yard—Rs. 1-2 to 2-8.

#### PATTOO.

Plain, for full suit, natural color, Rs. 8 to 10  
Ash, almond, white, etc., Rs. 7 to 8 1/2.  
Check, excellent designs, Rs. 7 1/2 to 8.

### Malida Shirt.

Very warm, soft, durable, up-to-date cut and fashion, Rs. 5 1/2 to 7 1/2.

Patronized by H. M. the QUEEN

Amount refunded with postage if unapproved.

AMIR CHAND & SON, LAHORE.

### Hindusthan Co-Operative Insurance Society Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE 30, DALHOUSIE SQ., SOUTH CALCUTTA

A National Concern organised by Maharajahs, Rajahs, and the Sentry of Northern India.

### Authorised Capital—Rs. One Crore.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1882.

#### GENERAL SECRETARY

SURENDRANATH TAGORE, B. A., ZEMINDAR, CALCUTTA.

ALL POLICIES PARTICIPATE IN PROFITS, WHICH WILL BE DISTRIBUTED EVERY FIVE YEARS.

Policies are nonforfeitable and uncontestible, and are entirely unrestricted as regards sex, travel, occupation, or manner of death.

For further particulars, see Prospectus sent free.

S. K. LAWTON & CO.,

Agents for Ceylon.

JAFFNA.

### SOVEREIGN GOLD SHIELD RINGS.



WE undertake to supply to order at the following rates.

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 2 Sovereigns weight | @ Rs. 45 each |
| 1 1/2 do            | @ Rs. 35 "    |
| 1 do                | @ Rs. 25 "    |
| 1/2 do              | @ Rs. 14 "    |

Best workmanship and sovereign gold guaranteed.

Charges for monograms on rings.

2 letters Rs. 2/50

3 letters Rs. 3/50

4 letters Rs. 4/-

Kasumaalai—mounted on Jaya Lakshmi

kasu 65 to 70. Price from Rs. 600/-

Bale Golusu—5 sovereigns weight Rs. 110/-  
When ordering send exact size and quarter value in advance.

WARD & DAVY,  
Navalarkottam,  
JAFFNA.

### NOTICE.

#### THE NOTARY'S MANUAL

by S. Katiyesu, Proctor S. C. & Notary.

Price Rs. 12.50.

Opinions—very complete—of considerable practical utility—carefully prepared—safe and sufficient guide—clear and lucid—concise—exhaustive and comprehensive—well arranged and excellently got up—has facilitated the work of the students

#### MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

##### SPECIALIST IN SNAKE-BITE.

DR. Thamotharampillay, retired Government Medical Practitioner will treat patients both with European and native medicine very successfully. He will also readily cure every kind of snake-bite, dog-bite, rat-bite and other poisonous bites.

His residence is at Atheady, Nallore, Jaffna.

### THE ANALYSIS OR SOLUTION OF RELIGIONS, BY THAMOTHARAMPILLAY.

THIS book analyses scientifically, logically and critically the chief sacred doctrines of Hinduism, Buddhism, Mohammedanism and Christianity and draws final conclusions.

A very interesting and instructive study to all religionists. Price Rs. 4.50, reduced to Rs. 2.50 for three months.

Obtain from C. T. Pillay, Atheady, Nallore, Jaffna, and from Jaffna or Colombo Apothecaries Co.

### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2372.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ramupillai Sivasuppiramaniam of Vannarponnai West ... Deceased.

Ramanader Kapalaiyah, Secretary of the District Court of Jaffna ... Petitioner,  
Vs.

1. Perinpanayaka Modliar Ilankanayaka Modliar and
2. Sivakkolunthu widow of Ramupillai Sivasuppiramaniam—1st Respondent personally and both Respondents Guardians ad litem of the minor Sivakurunathar Neelakander of Vannarponnai West ... Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Ramupillai Sivasuppiramaniam, coming on for disposal before R. N. Thaine, Esqr., District Judge, on November 17, 1910, in the presence of Messrs. Tambiah S. Cooke and P. S. J. Chrysostom, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner; and affidavit of the Petitioner, dated November 17, 1910, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the Secretary of the District Court, Jaffna and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before December 9, 1910, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

November 17, 1910.

R. N. Thaine,  
District Judge.

## NOTICE.

## Important.

To whom it may Concern.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Boralesa, 28rd November, 1910.

To  
**SAM SOLOMON, Esq.**  
 Manager,  
 Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd.  
 COLOMBO.

Sir,  
 I have to thank you for the payment of Rs. 10,000.00 being the amount of my late husband Kuranage Diagu Perera's Insurance under Policy 10771 in your Company in my favour.

He died on the 9th instant, the burial Certificate and other papers were posted to you on the 18th instant and the Claim paid on the 23rd.

I must also thank you for the very great help your representative rendered to me in calling at my bungalow and assisting me in filling up the death claim papers without any expense to me.

Everything that has been done in this matter has been carried out as told to my late husband when he took out the Insurance.

I am Sir,  
 Yours faithfully,  
 (Sgd.) P. ISABELLA FERNANDO.  
 (Widow & Beneficiary.)

## The Jaffna Hindu College.

The following further subscriptions have been received towards the Permanent Fund of the College:—

|   | Rs. cts. |
|---|----------|
| Previously acknowledged   | 1104-71  |
| Kaktagasadi:  |          |
| gilya, Mr. V. Arasaratnam   | 5-00     |
| Vannarpansai, " G. Shiva Rau  | 3-00     |
| " K. Velupillai   | 1-00     |
| Donated by the following College students, through the Principal, Hindu College:— |          |
| S. Arumukadasan (Sr.)   | 8-35     |
| T. Kailasapillai (VII)  | 5-85     |
| V. Nataraja (IV)  | 5-25     |
| V. Chinnaadurai (Jr.)   | 2-40     |
| R. S. Arunachalam (VIII)  | 0-40     |

Grand Total 1135-96

C. ARULAMBALAM,

Treasurer,

H. C. Collection Committee.

Jaffna,

28-11-10.

Sum.

## IN MEMORIAM.

Parasatty Ammal only child of Mr. N. Sivakolundu, Proctor Supreme Court "appeared" in the course of the Ananda Mystic Dance of the Lord on the 26th of January 1910 and "disappeared" on the 21st of November 1910. Aged 10 months. "Not an atom moves except in Him".

In affectionate and loving memory of  
**Florence Camelia Nallamma**

Born 11th July 1892

Died 9th Decr. 1905

Gone from amongst us oh! how we miss you  
 Dear loving daughter thy memory we'll keep  
 Never till life's end shall we forget you  
 Dear to our hearts is the place where you sleep.  
 Inserted by her loving parents Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Allagacoan.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS  
 TO THE "HINDU ORGAN".

|                                  | Rs. cts. |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Mr. M. Govinder, Port Swettenham | 18-75    |
| " V. T. Swaminathan, Colombo     | 6-18     |
| " C. Sinnappoo, Demodura         | 5-50     |
| " S. E. Thamby, Seremban         | 2-50     |
| " S. Thambapillai, Batticaloa    | 5-50     |
| " V. Nagalingam, Colombo         | 1-00     |
| " K. B. Panabokke, A'pura        | 1-00     |
| " S. Kylesam,                    | 4-00     |
| " K. S. Muttiah, Madawachchi     | 2-00     |
| " R. Swaminathan, Chunnakam      | 5-00     |



## The Hindu Organ.

Jaffna, Wednesday, December 7, 1910.

## THE CEYLONESE SEAT.

The writer of the communicated article in our issue of the 9th ultimo was mistaken in thinking that Mr. Sri Sundramoorthy was the last resort of the friends of

Dr. H. M. Fernando. Another interesting personage has now appeared on the scene in the person of Mr. L. S. Evarts, Proctor of the District Court of Colombo. His communication in the "Morning Leader" of the 1st inst. is of a very amusing character. The Editor makes much of it, calling it "an interesting statement of his views on the situation", and commenting on it editorially, making it the occasion for another attack on Mr. Ramanathan and to laud Dr. Fernando to the skies. This is the Editor who has had the insincerity to state times without number that he was supporting the candidature of none but was only pointing out the disqualifications of Mr. Ramanathan.

It was generally admitted that Mr. Evarts had done some valuable service in connection with the reform movement. Our columns also bore testimony to it. But if every one who had taken a leading part in that movement is to be a candidate for the Ceylonese Seat, there would be no end of claimants for it. Besides, this is not the only qualification required of the Ceylonese Member. It is nothing short of presumption on the part of Mr. Evarts to think that he is qualified for this Seat. We do not think that he is serious in saying: "It is true I have been asked to put myself forward. I have been promised no end of votes by persons of all classes, creeds and communities". If any body had asked Mr. Evarts to put himself forward, it was, we believe, done with a sinister motive by some friends of Dr. Fernando. He speaks of "no end of votes" promised to him. Although he "could not give a promise to stand", his "mind being not yet settled on the matter", yet it would be interesting to know the names of at least a dozen leading Ceylonese "of all classes, creeds and communities", who have thus promised their votes to Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts' communication to the "Morning Leader" is full of self-glorification and covert attacks on Mr. Ramanathan—attacks which greatly resemble those of that paper on the latter. We are, therefore, constrained to suspect that, though Mr. Evarts tries to show that he is an impartial critic, one who reads the communication cannot but come to the conclusion that the expression of his views in the columns of the organ of Dr. Fernando's relatives was intended, perhaps unconsciously, to favour the candidature of the latter at the expense of the rival candidate.

Mr. Evarts requires that retired Government officers when they come forward as candidates for legislative honours should produce "a clean bill of health" as to the circumstances under which they retired. He does not say whether he is prepared himself to do so, if he would make up his mind to compete with Mr. Ramanathan and Dr. Fernando for the Ceylonese Seat. He thinks, perhaps, that the moment he decides to contest the Seat the present candidates will retire admitting his superior claims, and there will be in an unopposed election and in the case of one who was instrumental in bringing about the reform of the Legislative Council, no necessity for the production of a "clean bill of health" on his part.

We do not impugn the honesty or motive of Mr. Evarts in expressing his views in the columns of the "Morning Leader" in the manner he did. But there is a certain class of persons who, however honest and able they may be, cannot be proof against the blandishment and flattery of clever and designing individuals who have their own ends to serve.

It is worthy of special remark that hitherto the friends and supporters of Mr. Ramanathan have carried on the electoral campaign on his behalf in the press and on the platform with scrupulous regard to the feelings of Dr. Fernando. Beyond urging the superior claims and merits of their candidate they have never, as far as we know, descended to personalities or resorted to any methods of a questionable character. This is not due entirely to the fact of Dr. Fernando being a less known personage than Mr. Ramanathan, but to a desire on the part of the latter's friends and supporters to avoid, as much as possible, means, low and despicable, in securing his election. But the most favourite weapon of the friends of Dr. Fernando is vilification, and some of their methods and tactics are of so low and reprehensible character that they cannot fail to produce a prejudicial effect on the cause of the candidate on whose behalf they are employed.

The despicable tactics of those who requisitioned the services of Mr. Sundramoorthy, a boy of yesterday, investing him with the responsibilities of a leader of the community, were sufficiently ex-

posed in our columns. It is, indeed, sickening to read day after day in the columns of the "Morning Leader" fresh misrepresentations against and attacks, covert and open, on Mr. Ramanathan. But, as in the case of all false charges and misrepresentations they only recoil on those who make them. The trial of the Slave Island Hindu Temple case in the District Court of Colombo afforded an opportunity to the "Leader" to publish verbatim reports of the proceedings in successive issues with the attractive heading "A Petition against Mr. Ramanathan". Evidently much was expected of that case to make capital of in the further prosecution of the campaign of vilification against Mr. Ramanathan. But the result of the case was a great disappointment to the friends of Dr. Fernando and glorious success to Mr. Ramanathan, the District Judge having dismissed the action of the plaintiffs with costs, holding that their grievances were imaginary and that Mr. Ramanathan had discharged his trust satisfactorily having spent more than Rs. 6,000 of his own money for the Temple.

## DR. H. M. FERNANDO AT GALLE.

Dr. Fernando delivered a lecture at Galle on Saturday last on "Some Political Questions of the Day". Mr. G. E. Abeyewardana presided. The lecture, as it is published in the papers, is a lengthy one dealing with various questions of the day. His views especially in regard to the functions and duties of the unofficial minority in the reformed Legislative Council are exactly those expressed in some recent editorials of the "Morning Leader". Dr. Fernando takes credit for having "expressed views in an interview with the 'Morning Times'", some five years ago, in connection with the reform of the Legislative Council which were the very points urged in the various memorials submitted to the Secretary of State. What has Mr. L. S. Evarts who claims the whole credit to himself to say to this? So in addition to the newly acquired qualification of being a *persona grata* at Queen's House, Dr. Fernando possesses the qualification of being the first to moot the reform movement!

