A Merry Christmas

and

A Happy New Year

(Our New Principal.)
CHRIST IN THE UNIVERSE

With this ambiguous earth
His dealings have been told us. These abide:
The signal to a maid, the human birth,
The lesson, and the young Man crucified.

But not a star of all
The innumerable host of stars has heard
How he administered this terrestrial ball.
Our race have kept their Lord's entrusted word.

Of his earth-visiting feet
None knows the secret—cherished, perilous;
The terrible, shamefast, frightened, whispered,
sweet,
Heart shattering secret of His way with us.

No planet knows that this
Our wayside planet, carrying land and wave,
Love and life multiplied, and pain and bliss,
Bears as chief treasure one forsaken grave.

Nor, in our little day,
May His devices with the heavens be guessed;
His pilgrimage to thread the Milky Way,
Or his bestowals there, be manifest.

But in the eternities
Doubtless we shall compare together, hear
A million alien gospels in what guise
He trod the Pleiades, the Lyre, the Bear.

Oh be prepared, my soul,
To read the inconceivable, to scan
The infinite forms of God those stars unroll
When, in our turn, we show to them a Man.

Alice Meynell.
EDITORIAL NOTES.

The New Principal.

Rev. Sydney K. Bunker has not been here long enough for us to pass any reliable verdict based on our personal observations. That he comes here on the selection of a responsible body alive to the needs of the College and that he brings with him the benediction of Mrs. Bicknell, who spoke the words of welcome at the Commission Service where the Bunkers were received into the fold, are all in his favour. His academic education, he has had in two of the premier universities of the west. If university education makes any contribution to the growth of a personality—and we have no manner of doubt it does—Yale in America and Oxford in England, each of them instinct with high traditions of humanitarian culture and exact scholarship, have helped to mould our new Principal into the man he is to-day. Apart from his academic antecedents, the little that we have seen of him predisposes us in his favour.

A Scots crofter, asked to account for his implacable antipathy to Lloyd George, said, "The man has nae philosophy". The narrator of this anecdote says that, while lack of philosophy is a reproach in Scotland, it is deemed a virtue in England. We, however, prefer the Scotch attitude. We certainly have no use for a man who has "nae philosophy", especially in the role of Principal. Therefore, we are heartened to know that Mr. Bunker has a well grounded and critically assessed philosophy worth living and dying for. He is a liberal and to-day it is not easy to be a liberal, for at the present moment both in the realms of thought and action there is a palpable reaction towards obscurantism and authoritarianism. And, in the present writer's opinion, the essence of Liberalism is a Faith
in the perfectibility of Human nature, aye, even of the most imperfect of men. It is not our purpose to examine all that is implicit in Liberalism. But, having pointed out what we conceive to be the basic assumption of Liberalism, we shall pass on and say to our readers and to Mr. Bunker that this faith in man, that forms the key stone of the arch of Liberalism, is a faith that may call for martyrdom in our day and time. Mrs. Bunker, too, is no stranger to educational activities. Herself a graduate and a trained instructress in Kindergarten work, she will have her own part to play in the adventure whereunto they twain have been called. We extend a cordial welcome to both Mr. and Mrs. Bunker.

Human nature often in its enthusiasm for the new is apt to forget its duty to the not so new, for in no sense can we call the outgoing Acting Principal old. In the first number of the Miscellany for 1937, we expressed our appreciations of his services, laying stress on the peculiar difficulties of his position. We are happy that our anticipations have been fulfilled and that, within the brief time it fell to his lot to administer the College, he has displayed neither an excessive desire to initiate far reaching changes, nor merely a willingness to mark time. Whenever initiative was necessary, he has not hesitated to introduce changes. But on the whole he has preferred to tread on the well worn path left by his predecessor. Anything more we do not propose to say of him now, for he is to be with us for some more years and the time is not yet for a comprehensive review of his connection with Jaffna College.

The Tokyo Conference.

The monster gathering that assembled in Tokyo from the four corners of the world to discuss the
Mrs. Sydney K. Bunker, B. Sc.
Twentieth Century programme of Education and to discover ways and means of establishing peace and good-will among the peoples of the world had hardly come together in Tokyo, when the spirit of perversity with a malignant sense of humour precipitated the Sino—Japanese clash. The educators of the world in solemn conclave were debating in the auditorium of the Imperial University in Tokyo as to how the teachers of the world should by various methods, like exchange of professors, excursions for students and so forth, seek to advance the cause of international good-will, when Japanese planes were seeking to advance the cause of Japan’s imperialism in North China. The humour of the situation cannot escape the dullest-witted of the delegates. The Japanese themselves contributed to the plethora of platitudes on International peace, that day after day rang through the Imperial University buildings. Even a hardened cynic could see how desperate was Humanity’s plight, when in the midst of war and warlike preparations men and women of thirty-nine nations pathetically clung to hopes of peace. Some of the delegates were face to face with the grim horrors of war before they reached their home countries. With such a discrepancy between profession and practice, or, to be more generous, between the ideal and the actual, the Conference could not achieve any startling gain. The papers read were more often descriptive and historical, rather than constructive and critical. Many of the delegates had gone to Tokyo for a cheap holiday; and perhaps the worst defect of all was that there was hardly one single outstanding figure of international repute as an investigator in the field of education, present at this Conference. The mere presence of a man like Dewey or Nunn or Adams or Spearman would have done much to lift the Conference from mediocrity. Yet, when all has been said,
that could be, against the Conference, the mere fact that over three thousand people from all the nations of the world did come together inspired by a common ideal and seeking one common object is not a negligible fact. The most insensitive person could not have left Tokyo without having experienced a thrill at the coming together of so many divers nationalities. Further, the insight gained by the foreign delegates into the cultural and social life of Japan, the information gleaned about the educational methods and achievement of Japan, and the generous and punctilious hospitality of the Japanese nation cannot but evoke the admiration of any one who was present there. In spite of her elaborate courtesy and superbly organised efforts to show it at its best, how jealous she is of her national self-respect is seen from a trifling circumstance. In the advance literature sent out to all delegates, was contained a remark that all foreign delegates should remember to take off their shoes before entering into any Japanese home. And whenever the delegates were entertained at private homes, there were people to see that the ignorant foreigner did not defile the spotless cleanliness of the Japanese home with their work-a-day shoes: with infinite courtesy and as much firmness, people at the entrance pointed to the offending foot wear and indicated that it must be taken off. Even into the sanctities of the baggage room of a Japanese Inn, it is not permitted to enter with the unclean shoes of the highways and market places, as some of the Ceylon delegates learned in Kyoto, Japan's ancient capital.

That Education Commission.

It seemed that at long last we were going to have a commission to study education in Ceylon in all its aspects, assess its virtue and its short comings and make recommendations as to how we may im-
prove in the former and remedy the latter. But the Education Committee of the State Council seems to think that, while they are there, there is no need for any other body to go into the question of education in Ceylon. If a writer in the Times of Ceylon may be believed, it is the Educators—namely the managers and school master politicians in the Education Committee—that are responsible for torpedoing the proposal. One of them, Mr. T. B. Jayah, an Ex-President of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers, at least should have known how strongly the teachers in the Island desire a commission of experts to go into the questions of education in Ceylon. Our educational system, or lack of system, relies on \textit{ad hoc} improvements made by means of circulars as occasions demand. There is tinkering here and tinkering there with the result that after a series of circulars and amendments we have now a mirth provoking mass—that nobody can call a system in which incongruities jostle one another. To lay our finger on a single such instance, why should there be Bilingual Schools and Elementary Schools— or rather Junior Secondary Schools? If Bilingual Schools also lead up their pupils to the J. S. C. why should there be then two kinds of schools? If Bilingual education is a desideratum, why not introduce it into every school in the Island? Moreover inspite of half hearted efforts in that direction, there is as yet too little provision in our schools for anything like a scientific study of Ceylon History or Ceylon Geography. These are only two instances chosen at random, for to indulge in a detailed criticism of our education is both ridiculously easy and superfluous, for our educational system is as full of defects as an egg is full of meat. Therefore, what the Island needs today urgently is a comprehensive educational survey
and an equally comprehensive overhauling of the educational system obtaining here. A periodical revaluing of our ideas and institutions is the only condition of growth. Nowhere else is this more urgent than in the realm of education. Today even the most determined opponents of Socialism have borrowed from Socialist ideology the necessity for planned economy. The churches too recognise the value of five year plans and ten-year plans. Intelligent public opinion everywhere demands an objective, previously examined and decided on, to strive after in national affairs. Hence is it that we insist on the need for the evaluation of educational machinery and educational ideals.

A carefully planned educational policy that takes into account the needs of the country, the aptitudes of its people, the goal towards which the people of this Island should move, is a paramount need to-day and our political leaders should know that there is nothing else more worthy of their undivided attention than this. Yet the Education Committee in its wisdom has seen fit to take upon itself this tremendous responsibility. While people recognise the need for expert technical knowledge in other branches of life, education is deemed every body's affair. No one needs any special skill or knowledge to be an educator, or to be a critic of education. With all deference to the Educators in the Executive Committee of Education, it is our humble submission that in Ceylon today, we have hardly one single person, be it in the Education Committee or outside it, competent to serve as an expert adviser in Education. Therefore, it was that those who agitated for the
appointment of this Commission suggested a distinguished educationist from outside Ceylon as Chairman of this Commission. We are sure nobody but the Executive Committee on Education will be satisfied with their solution of this question.

THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH

BY REV. SYDNEY K. BUNKER

A topic like this suggests at once Pilate's "What is Truth?". For one of us to pretend to give an absolute answer is folly, for it is not given to us to know the whole of Truth. Yet each man must have his working idea of it, if he takes his life at all seriously, and above all a college must give itself to the search for a standard which we call truth. In this page or two I should like to suggest a working definition: the correspondence of our ideas with the realities of the actual world.

The philosophers among the readers of this article will recognize that right here we face the problem of knowledge—a morass into which so much of modern philosophy has fallen and out of which it has seemed unable to clamber. I shall simply skirt it and say that however important it is philosophically, practically an answer to it is not necessary. It is both possible and important to have our idea of an electric wire correspond with what actually exists here before us so we may save our-
selves from being electrocuted, and to have my idea about what is good for my nation correspond with what history shows, in the long run, to be good for any nation. It is this correspondence between idea and fact that Jaffna College should give to her students.

This task appears to some, perhaps, as simply a matter of filling up boys' minds with ideas which are generally acknowledged as corresponding with actuality. If only it were as easy as this! If it were so we would expect to see the world infinitely better off now than it was twenty years ago when there were less educated people, or we would expect to see a close correlation between the amount of education and successful living. But the world is not so clearly wiser and happier, and cannot all of us think of numerous instances of men with little or no formal education who have built lives of usefulness, dignity and security, which are not to be compared with the feverish office-seeking of many a school graduate? It may be possible to wrap up answers to likely examination questions and deposit them, neatly arranged, in students' minds, but it is not possible to give the answer as to how to raise the level of political life in Ceylon or how to bridle our impulses so they may be used for the enrichment of our life. To get the first kind of answers, lectures may be useful, but a lecture has been rather cruelly described as a method for getting the information on the pages of a professor's notebook on to those of his student's without passing through the mind of either. To find the true answers to the latter kind of question requires something better than this.

Because a school finds itself in a system where the examination rules, it may have to do a certain
amount of wrapping and ticketing and depositing of ideas, but its aim should be quite different. To be sure, it should try to make available to the student as many answers, discoveries and ideas—old as well as new—as possible; but it must not say that this idea is certainly true, while that one is as certainly wrong, and expect these dicta to be accepted simply because we say so. The process should run like this: here is the evidence for and against this idea, now what do you make of it, and why? There is a place for the statement of conviction on the part of a leader, but late in the discussion and to help, not early in it to coerce or to prevent discussion. Many of us feel that we have glimpsed or sensed something eternal shining through all our changing, relative world—whether it be in the wheeling of the planets or in the face of Jesus Christ or in the beauty of a poem. We would indeed be remiss if we did not bear our witness to such insights, but we do this not to make others agree, nor to give divine sanction to our partial truths, but only to help onwards the search for truth.

The formal test of our success at Jaffna College will be how many passes we got and how many matches we won. We have to recognize this fact and adjust ourselves to it. But let us remember that the real test is: how many have found here a better method to make our ideas correspond with the way things really are—a method which they can use throughout life; and also, how many have found the courage and determination to follow the truth discovered wherever it may lead?
The Education Conference in Tokyo was a mammoth meeting sprawling and many-faced. One really could not attend all the sections one wished to. Even if one attempted to take in a large number of the sectional conferences, there were more papers than there was time to read them in. So the chairman of the section would often direct that a subject originally intended to be covered in a one-hour paper be condensed within the space of ten minutes. So very often the sectional conferences that I attended impressed me as slipshod and sketchy. Further when the papers were read by non-English speaking people, especially the Japanese, their articulation was so difficult to follow that one walked away in despair. Therefore, even with more keenness than I could bring into play, it would not have been possible to form any coherent picture of the many problems taken up at the Conference. Therefore, we decided to supplement our information by interviews with distinguished Japanese educationists, for we said, "If we could do nothing else, let us at least learn a little of the Japanese educational system." With this end in view on the last day of the Conference, I met Professor Ishikawa, professor of English Literature in the Imperial University, Tokyo, and asked him if he would be good enough to grant us an interview on the next day, at the Tokyo Y. M. C. A. at 10 a. m. From ten to eleven we bombarded him with an incessant fire of questions, to all of which he gave patient and full answers. What I am writing
below is all based on the information gained at this interview.

The first question we asked was about the percentage of literacy in Japan, and we were told that 99% of the Japanese people could read and write their own tongue, the remaining one percent being made up mainly of the boat-dwellers, of whom there were a large number yet unaffected by the forces of progress and civilization functioning on dry earth. But Professor Ishikawa said that steps were being taken to carry the torch of learning across the waters even to these aquatic mortals. I suppose they will establish floating schools to which the school children will "creep like snails" in canoes propelled by their sires or elder brothers.

Japan's educational programme embraces all children of school-going age, including the blind. Today according to our information, there are at least 50% of the blind children attending schools specially provided for them. As is inevitable in any scientifically planned scheme of education, provision is made that it should cover the entire educational needs of the country. After the Kindergarten stage practically all children have the same course up to about the age of fifteen, after which only those bent on a literary education proceed through the Middle School and Higher School to the different faculties of the Universities. Parallel to these Middle Schools in the literary course are vocational schools in technology, agriculture and nautical science, which absorb the others who seek a vocational education. These in their turn complete their education in the special vocational Universities, like the Institutes of Technology. The process of selection for the literary
course is very strict; in fact Professor Ishikawa said that of those who complete the Middle School course only about ten per cent enter their so-called "Higher Schools", which furnish the course preparatory to the university studies. Naturally a large proportion of these Higher School graduates enter the universities of which there are no less than twenty-eight in the city of Tokyo itself. We were assured that at least 60% of the Higher School graduates continue their education in the universities.

Our next question was whether Japan had any difficulty in the matter of language, that is, whether there was any need for a bilingual or trilingual scheme through a multiplicity of languages or dialects; and we were told that, though prior to the Meiji Restoration in 1865, there had been several dialects in the Japanese, after the Restoration through the unifying influence of the imperial rule, there had come into existence an Emperor’s Japanese, analogous to the King’s English, which as scholars tell us owes its birth to the Protestant reformation in England in as much as this breach from Rome necessitated royal proclamations and other official documents to be promulgated in a tongue “understood of the people”. So the form of English, spoken in and about London, became the standard whereunto the language spoken elsewhere had perforce to conform. Likewise in Japan the imperial edicts and proclamations set the standard measure unto whose stature and dignity the Japanese of the provinces had to adapt themselves. The process is now well-nigh completed, and Japan enjoys the blessing of a single tongue spoken by all her people.

We proceeded then to discuss the different agencies engaged in the task of imparting education in Japan. They may be divided into three the Central Government, Public bodies like
Municipalities and Prefectures (the latter being administrative units comparable to the provinces in Ceylon's political machinery) and private individuals, and associations. The bulk of non-university education is in the hands of the two latter agencies, the public bodies being naturally responsible for an overwhelming majority of the schools from the Kindergarten to the Higher School stages. The imperial government controls all education in Japan, the curriculum of schools and universities, the qualifications of teachers etc., being laid down in precise form by the central authority. Naturally in the universities there is more autonomy in all respects, though even there any branch of learning calculated to subvert Japan's present constitution will not be tolerated. The division of educational agencies mentioned earlier applied to the universities as much as to the schools.

