Contents

Editorial Notes - - - - 1
The Principal's Report - - - 9
The Annual Prize-Giving - - - 17
Y. M. C. A. Notes - - - 25
Jaffna College Old 'Boys' Association - - 26
The Departure of Dr. York and Family - - 31
Alumni Notes - - - 32

AMERICAN CEYLON MISSION PRESS, TELLIPPALAI, JAFFNA.
1872—Jaffna College—1913

Offers exceptional advantages to boys wishing to pursue higher education.

Excellent library and laboratory equipment. Good gymnasium with special attention to physical training.

Boarding department, two tables: vegetarian and ordinary.

For terms and further information apply to The Principal,
Jaffna College,
Vaddukoddai
Ex-President William Howard Taft is now a Professor of Law in Yale University of which he is an alumnus. It is very fortunate for Yale that she has on her staff a man who has filled the highest position within the reach of an American. The ideals of education are being constantly revised according to standards required by efficiency in life, and so the point of view in educational questions of men of the world has become nearly as important as that of educationists themselves. Professor Taft seems to be a conservative in certain educational matters. In a lecture he delivered before the Scholarship Societies at Yale, he said some things that provide ample food for thought, [and make one wonder
whether, after all, the good old ideas are not the right ones. The professor began his lecture by referring to himself thus humourously:—"I am very young as a professor, and therefore I have elaborate and certain views as to education. As I go on, I expect to have them hammered into some reasonable and practical shape. But in the progressive spirit that prevails today, the first thing to do when you get into a new sphere is to protest against the things that are, and that is what I am here for this morning."

Professor Taft protested against the modern tendency of eliminating the motive of competition in colleges and universities. He said: "I believe in some of the old things that we had when I was a student.

"I cannot for the life of me see why, if you introduce competition into athletics, if you advertise the names of the managers of the associations of various kinds in order to clothe them with a certain sort of dignity and sacredness in the college community, why we should not at the same time advertise and in every way make prominent the excellence in scholarship that men have attained in the University, when that is the place of all others for the promoting of scholarship."

Another point in which he is conservative is on the subject of the optional system now in vogue in most Universities. Professor Taft's convincing words deserve careful thought: "There was the time when the optional system was regarded as the perfection of human wis-
dom, and it was supposed that the boy of sixteen or seventeen or eighteen knew better what he ought to have for the improvement of his mind than any one older. Therefore we let him make these selections. Even in my day they had something of that sort, and I recall the earnest investigation especially by those who figured at the rear end of the class, as to what we call "the soft optionals." We have gotten over that a little bit. There is a reaction, and we are getting to the sensible point of view that if a young man does not like a thing, that is a fairly good reason for putting him into it, so that he shall develop those particular intellectual muscles that he might not be lacking in strength, force, and usefulness."

"That suggests a Latin quotation. We wish to make him *teres atque rotundus*, as Horace says. I always remember that quotation, because, I have a sort of physical relation to it. We want to round out a man's brain. If he does not like mathematics, that is why he should have mathematics; if he does not like geometry that is just why he should have geometry. Then when he leaves College, his feet will be on the ground, and he will not always be sailing into the clouds. He will know how better things are to be brought about practically and he will help to bring them about."

Another opinion current now-a-days the professor attacks thus vigorously: "It is frequently said, very likely without any knowledge of the subject, that attainment of high rank in scholarship does not indicate success in life. That is not true. In the first place, *a priori* it is not true. Every body knows that success in life is attained by constant effort. It is industry that makes success—attention to the business in hand. There-
fore, when a man shows by his power of application, by his willingness to make strenuous effort in order to accomplish the object of education, when he can devote hours to his work and not give his chief attention to the diversions of college life, he shows a spirit of sacrifice that certainly will result in success—other things being equal. More than this, the results of statistics prove it. You may have read what President Lowell of Harvard University has said in his investigation of this subject. You will find that those who were in the first fifth of the class included four fifths of those who succeeded in life. Of course, there are exceptions; but to say you ought not to reward in every way possible for the purpose of its encouragement a successful career in the attainment of scholarship in a University because there are some men who did not have higher scholarship who have proven to be successful in after life, is the same kind of argument as was used with reference to Abraham Lincoln, that we ought to abolish all colleges and law schools because Abraham Lincoln never attended a college or law school. He was one of those exceptions of which there are many; but what we have got to do in laying down laws or rules for governing the university is to follow what is normal and natural, and square with that in our provisions and not follow the exceptions.”

Lord Rosebery, the ex-Premier of England gave some excellent advice on the subject of good manners to boys in a school in England. The following passage in his speech should be read carefully by every boy in this country:
The men of the 17th century were, I suspect, the greatest breed of Englishmen ever produced, partly because they possessed good manners themselves and partly because they realised the enormous importance of courtesy and good manners in the common transactions of life. I think there has been a decay of manners in England and Scotland and all over the world.

Good appearance and good manners have an enormous commercial value in life. Good appearance, you may say is not at our command. I do not agree. Good looks are not at our command. They are the gift of the gods, but a good, straightforward, manly appearance, an appearance without self-consciousness, which is the most disagreeable feature, perhaps, of all appearance, is within the command of every boy.

Say three boys were applying for some situation. One might be a monster of learning with a Shakespearean forehead (laughter), another might be not half so good, but still able, and the third might not have the abilities of either, but if he had good manners and instead of grunting an answer like the first or giving no answer like the second, but gave a clear, respectful—not cringing—answer to the questions asked him it was ten to one on him against the other two. Manners were not easily taught except by example, but he asked every boy, if he forgot everything else he had said, to bear in mind the enormous value of manners. All through his life it would give him a value which he would never possess without them, and a start over other boys who neither tried to be nor were well mannered."

The office of Poet Laureate is a link that connects the State and Literature. Unfortunately, the State has not always chosen the best poet to represent Literature. True that Chaucer, Spencer, Ben Johnson, Dryden, Wordsworth and Tennyson, all poets of the highest rank, were Poets Laureate. Yet the majority were men unknown to fame. Therefore the laureateship is not now considered a very great honour. The death of Mr. Alfred Austen, who was by no means a great poet, left the laureateship vacant and Mr. Robert Bridges, a physician, has been appointed to the place. There
are in England other poets whose names are better known. Rudyard Kipling, William Watson, Thomas Hardy, W. B. Yeats, John Masefield, Henry Newbolt, Alfred Noyes, Theodore Watts-Dunton and Mrs. Meynell are some of the leading poets of the present day. Why Mr. Bridges was preferred to men like Rudyard Kipling and William Watson, we do not know. The following account of Mr. Bridges will be interesting:—

The new Poet Laureate whose appointment the King has sanctioned, is Dr. Robert Bridges, D. Litt. aged sixty-nine. He was born in Kent, and from Eton he went to Corpus Christ College at Oxford, the University which just a year ago honoured him with the degree of Doctor of Letters. After leaving Oxford he settled down to study medicine in London, at St. Bartholomew's where he eventually became casualty physician. Assistant at the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond street, was his next post, followed by a period as physician at the G. N. Hospital. In 1882 he retired from medical practice, and a couple of years later married the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, the well-known artist. He has settled down at Oxford. Mr. Bridges' work maintains throughout an extremely high standard, little, if any of it, has suffered from hurry, and he has never allowed the quest for popularity or gain to tell against its perfection and beauty, but careful and studied finish has ever been his motto. His output includes eight poetic dramas, a couple of masques, numerous lyrics, and several pieces in classical prosody. A number of essays stand to his credit, and he has strong and in some particulars, curious views on spelling reform. He shares Ruskin's ideas to a large extent on the question of the high class production of books.

Our readers will remember our discussing not long ago a question of school ethics raised by The Outlook, a New York journal. This question seems to have interested many thousands of people in America and many eminent people were asked to answer the question. To refresh the memory of our readers, we will again state the question. Good and Bad are two boys
who attend the same school. One day Bad in the presence of Good threw a snow-ball and broke a window. What should Good say, when his teacher asked him, "Who broke the window?" Should the teacher have asked the boy this question? The Outlook publishes the answers of a number of eminent men, authors, philanthropists, educationists etc., a large majority of whom are of opinion that the boy should not betray his companion and that the teacher should not have asked this question. The opinions of three well-known presidents of Universities are worth quoting. President Hadley of Yale University answers the questions thus:

When the teacher asked Good, "Who broke the window," he should have said, "I have no right to tell." The teacher should not have asked the boy this question, nor should she have the same power as the court in compelling Good to tell.

Anybody who has seen a tale-bearing school in operation knows what a frightfully demoralized and demoralizing place it is. The refusal to tell tales is sound ethics. The teacher is prone to see the good which might be accomplished by placing the responsibility for a particular wrong, but she often does not see the evil which would result in the introduction of wrong methods of school government. The parallel between the teacher and the Court is fallacious. The Court is in a real sense the representative of the people governed. It is like a self-governing body organized among the boys themselves. The teacher is more in the position of a grand inquisitor than a judge.

The ideal way of dealing with these things is the West Point way, where the boys tell no lies and tell no tales, but visit effective punishment on any individual who tries to break out of his responsibility. It is going to be slow work building up this sort of ethics throughout the school systems of the country, but I am confident that this is the direction in which we must work, and that any attempt to encourage tale-bearing in matters of school discipline will retard our progress.

The following is by President David Starr Jordan of the Leland Stanford University, a great authority on educational matters:

When Good was asked to tell, he should tell the truth or else to be excused from telling. It was not wise to ask
the boy this question. Authorities should be discriminating and not force a child into tale-bearing.

Dr. Henry Churchill King, the president of Oberlin College, is well-known in Jaffna and his lectures in Ridgeway Hall will be remembered by many. He says:—

Whether Good should tell on Bad when questioned by the teacher, would depend upon the public sentiment of the school. I think we ought to work toward a sentiment that would regard it as the duty of every rightminded member of the community to help the preservation of the interest of all by bringing the delinquent face to face with his fault. But the student sentiment might be so strong that the most that it would be wise for Good to say would be, "I do not feel that I can tell."

Our position on the question will be best expressed by the answer given by the famous author and Psychologist, William James:—

Good has two lords to serve: school decency and boy honour. I can scarcely imagine a good tone in a school without some cordial compromise between these interests. I think it essential that school authorities should definitely and cheerfully respect boy honour up to the limits where they draw the line which they think fatal to school decency.

We close by quoting the words of a well-known authority in matters relating to the ethical realm of young people, and who is one of the originators of the Boy Scout Movement. To our mind, the method adopted by Mr. Daniel Carter Beard is one of the best practical solutions we know of in dealing with such a difficult problem:—

For the last thirty odd years I have been dealing with boys as one of them, and I am firmly convinced that it is most dangerous to interfere with the established laws of boyhood.

Last summer I had forty boys under my charge for eight weeks. When an offence similar in character to the one you mention (the snow-ball incident) was brought to my notice, although I was satisfied as to who the culprit was, I lined the boys up, brought them to attention, then asked that the one who had committed the breach of discipline step three paces to the front. For the first and only time in the eight weeks of experience, no one moved from the ranks. I then
went along the line and asked each boy if he did it, and received a negative answer from each one. I then addressed them somewhat as follows:—"Young gentlemen, you know who did this. I do not want you to tell me, but it is evident that you have a liar in your ranks—some one among you who has disgraced you. If I were you, I would not speak to a liar."

Then I dismissed them. Three days afterwards, a little fellow asked permission to address the rest of the boys. He stood up on a box and said:—"Fellow Woodcrafters, I want to apologize to all of you for lying to our chief and for bringing disgrace and dishonor upon this camp, and I ask you to forgive me. Then, turning to me, he said:—Please Mr. Beard may the boys speak to me now?" I told him that they could do as they chose about it. Thereupon the whole of them came up like little men and shook hands with him and told him it was all right, but not to do it again.

At the end of eight weeks, with forty boys in camp, boys of all kinds and from all over the United States, I had not one who would lie to me, and I reached this result by referring all matters to the boys themselves.

The Principal's Report

Read at the Prize-giving August 1st

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It gives me very great pleasure to welcome you all here this evening. The assets of a College are not simply her bonds and endowments, her buildings and her apparatus. Her chief asset is found in her friends who love her, who believe in her, and sincerely wish her success. Jaffna College is rich in such assets, and I cordially welcome you who as friends of the College have come here to do us honour this evening. And I extend a special welcome to our friends from Colombo, who have come all the way from that distant city to be with us. Mr. and Mrs. Peiris and Miss Peiris have conferred a real honour on us and we give them a most hearty welcome. But I think you will agree with me that we are also bestowing a privilege on Mr. Peiris. He tells me that he has never been in
Jaffna before, and I don't suppose he would have come for a long time yet, had we not placed before him this definite occasion. Any one who has not seen Jaffna has not really seen Ceylon. In future Mr. Peiris can boast that he has visited the North, and I think he will have found here warm hearts as well as warm weather. I am sure you do not wish to have a long report from me to-night. You have come here not to listen to me, and so I will make my report brief.

The year under review ends with April 30th 1913, but the prizes which are to be distributed are for work done during the full year 1912. When the work of such a school as this is properly done, there are few incidents of extraordinary interest to note. It has been so with us this year. Our work has gone along steadily and our history for the year is a record of routine, interspersed with happy incidents which relieve the monotony and rob our tasks of the element of drudgery. Our staff is the same as it was last year except that Mr. J. K. Kanapathypillai is temporarily studying in the Training College in Colombo preparing himself for better service here. He joined the Training College in January and reports that the instruction there is of untold value to him. Our College will reap the benefit of this later. We hope to continue the policy of sending teachers there for training so that in the course of time we shall have our College and all its branch schools manned with trained teachers. It will take a number of years, but we have definitely set out to accomplish this ideal. Other changes in the staff were of a very temporary character. The whole number of students whose names appear on our rolls during the year is 246, an increase over last year of 20. Our highest enrolment was 207; our lowest 179 and the average enrolment was 189. Our average attendance
was 165, or 87% of the average enrolment. The boarders were about 75% of the whole. The new boys, 57 in number, came from 23 schools, and include 37 Hindus and 20 Christians. These figures show a substantial gain over the year 1911-1912, and indicate that we are growing. Indeed we have reached our full capacity. We have no more room and the problem of housing our present number is a serious one. We must not only improve our present plant but build new dormitories if our number continues to increase. The work the boys have done has been uniformly steady. Their records show an advance on last year, and today we award more prizes than at any previous prize-giving. Our record is one which fills us with courage.

In October the Inspector of Schools, Mr. Krickenbeck paid his annual visit of inspection. He spent several days with us and his suggestions were instructive and helpful. You all know that we are under the Lump Grant System, and are paid, not according to passes in the various subjects but according to our average attendance. The grant for this year was the largest possible under the rules of the system. But we hope the system will be improved ere long, and that larger grants will come to us. The results of our Cambridge Local Examinations give us a place among the best schools of the Island. Thirteen Seniors and twelve Juniors received certificates. These numbers are not large, but we have among our Senior passes three exemptions from the Matriculation of the University of London, a distinction which I think few Colleges hold. These boys are J. T. Miller, S. R. Ariannayagam and M. Kulasakarampilly. Then too all teachers of English Composition and History know how hard it is for boys to pass well in these subjects. I am glad to report that eight of our
thirteen Seniors passed in English Composition and eleven passed in History, most of them doing moderately well. My object in mentioning this is not to sound a trumpet, but to call attention to the fact that these two subjects, which floor so many students, are among the most essential subjects of a school's curriculum. In many cases, boys were afraid to elect history, for they felt sure that they could not possibly pass. We have shown that a fair percent can pass if they work. The three subjects which the youth of this land need to study with particular care are English Composition, History and Science, and we are glad that so many of our boys have succeeded in these important subjects. Eight of our boys secured exemption from the Previous Examination, Part II, of the Cambridge University, and one, John Verghes, was exempted from the Preliminary Examinations of the Training Colleges of the United Kingdom. The candidate who stood highest in the Junior Local Examination, N. Sinnathurai was awarded the Rockwood Scholarship of Rs. 80.00 for one year, the gift of the late Dr. Rockwood. During the year we taught a class of four boys for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras. Our success was fully up to the average throughout the Presidency. One boy, M. Sangarapillay passed in Class II. During the year we have been pushing along our internal organization and arranging our courses of study, trying to anticipate the new regulations of the D. P. I. We cannot say to what extent we have correctly anticipated them, but we hope to adapt ourselves to the new regime with a minimum of change. One thing we did to this end is perhaps not appreciated by the public, though it was a necessary change. We made a substantial advance in the tuition fees. We may be sure that there
will be another advance under the new regulations and we felt that both for the sake of the school and the boys, we ought to take a step toward the Department's minimum fees before the regulations actually came into force. The results have justified our policy. Jaffna has become comparatively rich in recent years and it is time the people began to share their prosperity with the schools which are doing so much for their children. During the year plans have been made to systematize our work more, and to relate the English Schools of the Mission more closely to the College. We may not go so far as to count the more than 1000 students in these schools as members of the College, but we will try to so relate the work that all will come under one system. It is well known that our chief interest in the boys is from the religious and moral point of view. We make no secret of our aim to develop strong, Christian moral character in our students. The usual forms of service are held in the school, but we have given special attention this year to the development of the Y. M. C. A. This year has been especially rich in conferences. We sent eight boys and three teachers to Negombo to the Students' Camp and it was a means of great help and inspiration to them. Then we sent four boys to Colombo to the Conference of the Y. M. C. A. during Dr. Mott's visit. Here again not only those who went but those who stayed at home received a real blessing; and finally we sent one student, E. A. Williams, to the All-India Students' Conference at Serampore near Calcutta. We would not like to have so many conferences again in one year, but certainly these have been helpful, and we look upon it as a privilege to partake in these gatherings. The movement for a new Y. M. C. A. building grows apace. The funds now actually in
hand are Rs. 2,494.80 but we will need more than that before we can begin to build. This movement was originated by Dr. York, who, from the time of his coming here five years ago, has advocated strongly the providing of such rooms for the Association, as would make the members feel that they had a place of their own, and he has dared to make the first step toward securing an ideal home for the Association. He has begun a great work which we trust the members of the Association will not fail to carry on. We look confidently to the present students, and to the old boys and friends of the College to push this work forward. Of the sum now on hand, Rs. 2,000.00 have come from foreign sources. The rest should be done by Jaffna, and surely Rs. 5,505.20 more is not a large sum for our prosperous young men to raise. We may say here that Dr. York expects to leave for America shortly, having completed his term of service. On the eve of his departure, I wish to express the feeling that the College is greatly indebted to him and to Mrs. York for their faithful and disinterested service of five years. It has been a difficult and trying period in the history of the College, and the problems which have pressed upon us have been almost overwhelming. In it all, their cheery optimism and good counsel have been a large factor in bringing us out of the darkness into light. We shall all miss them and their little boys, when they leave us for the home land. The work which Dr. York has done in the class room, in re-organizing the curriculum, and in modernizing our methods cannot be over-valued. The results of it will show more and more as the years roll on, for I am sure that we will find it much easier to adapt ourselves to the new requirements of the D. P. I. than we would have done had he not been with
us. In conclusion, I desire to say a few words on the general educational situation in Ceylon. While we are gathered here tonight, there is another company gathered for a very similar purpose in Colombo. This evening the Prize-giving of the Training College is being held and His Excellency the Acting Governor is presiding. It is expected that he will make a clear pronouncement on the Government’s future educational policy. We shall all look for the papers of tomorrow with keen interest, for I am sure we are all anxious to know what the future holds for us. For my own part, I look for the practical carrying out of the Commission’s recommendations for secondary education, and for plans involving much more liberal expenditure on the part of Government for education. But with this advance on the part of the Government, we may also look for conditions which will call for large expenditure on the part of managers. We cannot expect Government to make advances without laying added burdens upon us. We must not look for conditions which will make it possible for us to sit back comfortably and be at ease in our work. But I think we may look for conditions which will encourage and hearten those who are honestly trying to meet the educational needs of the Island and who are giving their best service to the youth of the land. I cannot but feel that a brighter day is dawning upon us, and I trust that His Excellency, the Acting Governor, is at this very time, giving the people of Colombo and the whole Island, the assurance that this hope is shared by the Government. And in the new day that is dawning upon us, the Government has a right to expect our full and hearty co-operation. Lately I have been hearing many despondent forebodings over the state of Higher Education
in Jaffna. If I interpret public opinion aright, Jaffna will not always remain content to have all the facilities for College Training centered in Colombo. And I sympathize with that sentiment. But I think that one way by which higher education can be re-established here on a much firmer footing than at any time in the past is to lay a strong foundation in secondary education. I imagine that our resources will be taxed to the utmost in the next few years to meet the needs of our secondary schools. At the same time we must not lose sight of the higher ideal. We must work on the present problem and look forward to the establishment of a real College in Jaffna in the not distant future. One last word I would like to say. If the people of Jaffna really want a good College, they must make up their minds to pay for it. The time has passed for building cheap institutions which can be housed in cadjan sheds. If you want for your sons and your sons' sons the privileges of a real College, you must show your appreciation of the blessings you seek by being ready to sacrifice even though you know that you yourself will reap no benefit. The period on which we are entering calls not for less sacrifice but more, not for less of personal effort but more, not for less of careful planning but more, not for less of co-operation but more. There never was a time or a situation which called for more earnest and careful and unselfish planning than the present. God grant that when we are called upon to make real sacrifices for that which will bring abundant blessing to our beloved Jaffna, we may not be found shirking, but ready to deny ourselves for the sake of the future. Again I thank you, one and all, for your kindness in coming here this evening.
The Annual Prize-Giving

We reproduce from the Morning Leader of the 4th of August, the following excellent and detailed report of our Annual Prize-giving. As a distinguished public man had been appointed to speak at the function, a reporter of the above paper was sent from Colombo and he has given a verbatim report of the speech of Mr. Peiris.

In point of attendance and the interest displayed, the prize-giving of the Jaffna College on Friday last stands on a par with the best that that institution had previously held. The announcement that Mr. James Peiris was to address the gathering vested the occasion with additional interest. Though the proceedings were to commence at 6 p.m. an hour before that time the spacious grounds were crowded with people. As all who have been to Jaffna know, Jaffna College, over whose destinies the Rev. Giles G. Brown watches with jealous care, is situated in a picturesque site more than seven miles to the north-west of Jaffna. The village is Vaddukoddai. As is well known, Jaffna College was started by the enterprising American Missionaries, and is the oldest in the Northern Peninsula. From its portals have passed hundreds of Jaffna young men who have distinguished themselves in after life. In addition to this, it is interesting to note that the first Young Men’s Christian Association in Asia was formed at Jaffna College, and it is flourishing still.

To return to the function itself, it was a happy idea which prompted Mr. Brown to have the Prize-Giving in the open air. At the entrance to the place where the function took place there was erected a beautiful pandal, and stretching from it and over the open space hung a huge canopy of strings of flowers and tiny paper flags. The Stars and Stripes also played a prominent part in the decorative scheme. The ladies, of whom there were not a few, and some of the chief residents were accommodated on the verandah, where also were placed the Chairman’s table and the prizes.

A little after 6 p.m. Mr. Brown took the chair and the proceedings commenced with the singing of the hymn “The Son of God goes forth to war.” A portion of Scripture was then read and a prayer offered, after which four students of the College rendered a Tamil song of welcome to the accom-
paniment of Tamil music. This item was greatly appreciated. Mr. Brown then read his annual report.

After a recitation by a student the Prize-Giving took place. Mr. Brown called out the names, and Miss Minnie Hastings, grand-daughter of Rev. E. P. Hastings, one of the earliest American Missionaries, distributed the prizes. At the conclusion of the distribution of prizes, Mr. Brown expressed his thanks to the many prize donors, and especially to Mr. E. Foster Lee of Taiping and to Dr. Paul. The former was the donor of an expensive prize (for general excellence) in memory of his brother the late Mr. Victor Lee, who was an old boy of that institution. Then came a recitation by a student, followed by the speeches.

Rev. Mr. Brown's Introductory Remarks

Rev. G. G. Brown, in introducing Mr. James Peiris, said: Ladies and Gentlemen, We have now come to the chief item on the programme. The first time I saw Mr. Peiris was on a platform exercising his undoubted right as a British citizen in protesting against a certain Government policy, and I happened to be there at the time. It was on the occasion of the great protest over the Excise Question. Mr. Peiris has indeed done a great service to the cause and has continued to do valiant service to that cause ever since. (Applause). That is not the chief thing which makes Mr. Peiris known to us. You know some time ago that you had no voice in the Government of Ceylon. Now you have a voice. If there is any man who worked very hard and methodically to get from Government the privilege—I will not say privilege, but the simple right of your having a voice in the Government of Ceylon, that man is Mr. James Peiris (Loud applause). I need not introduce him to you any further because though some of you may not have seen him before, all of you have heard of him, he is so well-known in all parts of the Island. Mr. Peiris will now address you. (Applause).

The Political Situation in Ceylon

Mr. James Peiris—who was received with loud applause—said: Mr. Brown, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Students of the Jaffna College: When your Principal some time ago offered me an invitation pressing me to deliver an address on some of the live issues in the country, I fully appreciated the compliment paid. But to come all the way here travelling about 300 miles to address you, was, I felt, like bringing coal to Newcastle, when I knew how many brilliant speakers you had
in this part of the country. But I think it is a good thing for us from the South to come to the North and ask questions from and exchange ideas with the sturdier brethren of the North. Besides that, there is another reason why I am addressing you here today. It is true that I owe a deep debt of gratitude to you for asking me to come, for in coming here to Jaffna and seeing it, as Mr. Brown said, I have really seen Ceylon. Well, gentlemen, I have not been asked to come here and speak to you on education or to make any remarks on the excellent report which has been submitted to you. Mr. Brown has asked me to speak on Politics.

For sometime past the Ceylonese have been taken to task for meddling too much in politics and speaking on politics on public occasions. I quite agree that there are occasions when politics should not be introduced, especially on occasions of a social nature. But on occasions like this, there is nothing wrong in speaking on politics. Consider for a moment what definition you will give to politics. If I were asked to define politics, I would say that it is the consideration of that which pertains to the well-being of a community or a people regarding which Government is called upon to act either by legislation or administration. If that is the definition of politics, there is nothing improper in speaking of it on such an occasion like this. You will remember there was a time when the people of Ceylon did not think about politics in this country. People did not bother themselves how they were governed or how their poorer neighbours were faring. They were contented to leave Government alone so long as their rights were not interfered with. With the spread of education through the enterprise of bodies like the American Mission and with the dissemination of Western ideas, with the growing influence of the Press and the extensive circulation of newspapers, people began to take an interest in their own affairs, and the affairs of the rest of the country and of the poorer people were of considerable interest to them. It was thus that the agitation for reform arose. It is true that it was stated that this agitation was the work of a few discontented individuals who were trying to procure their own ends. Even if that were true, how was it that the movement was supported throughout the length and breadth of the country? In view of the fact that the European mercantile community are making an attempt to reopen the question of reform, I want you to follow me and consider the leading incidents in the campaign for reform and the outcome of that agitation. You will remember that, in all the memorials
which were sent to the Secretary of State including the one from the Jaffna Association, there were two points with regard to which they asked for reform. All of them asked for the abolition of racial representation, and the substitution of territorial representation. The other point they asked for was the franchise to those possessing certain qualifications. These were the two points they wanted. Now, what was the duty of Government? It was to assist the people. Yet the Government, acting on the advice, I believe, of reactionary people who wanted to keep to the old state of things, put forward the idea that this reform was only asked for by those who had been educated on Western lines and that these men were separated from their kith and kin and the rest of the people by a wide gulf, and that they had no interest in the poorer classes and could not sympathise with their aspirations. These few people were not completely representative of the large body of people of the land. If they were given the franchise, the majority of the people would not be represented at all. These things were suggested to the Secretary of State. But as you will remember in consequence of these representations from the local Government, he retained the racial form of representation—if you can call it representation—and also refused to give the franchise to the native communities of the island, but created a new constituency composed of those who are educated on Western lines and gave them the franchise and, logically, he said that the European constituency who were accustomed to nominate their representatives should elect them, and the Burgher Community do the same. That was the practical upshot and result of that agitation. Then the Sinhalese were given an additional seat and you, gentlemen of the North, were also given an additional seat. But in both these cases, although there was an agitation for the privilege of electing their members, that was refused. I have gone over this little history of the Reform agitation because, as I say, the European Mercantile community wants the matter re-opened. You will remember that nobody asked that a seat be taken away from the European communities of the Island. In almost every memorial we wished that the privileges granted to the Mercantile and Planting Communities be retained. I will just read one small extract from the memorandum which I had the privilege of submitting to the Secretary of State. This is what I said: "In view of the important interests represented by the planting and mercantile members, the privilege now accorded to the Planters' Association and the Chamber of Commerce of nominating them might be retained." Now I think that is wha
everybody said. Why was it then that these communities lost a seat; at any rate, how came it that the European Community who had three seats in the Legislative Council have only two seats now and on a different basis? I take it that it is because the European Community at the time did not sympathise with those who were agitating for the reform of the Council which had existed for a hundred years without reform and they did not take any interest in our aspirations. We have no objection whatever if by the rearrangement of the present arrangement they can get some more power. You will agree with me that the remodelling of the present Council ought to be taken up by the united people of the country. We ought to be united and should not be separated by differences of race and creed. Now what is the practical consequence to-day? When for the first time the reformed Council began to sit, a large public question came before it and there was a very determined public opinion brought to bear. I refer to the Excise question.

When that question was before the Council, a large body of public criticism began to pour forth. Consider what that scheme was and how it was brought before the Council. When a commission was appointed to report on the Excise Scheme, they roamed about and took the evidence of officials and the evidence of arrack renters (hear, hear,) and they never thought it worth their while to collect the opinion of unofficial residents. And on these opinions their scheme was formulated. With regard to the Excise Scheme there were one or two points on which the public felt that the Commissioners' recommendations were unsound. First of all, the Commissioners' report proposed a way of stopping the illicit sale of arrack by licensing a large number of taverns. That was the supplanting of illicit sales by licit sales licensed by Government. The proposal was criticised most vehemently. What happened then? There too, the Government too readily listened to the suggestion of some people that this agitation against the Excise Reform was the work of people who were working in the interests of the renters. The Government, of course, were, however, charitable enough to state that there were a number of gentlemen who were quite disinterested, who supported these people who were working in the interests of the renters. Those who criticised the Excise Scheme were placed under two heads well-known to you. My friend Mr. Brown comes under one category and myself in the other. (Laughter.) Whether I should congratulate myself or I should congratulate Mr. Brown I leave
you to conjecture. (Laughter). They stated to Mr. Harcourt that there was no real Public Opinion against the scheme. Ultimately, however, the Secretary of State modified the scheme to a great extent and he has shown his sympathy with those who objected to the multiplication of taverns. But he has not been able to interfere with the taverns already established. Also with regard to the consultation of local opinion in the matter of the establishment of taverns, the Secretary of State has met the wishes of the people. (Cheers.) Now I wish you to consider what was the outcome of the Excise Agitation. When the people found that the Government was not willing to listen to their most reasonable representations, they formed another movement, the great Temperance movement in the country. They strengthened the Temperance Societies already existing and formed a large number of others throughout the length and breadth of the land. And in this movement every section of the community irrespective of class or creed was united. That was the great thing about it. On the occasion which Mr. Brown referred to to-day, I happened to say that the conscience of the country had been awakened and victory was within our reach. I repeat that to-day. The people of this country now take an interest in the affairs of their poor and less cultured brethren. They feel that drink has been a curse to the lower classes of the country, and they feel it their duty to rescue them from the curse. For the awakening of the National Conscience has begun. In other countries it took a long time for people to come to that stage. Even in England there was a time when State matters were left alone. People there thought till quite recently that social legislation was a mistake. But of late years much has been done. It was stated by our late Colonial Secretary that in this scheme Government for the first time were going to control the drink traffic. I must say that Government has always had the greatest control over the liquor traffic in this country (applause) because the trade was a monopoly with the Government always. But the multiplication of taverns is not the way to restrict illicit sale of liquor. They ought to have a good staff to detect. (Hear, hear.) It is nonsense to say that in this scheme Government has got the control for the first time. (Hear, hear.) We are in a much better position with regard to this question. All classes of people are united to make the lot of their poor brethren easier. There are other questions with regard to which we should try to alleviate the condition of the masses. You know the question which has been brought before the public
lately. It is well-known that the taxation of this country bears very heavily on the poor. I need not enter into statistics. But Government ought to be made to distribute the taxes more evenly. Those who are in a better station ought to be prepared to sacrifice. Of course I know and you know that it must not be like robbing Peter to give Paul. On that question we are united and we must be united. (Loud applause.) The other question is with regard to the fact that the poor people of the country are losing what little land they had. This is one result of the present form of taxation by which ancestral properties are transferred to outsiders. There is a movement now for Co-operative Credit Societies. The present Director of Agriculture is doing a great deal in this direction. Every effort must be made to save the poor peasant from the clutches of the usurers. (Applause.) There is one other matter I want to mention before I conclude. Of course the Legislature and public opinion cannot agree in any country. In all these agitations which have been mentioned much has been said which ought not to have been said either in the Press or in public. A great deal of unnecessary blame has been thrown on the Government officials. There are three different kinds of officials. There are some officials who believe in the soundness of their own opinions and no amount of criticism will affect them. They are above it. There are others who, when they make a mistake do not like to go back on their utterances through a false sense of pride (applause) but the majority of officials are trying to do their best by the country. Undoubtedly they have to obey Government but they are trying to do their best for those among whom their lot is cast. In any public expression, it is wrong to abuse officials. What you should do is to marshall your facts and urge your reasons and prove to the satisfaction of the authorities that you are in the right and what you require ought to be done. (Applause). I think there is a better time coming for this country. In view of the things the Secretary of State has done in response to the wishes of the people, and the way the Acting Governor has stood by the people on two occasions in recalling the circular prohibiting Government clerks and headmen from taking part in temperance societies and in releasing Mr. Cowen, (loud cheers) the other day,—it appears that the present Government is ready to accede to the properly expressed opinions of the country (cheers.) We live in a land which is full of honourable traditions, and it is for us to live up to them. (Loud applause). We should put everything else to the back-ground in order to work for the political advancement of the country. Our duty to the sections of the community who are voiceless is to bring them to a
right understanding of their affairs. If we are united, this can be done. I would suggest to you, gentlemen of the North, that the time has come when we should have an annual conference, one in Colombo, one in Jaffna, then Galle and in Kandy. (Applause.) I am not suggesting this on the lines of the National Congress as held in India. Of course I do not mean to say a word against that useful assembly. In our circumstances the desire to indulge in long speeches should be suppressed and we should meet and calmly discuss matters and exchange ideas. Long speech-making is the bane of this country. I myself may perhaps be accused of it. I think the Press has to be blamed a great deal for encouraging this propensity. (Laughter). I see a Pressman behind me now. On every occasion people are reported verbatim on the following morning, even with the jokes they intended to introduce (loud laughter). This is one reason why people like long speech making. I think we ought to have a Conference where speech-making is prohibited. I think I have kept you longer than I said I would and therefore I must close. Before sitting down, I must thank you for the opportunity you have given me of addressing such a distinguished gathering as this. I have been trying to show you how our progress has been made, and in what way we can make this a happier, more comfortable and contented place. (Loud and prolonged applause).

The Chairman's Remarks

Rev. G. G. Brown said: I am quite sure that you are all glad to be present at the prize-giving of Jaffna College. There is one thing that I should like to interject here. During this great expression of public opinion on the burning questions of the day, and even in the vigorous denunciation of certain measures of Government, no element of unkindness or seditious criticism has ever entered into the discussion. Such criticism has been reduced to the minimum and I am very glad that there has not been even one whisper of sedition—absolutely none. (Cheers.) The people, including the most vigorous critics, are loyal to the local Government, loyal to the Home Government; and loyal to the Crown. We realise that we are under a deep obligation to the great Empire to which we all belong. (Loud applause.) We must never forget that and in all our work we must be loyal. (Applause.)

After the singing of the College song by all present, Mr. Sanjiva Rao B. A., B. Sc., Principal of Hindu College, Jaffna, made a few remarks. He said: Mr. Brown, Ladies and Gentlemen, This is not the time that I should detain you with any
long speech, but as I have been listening to a very interesting speech, I cannot help saying a few words with regard to the political situation in Ceylon. I do not know sufficient of Ceylon politics to be able to say anything with regard to the particular incidents which have been mentioned. So I shall be content with merely saying that the outlook for the future of Ceylon seems to me to be exceedingly hopeful (applause). And in this connection I would like to say that the future of Ceylon depends a great deal upon the students now studying in Colleges. Although it is not for students to take up active political work, if they are going to be intelligent members of our political body, it is necessary that they should also be conversant with the great problems which the country is raising. My idea of an ideal College is an institution which requires its pupils to take as great an interest in the affairs of the country as the people themselves (hear, hear). I think educational institutions should be places where students could learn the duties of citizenship. And I would make a special appeal to Mr. Brown to instruct the students in this particular department of life. His peculiar position as the representative of Western political life will be of the greatest assistance. More than that his pupils can have the benefit of the lessons which Mr. Brown has learnt in one of the freest countries in the world. Therefore, the best suggestion I can make is that Mr. Brown should undertake this particular department of educational activity as well as the moral and spiritual uplifting of the people.

Vote of Thanks

Mr. Abraham, B. A., of the staff of the College, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. James Peiris for his brilliant address and to Mrs. and Miss Peiris for their presence.

Mr. J. V. Chelliah, M. A., seconded the vote of thanks in a witty speech.

Mr. Peiris briefly made his acknowledgments and the proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

Y. M. C. A. Notes

On Wednesday the 27th of August, an interesting lecture on "Social work in Trinity College" was delivered by Mr. Watson, Science Professor, Trinity College. The following eight young men from our College represented us in the student camp held at Negombo: A. C. Sundrampillay, D. R. Sanders, R. S. Greene,
A business meeting of our Association was held on the 11th inst in Otley Hall in which Mr J. V. Chelliah M. A. presided. The report of the work done by the different committees was read. The chief item in the programme was, "The experiences in the student camp by our representatives." A part of this item was gone through and the rest was postponed to another day.

Mr. Arulampalam, our teacher at Eluvaitivu had sent his resignation from the work on account of ill-health. We have asked him to teach there till October so that we may procure a teacher in the meantime. Mr. Harry C. York M. A., Ph. D., the President of our Association, and Mrs. York left us for America on the 11th inst. We wish them and their children a very pleasant voyage to their homeland.

Jaffna College Old Boys' Association
(Colombo Branch)

We take the following extracts from the report of the inaugural meeting from a pamphlet published by the Morning Leader office:—

The inaugural meeting was held at the Central College, Barber Street, the Rev. G. G. Brown, B. A., B. D., presiding:—

The Chairman's Remarks.

Gentlemen,—It gives me a very great deal of pleasure indeed to be here to-night and to greet so many of you and to feel that so many of you are interested in the affairs of the College. It is a long time since Jaffna College was organised, and it seems rather strange that the "Old Boys" of Jaffna College in Colombo have not got together before this to form an Association, but it is better late than never, and I am sure that all agree that the present is an opportune time for forming an Association which shall bind us together in fraternal loyalty to our alma mater. I have met in different parts of the island many Old Boys of Jaffna College and one of the great features in every one of them is the loyalty to the College itself. I have yet to meet a student of Jaffna College who is not loyal (hear, hear)—a student who is not proud of having received a part of his education in Jaffna College, and I think that Jaffna College has reason to be proud of her graduates. You have heard it said,
no doubt, that in College the greatest thing you can get is education. The great asset that in your life stands by you always is fellowship with those whom you meet in College; and in the same way, you say that those whom that the College turns out represents the College, and by that we are to judge the worth of the institution. From that point of view Jaffna College

Has Every Reason to be Proud

of those she has turned out. Men in all walks of life are worthily represented here. Great success has crowned the efforts of the work of many a Jaffna College alumnus, and it is a matter of great pride to the College that this is the case. Over and over again I read in some part of a newspaper the progress made by some "Old Boy" of Jaffna College, and nothing pleases us better than that our children should succeed. As a parent's fondest hopes are centred round her children; just as a mother watches over her offspring with tender care, so those who are in the College to-day look out with pride and interest to those who have gone abroad and are anxious for their success and proud when they succeed. I am glad that there are so many gathered to-day to form an Association of this sort. There is another reason why we should form an Association at this time. You all know Jaffna College has been passing through a very trying period in her history. You know of course what the history of the past has been. You know what happened when the Indian Government passed the act of 1894 whereby the standard of education was raised, and at the same time we were disaffiliated from the Madras University. It may not be known to some of you that ever since that time negotiations have been going on to find out just what we can do with our relationship to the Madras University, and I am sorry to have to tell you that

We did not get very much encouragement from the Madras University for affiliation in the near future. There are several things that stand in our way. We will not be able to meet their standard of education without expending a very great deal of money. We hope however before many years to be somewhere near the footing of the old days. That is not however the greatest difficulty in our way in Ceylon. I need not go into the history of the affair to tell you how education has been pushed forward, how we have been making strides. But the authorities of the Madras University strongly feel that Ceylon ought to make provision for her own higher education, and I think you will agree with me that the Madras University is right in that. If Ceylon can make provision for her own higher education, the Madras University will then
affiliate with the Ceylon system and fall into line with that system. But it is early to determine what our relationship will be. Even now, today, rules which will govern higher education are not yet fully formulated. The Director of Public Instruction is at present formulating the rules, which will lay down The Law for Higher Education in Ceylon

Whatever that is, we will have to wait for it. We will have to see what they are going to do before we can step forward. I am sure you do not want Jaffna to do without the privilege of higher education. I am sure that you will agree with me that we cannot long endure it. When we do know what is to be done, then I think you will find that we will be ready to push forward. My own feeling is that we will make progress most quickly by doing it slowly and deliberately and perhaps the first step for us will be to establish ourselves very thoroughly as a secondary school under the new Code, and the new Code will advance secondary education to a very great degree. I feel very strongly that we need to lay a strong foundation before we are able to build upon it a superstructure such as we are going to have. Now the Madras University will not look at us, so long as we have an opportunity for being affiliated with the higher educational system of Ceylon itself. I think you see that there is reason why we have not made the progress that we would like to have made during these last few years. It has been trying those of us who have simply to mark time, for somebody else to move to open the way to us, but I hope that the day is not far distant when that period of marking time will have ceased, and we shall be able to go forward in a good strong, vigorous way and make something in Jaffna that will be really Worthy of Jaffna College and Batticotta Seminary, from which the College sprang. The future is locked up so largely in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, so to speak, that we will have to wait and abide the time. So far as the work of the College is concerned, it is doing as good work as it did before. We have no reason to be ashamed of the boys, and the boys I believe will go out into the world quite good men. Our teachers are the same as before affiliation was taken away from us and they are doing good work. We hope before long to be able to add a department to the school for normal training, so that the great need for teachers will be partially met. When the Director of Public Instruction chooses to move, we may be able to know what we may do.

The Chairman next called upon Mr Balasingham to address the gathering.

[We give here only a part of the lengthy address].
Mr. Balasingham’s Address

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: We are all indebted to Rev. Mr. Brown for having brought us together today. There should have been a Colombo Branch of the Jaffna College Old Boys’ Association long ago. There are so many of us here and how can those of us who have been in that ancient seat of learning fail to have the fondest attachment to her? Jaffna College and its predecessor, Batticotta Seminary, have earned for Jaffna an honoured place among the provinces of this country. Not alone by what they have themselves done, though that is great, but also by the high example they had set for others to follow, they have converted an arid waste into the home of an educated race. Our thanks are due to the American Missionaries who at the sacrifice of their blood and money made Jaffna what it is. The Batticotta Seminary was started in the year 1823. It was started four years before the Cotta Institution and thirteen years before the Colombo Academy, now the Royal College. Speaking of Batticotta Seminary, Sir Emerson Tennent says:

"The sleeping apartments, the dining hall and the cooking room are in purely Indian taste, but all accurately clean; and stepping out of these, the contrast was striking between them and the accustomed features of the lecture room with its astronomical clock, its orrery and transit instrument, the laboratory with its chemical materials, retorts and electro magnetic apparatus and the museum with its arranged collection of minerals and corallines to illustrate the geology of Ceylon. The examination which took place in our presence was in History, Natural Philosophy, Optics and Algebra. The knowledge exhibited by the pupils was astonishing; and it is no exaggerated encomium to say that, in the extent of the course of instruction and in the success of the system for communicating it, the Collegiate Instruction of Batticotta is entitled to rank with many a European University."

The Course Of Study
prescribed was most liberal. The curriculum embraced all the ordinary branches of historical and classical learning and all the higher departments of mathematical and physical science. Even such subjects as Tamil Classics, Sanskrit and Hindoo Astronomy found a place in it. It was realised that no education in an eastern country could be complete without a good knowledge of Eastern science and Eastern literature in which the highest thought of the country lies emebdded. A nation without a knowledge of its past is like unto a man who has lost his memory—you may am-
use him with the transitory things of the present, but there can be no purpose in his life.

On the ashes of Batticotta Seminary, Jaffna College has risen. It was started by the old boys of Batticotta Seminary as a national college. It was the first institution in the Island to be placed under popular control. Though the American Missionaries have lent the college their powerful support and assistance, it is by no means a Mission College. Its destinies are in the hands of a Board of Directors presided over at present by a Tamil, Mr. T. C. Changarapillai, who is one of the very few survivors of a generation of cultured men who were trained at the Seminary to stand up for all that is honourable and clean. For several years Jaffna College was facilis princeps among the several educational institutions of North Ceylon, and to-day if other institutions have come to be regarded as its rivals it is because the standard of education has been greatly lowered by reason of disaffiliation of Ceylon Colleges by Indian Universities. Old Boys of Jaffna College have high traditions to maintain. For well nigh 100 years the noble band of instructors have been preaching by precept and example that the highest ideal was a selfless life. The lives of Dr. Poor, Dr. Hoisington, Dr. Hastings and Dr. Howland could not possibly have been lived in vain. Jaffna College boys have been trained to do social service when at school. The College boys were taught to do evangelistic and educational work among the poor and depressed classes. The College Y. M. C. A. maintained a vernacular school in one of the most backward islands—Eluvativu. The school boys were taught to forego the pleasures of cricket and tennis for labouring in a farm with the produce of which the vernacular school was maintained. The College boys were trained to teach and preach to the young children in the vernacular schools. Evangelistic and social work was done among the depressed classes. These are qualities which old boys should carry with them throughout their lives.

Dr. E. V. Ratnam, in proposing a Committee to frame rules said: Rev. Mr. Brown and gentlemen, I ought to be second to no one in giving expression to a sense of my loyalty to my dear old College where I have spent two happy years and where I made so many friends, who are at the present day scattered all over the world. A branch Association at Colombo of the Old Boys of the College has been a long felt want which we are soon about to realise. Let us sincerely hope, gentlemen, that when this Association is an fait accompli, that neither caste nor creed nor similar superficial differences will stand as a bar to our
common unity. Let education, honesty, courage and good temper be some of the virtues which will help to unite us. Among other things, let it be our greatest ambition to preserve the spirit of unity and good fellowship which existed among us as boys of the Jaffna College. Man is but human and occasional differences may arise among us, but let us do our very best to rise above the level of prejudice and discord and work together in harmony for the good of our alma mater.


[Mr. E. D. Hensman, and not Mr. T. N. Nathaniel as announced in the last number, is the Secretary of the Association. Ed.]

The Departure of Dr. York and Family

Dr. H.C. York with Mrs. York and children left Jaffna on the 11th instant for America. They are travelling via the East and hope to see something of China and Japan before they arrive in San Francisco. Although at the special request of Dr. York there was no formal farewell function, yet the students showed their appreciation of Dr. and Mrs. York in various ways. The College was fortunate in securing the services of Dr. York, as he had received the highest degrees at Yale, one of the oldest and best known Universities in America. Dr. and Mrs. York arrived in Jaffna in October 1908, and so have been connected with the College for fully five years. During this period, he has been in charge of scientific subjects and
has taught also English, French and Latin. His intellectual ability was recognised, both by the students and his fellow teachers. His enthusiasm for the introduction of new principles and methods of education not only in Jaffna College but also into other English Schools, is well known to all who have attended the Teachers’ Institute which was organised by him. The introduction of an improved system of awarding prizes was due to him and was generally considered to be worthy of adoption by all Colleges in Jaffna. The younger students have to be thankful to Dr. York for the publication of an excellent text-book of Bible stories selected and adapted by him to their needs. He took a keen interest in the Y. M. C. A. work and has already done something towards the collection of funds for a building. He was interested in the Temperance cause and the series of short articles in the *Morning Star* on Temperance showed how keen he was on the subject and how thoroughly he had studied it. Mrs. York’s work in the College also deserves mention. She took classes for sometime and has always been helpful to the boys. By her affectionate disposition and pleasant ways she endeared herself to the teachers and students alike. The social evenings arranged by her for the teachers were very much appreciated by them. Although parting from such friends is not pleasant, yet the thought that they are looking forward to the joy of meeting their relatives and friends after an absence of five years, makes us rejoice with them. We give them God-speed and a safe return to their home.

**Alumni Notes**

—*Mr. E. D. Amerasingham* has come out successful in the final L. M. S. Examination of Singapore Medical School.
—*Mr. C. Ambalavaner* has married Miss Sri Mathi Ladshumammal, the daughter of Mr. Muttiah Pillai, Maniagar of the Islands the 5th Sept.
—*Mr. C. Tambipilly*, Postmaster Panduloya, was transferred to Vaddukkoddai.
—*Mr. N. S. Sanders*, Excise Inspector, Pt. Pedro, was married to Miss Katy Muttammah Williams in the Atchuvely Church on 10th September.
—*Mr. J. C. Stickney*, of the Memorial English School, Manippay, was married to Miss Ratnam Hensman in the Chavagacherry Church on 28th August.
—*Dr. S. F. G. Danforth*, who served the Ceylon Medical Department for many years retired on 16th July.
—*Mr. A. Daniel* who was connected with the A. C. Mission and Jaffna College as a clerk and accountant for upwards of 35 years died on the 1st August at the Manippay Hospital.
—*Mr. E. P. Jacob*, who was a pensioner under the P. M. S. Government passed away on the 15th July at Karadive.
—*Dr. George Mather*, has opened a Dispensary in the town and is practising his profession privately.
—*Mr. D. S. Valuppilly*, has been appointed Registrar of Lands, Puttalam.
IMPORTANT

Large stock of Cycles and Cycle accessories newly received, and sold for Colombo Prices.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated World known Trade Mark, "His Master’s Voice" Gramophones & Records, are distributed at Manufacturers Prices.

Sole Agent for the Famous "Bee Brand" Teas. Awarded 10 gold Medals for purity strength and flavour.

S. Machado,

The Dutch House, Jaffna.

Catalogues for Gramophones and Records Free on application

JAFFNA COLLEGE MISCELLANY

The Jaffna College Miscellany is published four times a year, at the close of each term of the College year. Its price is Rs. 1.00 a year, including postage. Stamps will be received in payment for subscriptions which should be sent in advance.

Address all communications and send all subscriptions to

The Principal,
Jaffna College,
Vaddukoddai.
Established in 1834

The Oldest and Best

The American Mission Press

Wedding Invitations  Funeral Notices  Pamphlets
Book binding  Hand bills  Magazines and Books

Legal printing a specialty

We have the largest press and equipment in Jaffna and our work is universally admitted superior to anything in Jaffna, and equal to that done in Colombo. If you don’t believe it, try us.

Charges moderate

C. L. S. Book Depot.

Main Street, Jaffna.

School Books (English and Tamil)  All the books used in Jaffna Schools.


Gift Books for boys and girls specially suitable for prizes, birthday or X’mas presents.


Drawing Instruments, Copy Books in English & Tamil, Exercise Books, Slates &c

Stationery  Fancy note paper, envelopes, foolscap paper, penholders, pencils, erasers &c


Address:  Mr. Paul Chellappah, Manager, C. L. S.