Dr. Fernando's observations on the tentative character of the reforms and his admonition to the voters to use the franchise discreetly and well are worth being quoted here, as it is tantamount to a warning to the Ceylonese electors that, unless they elect him as their member in preference to Mr. Ramanathan, they will run the risk of any further extension of the political privileges denied to them. This is again the view expressed so many times in the "Morning Leader"—the view so forcibly put into the mouth of Mr. Sundramoorthy, by the friends of Dr. Fernando. It should strike all intelligent and disinterested observers that it is by electing for the Ceylonese Seat as its first member a gentleman of vast experience, great abilities, well-known oratorical powers, tried public spirit and undoubted independence, in preference to one who was all his life an official and who has, to say the least, yet to show his competency to hold such a responsible position, new life and energy could be infused among the unofficial member of Council, and thus prove to the Government that the Ceylonese electors are intelligent enough to safeguard their own interests. Naturally the high officials in Ceylon who have been accustomed to do things as they pleased, for some years past, without any effective protest from the Ceylonese unofficial members of the Legislative Council, who have been reduced to a state of subservience by the operation of the Five Years Rule and the expectation of becoming Honourables for life by serving as legislators successively for two terms, would like to see the new elected Ceylonese member to be one who would not disturb the present order of things and be as docile as possible to them. But when the people in their own interests elect a gentleman who is the better of the two candidates to safeguard their own interests, the Government cannot fail to appreciate the intelligence and discrimination shown by the electors in the exercise of the privilege conferred on them. Instead of the privilege being withdrawn, the British Government which is the pioneer of civilization in all parts of the world and which encourages the spirit of self-help and self-government among subject races is sure to grant additional privileges, when it finds that there is a real awakening among them which could be judged only by the nature and public spirit of the member whom they will send to represent them in Council. It would be interesting to know wheth-

er the "Morning Leader" reflected the views of Dr. Fernando on these points or Dr. Fernando expresses the doctrines enunciated in the columns of that paper. Dr. Fernando's pronouncement on this subject is as follows:—

So that you will see at once that the concessions already granted are clearly tentative, and it is quite likely that the Secretary of State will reconsider this question at no distant date. But the attitude of mind with which the Secretary of State as well as the local Government approach this subject will depend largely upon the way you exercise the limited franchise now given you. If you comport yourselves wisely and discreetly at the first election, I feel certain freer and wider privileges will be readily granted. It depends entirely upon you, gentlemen, and your action at the next hustings, to secure further concessions from Government, and I feel sure you will carry out your part well.

## Important Notice.

Our subscribers who have not yet remitted their dues to the end of the current year, are requested kindly to send them before the

31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

They will kindly remember the Appeal sent to them along with the 1st number of the current Volume.

The Manager,  
 26th Nov., 1910. "Hindu Organ".

## LOCAL &amp; GENERAL.

THE WEATHER—Which was clear with bright sunshine during daytime and heavy dew at nights, is cloudy today. But no rain has fallen.

THE JAFFNA LOCAL BOARD.—At the meeting of this Board held on the 3rd instant the rates and taxes for the year 1911 were fixed. The present rates were allowed to stand for the next year also, viz., 4 per cent assessment rate and Rs. 1-25 road tax, besides the same taxes as this year on horses, bulls, vehicles &c.

THE JAFFNA F. N. S.—At the monthly meeting of the Managing Committee of this Society held yesterday thirty-three applications for pauper allowances were considered and relief was granted in most cases.

THE GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIPS.—An examination will be held by the Ceylon Government in March 1911, for the award of scholarships to be held in the Upper Subordinate Class in Engineering at the Madras Engineering College. The number of scholarships are three and the holders of them will be entitled to a subsistence allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem and an allowance of Rs. 200 per annum. The three scholars will be offered appointments as Irrigation Sub-Inspectors, second class. For other particulars see the Gazette of the 2nd instant.

THE SUCCESS OF A JAFFNESE IN ENGLAND.—We are glad to learn that Dr. M. M. Coomaraswamy, only son of Rai Bahadur C. Marugasam Pillai, has passed the final F. R. C. S. Examination of London. We heartily congratulate him on his success. Dr. Coomaraswamy has left England for Ceylon and is expected to arrive in Jaffna before the end of this week.

THE CEYLON SUPREME COURT.—We regret to learn that His Lordship Mr. A. Wood Renton, the second Puisne Justice of Ceylon, and one of the ablest judges that Ceylon ever had, is not likely to return to the Island after the expiration of his leave.

LECTURE ON 'POLITICAL EDUCATION'.—Mr. P. Ramanathan, K. C., C. M. G., has kindly consented to deliver a public lecture on the above subject at the New Oriental Hotel, Galle, on Saturday the 10th instant at the request of several leading lawyers and residents of Galle.

ADVOCATES FINAL EXAMINATION.—Messrs. B. Eliatamby, V. Joseph and M. Rajaratnam are among those who have come off successful in the above examination.

RETIREMENT OF DR. M. KAILASAPILLAI.—A Public Meeting was held on Saturday the 3rd instant at 1 P. M. in the American Mission School room at Kankesanurai, to bid goodbye to Dr. M. Kailasapillai on his retirement from Public Service.

PERSONAL.—Dr. S. Arumugam, who came to Jaffna on sick leave and happened to be present at the death and funeral of his mother and mother-in-law, left for his station yesterday.

—Mr. E. R. Tampimuttu, Advocate, Batticaloa, has been elected an unofficial member of the Local Board, Batticaloa, in place of Mr. W. S. V. Covington, resigned.

**CEYLON MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved the appointments of two itinerating Inspecting Officers for the Ceylon Medical Department, whose duty will be to be the P. C. M. O.'s deputies in the important matter of inspection and supervision. The officers will be recruited from Europe and will be paid salaries of £600 rising to £800 by annual increments of £50.

**A CASE OF FORGERY.**—Mr. F. Wells Jansz, Editor of the "Ceylon Reformer" who stands charged with the forgery of the last will of one Nana Supramaniam Chetty and with using the same dishonestly has been committed to take his trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the Supreme Court, Colombo.

**BUSTS OF OUR EX-GOVERNORS.**—The busts of Sir West Ridgeway and Sir Henry Blake have arrived and have been placed in position at the lower end of the Council Chamber, facing the busts of Lord Stanmore and Sir Arthur Havelock at the upper end.

**THE SLAVE ISLAND HINDU TEMPLE CASE.**—Mr. Allan Drieberg, Acting District Judge of Colombo, dismissed the application with costs made by seven members of the Kadirasen temple at Slave Island, for an examination of the accounts filed by the Trustee Mr. P. Ramanathan, K. C., C. M. G., and for his removal from office. His Honour in a lengthy judgment concludes that he is fully satisfied that the Trustee has fully realised his obligations and that he has throughout acted wisely and with the best interests of the temple.

**THE LATE M. SITHAMPARANATHA MUDALIYAR.**—It is with the deepest regret we have to record the death of this gentleman, retired President of Village Tribunal, Batticaloa South, which occurred at his residence in Tellipallai on the 1st instant, at the age of 72 years. Having enjoyed the confidence and friendship of the deceased gentleman for the last thirty years or so, we are in a position to state that we have not known a Ceylonese officer of Government who had discharged his duties more conscientiously and honestly than Sithamparanatha Mudaliyar. He was for a long time employed in the P. W. D., a department which would try the honesty of the generality of its members, but he left it without any saving out of his official emoluments when he was Head Clerk of the Provincial Engineer's Office, Batticaloa, to take up the Presidency of Village Tribunal, Batticaloa South, in 1883. The Government in recognition of his long and faithful services conferred on him the titular rank of Mudaliyar just before his retirement about ten years ago. He had only one child, a daughter, wife of Mr. T. Kanagasunderam Pillai, B. A., of the Chief Secretariat, Madras, who predeceased him about five years ago. Sithamparanatha Mudaliyar leaves behind an aged widow and five grand-children, besides a host of other relations to whom his loss, to whom we offer our heartfelt sympathy.

**THE LATE MRS. C. MURUGASAMPILLAI.**—It is also our painful duty to chronicle the death of this lady, the wife of Rai Bahadur C. Murugasampillai, retired Deputy Collector, Tanjore, at the age of 50, which occurred at her residence in Chandilipalay on Sunday last. She was suffering for some weeks past with complicated disorders and the best medical aid available was of no avail to save her life. Even Dr. M. Sinnatambay was wired for from Colombo and he also attended on her. She was the daughter of the late Mr. Kanapathy Pillai, a well-known Engineer connected with the South Indian Railways, and sister of the late Mr. Chelliah Pillai, High Court Vakeel, Madras. A week before her death she had heard of the success of her only son, Dr. Coomaraswamy, in the final F.R.C.S. Examination of London. But her great anxiety to see him was not satisfied. She leaves behind, besides her husband, a son and two daughters one of whom is married to Dr. S. Arumugam and the other to Mr. Vytialingam, Proctor, District Court, Jaffna. We offer them our sincere condolence at the great loss they have sustained.

#### GENERAL ELECTION.

Position to December 6th:—

|             |     |
|-------------|-----|
| Unionist    | 115 |
| Liberal     | 87  |
| Labour      | 14  |
| Nationalist | 16  |

Total 222

The party gains are:—Unionist 11, Liberal 5.

#### FAREWELL TO MR. E. T. GIRDWOOD AT RUANWELLA.

14-11-10.

In view of his approaching departure to Jaffna to take up appointment as Accountant, Jaffna Trading Coy., his many friends waited on Mr. E. T. Girdwood, at his bungalow on the eve of Saturday last to bid him farewell and to present him with a purse in appreciation of his good qualities and genuine public spiritedness.

A large and representative gathering was present and a very pleasant evening was spent. In the course of the evening Mr. E. L. Olums, who was deputed as spokesman expressed the sentiments of the assembly and said that Mr. Girdwood's departure was a distinct loss not only to his friends but to the district where he is leaving an impression of his public spiritedness and called upon Dr. G. A. Fernando to hand the purse which he did. Mr. Girdwood thanked them very feelingly and said he was quite overcome by the sincere demonstration of friendliness he received that day and that though he was sure he did not deserve much of the flattering things said of him that evening he was glad to find that the little he ever tried to do was appreciated by his friends and others. Light refreshments were lavishly served and the host and hostess were unremitting in their attention to the guests.

Those who joined in the presentations and were present were Messrs. E. L. Olums, A. V. Thambiah, T. Sapapathipillai, C. V. Thampimmo, M. Kandiah, P. Canagasabai, George E. Kuelligoda, Dr. Silva, L. M. Dalpadado, S. Daniels, M. S. Chelliah, S. V. Daniel, Clement Dr. Silva, S. K. Rasiah, P. K. Ratnam, J. S. Chelliah and D. Jesuadian.

Mr. Girdwood leaves this on Tuesday via Colombo.

#### THE VIVEKA CHINTAMANI.

The December number of the "Viveka Chintamani" opens with an extremely lucid and interesting article on "Absolute Mind-Control," which is explained in the light of "Chinna-Musta" one of the Dasa Vidya or Ten departments of the Holy Science of Sri Vidya. The English verses in the beginning dedicated to *Chinna-musta Vidya* explain the picture of *Chinna-Musta* with its head out and held in the left hand letting the tripartite currents of Life glowing and flowing in torrents each to its own true cause. "Though out in twain the head and trunk by the life-current true is still through knit" Thus the moral of Love inspired by Beauty's strength. The immortal picture of *Chinna-Musta* portrays at length "This is followed by an illustration of the Supplicating Voice of Prayer and the Responsive Echo it evokes. "Easy Lessons for the Young" contains an explanation of the "Siddha's sayings" in the first lesson published in the last issue. "Milking the Snakes" in the Parel Laboratory at Bombay and "their going off food" immediately after, is made use of to explain a spiritual phenomenon by which the Yo-jin at a certain stage of his progress "goes off food and drink." Mr. M. K. Narayanaswami Aiyar finishes his lucid translation of the *Sukharahasyopanishad* in this number and also gives the fourth chapter of Sri *Sadasiva Yogindra's* invaluable treatise "*Siva-yoga-Despika*." Mr. M. N. Ganesa Iyer begins a series of very useful and instructive "Sketches for Children" with a dialogue between Sita and Manonmani, taking for their object lesson the domestic cat. Mr. T. C. Vankataramana Iyer continues his "Easy Lessons in Economics" with a lucid discourse on "Profits." Kanneki—A Social Drama and Sita—a Tale of Hindu Domestic Life make up the contents of a most interesting number, which we commend to all lovers of Tamil as combining instruction with interest.

#### DISTRICT NOTES.

COLOMBO.

8 12 10.

**The Weather.**—has been cyclonic for some weeks attended with very heavy rains both up country and low country which caused floods and general temporary interruption to the Railway traffic, as a prelude to the setting in of the North-East Monsoon. But the days are now hot with drizzling during the night, while the mornings are cold.

**Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.**—Mr. K. Rajasundram Lawton of the firm of Messrs. S. K. Lawton & Co., Jaffna, is now in our midst, having come hither in connection with securing policies. We are glad that Messrs. Lawton & Co., have already secured policies to the extent of about a lack of rupees so soon.

**An Accident.**—Last week Mr. R. Canagasabai of the Accountant's office, C. G. R., met with a bad accident resulting in serious fractures. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman, while getting down from a Tram Car, was knocked down by a Cyclist with the result that Mr. Canagasabai's right leg has been fractured in three places. The injured gentleman is now lying at the General Hospital.

**Eton College.**—The first prize giving function of this Institution came off on Wednesday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai presided, and the other speakers were Mr. H. L. de Mel, Dr. H. G. Thomas and Mr. A. B. Harichandra.

**Horrible Murder.**—On Wednesday a terrible occurrence took place in a house at Kotahena. A Singhalese man stabbed his wife and having done so, stabbed himself. Both were removed to the Hospital, but the man died before reaching the place, and the woman died a short time after. It appears that the reason of this tragedy was unfaithfulness on the part of the wife.

#### ANURADHAPURA.

5-12-10

**The Anuradhapura Literary Club.**—The quarterly social meeting of this Club was held on Saturday the 3rd instant when an address of welcome was read by Advocate Mr. Navaratnarajah, Vice President of the Club, on his return after marriage. Mr. S. Thampapilly, B. A., Advocate, occupied the chair. A variety programme was gone through consisting of songs by Messrs. A. Silva and S. Supramaniam and recitations by Messrs. T. A. Dhanapala and W. A. Goonetilleke. Refreshments were next served. This over Proctor Mr. Ramaswamy in a neat speech welcomed Mr. Navaratnarajah and called on the Secretary to read the address which was done. The Chairman, Mudaliyar E. B. Jacolyn and Mr. Muttiah also spoke on the good work done by Mr. Navaratnarajah for the Club. Mr. Navaratnarajah returned thanks feelingly. There were about 20 Members and 12 Visitors present.

**Personal.**—Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Germany came here on Sunday last and left for Kantalai this morning. She went round on Sunday and saw the ruins.

—Mr. J. S. DeSaram, Police Magistrate, has gone up to Colombo on leave. Mr. T. D. Brown is acting for him.

—A general meeting of the Anuradhapura Government Service Sports Club will be held on the 10th inst. under the presidency of the Government Agent. The Secretary will read his report and there will be also a home and home cricket match on this day.

#### TRINCOMALEE.

12 2-10.

**Personal.**—Mr. J. A. Harding has been appointed on six months' probation to succeed the late Mr. O'Brien as Accountant of Messrs. Moresworth Brothers, relieving Mr. M. T. Chelliah who has been acting since June last.

—Mr. Murty, G. A. Batticaloa, is at present here, having come in connection with the German Crown Prince's Visit.

—Mr. Glanville, the Police Magistrate, is to be shortly transferred to another station.

Rev. Father S. Cyril, S. T. has been transferred to Batticaloa and left here by the last trip of the S. S. Lady Blake. He was very popular and his departure is keenly regretted by all who know him.

—Mr. B. T. Arasaratnam who left here a couple of days ago on transfer for Jaffna, is, I hear, coming back to his place in the Local Kuchehari. This is not the first time Mr. Arasaratnam has been disappointed. Last year about this time he was transferred to Nuwara Eliya and within a week or two was ordered off to Trincomalee. What an amusing state of affairs this!

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE "CATHOLIC GUARDIAN" AND THE MANNAR CASE.

The Editor,  
"Hindu Organ,"  
Jaffna.

Sir,

Please oblige by publishing the subjoined letter addressed to the "Guardian" and denied publication by that paper, for the simple reason that its correspondent who is a priest, "still re-affirms what he has said".

Yours truly,

Dec. 1st 1910.

A. M.

(Letter Referred to.)  
The Editor,  
"Catholic Guardian".

Sir,

The statement made by a correspondent in your issue of the 12th instant that I was dismissed is a down-right perversion of truth and requires to be forthwith contradicted. The case was for discontinuance of services without notice. The word dismissed has a bad sense as will be proved from the fact that dismissed Government servants are not taken back into its service. Moreover, I believe, managers or heads of schools have no authority to dismiss a teacher. They may discontinue him but the dismissal rests solely with the Department of Public Instruction. Even this Department does not dismiss a teacher for nothing short of such serious offences, as falsification of the register, false personation etc. The statement made by your correspondent is perfectly malicious and unfounded. The fact that I was not dismissed can be easily proved by my joining another school to-morrow. At any rate, the following copy of a telegram and extracts from letters received by me, will prove the truth of what I say.

- (1) "Your services not required".
- (2) "Not finding you in Mannar till then, I made up my mind to dispense with your services and sent you a telegram just as I received yours and also a letter".
- (3) "So under the circumstances, I have thought it best to dispense with your services from the present moment."

Yours truly,  
Jaffna,  
Nov. 16, 1910.  
Teacher concerned.

##### "THE RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES OF OUR EDUCATED YOUNG MEN". (By S. P. T.)

(Continued from our last issue.)

So much for what English education has destroyed. It has rudely shaken our belief in the ancient and ancestral religion. The

void that has been created in our minds has not been wholly filled up. Our religion which, in its present form, enshrines, no doubt, some noble truths but mixed up with an almost inextricable mass of superstitious and crude notions, does not seem to be able to satisfy us. What then are the religious convictions of our young men who are in the transition period of their lives? How English education had any creative and constructive influence on them? No! It has perhaps made them sceptical; it has perhaps made them callous to religious matters, it has perhaps made them abandon all thoughts of religion. Has Christianity any hold on their minds? No, certainly not. Perhaps, some of our young men have no objection to Christianity. It has, in the opinion of some, a very high code of morality. "It does not teach any immoral practices nor lend countenance to any absurd usages, such as perverted Hinduism is sometimes made to enjoin" (?) "It imposes no restrictions; it in no way cramps individual liberty" (?). On the other hand, it allows its followers to have their full measure of worldly comforts and encourages them to take life easily. But Christianity can never satisfy the cravings of the subtle Hindu mind. Descended from a race of people who have discussed the philosophical side of religion in all its bearings and have inherited from his ancestors a keen, acute and penetrating intellect which loves to propound theories and to dwell upon them, educated Hindu of Modern Days does not consider the historical or practical aspects of the Christian religion, but turns at once to its theoretical side and interrogates the Missionary as to the origin of sin and the means of salvation. That the act of an old woman could have involved the whole race of human beings to hopeless sin through all eternity and that the merciful Creator could have insisted upon a certain man sacrificing his blood and mediating between him and his own creatures, seem to him to be irrational. The Christian theory of the origin of sin and the Christian theory of mediation, do not stand, in his opinion, the test of modern criticism. I am not drawing from my imagination when I say that the Principal of a Missionary institution had to order his scripture master, who by the way is a graduate and a licentiate in teaching, to stop arguing with his Hindu students, the order coming at a time when the Christian teacher was losing his ground. Christianity, moreover, has somehow become popular with the very lowest orders of Hindu society and this circumstance has brought it into disrepute. This religion, thinks he, is for the ignorant, illiterate rabble who have no other faith to trust to. Such is the sort of idea that prevails. There is, not, therefore any likelihood of Christianity making head among the educated classes and it is incapable of satisfying them. The youth of this country, thus, are not Christians either professedly or at heart and there is no danger of their becoming such.

Among our youths, there are some who have taken to Brahmoism, though their number is very limited. Brahmoism has been in existence for over 90 years now and it is only of late that it has begun to spread. It is one of those eclectic systems which the new civilisation and the Western enlightenment, with which we have been brought in contact, have brought into existence. Its characteristic is that it takes a bit from this religion, a bit from that and still another from a third religion and makes a religion of what it culls from various sources. It takes care not to incorporate into its system any theories or dogmas that have been attached either in Hinduism or in Christianity and only accepts and promulgates such principles as have been, conclusively and beyond all possibility of reputation, established. Its tenets accordingly are always tentative and there is no knowing whether the Brahmoism of today will bear any the least resemblance to the Brahmoism of 50 years hence. It further makes the conscience of each one his own guide as to what is right and what is wrong, as to what is righteous or what is unholy. This guide, as everybody knows, cannot be relied on by any but those who have had the very best intellectual and moral training. Brahmoism has moreover adopted the Christian form of worship and prayer, so as to make it patent to everybody that this circumstance is by itself sufficient to rouse the apathy of our youths, if not their hatred. So it does not appear, that, on the whole, Brahmoism has any brighter prospects before it than Christianity.

The author of the well-known treatise called "New India" maintains that Positivism is destined some day to be the religion of the educated classes in India; that it has already won many converts in Bengal. Positivist thought may, for aught I know to the contrary, to some extent be prevalent in Bengal. But among the youths that pass through the Colleges in Madras, Positivism has made little impression; in fact it does not seem to make its influence felt at all in this part of India. But judging from what it teaches and aims at, it does not bid fair to win many hearts to its side. It is highly improbable, say well high impossible, that a people who have never disbelieved in the existence of God and who have been accustomed to call supernatural agents to aid them in the explanation of the best complex physical phenomenon, will subscribe to a faith which enjoins the worship of man.

(To be continued.)

# PRIZE-DAY AT THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE.

The following is an interesting and instructive lecture delivered on the occasion of the prize distribution at the Government Training College, Colombo, on Saturday the 26th ultimo, by H. E. the Governor, who presided at the function. He said:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—I am sure that it is with the greatest pleasure you heard read the most interesting and refreshing report by the Principal. It is one full of vitality, practical common sense and modernism. (Hear, hear.) And where he was broken away in a great measure from the stereotyped form of school report he, at the same time, has displayed a proper pride in what has taken place in the past, and has evinced full confidence for the future. It was with particular interest I listened to the report as it only confirms the impression which I formed when I inspected this establishment, accompanied by the Director of Public Instruction, soon after I returned from England. I was then particularly pleased with the institution. Pupils, teachers, and the staff generally, seemed one and all to be happy, keen, intelligent, and smart. This I felt at the time and mentioned it to the Director. One felt that public funds were being expended in the most satisfactory way and in a way calculated to do the greatest good to the Colony. (Hear, hear.) At the same time one felt that in Mr. Evans we had an enthusiastic, hard-working Principal, extraordinarily—remarkably, I might say—qualified for the responsible post which he holds. (Applause.) In the opening paragraph of your Report, Mr. Principal, you refer to this institution having begun on an extremely small scale. But its utility and potentiality have been greatly recognised, and some, even reluctantly, have had to acknowledge what excellent work is being done here—work which has resulted in an enormously increased staff and establishment, referred to in the same paragraph. And I venture to predict that—looking at the backward state of education in Ceylon outside the principal centres, and the vital importance of having qualified teachers, instead of sham ones who do so much harm to those whom they pretend to teach—I predict, I say, that this institution is still in its infancy. There are one or two points in your Report to which I would like to draw your attention as being of more than ordinary interest. In the first place, dealing with the paragraph concerning the English teachers' class, you say that the vacancies have, so far, not been filled although there is an increasing great demand for trained teachers. It is, therefore, clear that the paucity of teachers is not due to the inadequate resources of the Training College but to the limited supply of fit and proper persons for the work of teaching. Now, many who are here today will remember that this institution was originally initiated with a view of overcoming what was then recognised, a prevalence of slipshod English. That has partly been rectified, but there is a great deal more yet to be done. As has been well-known to some of you, even in the entrance examination to the Government Clerical Service exception has had to be taken to the low qualifications of English which the candidates there appear to possess. It is not only slipshod English, but it is unintelligible and fantastic English. (Laughter.) And that is what we have, gradually, as I say, to overcome. I am extremely glad that you have mentioned in your report that this profession of teaching is a most honourable one; and it is one which I hope will be followed more and more by the young men of this Colony. No profession has a more honourable status than that of teaching. (Hear, hear.) And I do hope that that status is recognised, and that the teachers have as good a run in Matrimonial Stakes as those who join other professions. (Laughter.) Under the heading "Anglo-Vernacular Class," after referring to the expediency of extending the sphere of usefulness amongst teachers who work in the grant-in-aid English schools, you say, "I believe the absence of candidates to be due to the fact that in most English schools of this class the fees are very low, and consequently managers are unable to offer salaries sufficient to attract suitable men." Now before I came to this Colony, for about eight years, I made a close study of the question of education. There was very little that had been written which I had not read because, although I was serving then under responsible Governments, it is the duty of a Governor in a responsible position to do all he could to help his ministers. This I was proud to say I was able to do on many occasions and I also had the advantage of having the most sympathetic Superintendents of Education with whom to discuss the whole subject. When I therefore came to Ceylon I naturally, as early as I conveniently could, with the other press of work on my shoulders, began to study the history of Education in Ceylon. And one of the earliest papers which I read was a Sessional Paper of 1905 containing a Report of the commission on elementary education in Ceylon. Now there is a clause in that Report which refers a good deal to what the Principal has mentioned in this particular paragraph. If you will permit me I will read a portion of it. It is to the following effect:—"Fees are paid in English schools, and we think it is important that these should be maintained at rates which will secure an adequate income for the school. .... We have thought it desirable

to collect the opinions of managers of schools on a proposal that the payment of grant-in-aid English schools should be conditional on the recovery in school fees of a sum equal to the grant. .... It will be seen that a large majority of them are opposed to the proposal; some of them, however, have written strongly in favour of the adoption of some steps for enforcing an adequate scale of fees. It is unfortunately true that the competition of rival schools has in many places had the effect of lowering fees to such a point that the income of the schools is not sufficient to provide for their proper working. It may seem strange that it should be necessary for Government to have to insist that the charge made for education shall not be less than a certain amount. But regulations to this effect are found necessary in India, and there is much to be said for the adoption in Ceylon of some steps that will check the excessive lowering of fees in institutions which profess to be imparting higher education." Reading that, I naturally began to make enquiries. I made enquiries from many, and from one and all I practically found out that there was a great deal of cheap worthless English education going on in the Colony. Now that is wrong, unless this English education can be made thoroughly good and thoroughly efficient it is very much better to drop it altogether and teach in the vernacular. (Hear, hear.) This was only brought to my notice a few weeks ago when I was at Trincomalee. When talking with a master of one of the Grant-in-aid Schools, his remark was: "I wish to goodness they would drop English education here and teach the vernacular. It is unfair to the boys and unfair to ourselves." Now, of course, one cannot do all at once. Very early after my arrival the question of the retention of the Royal College forced itself upon my notice, also the retention of the Technical College. I was, therefore, contrary to the programme I carried out in other colonies, obliged to reverse matters and look after the cart before looking after the horse. Instead of beginning with primary education and working up to the higher level I had to begin with secondary and higher education in the question connected with the retention of the Royal College. As I said, one could do only one thing at a time. This matter is one of the most important, and when one has time one would be glad to go thoroughly into the subject with those greatly interested in the matter—namely the Missionary bodies. The missionary bodies have done a lot of good work, very good work, but they are handicapped thoroughly by this very low scale of fees—handicapped by overlapping; and generally it is a subject in which the Government will have perfect sympathy with them. It does not matter if it costs much money. Sufficient money has not been spent on education in this colony at the present moment, but we must all co-operate to make English teaching, whether in towns or villages, a reality and thoroughly efficient and if not we must give what is best for the people, namely vernacular education. (Hear, hear.) While on this matter of vernacular education, perhaps you will allow me just to read again from the report of the Principal submitted this evening.

"Provision has been made from January next for the training of 74 vernacular students. The present course of study fits them for work in vernacular schools; but should any modification of the present scheme of instruction for village schools be in contemplation, considerable changes must be made in the teachers' course before they can be considered fit to give the rural bias to the village child; more provision must be made for practical science and hand-work. All that was possible under the present conditions has been done; some attempt has been made to give the men a taste for the study of nature, and drawing and woodwork had been included in the course. It is to be hoped that some such change is imminent, for if adaptability to environment be the first law of existence and education is to teach us 'How best to live' it follows that a system of education which has little or no regard for the child's surroundings is wrong in its conception and should be changed." Now in the same Report, to which I have referred, which so impressed me and one paragraph of which I read, there is another paragraph which refers again very much to this particular question, which made me take very early action. It is in reply to the question, "Is general education desirable?" The Commission says: "The only ground for a negative answer, that we are aware of, is that education will unfit the population for a life of labour. The answer to this seems to be that it will only have this effect if it is imparted on unsuitable lines and by unsuitable methods. If we give to the labourer the education which will fit him to be a clerk, the results are naturally bad for the community. But must we necessarily make this mistake? Is it impossible to give in rural schools an education suited to the after-life of the cultivator? On the other hand, if boys do not attend school, how are they spending the time during which their character and habits are being formed? If, from an early age, they are set to regular and systematic outdoor work, they are receiving an education which is not without its value; and it is not hard to imagine circumstances in which a wise legislator will consider an education of this kind sufficient. In Ceylon this condition is not often fulfilled; in most parts of the country boys, who are not sent to school,

are not set to any regular work; they are not acquiring habits of industry; but for most of their time they are tuning wild and in many cases they grow up without the most rudimentary sense of self-control. A population of this kind is a source of danger to any country, but especially so to a country in which wealth is rapidly on the increase even among the labouring classes." Now, as I say, I was much impressed with this. Once more I made enquiries; again I found that, although a certain amount had been done in the direction of establishing School Gardens, there was immensely more to be done. The education, which these youngsters were receiving was, as mentioned in the paragraph, far too much of a clerical character, and it was, therefore, after some considerable amount of investigation, reading and enquiry—and I must take this opportunity of thanking the many who advised me and talked to me on this subject—it was after that I wrote on April, 1909, just before going on leave, a memorandum on agricultural training for Ceylon which has been published as a Sessional Paper, and referred it to a very representative and practical Committee to go into details and advise me on such details of which I could not necessarily have as much knowledge. In this report with regard to the suggested "steps to be taken pending the development of the general scheme" the following words occur:—"That the primary object of village schools should be to give the pupils a practical training in the vernacular, however elementary, in whatever is useful to an agriculturist, with a view to his devoting himself to the occupation." We do not want all these agriculturists to be flocking into town. The Commission sent in a most valuable report and in one of its early paragraphs they say: "At the request of the Committee Mr. Evans embodied his views on the training of teachers for village schools (which the Committee consider eminently sound). These views the Committee would wish to commend to His Excellency's consideration." I will not read to any extent the views which Mr. Evans then expressed, but will simply confine myself to the first three paragraphs in his annexure: "At present a small number of teachers for village schools are trained at the Government Training College; others are given diplomas if they have some knowledge of book work, and can teach without ignominious failure for about 15 minutes before an inspector. There also exist grant-in-aid training schools, where teachers for mission village schools are trained, and receive diplomas on the same terms as the untrained teacher. Before any steps are taken to educate the village boy on right lines, it is evident that the untrained teacher must cease to exist; and that a scheme of work for training Colleges must be framed, such as will admit of the teacher dealing satisfactorily with the altered school course. The alteration of the present course of instruction at the Government Training College will involve some expenditure on additions to the teaching staff, better provision for nature study and probably add to the cost of maintenance of students (if the course is lengthened). The numbers trained must necessarily be augmented. The case of the grant-in-aid training school is a matter which presents serious difficulty. The training schools are staffed by men whose qualifications are no better than those sought by the students in their charge; and any attempt at formulating in nature study, which might reasonably be considered suitable for students in training, must be regarded as useless when the staff and equipment are taken into consideration." I did so. I sent the reports to England, as I said some six months ago, and I asked for general authority to be allowed to go into this matter of English teaching in the Colony—to use my best endeavours to correct it, to work with the different educational bodies concerned, to spend whatever funds were necessary, and, as I say again, to do my best to make education in this Colony a reality and not a sham. (Applause.) I went further. The only way in which we know what these schools are doing is by studying the present grant-in-aid system. Now the arguments open one way or the other with regard to grant-in-aid schools. The grant-in-aid system is one of the worst things we can have in out-of-the-way village schools where an Inspector of Schools comes but very seldom. I have, therefore, asked the Secretary of State to allow me two more Inspectors from England in order to carry out the system of inspection much more efficiently and much more frequently. And I feel sure that after the necessary machinery is provided for these village schools, and with this system of proper inspection, not only will these schools turn out a much better article but their discipline and general training will be better looked after, which is now but very seldom the case. I am afraid I have been detaining you for some time, but there are one or two other points I should like to refer to before I conclude. One is where you say, Mr. Principal, that in this establishment no formal moral lessons are given. Again I must go back. I am not so long in the Colony, I am but a few years. Recognising that there is no State Church in this Colony, and recognising how important it is that moral principles should be indoctrinated into our boys as well as literature is, I called for all the information I could get as to whether or not the principles, if I may so say moral principles, should not be taken up, and whether these should form part and parcel of the curriculum. However, the more we went

into it, the more difficult the subject seemed to be, and it ended in my being generally advised that such introduction of moral teaching into the curriculum of our schools had better be dropped. I thought over it long, and was very sorry it had to be so. I am not a believer in boys only learning at school. They ought to be made men. (Applause.) However, I said some little time ago, I am still hoping that in connection with the Royal College hostels may eventually be built in the neighbourhood which will contain students, pupils attending the College, each hostel with its own particular house-master, and by that means the advantages and associations of English public schools could be brought more fully home to our boys. (Applause.) If eventually that is done there will be no reason why such hostel system should not be extended to this establishment. It is in the immediate neighbourhood and these two Government establishments will be working hand in hand; and very possibly arrangements will be made by which the hostel which accommodates one set of pupils will also be able to accommodate the other set of pupils. (Hear, hear.) There is one other point where you remark upon the teaching of wood-work and carpentry.

There has been a great deal of quiet fun aimed at me during the last few months—(laughter)—because I am a great advocate of manual training in the schools. In doing so I am only acting up to modern beliefs, modern professions and modern practice. The Principal has given you extracts, far better ones than I could give on the subject. I only regret the criticism came from one or two quarters where I never expected it, and where I did not expect to find ignorance. It is downright ignorance for people to try and run down manual training in our schools. Manual training is only an adjunct. It is not to make of you carpenters; but to make you use those brain cells and develop those powers of accurate observation. I can speak for myself. Forty years ago I was a Cadet at the Military Academy. I was, by the gift of God, at the head of my class and carried away all the prizes. (Applause.) And I can assure you I derived more benefit from the carpentry shop there which was a voluntary institution, than I did from all the classes I went through. (Applause.) When you constantly make a bad shot at turning out a croquet ball in your workshop, you begin to have the cheek knocked out of you, and you feel it, with your small amount of pocket money to buy another block of box-wood to make another attempt. (Laughter.) Only one more point and I am done. You refer to Mr. Principal, to your being able to take part in the cadet movement. I am extremely glad you are able to do so. I remember that on last Empire Day your students went past me second to none of those who marched past at the Racecourse. (Applause.) The changes and modifications which have been made in the Cadet Movement of this Colony have been drawn a great deal from the practice in Natal where there are school cadets, past cadets, and adult battalions. In Natal, I may say, it is compulsory that every boy over the age of twelve, who is not exempted by a Medical certificate, should be a cadet. Now again I am a great believer in physical training as an aid to mental training. We want our boys to be men and not merely pedants and prigs. (Laughter.) We want them to be men; this can be done not only by class work, but by physical exercise as well—in their taking part in drills as Cadets. I wish to see the system extended here; but, of course, at the present moment we have got so much on our fork that such a proposition will be premature. However, all those interested in the young people of the country more than I am—there cannot be anybody more interested in the population of a country than the Governor—I say that those who can should see that proper physical exercises, including simple gymnasiums, form part and parcel of the school training of the boys. With these few words I must conclude by congratulating you, Mr. Principal, again on the very excellent establishment of which you laid the foundation stone and which you have seen through to its present state of prosperity. Your efforts have been supplemented by your staff, and your boys love you; and no Principal can say more than this at the close of a day's work: "Thank God I have done another good day's work and my boys appreciate it." (Loud Applause.)

—The "Ceylon Observer".

## NOTICE.

### CLEARANCE SALE.

Our Drapery Stores.

THE annual stock-taking Clearance Sale will be held at our Grand Bazaar Stores from 15th to 31st December 1910.

Unusual Bargains!  
Don't Miss this Opportunity!!

JAFFNA TRADING COY., LTD.