Though the educational policy is formulated by the Central Government, there is no system whatever of state subsidies to private educational enterprise, be it undertaken by private individuals or missionary agencies. This being so different from what obtains in Ceylon, I took particular pains to inform myself on the topic, and put the question to a missionary lady of the American Board, whom I met in a Tokyo bus, and she too confirmed what I had heard from Professor Ishikawa, and several other Japanese educationalists. But in spite of this state of affairs the missionary societies are active in Japan, and have helped to build up her educational system. The Doshisha University in Kyoto, Japan's ancient capital, now a national university of the Japanese people, is the fruit of American missionary effort.

The conversation now turned to the question of salaries in Japan, and we were told that Japan
was a land of low salaries. Not only teachers, but every body else, was paid a low salary, compared to what obtains in Ceylon. The Prime Minister of Japan receives only 10,000 yen a year, a yen being equal to about 80 cts. in Ceylon money. A Cabinet Minister receives only 6000 yen a year. Even allowing for the difference in purchasing power between the rupee and the yen, we could not fail to be struck by the difference between Ceylon and Japan in this respect While high salaries are not so high as in Ceylon, the low salaries are not so low as in Ceylon; in Japan a police constable after a few years in the service earns about fifty yen a month, and a servant maid at the house of one of our Jaffna friends in Japan earns 40 yen. Among the Ceylon delegates to the Conference, were a Divisional Inspector of Schools, and the Vice-Principal of a Colombo College, each of whom must be receiving a salary nearly as high as that received by the Japanese Prime Minister. Although teachers and even university professors received rather low salaries, their social status, we learned, was high. Even in the Imperial table of precedence, professors of high grade universities rank fairly high. Professor Ishikawa told us that he himself, at imperial functions, enjoyed the same status as a rear-admiral of the fleet.

Among the novel educational agencies used in Japan today are the radio and the cinemotograph. Hygiene and the social sciences are increasingly taught through the moving picture. We were in Tokyo in the Japanese summer when the sun rises at four o’clock; and one morning through the courtesy of the conference reception committee, we were privileged to see one of the most interesting experiments in physical education by the Tokyo
Broadcasting Corporation. Taxis were provided by the committee, to take us to the centres of radio physical exercise where, in addition to seeing these interesting exercises performed, we tasted also some Japanese delicacies. The instructions are given over the radio and large numbers of people, numbering several hundred thousands, assemble at different quarters in Tokyo and go through the exercises for about twenty minutes every morning. People of all ages participate in them. There were middle-aged men and women of fifty and sixty, and children of even three, entering into this nation-wide “morning jerks” with enthusiasm. There was always a leader standing in a somewhat elevated place, to set the pace, and the others followed. Among the group were women with their babies strapped to their backs, bending their bodies as the instructions went forth from the receiver. This we were assured was not an exhibition especially prepared for impressing the visitors. It was a normal feature in Japan during the summer months. At the end of the performance, the little boys and girls, some of whom were barely three years old, came up to their leader with their attendance cards to be endorsed by him, and walked away, smiling at the one additional cross marked on their cards. When one remembered how hard it is for a little boy or girl to stand still for a few seconds without fidgetting, we marvelled at the almost unchildlike immobility of the little faces when they went through the morning feats. It struck many of us as being unnatural, for the little boys and girls to take the matter so seriously.

It is absurd and presumptuous for one to generalise about Japan; after such a brief stay
in the country. But generalise we do, and I believe we must. If one may attempt a brief generalisation of Japan, it is a land of uniforms and uniformities. It is a totalitarian State, not necessarily set on the Fascist model, but where conformity with the standards set by the powers above, in the interests of the entire nation, is regarded as an imperative moral duty. Private judgment seems unheard of in this interesting land. All is for the nation and little for the individual. "Dai Nippon"—Great Japan—is their God and their religion. The Emperor himself, even today, seriously proclaimed to be descended from the Sun-Goddess, is the symbol of the national over-soul, being the apex of the Japanese social system, which is even now based on the family, with the heaven-born Emperor as the father of all his people. Even intelligent and highly educated men after several years of residence in the democratic West refer to their Emperor, not at all, or in hushed whispers. However reluctant one may be to indulge in generalisations, this political philosophy seems to be the all-pervading influence that determines every aspect of Japanese life. To obey the nation’s will as expressed by the Emperor or his ministers, even to the point of committing spiritual and physical self-immolation, is how Japan interprets patriotism. This political doctrine, whether it is held consciously or unconsciously, dominates Japan's educational policy too, which is directed to making efficient citizens who will give themselves and their all to the nation’s well-being as interpreted by their rulers. Beneath such all-pervading influences, there always lurk undercurrents working in a contrary direction. Many of the students of the foreign languages school, who
chaperoned the visitors during their stay in Tokyo, seemed to be quite discontented with the traditional modes of thought and to be mentally restive at the strangle-hold that tradition was having on their country. Almost every one, I spoke to, disclaimed allegiance to the faiths of their fathers, and rather swaggeringly proclaimed themselves free-thinkers or agnostics. Some even professed sympathy with China in her now raging struggle against Japan. One of them whom I came to know rather intimately was looking forward to the triumph of the Third International as Japan's millenium.

We all know Japan as a progressive country ready to accept everything good from every country to suit her own needs, and never parochial in her attitude to the good things from other countries in the world. So I am afraid what I have said about the sway tradition has on the Japanese mind, may strike people in Ceylon as a meaningless paradox. While it is true that in regard to externals, that is, the material aspect of civilization, she has displayed an adaptability superior to that of any other modern nation, it seems to me that all this has been done in the interests of a totalitarian state which is the embodiment of a traditional political philosophy, that shows no signs of change or decay even to-day. So, while her men go about in European clothes, and her cities team with skyscrapers, and her navy defies the best in the world, her spirit of reverence for the nation as the "summum bonum" abides unaltered.

A few words on Japanese history by way of explanation, I am afraid, are necessary to
make matters a little easier for the Ceylon readers. Till 1865, Japan was not one Empire, though there was one Emperor the land was ruled by feudal lords known as the Shoguns. In 1865 there occurred a process of unification which is the beginning of modern Japanese history; and Japan's greatness in the family of nations, all came about after this unification.

WEALTH (CONSISTING) OF CHILDREN.

BY

S. R. MUTTUKUMARU.

Of all the wealth that one may possess in this fleeting world, the following four deserve special mention: viz:- 1. Wealth of Land, 2. Wealth of Gold, 3. Wealth of Children, and 4. Wealth of Wisdom. The possession of worthy children is only second to the realization of God. Therefore Avvaiyar says:-

"நான் பார்க்க என்று முடிக்கூறி கொண்டுவிட்டேன்" 

Konraiventhavan 8.

meaning:- "Intelligent children are like ambrosia to their parents."

Therefore, Tiruvalluvar says:-

"இந்தக் குலம் மாரியாறின் புதியமிக்க மாதையும் வாழ்".... 

Kural. 6.

meaning:- "Among all the benefits that may be acquired, we know no greater benefit than the acquisition of intelligent children."
Therefore, the Pandyan King, Arivudainamby, says:—

"A sumptuous feast may please a number of guests; but, if no tottering little ones do intrude, seize the dainties with outstretched hands, distend their careless mouths with the rice soaked in ghee, and scatter bits and crumbs on every side, fruitless are the lives of those who supply the meal."

There can be no worthy children without worthy mothers, no worthy mothers without worthy wives, and no worthy wives without worthy maids. It is not my intention to discuss here the qualities of a worthy maid, lest I invite on my head a nest of hornets (critics). It is well, however, to ponder over the biological stories related in that epic, the Mahabharata. It is profitable to inquire why Duryodhana's father, Thirutharaddithan, was born blind, and why his uncle, Pandu, was born with a bleached skin; while his other uncle, Viruthan, was born an able-bodied and well-gifted man. It is also best to know why Karnan was the most liberal, Dharman the most virtuous, Bhiman the strongest, and Arjunan the manliest of all men. It is likewise interesting to investigate the incident connected with the birth of Vyasa. His father, Parasarar, a great Muni, divined the most auspicious time for the birth of an illustrious son. His wife was not by him then; and he, therefore, sought the hand of another woman.
near at hand, who was an evil-smelling and ill-conditioned fisherwoman. This woman, though of a lower class, was wise enough to be conscious of her shortcomings, and to confess her reluctance to accept the proffered honour. The Muni converted her into a woman radiating the fragrance of femininity, so much so that she came to be known thereafter as Parimalakanthy. Please note the meaning underlying this name. She then gave birth to Vyasa, the compiler of the Vedas, and by far the most distinguished Muni of all times. Judged by this standard, the present day ideals of matrimony may be said to have dropped down to the freezing point. To our utter shame, our present system of marriage has given rise to the Tamil proverb, meaning: “Money makes marriage.” We forget the fact that a great dowry provides us also with a bed full of brambles, and that one who marries for money sells his liberty. How then can we expect the children born of this degrading union to be in any way intelligent or illustrious? We are only breeding greedy children of needless misery. It is, therefore, refreshing to turn back to our forefathers, and take a survey of the matrimonial conditions then prevailing.

As we are aware, the form of marriage among the earliest nations of the world was what is known as “marriage by capture.” The man gave chase to the woman and brought her home in leading strings. During the middle ages, the knights-errants married the ladies of their choice by playing on their vanity. Even at the present day, men marry women by captivating their senses with personal charms or worldly possessions. In all these forms of marriage, the woman is the captured one, and is the slave of her lord and master.
The only exception was the case of the ancient Thamils. The woman enjoyed the privilege of choosing her husband; and marriage was based on love and love alone, and not on any contract or religious sacrament. Neither was there any distinction of class or creed. The men were after a happy home, and so sought to marry only those whom they loved, and whose love for them was equally well ascertained before their union. கலவு (Kalavu), love and courtship, was equally important as கட்பு (Katpu), marriage and wedded love. இருவயனோட்டால் (Iruvayanottal), equal love both before and after marriage, was held out to be one of the essentials of a union. The four pillars, on which their edifice of conjugal life rested were: 1. அன்பு (Anpu) love or the feeling of indispensability; 2. மாண (Madan) inappetency or blindness to each other’s faults; 3 சயல் (Syal), tenderness; and 4 இயல் (Iyalp) apparent candour. * The result was invariably a happy home, graced with bright looking children.

* பறிப்பல். vi. 21. Com.


Kalittokai. 42.

Kural. 47.

This is well exemplified by the following pathetic song extemporised by that prince of poets, Tiruvalluvar, at the death-bed of his beloved wife, Vasuki.
meaning:— “Thou, loving one, sweetener of my food, wife who never transgressed my word, who did chafe my feet, rising first and sleeping last, when will these eyes know sleep again?”

The following heart-rending poem by Makkothai, the Cera King, on the death of his wife, Perumkoppendu, is another example:

meaning:— "My swelling sorrow knows no bounds It has not strength enough to free me from this loathed life. I bore her to the cremation ground, where Kalli (Kalli — Spurge — Euphorbia) thrives. I laid her on her couch of rising flame. The innocent in soul has died, and left me behind. What charm has life henceforth for me?"

We are also given an insight into the depths of a woman's love in the following dirge. The widow has found her husband's body amid the slain on the now lonely battlefield, and appeals for burial with her lord thus:

meaning:— "The widows whose love is unquenchable are busy with the family affairs. They make the alms-heap and the corpse heap with their hands. They ask their lord to have a proper burial with them."

Purananuru. 245.
meaning:— "If I should cry aloud I fear the tiger. If I strive to bear him off, my strength fails me to lift his stalwart form. May tremblings like my own afflict thee, pitiless Death! Were it not easy for thee to grasp my hand, and lead me to the shades?"

Miserable aictu! What a hideous contrast between the past and the present!! The deaths of our wives now end in the District Court House; in other words in lining the lawyer's cloak and in filling the public exchequer with a portion of the dowry screwed out of the parents of the bride!!

It should not, however, be presumed from the above that the ancient Thamil parents led a self-centred life, and had no love to spare for children. On the contrary, they were immensely delighted at their birth, whom they considered to be the sole means of their acquiring merit in this world and in the world to come. The mothers in particular offered on the day of their purification thanksgiving prayers to the accompaniment of merry music for the safe delivery of their offsprings. Thiruvalluvar, therefore, says:

"இண்டுறையும் இயற்கையும் பாலியும் பாலியும் பூநீட்டும் பொன்று மல்லம் செப்பாம்."

meaning:— "The evils of the seven births shall not touch those who obtain children of a good disposition, and free from vice."

The other ancient classical works also give expression to the same sentiments. *

* சுருளி மற்றும் பல மத்தியும் பெருமாள்வாய்ச்சு பெருமாள் பெருமாளும் பெருமர்பு குறுக்கு வெள்ளாட்சியான்.

Purananuru 9: 1–4
The following particulars regarding the young ones of the ancient Thamils are interesting. On the fifth day after birth, the child was provided with an amulet originally known as *Aimpadaithali* and later as *Panchayutham* to ward off the evil spirits. *Aimpadaithali* means a pendant worn by children in a necklace bearing in relief the five weapons of Vishnu, viz:— 1. *कृष्ण* (Conch) 2. *दहानी* (Discus) 3. *कुटुंब* (Mace) 4. *छलिंद्र* (Bow) and 5. *सिव* (Sword). Vishnu, as the preserver in the Trinity, was thus the first to be invoked on behalf of the child.

There is every reason to believe that his amulet was first made of palmyrah leaf inlaid with
flowers. This custom of wearing jewelry made in the above fashion is alluded to in Purananuru.

It is supported by the analogical reasoning that the ear ornament among the ancient Tamils was known as புளூ (Thodu) and ஓலை (Olai), both of which mean also a palmyrah leaf. Moreover, ஸிமிக்கி (Simikki,) the bell shaped pendant hung to the ear ornament is so called, because it resembles a passion flower ஸிமிக்கி.

It may be parenthetically observed here that this amulet was later worn by married women, but to it were attached claws of tigers killed, by their husbands. They were known as புற்றிப்பட்டை (Pulippattali) and வென்பட்டை (Venpattali) § (Page. 28.)

Owing to the different conception of married life introduced by foreign immigrants, Thali came to signify later a badge of servility instead of a badge of honour as in earlier days.

To revert to the subject, Illakkana Vilakkam (இல்லாக்கணா விளக்கம்) † tells us that the stages in the life of a child are ten, viz:—

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* எனில் இவ்வுலக் கொண்டாட்டம் களிக
**ஒலை புற்றிப்பட்டை வென்பட்டை என்று மையிலிலிருந்து
*குறிப்பிட்டு பிரித்தல் மாறும் இடம்... 100:4–6
1. கபு (Kappu), the second month. At this period bracelets (கபு) were put round the arms of the children with magical rites, and deities beginning with Vishnu were invoked to protect the child.

2. ஷைன்திள் (Senkirai) the fifth month. Here the child essayed its first voluntary movements, which were compared to the motion of herbs in the breeze. The child also lifted up its head and nodded.

3. தல் (Thal), the seventh month. Here the child was lulled to sleep with songs known தலாட்சு (Thaladdu)

4. சப்பணி (Sappani), the ninth month. Here the child began to clap hands.

5. முத்தம் (Muttham), the tenth month. Here the child began to kiss and to be kissed in return.

6. வரணை (Varanai), twelfth month. Here the child extended its hands, and called to be taken in arms.

§ பலம்பூர் தென் பும்பிண்ண சிறியது
சன்னதியில் சான் தம... Purananuru. 374: 9.20.

Silappadikaram XII.25-28

Jwaka Chintamany 2697.
+ 6. 808. Comp.
7. அம்புள் (Ampuli), the sixteenth or eighteenth month. Here the mother showed the moon to the infant, and beckoned it to come and play with him.

8. சேருப்பல் (Sirupari), the second year. Here the hero played on a small drum. In the case of girls, this period was known as ஆம்மணை (Ammanai) when they played with malaca beans or brass balls.

9. சித்தில் (Sittil), the third year. Here the girls built toy houses, while the boys were engaged in trampling them down.

10. சிறுதித் (Siruther), the fourth year. Here the boys played with a toy cart. The girls had உசல் (Usal), in which they delighted being swung on a swing.

In the fifth year, the boy was placed under the care of a village schoolmaster known as கனகையர் (Kanakayer). * He was made to lisp with his baby lips விருது -Virtue be thy pleasure, எதிர்ந்து -Subdue anger, செவ்விய பிடு -To beg is a disgrace, நம்பியும் தென்முனை -Advance Godward, etc. To the regret of all sensible persons, this system is being replaced by கனகையர் -The cock crows, கோதூர் தொன்மை -The horse neighs, காற்று மந்துமை -The jackal howls, etc. All these might inform the young, but it is at the sacrifice of the formation of character. Moreover, the time and energy spent by the child are purely a waste; for, by about the seventh year, he is past all this information.

*Naladiyar. 314.
The evils of child labour are pathetic enough, but the injury inflicted on him in later years by oppressive study, by undue urgency, by unreasonable exactions, and by the overcrowding of the course, have far reaching effects on humanity. They violate Nature and therefore smother genius.

The child unquestionably accepts all tradition, delights in forms and rites and is easily pleased with vain repetitions. Therefore he likes rhyme and metre. The earlier system of learning by rote poetry lines is thus the most natural one for such learning as is possible for him. If we let him learn by rote, not only will he learn much that is necessary, but the method itself will prove to be an economy of time all his life, for what he learns thus he is least likely to forget. It may not be a real course of study, and may seem more like play; but the learning is not all by rote. It cannot be denied that incidentally much information suited to a child's unstrained capacity is very often imparted.

By adopting the earlier method, we carry in our heads all the information we require. We thus save in our after life a tremendous amount of time wasted in continually turning over the pages of dictionaries, and in ransacking the contents of libraries. I need hardly observe that many a time we miserably fail in our frantic efforts to trace what we desire to have.

By adopting the present method, which is more or less nothing but cram, we are reduced to the abject condition of "I wish I had studied!"; and the pity of it is, that many of us sometimes happen
to forget even the position of our beacon, the 

*tree! What is worse, we often turn out to

be no *at all.

To come back to the subject. After completing his elementary education, the youth was apprenticed to his father to learn the family trade. When he had made himself proficient in the craft pertaining to his class, he was taught the use of arms. Finally he was trained in military tactics by the officers of the Crown. The whole career of a Thamil child is pithily expressed by that heroic dame Ponnudiyar of old, in the following lyric:

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Kuthu purasakku puram tharum
Suka vaaya vaara kucham kulam
Purabimathu keli keli purukkuthi kulam
Koivunai thirum vilai keli kulam
Ramanthe niga niga purukkuthi kulam
Koivunai thirum vilai keli kulam
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* meaning:- "My duty is to give birth to a son; the duty of the father is to teach him the family craft; the duty of the blacksmiths is to fashion a spear for him; the duty of the King is to train him in military tactics; and to return from the battle-field after slaying his toes is the duty of my warrior son."

The result of this was that the ancient Thamil children were not only expert handicraftsmen, but indomitable warriors. We, the Thamil children of the present day, are not expected to don a military uniform, nor to march past in a ceremonial parade; but we have a harder battle to fight; and that is to wage a constant war against the Asuras (evil pro-
pensities) dwelling in our hearts. In this terrible conflict, we may often be slain; yet as in the past, let the wounds be on our chests and not on our backs. Let us prove ourselves to be the worthier sons of our worthy fore-fathers.

ALMANAC MAKER TO HIS MAJESTY GEORGE IV

(1817 & After)
1798 முதல் பாளியில் ஏற்பட்ட வட்டாரப் போராட்டத் தொடர்பில் புதுச்சேரி கடற்கரை (North) முதல் போக்கும் வழியாகவும், உயர்ந்த வெளிப்புறச் சூழல்கள் மற்றும் புனர்முறையில் நடைமுறையில் இருந்து பிரார்த்தனைகள் காணப்பட்டன. இந்த நோயில் போராட்டத்தில், புனர்முறையில் வட்டாரப் போராட்டத் தொடர்பான குறுகிய முறையை வெளியிட்டன. இது சிறந்த விளக்கம் பெற்றது மற்றும் பழமையான விளக்கங்களை சேது பெற்றது. இப்போராட்டத்தின் பின், போராட்டத்தை விளக்கமாக்கும் விளக்கங்களை பெருக்கும் விளக்கங்களை எடுத்துச் செலுத்தியது. இது சுதந்திரப் போராட்டத்தின் விளக்கமும் பெரும் விளக்கமும் ஆகும்.
எனில் இருந்துள்ள இருக்கும் வருடஞ்சல். இருந்துள்ள வாழ்க்கையும் பலராகும் பலரக்கடி அறிக்கையில் அம்மா மாற்றப் பாலச்சுறு குதிரைக்கு குதிரையில் கலந்து கொண்டு எடுத்துடைய குழந்தைகளை அனுப்பி கொள்ளவும் புள்ளிகள். அல்லது காரண காரணமாகவே கற்றுள்ள இரண்டு புள்ளிகள். போஸ்தானை விளக்குவதற்கு பலராகும் விளக்கப்பெற்று பலரக்கடியை வழங்குவதற்கு பலராகும் வருடஞ்சல் வழங்குவதற்கு பலராகும் வேலை காட்டுக் கொள்ளது.
Уолф Лин обозреватель "Альманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (King George IV 1830-1837) писал: "Альманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алманах Мэйстера Его Монархии" (Almanac Maker to His Majesty) является "Алм
உலகத்தின் முதல் சிவப்பு பிரிவுகள் பெறண்ட் 1866 ஆண்டு, இது கொண்டாடும் பாதுகாப்புகள் மற்றும் பரிசோரங்களுக்கான சாதனைகளை ஆர்யானவரையில் தொடர்ந்து உள்ளே வந்தது. இப்பகுதியில் பேரரசு மற்றும் பண்டைய நூற்றாண்டுகளின் வரலாற்று விளக்கங்களை காட்டி, புனித ஆட்சிகள் மற்றும் பொருள் மத்தியில் நடைபெற்ற விஷயங்களை சார்ந்து விளக்குகின்றது.

தற்காலத்தில் முப்பட்டாம் கோட்டை விளக்கங்களில் ஏற்பட்ட புலனினை மின்னாளாலேயே, புலூலையில் உள்ள முழும்பாலும் காட்சிகள் குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பது. இவ்விருப்புகள் பட்டாட்டங்கள், பொருள்கள், பொருள்கள் போன்றவையாகவே இவற்றைக் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளது. இதன் விளக்கம், விளக்கங்கள் விளக்கங்கள் கிளைகள் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டுள்ளன. இது புனித ஆட்சிகளின் மூலம் தம்மை நம்பிக்கை செய்யலாம்.
37

சாலை செய்யலாம் செய்யலாம் விளக்கம் செய்யலாம் செய்யலாம்

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சாலை செய்யலாம் செய்யலாம் செய்யலாம்

வாழ்வார் வாழ்வார் வாழ்வார் வாழ்வார்

மறுநோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோ�ா நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய்

சாலை செய்யலாம் செய்யலாம் செய்யலாம்

மறுநோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் 

சாலை செய்யலாம் செய்யலாம் செய்யலாம்

வாழ்வார் வாழ்வார் வாழ்வார் வாழ்வார்

மறுநோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய்

சாலை செய்யலாம் செய்யலாம் செய்யலாம்

மறுநோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் நோய் 

சாலை செய்யலாம் செய்யலாம் செய்யலாம்
சந்திரம் குழந்தை மற்றும் குழந்தைகளுக்கு பயிற்சிகள் காட்சிகள் பெறுவதற்காக மூன்று வருடத்திற்கு முன்பு முதுந்தைகளை கையேற்று விளக்கம் செய்யும் தேர்தலுடன் ஆதரிக்கப் பயிற்சிகளின் காட்சிகளை எடுத்துக்காட்ட்கிறது. மேலும் சந்திரம் குழந்தைகளின் பயிற்சிகள் வருடத்திற்கு முன்பு முதுந்தைகளை கையேற்று விளக்கம் செய்யும் தேர்தலுடன் ஆதரிக்கப் பயிற்சிகளின் காட்சிகளை எடுத்துக்காட்ட்கிறது.

தூதுரையாளர் தெருவில் பாகை பார்த்து வருகை வாய்ந்து குழந்தைகளின் பயிற்சிகளின் காட்சிகளை எடுத்துக்காட்ட்கிறது. குழந்தைகளின் பயிற்சிகளின் காட்சிகள் வருடத்திற்கு முன்பு முதுந்தைகளை கையேற்று விளக்கம் செய்யும் தேர்தலுடன் ஆதரிக்கப் பயிற்சிகளின் காட்சிகளை எடுத்துக்காட்ட்கிறது.

தூதுரையாளர் தெருவில் பாகை பார்த்து வருகை வாய்ந்து குழந்தைகளின் பயிற்சிகளின் காட்சிகளை எடுத்துக்காட்ட்கிறது. குழந்தைகளின் பயிற்சிகளின் காட்சிகள் வருடத்திற்கு முன்பு முதுந்தைகளை கையேற்று விளக்கம் செய்யும் தேர்தலுடன் ஆதரிக்கப் பயிற்சிகளின் காட்சிகளை எடுத்துக்காட்ட்கிறது.

தூதுரையாளர் தெருவில் பாகை பார்த்து வருகை வாய்ந்து குழந்தைகளின் பயிற்சிகளின் காட்சிகளை எடுத்துக்காட்ட்கிறது. குழந்தைகளின் பயிற்சிகளின் காட்சிகள் வருடத்திற்கு முன்பு முதுந்தைகளை கையேற்று விளக்கம் செய்யும் தேர்தலுடன் ஆதரிக்கப் பயிற்சிகளின் காட்சிகளை எடுத்துக்காட்ட்கிறது.
உதிரசக்தியுடன் கண்டிகாக விளையாட்டினாலும் பொழுதையானது பொதுமக்கின்று கூர்கள் கலந்த தீர்மானத்தை மறைந்துபோது முன்னேற்ற வேண்டியது. எனினும் கனவும் மையமாக காணிக்கும் குறைவுகளை போற்ற அதிகமான பரந்த பொழுதைகளை நின்று கைவிட்டேன். உயிரியின் பொழுதை பாதரலை எச்சாமியிலும் நீய்த்தி கணிக்கும் குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரத்துக்கு எச்சாமியிலும் குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். அதிகம் நேரத்துக்கு எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரத்துக்கு எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரத்துக்கு எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரத்துக்கு எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரат்துக்கு எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு நேரம் எச்சாமியிலும் வெளிப்படுத்த குறைவுகளை கூறினேன். இவ்வாறு
Rev John Bicknell (1892) & Rev Hoisington (1818) என்று குறிப்பிட்டு கூறியுள்ளனர். இவர்கள் 1710 முதல் கீழ்க்கண்ட போர்ச்சுக்கு கி.மு. 1788 முடிய்கோல்ல பிடிப்பின் கட்டுரையிலிருந்து கேட்டுள்ளனர். ஆனால் கீழ்க்கண்டதையொன்று பிடிப்பின் போர்ச்சுக்கு கி.மு. 1504 முடிய்கோல்ல பிடிப்பின் கட்டுரையிலிருந்து கேட்டுள்ளனர். இவர்கள் பலரும் கீழ்க்கண்டதையொன்று பிடிப்பின் போர்ச்சுக்கு கி.மு. 1504 முடிய்கோல்ல பிடிப்பின் கட்டுரையிலிருந்து கேட்டுள்ளனர். இவர்கள் பலரும் கீழ்க்கண்டதையொன்று பிடிப்பின் போர்ச்சுக்கு கி.மு. 1504 முடிய்கோல்ல பிடிப்பின் கட்டுரையிலிருந்து கேட்டுள்ளனர்.
வருவது என்னும் கருவிகள் மாற்றக்கூட்டும் விளையாடும் நடனம் என்று மேட்டூர் காய்ப்பட்டு விளங்கி விளங்கும் நூற்றாண்டுகளுக்குப் பிறகு சட்டம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதன் காரணமாக 1783-ஆம் ஆண்டு ஆங்கிலத்தில் புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்டது. எனவே சிறப்பிட்டியல்கள் நூற்றாண்டுகளுக்குப் பிறகு விளங்குவது விளக்கம். நூற்றாண்டுகளுக்குப் பிறகு விளங்குவது விளக்கம். நூற்றாண்டுகளுக்குப் பிறகு விளங்குவது விளக்கம்.
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ஏனெனும் கமலின் காலத்தில் பல ஓர் கல்வி முனை நடைபெற்றது. காலம் பதிவிற்கு வேண்டிய கல்வி முனை அமலாயினும் காலம். அருங்காட்சியடி வந்து பொறுப்பு, மாணவர்கள் ஒன்றிணைந்து கல்வி முனை நடைபெற்றது. நூற்றுக்கணக் கட்டுப்பாடும் மாணவர்கள் ஒன்றிணைந்து கல்வி முனை நடைபெற்றது.

அல்லது புதிய கல்வி முனை அளிப்பு

காலம் முனை வந்து பொறுப்பு, மாணவர்கள் ஒன்றிணைந்து கல்வி முனை நடைபெற்றது. நூற்றுக்கணக் கட்டுப்பாடும் மாணவர்கள் ஒன்றிணைந்து கல்வி முனை நடைபெற்றது.

(51)
காலத்துக்கு செவ்வயில் இவ்வாண்டு நடை பிரித்தல் சார்ந்தது. இடை காலம் இல்லாதது, இன்னொரு காலம் பிரித்தல் தொடர்ந்து இல்லை. 

(34)

இலங்கையில் காட்சிகள் விளக்குவதற்கு முன் இருந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்படவுள்ளது. பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்த கல் என இருந்து இது குறிப்பிடப்பட்டு, நீங்கள் குறிப்பிட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு, இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டு மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்து இந்தியத் தொன்மையானது மேmem;
Flower Arrangement in Japan is not merely decorative, not merely even aesthetic, but something symbolical and something philosophical. Its aim is to express nature with her variety of effects upon the human soul in all its fullness, and to give these expressions a place in the daily routine life of the ordinary man, thus bringing man into closer communion with her even when he cannot be out of doors; and by so doing indirectly uplifting his moral character. So deep is its significance to the Japanese that customary etiquette demands that flowers, arranged upon the alcove, should be honoured with the salutation of a low bow.

Imagine a shallow China-basin with some delicate fronds of net-fern hanging over it in various twists and turns, with even their shadows exquisitely harmonised. This would represent a shady nook of forests. To represent spring, the cherry-blossom would invariably be the medium. Combined with spring-orchid it would be used to reveal the splendour of that gorgeous season in Nippon. Arrangements for summer, however, produce a cool effect; the water-lily, the pond lily and the iris are extensively used for this purpose, and containers are always flat in order that they might symbolise a pond or a lake. Six stalks of green fox-tailed grass and one of the cherry were strangely mixed in one demonstration to depict the desolateness of nature. Bright red blossoms in a cream-coloured container would suggest a mid-summer-field. Autumn in Japan, they say, is gorgeous when fields and mountain-slopes are embroidered with a glory of crimson and maroon. For one exhibit the medium chosen to depict autumn
was a curious assortment of the cypress, the pine, the wax tree, and club-moss weaving patterns of a varied hue. The pine—tree, the Eternal Tree, is often used to symbolise the relationship between Earth and Heaven. Sometimes the branches would hang down in the strangest of curves, and sometimes they ascend in the severest of straight lines. Sometimes there would be no flowers at all, especially when the artist wishes to depict Winter, and the desolation Winter brings in her train. A mountain overlooking a village would be simply expressed by a tall bambo-vase of flower, the spring orchid towering above, suggesting visions of distant mountains, and the wild plum and the Chrysanthemums below humbly proclaiming the aspirations of village cottages.

"Containers", and the stands or mats on which the containers are placed, I need hardly say, are carefully selected so as to be in keeping with the theme. Strange indeed would be the shapes, and stranger still the materials. Sometimes it would be a mere fish-basket, and sometimes a bucket from a well. Sometimes it would mean as costly a piece of porcelain or lacquer-ware as no Jaffna man would think of wasting money upon. The stand might merely be a bambo-mat or a slab of wood polished to such perfection, that it would reflect a myriad delights of light and shade; or deliberately left unhewn and rugged, suggesting the most rural of landscapes. The crescent moon hanging from the wall seems to be a favourite container for many forms, and the curves of twigs around would be as delicate as the moon-beams of a Japanese summer-night.

To the utilitarian Jaffna mentality that finds a use for the barest "naar" (*ñaär) upon the palmyrah-
stalk, that prefers to grow the brinjal with more zest than the jasmine, it might be surprising to hear that in Japan the art of arranging flowers in a vase (or in a "container", as it is called) is considered a great skill, and a necessary qualification for the to-be-bride. So great is the repute in which the art is held, that College Research institutes, and criticism classes have been instituted to study, perfect, and propagate it. Under the Ohara School alone, originated about forty years ago in Osaka, there are ten-thousand licensed teachers and one hundred thousand students. In the fields of Moribana and Heikina styles, the Ohara School enjoys the highest reputation. Both these are modern styles.

The fundamental points of the Moribana style are in arranging the flowers there should be a subject, an auxiliary to the subject, a little shorter and made to balance the third factor, the object; all these forming a triangle and all intermediaries arranged within this trangle. The object of the Moribana and Heikina styles is to make the arrangement as naturalistic as possible, paying due regard to colour harmony. Therefore, these styles would be more intelligible to the average man, than the others more ancient and more formal. The Moribana style usually expresses itself in flat containers, but the Naigero specialises in tall vases.

The Seikana style, the most ancient and practised by six different schools, is very formal and subject to many regulations; it is the kind specially meant for the alcove where the Japanese people usually keep their family gods and ancestor tablets. A painting in water-colour upon a scroll of silk usually provides the back-ground, and gorgeous hangings on the sides serve to set it off. The harmony between the colour effects of the picture,
hanging and flowers is carefully considered and the rhythm of the curves given every possible attention. I watched a girl arranging flowers upon an alcove and marvelled at the minute precision with which she bent the stalks to curve just the right way, and the elaborate attention she paid to every detail.

Of what delight this art would be, if we could only capture its spirit and embody the ravishing charm of its beauty and philosophy, in our Jaffna homes. Perhaps I have been unfair in my remark about the utilitarian Jaffna mentality. Surely the mind that has evolved the custom of ordering the golden bunches of the King Coconut to be brought down to adorn the entrance of the wedding hall, or of causing plantain trees to be uprooted just when the green fruits are most promising, to support the gate posts of the festive home with their symbolic fruitfulness—such a mind cannot be called "utilitarian", in one cruel sweep! Our ladies have never considered their toilet complete until some jasmine buds or chrysanthemums have been set off against the jet black of the Kondai (Kondai). Paper flags, the most inartistic form of interior decoration, are not a thing that we can claim as our own. [From what land they hail, I have still to find out.] But we have always resorted to nature with her varied beauties for our decorations, and our great men and women we have honoured with garlands of jasmine and of gifts of lime.

Again Nature has not been to us without her symbolic significance. Has not the mango-leaf-girdled-coconut on the full water-pot always symbolised fullness, and the Kuthuvilaku (Kuthuvilaku) shedding its dim light in the back-ground, completed the perfect picture of the life-sustaining forces of nature? The
sweet fragrance of the jasmine and the aromatic scent of the Tulasi (తుళసి), that mingle with the Pooja devotions have stood for the purity of the soul that would up-lift its prayer to the Holy One. When seed time comes round, maidens with earthen bowls of the nine kinds of sprouting grains, “Navathaniam” (నావతియాంమ), have danced their dance of joy at the surge and pulse of new life to the temple-gates. Do we not line our walks with mango-leaves and coconut-strands on auspicious occasions to devote the abundant life of spring time or Vasantha-Kalum, (వసంతా-కలు) when the whole world seems to dance to the rhythm of Krishna’s flute!

Therefore, with such a close association with nature for the heritage of our race, I do not feel apologetic when I give the following hints as to how we may capture the spirit of this art of Flower-arrangement and adapt it to our own land. When the monsoons bring to us the welcome rain, and our dry parched earth drinks her fill, then all around is green life, sprouting from every nook and corner. Then is the time when we may gather some shoots of the Cyprus Korai (కొరాయి), and of the Treidax (these are about the first to appear) and arrange them in our living rooms to symbolise the recurrence of new life as year succeeds to year. Then as every day of October and November adds on to the greenness that mantles our dry Jaffna, a thousand pleasant surprises await him that hath eyes to see. Have you watched the wild Asparagus (పండకటప్పాల), that twines and twists among the hedges of our narrow lanes, especially at the sea-side? We may use them for streamers for festive decorations, and for our ordinary drawing rooms they might be coaxed into draping a pillar with the tenacity of their spines interspersed with the red flames of the
flamboyant. What excellent colour effect! What a symbol of the splendour and glory of nature!

The lotus is an inexhaustible subject. To us the queenly bloom will always symbolise our devotion to our Mother-land, and we should make it a habit of using the symbol on the platforms of our public meetings. The almost severe symmetry of the petals might also suggest perfection, and as in Japan the coolness and the peace of the tranquil ponds that are her native haunts. Indian girls are fond of intertwining the fragrant bracts of pandanus (sair) into their braids of hair. But these are so broad and can be so easily written on, that one often wonders why we cannot print our invitations or our greetings on them and use their fragrance which persists for days, to symbolise our welcome to our guests or the warmth of our greetings at some festive season.

Vases we do not lack. The bamboos that grow here with as much ease as in Japan could provide all our tall containers; our earthen chatties (chatties) could be moulded into whatever shape we choose. The palmyrah leaf which we can weave into a myriad shapes suggests promise of many a possibility; all our brassware—our lotahs (lotahs) and our vaddils, (vaddils) our charuvams (charuvams) and our chembu (chembu) could also be pressed into service.

To me the whole poetry of the monsoon weather lies in the Gloriosa Superba. November flowers we call them in our native tongue, because the coy blooms delay their advent till after Dheepavali in late November. But here the Latin name certainly far excels the Tamil, for truly is she a heavenly glory! Her delicate leaf-tips that lengthen and curl
lengthen and twine and clasp every possible support suggestive of great perseverance, and her crinkly petals that emerging out of the palest gold and deepening into the brightest reds point heaven-ward, symbolic of man’s highest aspirations — may we not hope,—might be well made use of by a flower-artist as an expression of the divine eloquence on the verge of which we often tremble in these our mortal coils.  

Gloriosa Superba!

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**JAFFNA COLLEGE PRIZE-DAY—**

**A DUAL FUNCTION.**

*Extracts from an account which appeared in the Young Idea.*

The Annual Prize-Giving at 6 p.m. on Wednesday the 10th November, which followed an At-Home to the Old Boys and friends of Jaffna College, was a unique event which will be remembered for sometime, as it is claimed to have achieved the double purpose of showing the public the success attained by the students as well as the success of the Board of Directors in the selection of a New Principal.

This Prize-Giving afforded to all the friends and well-wishers of the College an opportunity to meet Rev. and Mrs. Sydney K. Bunker.

The Prize-Giving, in itself a successful event as usual, on this particular occasion, slid almost into second place. At about 6 p.m., Mr. E. C. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Bunker, Sir W. Duraiswamy, the Speaker of the State Council, followed by the Board of Directors and the College Staff mounted the platform. The Ottley Hall was gaily decorated with palms and
bunting. The hall was bathed in a soft pleasant glow and the fans sent their message of comfort to the distinguished audience who had gathered there. The audience deserves praise for its excellent orderliness and attentiveness which contributed a great deal to the success of the function. About a thousand persons had gathered in this beautiful hall, the heads of educational institutions in the North, ministers of churches, inspectors of schools and the representatives of all the learned professions.

The prize-giving, which was under the Chairmanship of Mr E. C. Lockwood, the out going acting Principal, commenced with a word of prayer by Rev. S. Kulandran and a welcome song (specially composed by Mr. S. A. Visuvalingam) and sung by Master S. Muttucumaraswamy and a recitation by Mas. R. Thavarajah. To the right of the Chairman was accommodated Sir W. Duraiswamy, while on his left was the Rev. Sydney Bunker, the new Principal. Others on the platform were Mrs. Bunker, the Board of Directors and the staff of the College.

Then Mr. E. C. Lockwood read a report of the work during the year under review.

After the reading of the report, the new Principal, Rev. Sydney Bunker, addressed the gathering.

The Chairman in inviting Sir W. Duraiswamy to speak said that he was particularly happy that the next speaker of the evening was a distinguished Old Boy of the College. Amidst loud cheers, Sir W. Duraiswamy rose up and in his speech chiefly dealt with his early school days at Jaffna College. He added that he had spent the best part of his school days in Jaffna College. He exhorted the boys to spend their time usefully because they were at a stage which was perhaps the most important one in
Mr. Handy Perinbanayagam rising amidst loud cheers to propose a vote of thanks said that the College was under no special obligation to those who responded to the invitation 'as it is now realized that it is the duty of everyone to take a keen interest in the education of the country and not leave it entirely on the shoulders of the teachers and inspectors.' The function terminated with a spirited singing of the College song.

V. S. CHANMUGAM,
London Matric. E.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT

It is my privilege this evening to welcome you all and express the College gratitude for the real interest you show us by your presence. We are particularly happy to have Sir Wytialingam Duraiswamy present as our chief speaker of the evening—distinguished graduate to whom we point proudly. May I, Sir, here publicly record our satisfaction in the knighthood which has been recently bestowed upon you—a signal honour, indeed.

The last Prize-Giving was held in October 1935, and at that time Mr. Bicknell presented the annual report of the Principal. I read this record of his the other evening and it brought him so vividly to mind that I could almost hear him speaking—humorous, sympathetic, idealistic. He mentioned intimately staff and students, disclosing his real affection for all those with whom he worked. One sensed his long, loving acquaintanceship with people and
places of the past; and one recognized too that he dreamed boldly for the future.

The death of Mr. Bicknell on December 17th last stunned our College community. For days the fact of his passing could not be fully comprehended. So intimately had Mr. Bicknell and the College been connected that it was almost impossible to visualize an immediate future without his intense interest and guidance to mould it. But the shaken staff and Board of Directors had to face that immediate future, and without the wisdom and inspiration of him on whom they had so frequently depended.

Of the many tributes that have been paid to Mr. Bicknell, none has been more striking than this unspoken one, the fact that the College opened as scheduled on January 18th, and carried on from that date competently and well. Only sound institutional organization, and, especially, staff loyalty made that possible—organization which Mr. Bicknell had largely created, and loyalty which he had inspired.

And here, early in my report, I wish to thank all those loyal ones who, remembering, have aided me in my task. My thanks are due to Mr. S. S. Sanders and Mr. J. Sinnappah of the office force, without whose experience and gracious willingness we could not have carried on; to Mr. J. V. Chelliah, Mr. D. S. Sanders, Mr. A. C. Sundrampillai, and all the staff who by advice and suggestion helped my understanding, and forgave the mistakes of ignorance; and to the Board of Directors. And I wish, also, to record gratitude to a handful of men half the world away who month by month exhibit utmost affection for a College unseen. I speak of the Board of Trustees in America who handle our endowment
funds, and especially of Mr. James S. Allen, the treasurer, who in the complicated intricacies of the modern financial world husbands our resources with consummate and selfless skill, so handling our funds there that we receive the largest financial return. How fortunate we are to have such a man as our "keeper", whose sympathetic appreciation of our ideals underlies his canny care for our "treasure."

During the Christmas vacation the Board of Directors met and voted that the Board of Trustees in Boston be asked to select an ordained administrator as successor to Mr. Bicknell, and that in the interim period Mr. Lockwood should act as Principal. On the platform to-night we have Mr. Bicknell's successor, Rev. Sydney K. Bunker. Most of you will know by now of his educational qualifications, his B. A., B. D., and his Oxford B. Litt. Those who have listened to him speak are aware of his practical, vigorous idealism, vividly expressed. Those who have met him recognize already his charm of personality, his questing interest, and the co-operative sincerity with which he enters his work. We are indeed thankful that such a man has come into the principalship of Jaffna College. To him and Mrs. Bunker we extend the warmest welcome.

This report will present informally some of the items of progress and interest, the facts and conclusions which have impressed themselves upon me these last ten months.

STUDENTS:— Our total registration has increased slightly this year from 501 in 1936 to 509 in 1937. It is interesting to note that the gain is due to the increase in the number of our girl students, which expansion from 49 to 60 more than offsets a loss of 3 among the boys. We have
3 young women in the Intermediate classes, and rejoice in this development of our college usefulness while we welcome them to the growing group of young ladies in our co-educational institution.

We have members from four religious communities among our 509 students: 376 Hindus, 128 Christians, 3 Muslims, and 2 Buddhists.

98 students are housed in our hostels, and 45 others take their noon meals here.

The problem of hostel rooms for our Intermediate students has been very knotty. They have lived variously: next to the dining hall in a room now used for drawing; in the small corner room adjacent to the half-demolished administration block; and now, very happily in the one-time Vice-Principal’s house, where they can at last spread out. Mr. Oppenheim is the resident master there, and they are fortunate indeed, to have his friendly supervision.

In January 1937, 63 young people appeared for the London Matriculation Examination. Only 14 passed. We surpassed, even so, the island average of 10%, but I do not feel that we can be satisfied when on such tests only 20% of our students do satisfactory work. In June only 7 appeared, and 5 of them passed, 2 in the first division, so that our record was raised. Intermediate candidates have appeared—3 in Arts; 2 in Science. As yet the results are not known.

In line with the recommendation of University College authorities we have introduced a Post-Matriculation Class this year. Its purpose is to lead soundly into the Intermediate work, so that the jump from Matriculation studies to Intermediate is not too abrupt.
The College has always been very generous in helping toward an education those students whose finances are limited. This year 72 boys and girls have received Rs. 3616 in direct scholarship aid. Moreover, to the number of 51, children of staff members and pastors of the J. C. S. I. U. C. receive free tuition, so that a total of 123 young people have been helped by the College toward a fuller enjoyment of life in the school.

In order to attract to the College boys of the highest intellectual abilities we are experimentally offering certain new academic achievement scholarships, to be first awarded in 1938. I may well quote from the Prospectus to explain them:—

A. The College offers 3 open scholarships of a year's free tuition to students of the area who entering the Intermediate Class in January 1938,

a. have passed their Matriculation examination,

. . . d. have been certified by the headmasters of their schools to have been the previous year members of the top 10% of their class, scholastically,

c. are among the three highest to pass a special examination set by the College in Dec. 1937.

B. The College offers 4 open scholarships of a year's free tuition to the boys under 17 from the Affiliated English Schools who entering the College in the Vth Form in January 1938,

a. have passed the J. S. C. examination,

b. have been certified by the headmasters of their schools to have been the previous year members of the top 10% of their class scholastically.
c. are among the four highest to pass a special examination set by the College in Dec. 1937.

Similarly 2 open scholarships on very much the same basis will be awarded to boys or girls under 9 entertaining the Lower School in January 1938.

It is hoped that we may by this method leaven our student body with some of the most active school-boy mentalities.

Student life consists not only of studying and examinations, but of participation in many other activities. While our teams have not this year swept championships their way, we have triumphed athletically with V. G. George of the Post-Matriculation class. In the All-Ceylon School-boy Meet in Colombo he carried off two first places: the pole vault with a jump of 10' 2 ¾" and the high jump with a leap of 5' 10¾" which established a new school-boy record for the island and topped the English school-boy record. Jaffna College congratulates him on this splendid achievement.

Our literary societies have met regularly for debate, for lectures, for the reading of papers, for public functions. The Brotherhood in the first term presented "The Step-mother" at its annual celebration; the Lyceum recently presented "The Stoker" and a Tamil Drama. A group of our students very creditably presented a dramatization of the "Good Samaritan" at the October meeting of the Church Council and repeated it again here at Jaffna College last Sunday evening.

The Y. M. C. A. has held its weekly gathering and several able speakers have addressed the society. The annual expedition to the island of Eluvaitive took place early in July.
A new comer to the group of College clubs is the Dormitory Union where it is hoped the hostel students may find an opportunity for friendly co-operation, for good fun, and for a sound organization through which it will be possible for them to increasingly share in the smooth running of the home life department of the institution.

Interest in the College garden is reviving. The area has been divided up into small sections and allotted to different students. Tomatoes, plantains, brinjals, etc. should soon be appearing in abundance.

The Scouts continue their robust activities under Mr. Oppenheim's direction. They enjoy especially week-end camping trips at Velani and Mathakal. At the Scout Rally at Old Park in September they contributed to the general programme items of signalling, knot-tying, and American Indian dancing. We are proud to say that in 1936 our Troop was adjudged the best in Ceylon by the Scout authorities. In January two of our Scouts attended the All-India Scout Jamboree at Delhi. For them it was a fine experience and they shared it gladly with the rest of the troop and the College by a talk in Assembly and by informal relation of their adventures.

Mr. Vethaparanam has recently organized a group of Rovers from whom we expect much. They have already taken an active interest in gardening.

15 boys and 15 girls meet with Mrs. Lockwood weekly for English choral practice. They gave an informal concert in February last and plan a second on the 26th of this month. And, although the College has no special classes in Tamil music, it is well to record here that 4 of our girls: Annammah Elias, Pushpáranee Kanapathippillai, Rangitham Sundrampillai, and Alice Elias competing in the "Times
of Ceylon Music Festival" garnered silver and bronze medals to the number of 7, thus bringing prestige to our institution.

**STAFF:**— A year always brings staff shifts, gains, and losses, and we have had our share on the staffs of the College and the Affiliated Schools.

At Manipay Mr. J. S. Navaratnam, B. A., the headmaster for 16 years died in January. Mr. Navaratnam had taught at this College for 6 years before taking over the duties at Manipay. He was succeeded by Mr. S. P. Rajaratnam who was already a member of the staff of the school.

At Tellippalai English School Mr. J. V. Chellappah, the Headmaster, retired a few months early (July 1st) in order to take over the supervision of the Vernacular Schools of the J. C., S. I. U. C. We are sorry to lose such a fine educator from our schools, but we realize that as General Manager under the Church Council he has a field for effective work, where his ability, his tact, and far-sightedness will be of immense importance. Mr. C. C. Kanapathippillai, supervisor of the Lower School, was appointed headmaster in his place.

Mr. P. W. Ariaratnam has been appointed to be supervisor of the Lower School, and Miss G. Vijaya has been given temporary appointment there.

It is pleasant for me to record some happy personal changes in the lives of some of our College staff. Mr. Niles, Mr. Gnanasegaram, Mr. S. S. Selvadurai and Mr. K. Sellaiah (our librarian) have all been married within the last 12 months. At this rate we shall soon be without even the 3 single teachers we now have — and though such a prospect daunts and worries us, nevertheless we tender the
4 new Benedict sincere congratulations and good wishes.

We all rejoiced that Mr. Handy Perinbanayagar had a few weeks in Japan as delegate to the International Educational Conference at Tokyo. Upon his return he gave generously of his time, sharing his experiences and impressions vividly with many groups.

We were happy to see Mr. K. A. Selliah of our Faculty in August and September when he came home from England on a short visit to his family. He has done a year's work in Physics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology. This year on his return he is engaging in work on Education until June 1938 when he will have secured a diploma in that subject from London University.

Mr. Rajasundaram, who is substituting for Mr. Selliah, has just passed his B. Sc. examination successfully with 2nd class honours. We congratulate him.

Just recently death has removed one of the members of the Board of Directors, Mr. Edward Mather, a loyal Old Boy of the College, who has taken an active interest in the life and conduct of our institution over a long period of years.

**Physical Plant:** Our College has grown physically. The filling of the athletic field to the east has at long last been completed and will be used increasingly as the surface is improved.

A house adjacent to our girls' dormitory was up for forced sale. In order to provide a 6th College owned home near the school for staff members and to protect the girls' hostel from possible undesirable
neighbours the College bought this. It has been re-
paired and wired for electric lights and is now occu-
pied by Mr. Perinbanayagam.

The house near the church occupied by Mr.
K. V. George was thoroughly repaired with a new roof
at a cost of Rs. 793 | ; and the building used by
Mr. S. S. Sanders had extensive work done on beams,
rafters, and walls at a cost of Rs. 589 | . Although
at no time does the income from these 6 teachers
houses cover the yearly expenditures upon them, the
College opinion has been that it is eminently to be
desired that as many as possible of our College
community live near, so that their helpful influence
may be more continually available to the students.

Our most difficult physical problem has been
what to do about the administration rooms. The old
block was partially torn down, and at the moment
stands ugly and reproachful.

We hope soon to reach a decision as to future
accommodation. For four months the offices were
housed in the Principal's Bungalow. On the return
of Mrs. Lockwood and children from Kodaikanal,
the offices were shifted to the Y. M. C. A. rooms,
which had to that date been unfurnished and un-
used. This move has caused distress in some quar-
ters, and though it is obvious that to push building
operations hastily and rashly now, just in order to
free these rooms would be unwise, we hope that
in a short time they may be released for their real
purpose.

Previously the boarders during their periods of
study were accommodated in three separate class-
rooms. Since one man only was in charge of the
proceedings, and he evidently could not be in three
rooms at once, supervision was difficult. It was
possible to arrange the study hall in one room (the
long room which parallels the library downstairs).
72 desks and chairs were built to seat the group
there. It is desirable that attention be paid in the
near future to better ventilation of the room, but
it has solved the main problem for which it was
designed.

**DISCIPLINE:**— I have never considered myself a
stern person, with frightening frown and cold com­
pelling voice, but I note, rather to my surprise,
that when mention is made of my inter regnum
principalship stress is laid on the fact that discipline
has been tightened.

I mentioned the new study hall arrangement
for boarders. I think concentration on studies has
been made more attainable by this grouping of the
boys in one room under direct supervision. How­
ever, this supervised study has applied only to the
early morning and the evening study hours of the
hostel students. It would seem advisable next year
to see that during the day as well when lads are
not in classes they should be in study hall, not
wandering aimlessly about, often off campus.

Some students may have found it hard discip­
line to be inoculated against typhoid, but over 500
willingly underwent temporary inconvenience and
have thus ensured themselves for a year or two
against this endemic, dread disease. Early in the
second term we had almost lost one of our students
from enteric. I consulted the medical authorities and
they advised this protection for the whole student
body. Dr. Nadarajah, Medical Officer of Health,
Jaffna, very graciously aided us, himself giving the
injections.
A problem that faced us was due to the fact that the boys took tea at one or another of the 7 boutiques which adjoin our campus. Frequently large bills were run up there (one mounting to over Rs. 200 |). The College had no supervision of the sanitary conditions under which the food was prepared; and off campus gatherings of boarders were against general College policy anyway. It was decided to have tea served to the boys in the College dining halls by a concessionaire, and have this paid for by tickets purchased through the College Office.

I am aware that even now there are students breaking this and other rules, but in these last months I could not check on all the small details. I feel that early next year all our rules and regulations should be thoroughly reconsidered and revised, with due consideration for student opinion, and that thereafter we should make a particular effort as a co-operative group, staff and students, to abide by these rules which have been found desirable.

This report has been a very sketchy one, but from it you will be able to gather some idea as to how our College life has gone on in 1937; from it you will know of some of the problems we have faced and how we have attempted their solution.

We are not perfect here in Jaffna College; we are far from it, but we do have the desire to improve, to correct our own ways, to strengthen, to give unselfishly. I look forward with confidence to this new era of Mr. Bunker’s Principalship—a period when Jaffna College will go forward in its service of Jaffna and Ceylon.
REV. BUNKER'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Bunker and I have come here as strangers among you. Perhaps the first thing that has impressed us is, however, that we cannot long remain strangers— with such warm friendliness have we been greeted. May I once again, and inclusively, thank you for your greetings which started in Colombo and culminated in our reception at the College, in the host of letters and telegrams, in your kind presence at the At Home this afternoon, and in the warm and generous hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood.

But there remains much to get used to, acquainted with. Doubtless you have heard before of some difficulty for folk fresh from the West with some of the names we must pronounce, and some of our mumbling is probably no disguise to you. Perhaps the most daunting task I have yet faced was having to read out in chapel the names of the students who would play for us yesterday. And I am still a bit startled, when talking with you, to make what seems an unexceptionable statement and to have it greeted with an inclination of the head (……..) which looks so much like our shaking of the head, which is definitely negative. Perhaps this comes worst of all with Mr. Oppenheim.

But these will come and you have shown us great patience and forbearance. A longer task lies ahead of us in getting to know the traditions of this College, also the traditions and philosophy of life of the Ceylonese. I like to think that some of the ideals of the original Seminary carry on in Jaffna College, but I know, too, that the original, immediate inspiration for the foundation of Jaffna College came from the people of Jaffna. It is your College, and that means we must—we want to—know the conditions
of life here as well as your aspirations. For these there must be determining.

This I can say: We have seen enough in our short stay to know that we are going to enjoy our life and work here. But not enough to draw up any detailed scheme of what changes, if any, should be made—or as I would rather phrase it—any detailed scheme of just what direction we should grow in. This only I know: grow we must, or else fall back; there is no standing still.

But may I remark briefly on three aims which I feel sure we can all agree on.

(1) One is to carry on the great traditions of the College. I stand now in a great succession of principals, none of whom was a greater man than my predecessor, Mr. Bicknell. I want you to know that I am conscious of the great responsibility resting upon me as I set out on the journey which they have begun.

Now if I am to judge from what I have heard and seen, in nothing has the College been greater than in a certain independence of view it has given to its graduates. By this I mean the refusal to take anything for granted as true on the word of any external authority. The Citadel of Truth, and therefore the hope for advance in the good life, lies in the heart and mind and soul of the individual before God. It is not to be lightly won, but neither is it to be coerced. If, however, we lead students here to think that there is no good in, and no guidance to come from, the great external authorities like tradition, the State, the Churches of the various faiths, and the Schools—then we are abusing our opportunity.

But the fact remains that institutions harden, while life is fluid and changing, and men must be
free in a responsible way to think out new methods for meeting age-old problems.

May I give one example of what I mean? Many of you may have been as interested as I in watching the dispute precipitated by the Principal of Ananda College over the use of corporal punishment. Tradition, re-enforced by Dr. Samuel Johnson, says the indignity of corporal punishment is necessary; yet Jaffna College, in the face of that dictum, has never used it and still seems to be able to pull its full weight among the Colleges of Ceylon—as witness the report we have just heard of one year under difficult circumstances.

(2) Another aim upon which I hope we can all agree is that we should make education in Jaffna College something more than mere preparation for living after school days are over. School life is just as much living as any other kind of life. We have to learn enough to pass the tests given us; but just as truly we have to learn to live with one another so that each one may get the most possible out of his life—develop his gifts to the utmost. We must be able to get on with others here—our associates, our classmates, team-mates, our teachers, just as later we must be able to get on with our fellows in industry or business, in social life, in political life. We have our work to do—or to slight; and the same rules of enrichment—or impoverishment—that hold in the home, on the farm, in the office, hold here. So let us make every effort to create a place here where all may live fully, normally, and well—as much out of the classroom as in it—knowing that as we build up good habits here they are likely to hold later and lead to lives more worthily lived.

(3) Another aim surely we can all agree on is that the education we strive to make possible here
must be in terms of living today—and tomorrow—in Ceylon. This means not just the education that has been given in the past—which has proved useful in past ages or other lands—but it means education for living in the Ceylon we see here today and believe is coming tomorrow. It does not mean restricting our study to Ceylon—rather it means reaching out to the East and West, the North and South for whatever they have of value to give us as dwellers on this beautiful island. Nor does it mean restricting our sympathies to Ceylonese people—the world is too closely knit to make that anything less than suicidal in the long run. Yet after all it is Ceylon that we must live in and her history, her climate, her soil and industry and government are what concern us most. May the day soon come when Ceylon sets all her own examinations and determines herself in what direction her young people should be educated. And may Jaffna College play her part, with wisdom and under God, to bring in that day.

Here are goals the winning of which extend far beyond our sight at present. We cannot accomplish all that we would at once, and it is better to recognize and reckon with facts than tilt at windmills. But these considerations should not discourage us: what good are goals that are not beyond us? The speed of our going is far less important than the direction in which we travel. May we all,—Directors, Faculty, staff, students, Old Boys, and friends of the College—unite in choosing our direction well and following along that road faithfully.
**SONGS SUNG AT THE PRIZE-GIVING**

1. "Bunker"
2. "Sir"
3. "Lockwood"

S. A. Visuvalingam.
# Prize List for 1936

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<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Subject</th>
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<td>General Proficiency</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>22. Int Arts</td>
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<td>24. Int. Science</td>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>Mr. S. V. Paul</td>
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<td>Mr. K. Arianayagam</td>
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1. Lond. Matric A          | K. Sivanantham      | Mathematics 1st Prize |
2.                      | K. Sivanantham      | Chemistry 1st Prize   |
3.                      | N. Veerasingham     | Mathematics 1st Prize |
4. Lond. Matric C        | T. Wijayanathan     | English 1st Prize     |
5.                      | J. B. Welch         | English 2nd Prize     |
6.                      | N. Navaratnam       | Mathematics 1st Prize |
7.                      | P. Jeyaveerasingham | 2nd Prize             |
8.                      | C. S. Nadarajah     | History 1st Prize     |
9. Lond. Matric D        | M. Kanagaratnam     | Chemistry 1st Prize   |
10. Fifth Form A          | A. Navaratnam       | Mathematics 1st Prize |
11.                      | K. P. Abraham       | Chemistry 1st Prize   |
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Ruby Appadurai
Mathematics 2nd Prize
English 2nd
History 2nd
History 1st
Drawing 2nd
Science 2nd
Tamil 2nd

36. do do
A. Veluppillai

37. do do
S. Balakrishner

38. do do
K. Kailasananther

39. First Form B
D. Thurairatnam

40. do do
S. Ponmany

41. do do
K. Selvarajah

42. 5th Std. 1
S. Sanmugam

43. do do
S. Mahesan

44. do do
G. Thillaikone

45. do do
S. Ganesan

46. 5th std. 2
N. Saraswathy

47. do do
Paul Jesudasan

48. do do
Elizabeth Elias

49. do do
V. Sinadurai

50. II Yr. A
S. Mahendran

51. do do
K. Punithavathy

52. do do
A. Kugarajah
Arithmetic 1st

53. do do
V. Thurairajah
Arithmetic 2nd

54. do do
S. Kumarasamy
Scripture 1st

55. do do
S. Subramaniam
Scripture 2nd

56. II Yr. B
R. Theagarajah
English 1st

57. do do
J. Jeevarajah
English 2nd

58. do do
K. Nadarajah
Arithmetic 1st

59. do do
A. Ratnasingam
Scripture 1st
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<td>N. Sivasubramaniam</td>
<td>Arithmetic</td>
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<td>63.</td>
<td>1st Year B</td>
<td>S. Kunaratnam</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>1st</td>
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<td>64.</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>P. Gnanasundram</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do do</td>
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<td>65.</td>
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<td>N. Balasingham</td>
<td>Arithmetic</td>
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<td>1st Year C</td>
<td>K, Gnanapiragasam</td>
<td>English</td>
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<td>67.</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>N. Kanagasabai</td>
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<td>68.</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>K. Mahaledchumy</td>
<td>Arithmetic</td>
<td>2nd</td>
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<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>do do</td>
<td>J. Easwarakadadcham</td>
<td>Scripture</td>
<td>1st</td>
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</table>

Y. M. C. A.

Report for the Third Term

In presenting the report of the Y. M. C. A. for the term under review, I should say at the very outset that we have had a few months of very successful work. Apart from the numerous activities that the Y. M. C. A. was engaged in, the fact that it has endeavoured as an Association to engender among the student community a new life, by especially directing to a certain extent the spiritual life of the students, is a refreshing one. From the various remarks made by students of all shades of convictions, we should feel thoroughly gratified and strengthened—gratified that our endeavours were not fruitless, strengthened that we may do more useful work in this direction. We are greatly indebted to the Publicity Committee Chairman, Mr. C. S. Ponnudurai, for the great interest that he took in giving the students food for thought by posting every Monday "A thought for the week" on the Notice Board.
These weekly messages have had the desired result.

Our Association has been during the past term vitally interested not merely in the affairs of the College and its general progress, but also in the little bit of work done in the suburbs round about our College. In all the five Sunday Schools that we manage, there is a considerable rise in the number of children. The regularity with which the Sunday Classes were held and the well planned-out syllabus that we followed made it possible for us to carry on our classes in a smooth and orderly fashion. For the very successful work that we did in our Sunday Schools we are greatly indebted to our President, Mr. P. W. Ariaratnam, who was chiefly responsible for the syllabus that we followed and also to Mr. E. J. J. Niles for the very instructive lecture that he delivered to our teachers regarding Sunday School work.

In our weekly meetings we were privileged to listen to inspiring addresses by members of the staff and visitors. I wish to extend to them all on behalf of the Y. M. C. A. our grateful thanks for the enthusiasm they inspired in us.

Six of our members are looking forward anxiously for the Student Christian Movement Quadrennial Conference to be held at Rangoon during the latter part of December. In the last S. C. M. Conference held at Badulla during the Easter vacation our Association was represented by six of our members, who distinguished themselves as the only delegates from Jaffna. It is our earnest and sincere hope that the members that we are delegating from our Association to the Rangoon Conference will spend their time profitably in getting a closer and a more intimate connection with the people from all parts of the world so that, when they return to us,
our Association might avail itself of the services of these members with their outlooks broadened and their experiences enriched.

Before I close, I should not fail to mention the serious handicap that we as an Association have been and are still facing. The need of a building for the Y. M. C. A. was felt very strongly for years together. The present Y. M. C. A. block was completed during the closing stages of Mr. Bicknell's career and following his death it has been—and is still being—utilised by the College authorities as the administration quarters. But now the handicap is clearing away and I wish to take this opportunity of offering our Principal on behalf of the Y. M. C. A. our grateful thanks for the kind assurance that he has made of restoring as speedily as possible the building solely for the use of the Y. M. C. A.

In conclusion let me thank our members, one and all, for their hearty co-operation in all our endeavours.

ERNEST APPADURAI,
Hony. Secy.
OUR LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS

I—THE INTER UNION

The great interest evinced by the members of the Inter Union in the art of public speaking assured success at the very beginning of the term. The hearty co-operation of our erstwhile Patron, Mr. E. C. Lockwood, deserves our warm appreciation and sincere thanks. We are also greatly indebted to Mrs. E. C. Lockwood for her instructive address.

Continued co-operation from all sides is our request for further success.

On the next page is a tabularised account of the activities of the Union.

N. NADESAN,
Hony. Secy.
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<td>37-9-37</td>
<td>E C. Lockwood Esq</td>
<td>Election of Office-Bearers</td>
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<td>23-9-37</td>
<td>Mr. K. Jeyakody [President]</td>
<td>(a) The N R A. of America</td>
<td>Mr. E. Appadurai</td>
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<td>(b) The Scientific inventions during the last decade</td>
<td>Mr. K P. Abraham</td>
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<td>(c) Clerical Examinations</td>
<td>Mr. V. Kumara swamy</td>
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<td>28-9-37</td>
<td>Mr. K. Jeyakody [President]</td>
<td>(a) The N R A. of America</td>
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<td>(b) The Scientific inventions during the last decade</td>
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<td>(c) Clerical Examinations</td>
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<td>4-10-37</td>
<td>Mr. S. Kularatnam [Vice President]</td>
<td>An Address</td>
<td>Mrs. E. C. Lockwood M.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9-11-37</td>
<td>Mr. J. J. Ratnarajah</td>
<td>Science tends to make people atheistic and rationalistic.</td>
<td>Prop, Mr. N. Nadesan</td>
<td></td>
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<td>12-10-37</td>
<td>Mr. E. Jeyaveerasingham</td>
<td>An Address</td>
<td>Mr. V. Sampanthapillai</td>
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<td>Mr. V. Kumara-swamy</td>
<td>An Address</td>
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<td>16-11-37</td>
<td>Mr. S. Soosaipillai [Vice-President]</td>
<td>An Address</td>
<td>Prop, Mr. V. George</td>
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<td>Mr. M. Rajasingam</td>
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<td>Prop, Mr. J. P. Thurairatnam</td>
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N. Nadesan, Hony. Secy.
II—THE BROTHERHOOD

The elections at the commencement of the term returned a strong Committee which worked well, until a principle involved in the arrangement of the programme of weekly meetings resulted in the Committee's dissolution. The programmes arranged thereafter and their success were due to the endeavours of another that helped the Patron.

The chief feature of this term however is the honest effort made by the speakers at the debate and the training and criticism offered by the Patron. On account of the crowded programmes of this term and the limited time with the examinees some Inter-Collegiate debates could not take place.

"The Literary Star" and 'Sakothara Mithran" differed from each other on an important issue and had a variety of topics highly interesting which may be read by the old members from the files in the Library.

It would be a great pleasure, if students of the London Matric and Fifth Form Classes, who are members of this Association, would make it a point to attend these meetings without compulsion, for at the Oratorical Contests held in connection with the O. B. A. celebrations this year, it was the considered opinion of the Chairman and the Judges that the contestants came close to one another in both Tamil and English Orations and the standard reached was high. This commendation must be gratifying to the members of the "Brotherhood" and still more to the contestants and our Patron, Mr. D. S. Sanders, since one of the aims of the Association is to cultivate the art of public speaking.
The following subjects were discussed:—
1. "Kandy is preferable to Colombo as University site."
2. "The American Colonies were justified in their resistance to the Mother Country."
3. "தமிழ் மொழியில் வேளாண்டல் விளக்கம் மற்றும் பல்லியல் விளக்கம்"
4. "Machinery is a gain to civilisation".
5. "That the Boycott of Japanese goods will effectively prevent Japanese aggression".
6. "That Boarding life plays a great part in the moulding of a student’s character."

M. NADARAJAH,
Secretary.

III—THE FORUM

The Forum, as usual, held its meetings on Saturday mornings. Among the subjects discussed were the following:—

(1) "The execution of Charles I was justifiable"
(2) "Co-education should be introduced in Jaffna Schools."
(3) "பாண்டி வருங்காடு மற்றும் அறியன்றார்."

We are glad to note that the subjects were discussed very well. The debates were lively. Our Association is having a good number of able speakers. The attendance was fairly good. We thank the Patron for his presence in every meeting.

N. BEADLE.
Secretary.
VI—THE LYCEUM.

The first meeting of the Jaffna College Lyceum for the term was devoted to the election of office-bearers for the ensuing term. The office-bearers elected were:—

Secretary:— Mas. K. Tharmaratnam
Asst. Secy.:— Mas. R. C. Thavarajah
Treasurer:— Mas. C. U. Abraham
Tam. Editor:— Mas. K. Kailasainathar
Eng. Editor:— Mas. R. C. Thavarajah

During the term we had seven meetings. The members take a keen interest in the activities of this Association. Some of the subjects discussed were:— "Corporal punishment has no place in any school." "Scouting should be adopted in all schools." "Travelling is a waste of money".

The great progress of the Association was shown by a noteworthy event when it celebrated its 33rd Anniversary. An English play, a Tamil Drama and a Unification Tableau were staged. The function was a unique success. We have to be thankful to our Patron, Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam for being responsible for the success of our celebrations.

K. Tharmaratnam,
Hony. Secy.
THE 33RD ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS
OF THE JAFFNA COLLEGE LYCEUM.

A REPORT BY "MR. LYCEUM"

Extract from The Young Idea.

Once more this youthful Association drew paeans of praise from a large and distinguished audience when it put on the boards an English Drama and a Tamil Play on Saturday, the 6th November, in the Ottley Hall. A happy item was the "Unification of Lanka." Miss S. Namasivayam attired in a silver-bordered bottle-green saree and wearing a crown symbolic of the various faiths represented Mother Lanka. As she sat on a raised throne, the devotees of the various religions paid their homage, each in his own way. Mother Lanka, who wore a serious air 'has a silent smile' at the blending of the letters that go to make up the words, Sinhalese and Tamils, each letter of which was carried by a devotee.

The patron, Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam, and the chief guest, Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, the District Judge, Jaffna, were garlanded and Mrs. C. Coomaraswamy was presented with a bouquet of roses. Mas. K. Velliampalam sang the welcome song and the annual report was read by Mas K. Tharumaratnam. Masters K. Kailasanather and R. C. Thavarajah read the Tamil and English Papers respectively. The English Play entitled, 'Stoker', was then enacted.

Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, speaking as the chief guest, paid a tribute to Jaffna College referring to its distinguished Old Boys and its hoary antiquity. He congratulated the College on its unique distinction.
of producing the first citizen of the Island. Referring to the Unification Tableau he said that it was a happy idea indeed. "Unfortunately for us, we the people of Ceylon are not a united people today," he said. Continuing he referred to the observations of Mr. E. A. L. Wijeyewardene, Solicitor-General, at Ananda College, where Mr. Wijeyewardene had stated that they must realize that Ceylon was meant not only for the Sinhalese but for all races. Concluding Mr. Coomaraswamy said: "All our petty jealousies and communal quarrels should be done away with and the various races should unite in the march towards the progress of the Mother Country."

The patron, Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam, in thanking him referred to him as a perfect model of a Tamil gentleman, gifted with intellectual vigour and moral courage, with a remarkable capacity for discerning the truth and living the truth and whose conduct both in public and private was worthy of the highest admiration. He took this opportunity to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Coomaraswamy on their son's splendid success at the C. C. S. in England.

A Tamil play entitled Kunapooshany was next staged, at the end of which Mrs. Coomaraswamy pinned the gold and silver medals to the best actors in the English and Tamil Plays—R. Thavarajah and K. Velliampalam.

Muhandiram S. Candiah, Retired Superintendent of Vernacular Education, in announcing the decision of the judges concerning the first 3 places in the Tamil Play expressed his sincere appreciation of the rendering of the play and urged on the young men to continue the musical culture which they had so well begun. With a vote of thanks to the judges
Mr. A. W. Nadarajah, Rev. Sydney K. Bunker, Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, Muhandiram S. Candiah, Mrs. C. Coomaraswamy and Mr. B. K. Somasundaram and to the donors of the costly medals, Drs. T. Rama­swamy, S. Subramaniam and M. Kathiravetpillai and Mr. M. Krishner J. P., the happy function came to a termination.

SCOUT ACTIVITIES

I—THE ROVER CREW

In the last issue of this Miscellany we presented a short report of our work. We had started the Crew only a short time before the publication of the last issue and therefore we were not able to speak much of ourselves, and a passing reference was made to our cycle tour to Kilinochi. But taking into consideration our work this term, we are able to give here a satisfactory report of our Crew.

Early this term a second Carnival was held in the Old Park, Jaffna. To this we made our contribution in the way of a much appreciated song. We also helped in the general arrangements of the evening and were solely responsible in bringing about a successful Camp-fire.

We have had our meetings fairly regularly under the leadership of our R. S. L., Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam. Our numbers rapidly increased and therefore a new patrol had to be formed under the leadership of R. Maheswaran. The chief feature of our work this term was gardening; a fairly extensive plot of land has been alloted to us. Fifteen of us have shared the work among us. We are doing our gardening under the able supervision of
Mr. C. O. Elias, the agricultural instructor of the College. We are indeed grateful to him for his keen interest in our work. Early next term we would be in a position to reap the fruits of our labour bountifully.

The Group Committee reviewed us this term. Because of the Football practice some failed to turn up, yet the Committee commended our smart turn out. It was on this occasion that a few of our Crew were presented with warrants of Cub-masters and assistant Cub-masters. The names of the winners are: C. Thambyah- C. M., A. C. M. Thawfeek, K. Chellapah and G. Selvasamy- A. C. M.'s

At the welcome accorded to our new Principal Mr. Bunker, and Mrs. Bunker, we, the Rover Crew, along with the Scouts and Cubs, gave a guard of honour at the Moolai junction and proceeded on as a colourful escort right up to the College. Also at the dinner by the staff to the Bunkers we helped in the arrangements.

As we have been occupied right through the term in various activities we have not had the time for a camp. But we do hope to plan out a camp early next term and lay out our aims more extensively.

It is no exaggeration to say that no public function at the College is complete without our help.

A. C. M. Thawfeek,
Scribe.
II—Scout Notes.

During the third term the Troop is never able to work as hard as it does during the second. This is due to the fact that the rainy weather sets in, preventing the Troop from having any hikes.

The first week of this term was the Scout's Week, which the Troop was not able to observe as it did last year. The reason for this was: that the instructions from the Head-quarters were not received until too late. Still most of the Scouts spent the week as well as possible.

The second week was spent in preparing the items for the Grand Rally of the Scouts at the Old Park. In spite of the fact that the Troop was greatly handicapped in the March Past and the signalling drill, they did well with the remaining items. Credit should be given, especially to those who took part in the chariot-race and in the Red Indian Dance, for these items drew favourable comments from the spectators.

Next after three weeks came the inspection by the Group-Committee, which came into existence during the latter part of the last term. This is the first Group-Committee that has been formed to look after the Troop. After the inspection the Committee wished to see the Troop's ability in marching. Here again as at the March Past in Town, the Troop was not able to put up an exactly perfect show. However, the Committee was fairly satisfied.

When Mr. and Mrs. Bunker arrived, the Troop, along with the Rovers, escorted them from the Moo-lai Road junction to the College.
Also when the Annual Prize-Giving was held, the Troop presented a Guard of Honour for the Honourable Sir. Wytialingam Duraiswamy.

Some of the Scouts have now started gardening and are ambitious of winning the Gardener's Badge. Regular meetings of the Troop are held every Wednesday.


A WARM WELCOME TO OUR NEW CHIEF.

(An extract from the Young Idea.)

In spite of the threatening weather, the sky was luckily bright and clear and the sun was shining unusually bright. On Monday the 1st of November at 7:20 a.m. Rev. and Mrs. Sydney K. Bunker were received under a specially erected, pandal at the Moolai road junction by a large gathering of students and the public. The Moolai road junction was like a fairy garden for some minutes. When they got down from the car, two young lads in national costume, representing the Youths' United Club of Moolai, garlanded Rev. and Mrs. Bunker. They also gave Mrs. Bunker a permanent 'chendu' as a token of remembrance. To the accompaniment of glorious oriental music, Rev. and Mrs. Bunker walked slowly to the beautiful coach drawn by 3 white horses. Resounding crackers announced to the concourse of people to move on. Then the procession led by Rovers and Scouts of the College slowly wended their way along the Moolai—Vaddukodai road and stopped at the Sankarathai junction when the 'Mela-chama' was held.
Then the procession moved on till it arrived at the gate of Mr. Devasagayam, a member of the College staff. A beautiful 'Kuthuvilaku' (brass lamp standard) lit with floating wicks and a 'Niraikudam' (full pot) had been given a prominent place at the gate of Mr. Devasagayam. The Bunkers were garlanded by Miss Devasagayam and Master Devasagayam. Then the procession moved on to the Principal’s bungalow where they were entertained to tea by Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Lockwood, at which the teachers were introduced to them. This was followed by an assembly in the Ottley Hall at 10:20 a.m. On the platform Rev. and Mrs. Sydney K. Bunker were garlanded by Mas. S. Ponnampalam and Mas K. Chelvanayagam respectively. Mas. D. Thurairatnam garlanded Mr. E. C. Lockwood. A beautiful bouquet of pink carnations was presented to Mrs. Bunker and a ‘chendu’ was given to Mrs. Lockwood. After the service, Mr. E. C. Lockwood in a short speech introduced Rev. Sydney K. Bunker who addressed the assembly. The dinner given by the Old Boys in London, the welcome accorded to him at the Jetty and the subsequent Tea Party at Colombo, where the Old Boys assembled to greet him, capped now by the warm reception by the present students of Jaffna College were all factors which appealed to him very much. In appreciation of the grand reception accorded to him and Mrs. Bunker, he declared the day a holiday. Then Mr. E. C. Lockwood very felicitously reminded the students that the following day (the Dipavali day) too was a holiday. Glorious and impressive was the chapel on this memorable day. The whole reception was a unique success.

V. S. CHANMUGAM,
Hony. Secretary,
Bunkers Reception Committee.
II—THE BOARDERS, RECEPTION TO MR. AND MRS. S. K. BUNKER.

Friday, the 5th November saw one of the most beautiful functions that have been held recently in College. It was the occasion of a garden-party organised by the Boarders and the respective Wardens of the Dormitories in honour of the newly arrived Principal and Mrs. Bunker. The Hunt Dormitory by the touch of the Boarders was suddenly transformed into a gorgeously decorated palace. The pot palms were such that certain spots resembled shady groves in the Elysian Garden. The staff members were surprised that their pot-palms looked more beautiful here in the Hunt Dormitory, than in their homes. We think that the proper place for these palms is the Hunt Dormitory.

At 5 p.m. this place was filled with gentlemen in their Sunday clothes and ladies wearing sarees in various colours.

The function was started by the cutting of the cake by the chief guest, Mr. Bunker. As the refreshments were served, the party was entertained by the amateur musicians of Jaffna College. We are indeed thankful to them for having entertained us with their songs. Special mention must be made of Miss Sivaguru who by her song enthralled all those present. This was the first time that we Boarders had the opportunity of hearing her.

In the course of the Tea-Party, the Hunt Dormitory Master took Mr. and Mrs. Bunker and introduced the hosts to the Bunkers.

At the close of the function, Mr. Earnest Appadurai, amidst applause, rose up to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Bunker. He paid a tribute to the late
Rev. Bicknell and said that they were all confident that Mr. Bunker would prove a worthy successor to our late beloved Principal.

Mr. Bunker in reply said that he did not have enough words to express his gratitude for the warm reception accorded to them. Mrs. Bunker also thanked feelingly. The Secretary of the Reception Committee proposed a vote of thanks. The function came to a close with three hearty cheers to Mr. and Mrs. Bunker.

S. Paramanathan,
Secy.

Boarders Bunker Reception Committee.

THE HUNT DORMITORY UNION.

There are various Associations for different groups of students, but the need of some such Association for the boarders was felt for some time. And when our Patron, Mr. M. Rajasundaram, started this Hunt Dormitory Union, it was most gladly and enthusiastically welcomed by the boarders of the Hunt Dormitory. This Union was reborn into the same old world at the beginning of last term, for we are told that some sort of "Union" had been existing in our Dormitory years ago. The whole of last term perhaps was spent in laying the foundation and now everything goes on smoothly and in the most desirable fashion. Much of this success is due to the energetic and enthusiastic leadership of Mr. M. Rajasundaram, who is the founder and patron of our Union. As recorded in our constitution, the aim of
our Union is to improve the general tone of the Dormitory and to give the members a chance of managing the affairs of the Dormitory by themselves, also to develop the literary and debating of the members, and as a Union to suggest to the authorities any improvements, either in the Boarding or in the Dormitory. This is perhaps the first time that the Dormitory Union has taken up such an aim in hand and may I add that various suggestions have been made to the Principal, who has been kind enough to respond to them most beautifully.

As regards the meetings, we have been having them very regularly on every Sunday. We were fortunate in having Mrs. D. Lockwood and Mr. C. O. Elias to come over and speak to us at our weekly meetings, and our thanks are also due to Mr. E. C. Lockwood, who by occasionally presenting himself at the meetings and by his good words of encouragement was really a source of inspiration and help to us. Finally, let me on behalf of the Hunt Dormitory Union, thank our new Principal for the amount of interest that he takes in us and in our procedure at the meetings.

A synopsis of the work that has been done during this term is given on the next page.

J. NAVARATNAM APPADURAI,
Secy.
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<td>“War is the best means of maintaining World Peace”</td>
<td>Prop. — R. Maheswaran</td>
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<td>Opp   — A. C. M. Thawfeek</td>
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<td>Opp   — D. T. Wijayanathan</td>
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<td>&quot;Little Things&quot;</td>
<td>Mrs. D. Lockwood, M. A.</td>
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<td>10-10-37.</td>
<td>K. Devadason</td>
<td>&quot;உலக காலத்தில் உலக உருவாக்கம்&quot;, மற்றும் &quot;Boarding Life.&quot;</td>
<td>M. Sebaratnam and N. Narendran</td>
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<td>S. S. Kanapathipillai</td>
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<td>Mr. C O. Elias, B. A.</td>
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<td>24-10-37.</td>
<td>S. Thambiayah</td>
<td>&quot;Dictatorship is preferable to Democracy&quot;</td>
<td>Prop. — S. Kathiresu</td>
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<td>Opp. — J. Selvaratnam</td>
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<td>Opp. — S. Tharmaratnam</td>
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<td>P. Nadarajah</td>
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<td>S. Navaratnathasan</td>
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<td>V. Kanapathipillai</td>
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<td>21-11 37.</td>
<td>V. Jesudhason</td>
<td>“Tomorrow will be better than today”.</td>
<td>Prop S. Thambiayah Opp. N. Wijasekaram</td>
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<td>5 12-37.</td>
<td>S. Paramanathen</td>
<td>“Democracy is a Failure ”</td>
<td>Mr. M. Rajasundaram, B. Sc.</td>
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J. NAVARATNAM APPADURAI,
Hony. Secretary. (H. D. U)
"THE ATHENIAM"

This is an Association formed this term, by the members of the Atheniam Dormitory under the patronship of Mr. R. J. Thurairajah.

We were able to hold five meetings this sextant, conducted alternatively in English and Tamil. We are glad to record that Mrs. Bunker and Mrs. Lockwood were also present at one of the meetings. We had discussions in English and Tamil subjects and also had literary papers in English and Tamil.

The members have hitherto manifested great enthusiasm and I hope that they will keep up the same spirit in the future too.

C. KUMARASAMY,
Hony. Secy. of "The Atheniam."

FAREWELL TO MR. AND MRS. C. C. KANAPATHIPILLAI

Thursday, the 11th of August, was the occasion of a well-organised farewell function to Mr. C. C. Kanapathipillai, Supervisor, Lower School, on the eve of his departure on transfer to the A. C. M. School at Tellippalai. There was a large gathering consisting of Mr. Kanapathipillai’s friends and students among whom the “tiny tots” of the Lower School were most conspicuous. At about 5:30 p.m. Mr. A. C. Sundrampillai of the College staff took the chair. With him on the platform were Mr. and Mrs. Kanapathipillai.
A welcome song was rendered by Mas. A. Ayadurai. Mas. S. Kularatnam next read and presented an address which was a review of Mr. Kanapathipillai's career and work at College. Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam, Proctor S. C., and an erstwhile Old Boy of the College, was the first speaker of the day. He referred to his days here at Jaffna College when the Lower Department was under the careful supervision of the late Mr. J. N. Appadurai, and said that Mr. Kanapathipillai had most efficiently carried out the noble task handed down to him by his illustrious predecessor.

Mas. M. Sebaratnam speaking in Tamil referred to the time when Mr. Kanapathipillai was warden of the Baby Boarding and looked after the little ones under him with a parent's affection. Mas. A. Navaratnam spoke of the contribution made by Mrs. Kanapathipillai, who, he said, had spared no pains in her endeavour to raise the standard of Oriental Music at Vaddukoddai. At this stage a presentation of a drawing room suite was also made on behalf of the students. Mr. S. Nagalingam, Proctor, S. C., represented the parents of the students under the outgoing head-master, and he too paid an eloquent tribute to the indefatigable services rendered by Mr. Kanapathipillai in moulding the character of the many students who had been under his care during the most impressionable days of their lives.

The Chairman in his remarks wished his colleague all success in his new sphere of activity.

The public meeting being over, the guests of honour were taken in procession around the College campus, and the function came to a close with "three hearty cheers" for Mr. and Mrs. Kanapathipillai, at the door of their home.

T. Wijeyanthan,
L. M. C
OUR RECENT RESULTS.

Matriculation Results. June 1937.

R. Singaratnam 1st Division.
K. P. Abraham 1st "
A. Navaratnam 2nd "
K. Selvadurai " "
K. Kandasamy " "

Inter Results. July 1937.

J. T. Chelliah Arts.
V. Thambynayagam. Science.

Clerical Results.

K. Ponnambalam
S. Thambyiah.

SPORTS SECTION.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Our achievements this year were not so good as in the past, owing to various reasons. Many of our outstanding athletes from whom we expected much left us and we were faced, practically in all games, with the difficulty of selecting the required material to form the representative team. In my report for the year 1936, I said that the year was something in the nature of a transition period for us. I am afraid this period is still with us. I give this not as an excuse for our rather poor performance.

The year started with the usual Cricket Season, of which we are not very proud. We started with an entirely new set of youngsters who reported in numbers to try their luck in entering the First Eleven. As we proceeded with our daily practice, we disco.
vered a good number of really efficient lads. The set of youngsters no doubt suffered bad defeats, but we are sure, they are promising lads from whom we expect much next year. Our thanks are due to Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam, our Cricket coach, who under very difficult circumstances was able to give of his best in training our boys.

Specially during this season more than on any other occasion, we felt the necessity of a second team or a feeding team. Mr. E. C. Lockwood created the enthusiasm in a group of students and in a week or two we had a very good second team who were good enough to give our First Team a game. As an encouragement to these boys, matches were arranged with the first team and I should congratulate the second team on their many splendid performances. I am trying my best to make it possible for these boys to have real experience in matches with similar teams of other Colleges.

The Track and Field Sports team set out working daily on the various events under the leadership of a few members of the staff. Our preliminary Meet to the Inter-Collegiate Sports Meet was held as usual. The Athletic Committee feeling the necessity for drawing more boys in this sport, decided to hold two sports Meets: one, the usual Field Day Sports open to all, and the other, for those who would not represent the College in Jaffna, and the latter was to be called the Novice Meet. Both these Meets were run very successfully. I take this opportunity to thank the members of the staff for their kind co-operation.

Our performance at the Inter-Collegiate Sports Meet this year was not anything outstanding. Many of our Athletes who were in training had to be
dropped out at the last minute, owing to the introduction of a new rule which required a certain standard in studies to be shown by a student to be allowed to represent the College in any sports. All the points scored by Jaffna College were contributed by Mas. V. G. George, our outstanding Athlete and all-round sportsman. Our congratulations to him for his great effort to place the College in a position not too low on the board on that occasion.

Mas, V. G. George who was selected to represent Jaffna College at the All Ceylon Public Schools meet, entered for two items, Pole-Vault and High Jump. He came out first in both these events. His success was due to his careful practice on these events daily. A report of his performance at this Meet appears elsewhere on this issue. Our thanks are due to the authorities of the College who gave him and us the necessary backing.

The Football Season started well with Mas. V. G. George as captain and Mr. S. T. Jeevaratnam as coach. We were once again faced with the difficulty of selecting a team. It was really a job for the coach to try at least a dozen lads for a position. Practice matches came to our rescue and after a few games with outside teams we finally selected a team which we expected to win outright all the five matches at the competition. The failure of our team on the first two games made us open our eyes once again, for we were sure we had good material, but something had gone wrong somewhere. With a few more changes of positions our team showed definite superiority over the other three teams we met and defeated all of them. Our forwards of whom much has been said in the papers deserve special mention for their splendid team work. Our grateful thanks are due to Mr. S. T. Jeevaratnam
MAS. V. G. GEORGE,
High Jump Record Holder and Champion Pole Vaulter,
All-Ceylon Public Schools Championship Meet, 1937.
for the efficient manner in which he coached the Football team and to other members of the staff for standing by the team through thick and thin and spurring them on to victory. My thanks are also due to a number of Old Boys who were kind enough to bring in teams to give our boys real practice.

A second team in Football was also formed and a match against St. John's College was fixed up, but had to be postponed owing to bad weather. We hope to make Inter-Collegiate matches for second teams one of our regular annual features.

The internal activities of the Department go on as usual. Inter-House matches continue to arouse the same keen interest. At the Annual Prize Giving held in November the following prizes were awarded:

**CREST WINNERS**

**Cricket.**

Arianayagam R.  
Sittampalam T.  
Mahesvaran R.  
Ganeson R.  
Ganeshadas C.  
George V. G.

**Football.**

George V. G.  
Ganeson R.  
Mahalingam K.  
Abraham T.  
Selvaratnam V.  
Rajanayagam S.  
Murugesu V.  
Kanapathipillai S.

**Track & Field Sports.**

Navaratnam R. S.  
George V. G.

**Cricket Prizes**

*Batting Prize*  
*Bowling Prize*  
*Fielding Prize*  

Abraham T.  
Rajanayagam S.  
Mahesvaran R.
All Round Prize Rajanayagam
Special Prize for century Abraham T.
Special Prize for over fifty Abraham T.
Special Prize donated by Sittampalam T.
C. R. Wadsworth Ganeson R.


Track and Field Sports

Intermediate Championship at the Inter-Collegiate Sports Meet — — V. G. Gecegge.

College cup to Mas. V. G. George for outstanding achievement at the All-Ceylon Public Schools Championship Meet 1937.

All-round cup to Hitchcock House.

JAFFNA COLLEGE AT THE ALL CEYLON PUBLIC SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIP MEET.

The above Meet was held in Colombo on the 8th and 9th of October on the Public Grounds. On the first day the programme started at 2.30 p.m. and it being a Friday there was not much of a crowd. On the second day there was a large gathering, amidst which I was able to mark out a good number of Jaffnese who had come out to see the Jaffna school boys perform. On the whole, the Meet was a success. The officials were up to the mark
as they were the best available in Ceylon. The keen interest taken by Sir Sidney Abrahams drew the attention of most of us present there.

This Meet finds a place in the College diary with special note. Mas. V. G. George, the sole representative of Jaffna College, has not only earned a name for himself, but has brought a name for Jaffna College and thus places her among the leading Colleges in Ceylon in the field of sports. The "Onlooker" in *The Ceylon Observer* said, "V. G. George is not only a credit to the Jaffna Schools and his own College, but to the whole of Ceylon".

George's first place in Pole Vault was an easy victory over the many who took part in this event. For the first time he cleared 10 feet 2$\frac{3}{4}$ inches in perfect style and ease. His attempt to break the existing record was unsuccessful, but has left behind an impression that he is in to be classed among the best vaulters in Ceylon. George cleared 10 ft, 2$\frac{3}{4}$ in., which was only about 4 in. less than Leembuggen's winning jump at the Ceylon A. A. A. Championship Meet.

The event that created a lot of interest at this year's Meet was High Jump, where we had the pleasure of seeing three of the future high jumpers perform. The bar was set at 5 feet and all competitors except George took a trial. George chose to start at 5 feet 2 in. George adopted two years back, the Eastern style of jumping, which today is considered the best style, and ever since he has shown a definite improvement. George was left an easy first at a height of 5 feet 8 in. The bar was then set at 5 feet 9$\frac{1}{4}$ in. and on the first attempt he cleared it in perfect form creating a new record. The
bar was raised to 5 feet 10\(\frac{3}{4}\) in. and to the astonishment of all he cleared it going inches over. The officials, who were at this stage anxious to see another six footer, raised the bar to a height of 6 ft-\(\frac{1}{2}\) in. The first two jumps were done in good style and he just missed it by a hair breadth.

Thus George cleared 5 ft. 10\(\frac{3}{4}\) in. creating a new record for the All-Ceylon Public School boys and at the same time breaking the existing English Public Schools record in this event.

It will be interesting to note that George happens to be the first school-boy in Ceylon to break an English Public Schools record in any sports. Critics are of opinion that George could be as easily placed among the best High jumpers of Ceylon and that he will very soon create a new record for Ceylon, if he will pay special attention to the details of the style he adopts. Looking back at his progress in this event for the last four years, I am convinced that he will ere long satisfy the ambition of many of us to see him as the Champion High - Jumper of Ceylon.

We extend our heartiest congratulations to George on his splendid performance and wish him all success in his future performances in the field of sports.

R. J. ThuraIrajah,
Physical Director.
## SPORTS

### ROLL OF HONOUR

(Being a list of those who featured in Championship Teams and contributed towards winning that Championship)

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The period under review, since our last report in the Miscellany, has been, if I may so call it, one of Ingathering and of Thankoffering. Under Ingathering, I will place our receptions to Mr. K. A. Selliah when he came back to us on holiday from further studies in England, and to Mr. S. H. Parinbanayagam when he returned to us from his delegation to the World Teachers' Conference held in Tokyo, and our dinner to Rev. and Mrs. Bunker when they arrived among us. Our dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood is what I call our Thankoffering.

Mr. K. S. Selliah, who is at present prosecuting his studies further in England, was home on leave in August. We entertained him to tea on August 18th and he spoke to us about his first impressions of England and of English character. This reception was very much of the nature of a happy family reunion, as was also our reception to Mr. Perinbanayagam.

Mr. Perinbanayagam came back to us in September from the Tokyo World Teachers' Conference to which he had gone as a delegate from the N. P. T. A. We entertained him to tea on the 28th September, and he came in loaded with a lot of information and many souvenirs. His talk, about his 'impressions of Japan' was interesting and informative and well-illustrated with pictures and magazines and even with quaint teapots. He told us of the Noh Drama, the Tea ceremony, and the Flower arrangement, which seem to hold a high place in Japanese life.
Mr. and Mrs. Bunker arrived here among us on the 2nd of November, the former to assume duties as Principal. We sent our President, Mr. A. C. Sundrampillai, to receive them at the station, for the staff. And on November 4, we had them and Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood to dinner. The dinner served a two-fold purpose, as a reception to Rev. and Mrs. Bunker and as an appreciation of the services of Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, during Mr. Lockwood's acting principalship. Mr. M. I. Thomas and Mr. C. R. Wadsworth spoke for the staff and welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Bunker and thanked Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood. Mr. Lockwood, in his speech, thanked the staff for their co-operation during his regime; and Mr. Bunker told us how glad he was that there was already in existence here such a body as the Round Table where the Principal and all the teachers could meet together as members and discuss various subjects academic and other, but all of educational value.

C. A. GNANASEGARAM.
Secretary.
WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

BY WELCH T. W. KUNASINGAM

Vth A.

(Reproduced from the "Young Idea")

(A delightful article—Ed. Y. I.)

"A snake"! rings out some frightful voice, and the thoughts that simultaneously arise in the minds of many are always associated with poison and death, whether the wriggling reptile be but a poor rat-snake or the dreaded rattle snake. There are few who on such occasions hold their presence of mind and thinking of naught but the snake alone snatch up whatever rod lies within their reach and strike a true stroke.

If a snake is found, as it was found the other day in the Teachers' Rest Room, coiled snugly in a room which is not meant to be a snake hole or a zoo, what impulses are set free in the minds of the many who discover it! The more timid of the number might take a long run without ever glancing back to see how the sleeper fares. Another may find his vocal chords grow suddenly strong and may utter emotional shrieks. The inquisitive gentleman may aim a stone at it just to see it "take a photo"—as we say in Tamil. And a fourth, more bold than the rest might strike the reptile on the tail, for there he has heard lies hidden the secret of the creature's existence.

If "Mr. Wordsworth," the poet, did ever chance to witness such a sight what would he have done? Though quaking with fear he would have 'given the creature a soul.' He would have addressed it in
the human tongue and would have divined the thoughts of the unfortunate reptile. And finally he would sit down to write a long and monotonous poem on it and finding himself in a quandary while trying to name his poem would have called it "Lines," for want of a more suitable title.

What would a lecturer in Mathematics have done? "Let A. B. be the snake 12 ins. long and C. D. a straight rod 12 ft. long," he would say. "Required to place C. D. on A. B. so as to bisect it." And then standing full 12 ft. away would with mathematical accuracy "do the construction" and finally would in satisfaction perhaps utter "Yes! Very Good. Q. E. D."

And the 'Ideal Scout' finding the poor snake bisected would true to the Scout law "be kind to the animal." He would render it "first aid" and alas! kill the poor creature in the experiment.

This is how different people would look at the matter but what would you say, if one cold rainy night you should find a snake coiling itself round your warm leg while you sit, gazing at your book with your thoughts far away at "Home sweet home," in the crowded study hall of the Jaffna College boarding?

What would you say?
The Rev. Sydney Kittridge Bunker B. A., B. D., B. Litt. (Oxon), Ph. D., who is appointed Principal Jaffna College, in succession to the late Rev. John Bicknell, arrived in Colombo on Saturday the 30th October 1937 at 7 a.m. accompanied by his wife. They were met on board the s.s. Orcades by Mr. E. C. Lockwood, Acting Principal, Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, the active Vice-President of the Colombo Association, Messrs. Balasingham Kanagaratnam, Miss Kamalambihai Kanagaratnam, Mr. M. Ramalingam, the Secretary. Messers J. V. Chelliah, M. M. A. Raheem, S. Rajanayagam and Mr. C. Thurai-samy, the Ex-Assistant Post Master, Vaddukoddai.

Representatives of the Times of Ceylon and the Ceylon Observer photographed Rev. & Mrs. Bunker on board the ship. "From what I have read of education in Ceylon it seems imperative that Ceylon should have her own University developing an educational system which fits one for life in Ceylon" said Rev. Bunker to the press representatives. "Education modelled to suit the country will not produce unemployable graduates", he added "but will stimulate the intellectual life of the Island. Choose the right type of education and the University will justify itself." (His motto, like His Excellency the Governor's will be "Hemin! Hemin!") "We will have to wait and work it out as we go along. Conditions are changed and institutions have to change to keep pace. I mean to hold up new schemes until I see what the position is. I have heard that Jaffna has made a distinct contribution to the
life of the Island. Although I have decided to go slow with changes I want to see Jaffna College continue to give men the best training for a well-rounded life. I am aware that tremendous responsibilities are being placed on me and I hope to live up to the possibilities that lie in it."

The Bunkers were received at the lower jetty by representative gathering of Old Boys resident in Colombo. On behalf of the Colombo Old Boys' Association, Mr. D. S. Seevaratnam garlanded Rev. Bunker and little Miss Kamalambikai Kanagaratnam presented a Chendu to Mrs. Bunker. Let me place on record my sincere thanks to Mr. K. Kanagaratnam and particularly Mr. D. S. Seevaratnam for having lent their cars for the use of the Acting Principal and Rev. Bunker during their short stay in Colombo.

The Bunkers were accorded a warm welcome at the Annual Tea by the Acting Principal and Mrs. Lockwood to the Jaffna College Old Boys' Association (Colombo Branch) at the Central Y. M. C. A. Colombo the same evening at 4.30 p.m. Mrs. Lockwood was unavoidably prevented from being present at the party. Refreshments were lavishly served. My sincere thanks are due to Mr. W. M. S. Kingsbury, the Restaurant Manager of the Y. M. C. A., also an Old Boy of the College for the excellent catering.

Mr. Lockwood said that at the last examination Jaffna College had produced very good results. In the field of sports one of the students, V. G. George, at the All-Ceylon Sports Meet, had carried away two first prizes for the pole vault and the high jump. He had established a record better than any English school-boy's record. Among the many
record-breakers, Mr. Lockwood added, was Sir Waitilingam Duraiswamy, the Speaker of the State Council. They were all looking forward to the new regime of Mr. Bunker, which would have the cooperation of the Old Boys, the students and the staff, as a turning point in the history of Jaffna College. He extended a hearty welcome to the new Principal of the College and to Mrs. Bunker.

Sir Waitailingam Duraiswamy in welcoming Rev. and Mrs. Bunker assured the new Principal that he would receive the cordial cooperation of all who were interested in the progress of Jaffna College. He expressed the fervent hope that under Rev. Bunker's regime the College would improve and that Rev. Bunker would leave behind a record of work that would live for ever in the memories of the College.

Mr. K. Balasingam said that they were proud that Jaffna College was to have a Principal who was anxious to follow in the footsteps of his great predecessors. He too expressed the hope that Rev. Bunker would make the College a centre of scholarship and culture as it was in the past.

Rev. Bunker then addressed the gathering and thanked the Old Boys for coming out to greet Mrs. Bunker and himself in that happy fashion. He said he had no ready programme for the College because he had first to see what the situation was. One thing he would like to say was that they must go slow in making changes. He had read the history of the Batticotta Seminary and College and it was with a sense of humility that he came to take up the Principalship of the institution which had such a splendid history. "I realise and I am sure you realise that we are in changing times, and
therefore, it is probable — indeed it is certain — that changes will have to be made. I am sure life in Ceylon is changing, even as it is changing in America, in Europe, all over the world. It is changing fast and so we have got to make changes. I want to give you what my idea of running a College is. It is not a dictatorship in which one man or two or three men decide the policy and expect others simply to fall in line and carry on. That is sometimes apparently the most efficient way. But what kind of results does it get when men are not brought up to think for themselves and live their own lives? I would rather see a life led efficiently but more deeply and with a greater understanding of the possibilities in life.

Mr. P. Sathasivam expressed the thanks of the gathering for the hospitality of Mr. Lockwood.

Mr. J. V. Chelliah next offered a few remarks commenting on the "mella, mella" maxim of Rev. Bunker.

The Party broke up at 7 p. m.

M. RAMALINGAM,
Hony. Secy. J. C. O. B. A.,
Colombo Branch.

THE OLD BOYS' ANNUAL REUNION

1937

The Old Boys' Day has always been a regular event every year when Old Boys foregathered to spend a whole day at the College. This day was celebrated this year on the 14th of August.
The celebrations began at 7.30 a.m. with a cricket match between the Old Boys and present boys and ended in a victory to the former.

At 12.30 p.m. eighty two Old Boys and the Acting Principal had lunch at the College dining hall.

At 2 p.m. singing and elocution contests were conducted for the present boys at the Ottley Hall and prizes were awarded. Mr. J. V. Chelliah, the retired Acting Principal of the College, presided over these contests. The following were awarded prizes:

**English Declamation and Oration:**

**Group I.**
- Mas. A. Ratnasingam—First Prize.
- Mas. Mahendram—Second Prize.
- Mas. Devasundram—Third Prize.

**Group II.**
- Mas. R. Devarajah—First Prize.
- Mas. Sivasubramaniam—Second Prize.

**Group III.**
- Mas. Ernest Appadurai—First Prize.
- Mas. T. Vijayananthan—Second Prize.
- Mas. J. F. N. Daniel—Third Prize.

**Thamil Declamation and Oration:**

**Group I.**
- Mas. R. Kugarajah—First Prize.
- Mas. P. Gnanasundram—Second Prize.

**Group II.**
- Mas. Edwin Rajah—First Prize
- Mas. K. Rasiah—Second Prize

**Group III.**
- Mas. M. Sebaratnam—First Prize
- Mas. Rajawanniar—Second Prize
Thamil Singing:—
Miss P. Kanapathipillai— First Prize
Miss P. Elias — Second Prize

Our thanks are due to Dr. C. T. Chelliah, Messrs. T. C. Rajaratnam, K. Subramaniam, E. J. Jeyarajah and S. Vinayagamoorthy tor liberally contributing towards the prizes. The declamations and orations in both English and Thamil, and the Thamil singing reached a high standard.

This was followed by the business meeting presided over by the Acting Principal, Mr. E. C. Lockwood. The following resolution was moved by Mr. J. V. Chelliah and was passed solemnly, all members standing:-

"That we the members of the Jaffna College Old Boys' Association wish to place on record our profound regret at the untimely death of the Rev. John Bicknell, and express our heart-felt condolence to the bereaved, especially to Mrs. John Bicknell and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bicknell."

The following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:
President : The Principal (ex-officio)
Vice-Presidents : K. Balasingam, Esq.
J. V. Chelliah, Esq.
K. Kanagaratnam, Esq.
T. Buell, Esq.
Secretary : B. K. Somasundram, Esq.
Treasurer : R. C. S. Cooke, Esq.
Auditors : J. F. Ponnampalam, Esq.
E. J. Jeyarajah, Esq.
Additional Members of the Executive Committee
I. P. Thurairatnam, Esq.
A. C. Sundrampillai, Esq.
Rev. S. Kulandran
A. W. Nadarajah, Esq.

The following resolutions were passed:
1. That the Jaffna College Old Boys' Association agrees with the sentiment expressed by the Executive Committee of the Jaffna College Y. M. C. A. as regards the Y. M. C. A. Buildings and requests the Board of Directors, the Building Committee and the Principal to sympathise with their request.

2. That this Association recommends to the Board of Directors that they so amend the constitution of the Board as to include two representatives duly elected by the Old Boys' Association.

After the business meeting the Acting Principal was "At Home" to the Old Boys. The Football match which was fixed for 5 p. m. had to be cancelled owing to want of time.

At 6.30 p.m. a short but soul stirring thanksgiving service was conducted by Rev. S. Selvaratnam at the Church.

This was followed by the dinner at 7.30 p.m. on the lawn in front of the Y. M. C. A. building. Covers were laid for ninety. M. K. T. Sandys, Esq., the Government Agent, Northern Province, Dr. Wm. J. Jameson, Director, Green Hospital, Manipay, A. Cumarasamy, Esq., Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, were among the guests of the evening.

The following toasts were pledged:

**Loyal Toasts**

*The College*  
M. K. T. Sandys, Esq.

*Reply*  
The Acting Principal.

*The Guests*  
B. K. Somasundram, Esq.

*Reply*  
A. C. Nadarajah, Esq.

*Sister Associations*  
A. W. Nadarajah, Esq.

*Reply*  
A. Cumarasamy, Esq.

*Old Boys' Association*  
Dr. Wm. J. Jameson

*Reply*  
S. R. Kanaganayagam, Esq.
The celebrations came to an end at eleven p. m. with the singing of the College song at the close of the dinner.

B. K. Somasundram.
Hony. Secy. J. C. O. B. A.

THE J. C. O. B. A. SECRETARY'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

1. The members of the Old Boys’ Association are kindly requested to send in their annual membership fee of Re. 1. before 1st April, 1938.

2. The Jaffna College Miscellany will be sent to the Old Boys who wish to get a Copy of it. Rs. 1.50 will be charged per copy, kindly inform The Manager, The Jaffna College Miscellany, if you wish to get a copy of it.

3. The name of "The Bicknell Jubilee Fund," is now altered to "The Bicknell Fund". This fund is expected to be closed in July 1938. Those Old Boys who have not yet contributed to this fund are kindly requested to do so as early as possible.

4. December 17th is the first anniversary of Rev. John Bicknell's death. The office-bearers of the Old Boys' Association will lay a wreath at the grave on that day. As many Old Boys as possible are requested to join them. Wreaths from the Old Boys will be welcome. The time will be announced in the 'Morning Star'.

B. K. Somasundram,
Hony. Secy. J. C. O. B. A.
Dr. W. S. RATNAVALE

Retired Medical Superintendent, General Hospital, Colombo.

(A Distinguished Old Boy).
OLD BOYS' NEWS.
Gathered by Alumnus.

GENERAL

—Mr. S. Alalasundaram, Advocate, Chilaw, acted as the District Judge of Batticaloa for sometime recently.

—Mr. S. Gunaratnam has joined the staff of Richmond College, Galle.

—Dr. J. M. Somasundaram has assumed duties as the Provincial Surgeon of the Eastern Province.

—Mr. J. C. Arulampalam, Excise Inspector, Waduwa, has been transferred as Officer-in-Charge at Chilaw.

—Mr. N. R. Balasingham has passed the examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and has been stationed as Sanitary Inspector at Hettipola, Kurnegalle.

Dr. K. Nadarajah of the Ceylon Medical Department has proceeded to England for higher studies.

—Mr. S. Ariathurai has also proceeded to England for prosecuting his studies in Science.

—Mr. K. Sivanandham has joined the Sanitary Department as a Learner and is undergoing training.

—Mr. V. C. Kathiravelu has been elected the President of the Village Committee of Vaddukoddai.

—Mr. R. N. Sinniah, Officer in Charge of the Experimental Farm Station at Tinnavely, Jaffna, has been appointed Maniagar of the Valigamam West Division.

—Mr. S. P. Rajaratnam, of the staff of the Manipay Memorial English School, has been appointed as its Headmaster.
—Messrs. C. R. Ratnasingham (of the staff of our Affiliated School at Tellippallai) and A. Aruliah have been selected as candidates for training at the Government Training College, Colombo. They will go into training from January of next year and will spend two years at the Training College.

—Mr. V. Arasaratnam of the Colonial Storekeeper's Department has passed Class II Clerical Examination.

—Messrs. T. Monaguru and D. A. A. Rajamanickam of the Income Tax Department have also passed Class II Clerical Examination.

—Mr. P. J. Thambiratnam of the Government Electrical Department has passed the first efficiency bar examination.

—Mr. K. Thillainathan of the Income Tax Office has passed the second efficiency bar examination.

—Mr. A. Mathiaparanam, B. A., has joined the staff of a school at Matale.

EXAMINATION SUCCESSES.

Our heartiest congratulations to the following Old Boys on their success in their respective examinations:

LONDON UNIVERSITY B. A., HONOURS.

Mr. A. E. Rajaratnam Hist. Branch IIInd Class.
Mr. S. Jayaveerasingham Hist. Branch IIInd Class.

B. A., GENERAL.

Mr. F. W. C. Saverimuttu.

B. Sc.,
Mr. M. