

Hindu Organ

VOL IX. } JAFFNA. WEDNESDAY
என்றை விடுதல் சப்தம். } SEPTEMBER 8, 1897

கந்துசாதனம்.

விடுதல் சப்தம். { NO. 2
ஏன் செய்யப்பட வேண்டும். { கந்துசாதனம்.

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NOICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No 857.
Jurisdiction

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Arunachalam Ponnudurai of Vannarponnai East
Deceased
Sinnatamby Sabapathy of Vannarponnai East
Petitioner

Vs.
1. Thyalmuttu widow of Arunachalam Ponnudurai
of Vannarponnai East
2. Chivakaman widow of Arunachalam
3. Arunachalam Chellappa Pillai of Do
Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Sinnatamby Sabapathy of Vannarponnai East praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased Arunachalam Ponnudurai of Vannarponnai East coming on for disposal before Samuel Haughton Esquire, District Judge, on the 16th day of August 1897 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandaya Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 13th day of August 1897, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the uncle of the heirs of the said intestate 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 the 29th day of September 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 16th day of August 1897

SAMUEL HAUGHTON
District Judge

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No. 858
Jurisdiction

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Kandar Arumukam of Karanavai South
Deceased
Kandar Sivakurunstar of Karanavai
Petitioner

Vs.
Kantar Veluppillai of Karanavai South
Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Kandar Sivakurunstar of Karanavai South praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kandar Arumukam of Karanavai South coming on for disposal before Samuel Haughton Esquire, District Judge, on the 19th day of August 1897 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 17th day of August 1897 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the creditor of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 29th day of September 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 18th day of August 1897

SAMUEL HAUGHTON
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No. 860
Jurisdiction

In the Matter of the Last Will of the late
Sinnatamby Nagalingam of Jaffna
Deceased
Between
1. Visuvanathar Casippillai of Jaffna and
2. Sinnatamby Veluppillai of Vannarponnai
Petitioner

and
Amelia Ponnamma widow of Nagalingam of Jaffna
Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners Visuvanathar Casippillai of Jaffna and

Sinnatamby Veluppillai of Vannarponnai praying for grant of Probate of the Last Will of the late Sinnatamby Nagalingam of Jaffna coming on for disposal before Samuel Haughton Esquire District Judge, on the 26th day of August 1897 in the presence of the Petitioners and the affidavits of the Petitioners and of the witness to the last Will which are dated the 25th day of August 1897 having been read. It is ordered that the Will of the late Sinnatamby Nagalingam of Jaffna dated the 21st day June 1897 now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the abovenamed Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 20th day of September 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Visuvanathar Casippillai and Sinnatamby Veluppillai are the Executors named in the said will and that they are entitled to have Probate of the said Will issued to them accordingly.

Signed this 26th day of August 1897

SAMUEL HAUGHTON
District Judge

The Government Agent publishes for general information the following statements in connection with the collections made on account of the Permanent Memorial Fund, the Indian Famine Fund, and the Fund for the Local celebration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. The balance remaining on account of the Local celebration Fund will be used for securing a permanent railing and a record inscription for the Jubilee tree planted on the Esplanade. The Government Agent takes this opportunity of thanking all those, who interested themselves in making the collection on account of the various Funds

Jaffna Kachcheri F. C. FISHER
27th August 1894. Govt: Agent

STATEMENT REFERRED TO DIAMOND JUBILEE PERMANENT MEMORIAL FUND.

Remitted from Jaffna	Rs 4121-83
" Maunar	473-75
" Mullaittive	440-66
" Vavuniya	424-32
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	Rs 5460-61

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Remitted from Jaffna	Rs. 3102-99
" Mannar	458-34
" Mullaittive	761-88
" Vavuniya	676-79
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	Rs 5,000 00

In addition to the above a sum of Rs 33-85 was collected and spent on account of printing and other charges.

LOCAL CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S DIAMOND JUBILEE FUND.

RECEIPTS

Amount transferred from His Excellency the Governor's

Reception Fund	Rs. 480-00
" of subscription collected	623-50

Value of rice contributed by the
Naddukkodai Chetties and Moormen 400-00

Miscellaneous Receipts 19-39

Total Rs. 1522-89

EXPENDITURE

Illuminations and decorations Rs. 242-06
Distributed in cash and rice

to the poor 548-40

Fireworks 294-87

Stand and platform on Esplanade 174-00

Miscellaneous Charges 135-56

Total Rs. 1,394-89

Balance in hand Rs. 128-00

THE HINDU ORGAN.

:o:

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 8, 1897

LOCAL BOARDS.

Of the Administration Reports annually published by the Ceylon Government, one is on the working of the Local Boards in the Colony. The report for 1896 is before us, and we learn from it that there are fifteen towns which have Local Boards viz, Negombo and Colatura in the Western Province; Matale, Gampola, Nuwara Eliya and Navalapitiya in the Central Province; Matara in the Southern Province; Batticaloa and Trincomalee in the Eastern Province; Kurunagala, Puttalam, and Chilaw in the North-Western Province; and Ratnapura and Kegalla in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. We also find from it a return of the revenue and expenditure of each Local Board with some common-place observations by the Chairman of each Board as to what was done by it during the year under review and these reports are published by the Government without any observations or review of their own.

We fail to see any useful purpose served by the publication of this report in its present form. Any one with some acquaintance with Indian politics cannot fail to be struck with the jealous care and attention with which the working of Municipalities and Local Boards are watched and fostered by that Government. They form the subject of annual resolutions and minutes, not only by the Provincial Governments but also by the Supreme Government, in which each Municipality and Local Board comes for special notice, the Government reviewing its work during the year, pointing out shortcomings and commanding good work done. These resolutions also point out in unmistakable terms in what towns local self-government has proved successful, and in what it has not answered the expectations of the Government. They are thus the means of constantly keeping these institutions before the public and rousing them to vigilance and energetic action. Local self-government has in consequence made greater advance in India than in this Colony.

If the Colonial Government are really desirous of fostering local self-government in Ceylon, and making the Municipalities and Local Boards in this Island work with greater energy, and success they cannot do better than follow the example of the Indian Government and issue annual resolutions dealing specially with the working of these institutions, instead of, as they do now, publishing without any comments of the Government, the return and reports of the Chairmen of these institutions. His Excellency Sir Joseph West Ridgeway's Indian experience will stand him in good stead in this matter; and we earnestly hope that His Excellency will take such action as will improve the status of our Municipalities and Local Boards and infuse new life and energy into their working. The affairs of the Local Boards in Ceylon are now conducted, to judge from the report under notice, in a dead and alive fashion.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Weather—Never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant had such heavy rains fallen in this District in the month of August as those that have now deluged several parts of Jaffna and caused devastations to plants in low-lying lands, such as

Sir,

In your issue of 28th July last there is an important communication on "vegetable food" in the discussion of which the writer has made some anatomical statements which are not wholly compatible with the observations and writings of comparative anatomists.

I am myself a believer of vegetable food as the natural and original food of mankind and all my observations will I hope be considered by your correspondent as friendly and are made in the interest and in support of vegetable food.

Most of the mammals have 2 sets of teeth (Diphyodont) the milk and the permanent; & few only one set (monophyodont). The teeth of mammals are divided into; (1) the incisors or front, or cutting or biting teeth and have their best development in rodents; (2) the canines, or eye or the fighting teeth and have their best development in carnivora and other animals that are combative, such as pigs, gorillas and some deers, and (3) the molars (the premolars and true molars) and have a different development according to the class of food the animal eats.

Dentition may therefore be divided into 3 main classes—the frugivorous, the herbivorous and carnivorous.

1. *Frugivorous Dentition* In most of the frugivorous animals the number of teeth is 32 and is represented by the following formula:

$$2 \times \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = 32.$$

In man there are 4 incisors, 2 canines, 4 premolars and 6 true molars in each jaw making 32 in all. Taking gorilla as the nearest ancestor of man the same arrangement of teeth is exhibited throughout, but the true and important difference lies in the development of the canine tooth in gorilla to such an extent as to project like a tusks far beyond the general level of the other teeth. Canine tooth popularly supposed to be characteristic of carnivorous dentition is a fighting tooth and is peculiarly adapted to enable an animal to seize its prey. It exists in purely herbivorous and frugivorous animals. The musk deer which has no horn has its canine tooth so fully well developed as to form a regular fighting weapon. The canine of a man is the under developed and rudimentary canine of the fighting gorilla and other anthropoid apes which are purely frugivorous animals. The tusk of an Elephant is not its canine but its incisor. The rats have no canines but their sharp pointed teeth are their incisors. Ravana had a very well developed canine tooth (?)

Herbivorous dentition, number generally 44. The top or cusp of the molars are flat and ridged, canine is present in a rudimentary state except in the fighting animals but frequently it is absent. There is a wide gap between the incisors and molars.

3. *Carnivorous dentition*. Number varies. Dog has 42. The cusps of the molars are sharp and pointed and interlock with the molars of the opposite jaw. Carnassial molar is larger and sharper than the rest—incisors small and under-developed—canines large and well developed.

That man like his ancestor was destined to live on purely vegetable diet no scientist can deny. The teachings of the Hindu religion which is in harmony with the theory of evolution have prescribed a diet for man which is at once rational and scientific. When man assumed his carnivorous habit it is difficult to say, but it is probably when he substituted bows and arrows to his fighting tooth, that is in the stone age when he dwelt in caves in rocks as a hunting man. The primitive man in his defensive and offensive attack on his enemies, whether man or beast, developed his carnivorous habits by adding the flesh of his fallen enemy to his long list of vegetable diet. Cannibalism which was a part and parcel of the primitive man's carnivorous habits is still rampant in Central Africa. M. Du Chaillu in describing African cannibalism in the 16th century says "Their butchers shops are filled with human flesh instead of that of oxen or sheep. For they eat the enemies whom they take in battle. They fatten, slay, and devour their slaves unless they think they shall get a good price for them"—I for myself cannot see any difference in the barbarous system of the cannibals slaying their enemies or slaves and eating their flesh and the system of butchery carried on innocent, defenceless animals by our civilised contemporaries. —Yours faithfully M. D.

onions, chillies, maniocas, tobacco &c. &c. Some fields are still under water, and they cannot be sown for another week, even if the weather continues to be fine as it has been for the last three or four days.

The Victoria Reading Hall and the late Mr. Nagalingam.—At a special meeting of the Victoria Reading Hall held on the 31st ultimo, under the presidency of Mr. A. Maiyaganam J. P. and Un-official Police Magistrate, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"That the members of the Victoria Reading Hall desire to place on record their grateful appreciation of the eminent and invaluable services rendered to it by the late Mr. Advocate S. Nagalingam, its founder, patron, and president; and their sense of the great and heavy loss the institution has suffered by his untimely death. That the Secretary do send a letter of condolence embodying the above sentiments to Mrs Nagalingam and to Mr. A. Siunumby, Mr. Nagalingam's father."

Mr. Advocate Kanagassabai was elected on the occasion President of the Institution in the place of Mr. Nagalingam.

We may mention in this connection that several people despaired of the continued existence of this most useful institution in consequence of the death of Mr. Nagalingam, as almost all the Ceylon papers were supplied to it at his own cost and as he was also otherwise the life and soul of the Institution. Our readers will, however, be glad to learn that some patriotic gentlemen, following Mr. Nagalingam's example, have come to the rescue of the Victoria Reading Hall by each supplying to it one of the papers which had been supplied by the late President, and the members generally also have expressed their readiness to pay up all arrear subscription, with a view to increase the usefulness of the Institution.

Hindu College.—The appointment of Mr. V. Casipillai, Proctor of the Supreme Court, as Manager of this Institution in succession to the late Mr. Nagalingam is notified by the Director of Public Instruction, in the last Government Gazette. Mr. Casipillai's business habits, high principles, and unquestioned public spirit are guarantees to the successful management of the College which is a national and gigantic undertaking, the success or failure of which cannot but reflect on the whole Hindu community. It would be a great disappointment to its enemies to find it now in a most efficient and sound condition never before attained since its establishment. The death of Mr. Nagalingam has simply roused his former colleagues and everyone connected with the College to fresh exertions to carry on the good work commenced by him.

The Jaffna Commercial Corporation.—Owing to pressure on our space we have been unable before this to notice the first general meeting of the share-holders of this company held on the 28th July last. The report of the Directors was a very encouraging document and the dividend was very satisfactory, considering the short time in which the company was in operation. A Banking Institution is a great want of Jaffna, and there is no doubt that this Commercial Corporation supplies, in a small measure, this want. We see no reason why it cannot in course of time succeed to the whole business of the defunct O. B. C. It is the duty of all well-to-do Jaffnese in and out of Jaffna, in their own interests as well as in the interests of their country, to take an interest in the success of this Corporation and to promote its welfare. The office of the Corporation was removed on the 30th ultimo to a new building on the sea-breach road next to the Post Office.

Acknowledgment.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "The Royal Diamond Jubilee Commemoration in Ceylon," from Messrs H. W. Cave & Co., containing excellent illustrations of the chief incidents, decorations, and personages connected with the Jubilee celebrations in the Island.

The Indian Famine Fund.—The total amount contributed by Ceylon was about Rs. 150,000. At a meeting of the Subscribers to this fund held in Colombo His Excellency the Governor referred thus to the contributions from this Province:

"Another very interesting and pleasant feature was the contribution made by the respective Provinces. The Western Province as might have been expected led the way with Rs. 6,500, but he could not pass over mention of Jaffna. Jaffna had contributed Rs. 4,687 and he believed Jaffna also contributed Rs. 5,000 to the Diamond Jubilee Memorial Fund. These contributions were worthy of the Northern Province and were entitled to rank."

The Government Agent.—Mr. Fisher accompanied by the Chief Mudaliyar left on circuit on the 6th instant towards Elephant Pass and Karachi.

The Point Pedro and Chavakacheri Courts.—Mr. Casie Chitty having obtained three weeks sick leave, Mr. Advocate Kanagassabai has been appointed acting Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests of these Courts. We congratulate Mr. Kanagassabai on his appointment which, though peculiarly is a loss to him, is a mark of confidence which the Government rightly reposes on him. Mr. Kanagassabai's learning, ability and high character point him out as the coming man in Jaffna.

Mr. Casie Chitty who had been suffering from malarial fever is now free from it. He is now residing in the Queen's House, Jaffna.

The Kaiti Magistracy.—We learn that it is now definitely settled that Mr. Kathiravalupillai, the veteran Police Magistrate of Kaiti, will retire at the end of this year.

Obituary.—We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Mylopillai, the well-known Shroff of the Merchantile Bank, Colombo, which took place there on the 13th Ultimo.

The Solicitor-General.—Mr. Ramanathan who went to England as the Representative of the Tamils at the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, has returned to the Colony.

Dr. S. Howland.—This gentleman who has been connected with Jaffna for the last quarter of a century as a Christian Missionary, more especially as

Principal of the Jaffna College, left here with Mrs. Howland on the 31st ultimo, by the Lady Howland for Colombo on his way to his native country, America. It is said that the Reverend gentleman will not return to Jaffna owing to Mrs. Howland's state of health. By his departure the Jaffna College suffers a heavy loss. It was he who brought it to its present efficient and prosperous condition. In the opinion of our contemporary of the "Morning Star" the college "receives a serious blow—one from which it will not soon recover."

Medical.—Dr. Solomons has arrived and assumed charge of his duties as Assistant Colonial Surgeon Jaffna.

P. W. D.—Mr. Kratzer who has been appointed District Engineer of Jaffna arrived here by the last trip of the Lady Gordon.

Personal.—Mr. Broker Sangarapillai of Colombo who had spent about six months in Jaffna with his friends and relations has returned to the Metropolis.

Furious Driving.—Walking in the streets has become very unsafe owing to the furious driving of carriages. During the last fortnight more than one accident have taken place. A Brahmin who was knocked down at Vannarponnai on the Jaffna Kankesanturai road by the furious driving of a horse carriage and a bullock bandy is lying in a precarious condition in the Hospital. An old woman also was last week seriously injured at Vannarponnai on the Jaffna—Point Pedro road as the result of furious driving. We hope the offenders will receive condign punishment, to be a warning to others.

THE GOVERNOR ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF CEYLONSE IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

His Excellency Sir Joseph West Redgeway on the occasion of the distribution of Prizes at the Wesley College spoke as follows on the above subject:—

"But now this brings me to a subject in which I am much interested and that is the employment of the Ceylonese in the Public Service. Last year at the Royal College I announced my views on this subject and those views remain unaltered, unless to have developed and to have taken root means alteration. (Applause) Let us survey the situation and see what departments of public employ are open to the Ceylonese. There is the Civil Service. There are several prizes in the Civil Service open to the Ceylonese and I hope there will be more; but let me admit to you—I hope you will not be shocked at the announcement—that during my term of office I do not intend, as a rule, to give these big prizes by competitive examinations I intend as far as I can to reserve these prizes for men who are already in the Public Service, whether clerical or administrative, who have proved themselves to be good servants, and by aptitude and zeal to be efficient and loyal servants of the Government (loud applause) I did not know that that sentiment would be so very acceptable, but I am pleased to observe that it is (laughter and applause). Then there is the Public Works Department. That is a department open to you and in which you boys can find a career, and there is no reason why they should not rise high. Then there is the Survey Department, which I have lately re-organised, much to your advantage. There is no reason why nearly all the appointments should not be filled by you; there is no reason why one of you boys should not be the future Surveyor-General of Ceylon (applause). Then there are other employments; the Medical Department, which is already almost manned by Ceylonese, the Forest Department which I hope in time and before long will be almost wholly manned by Ceylonese. Now there is the demand, where is the supply? As I said last year I am very sorry to say an adequate number of qualified candidates are not forthcoming for the appointments we wish to give to the Ceylonese. Why is that? One reason, I think, is that an Institution such as this while giving an excellent literary training cannot and does not pretend to give that technical training which is necessary to qualify a boy for some of the Departments to which I have alluded, and I have tried to supply that want. I have re-organised the Technical College, and now any boy after receiving a sound literary education here can go to that Technical College, and be trained by Mr. Human and his assistants for any of the scientific Departments which I have mentioned. We have done and are doing all we know for you, and when I say "you" I am addressing the Ceylonese youth in general. But we expect you to do something for yourselves. If you will not help yourselves we cannot help you and that policy which I have so much at heart and desire so much to promote must be abandoned, but I hope that will not be".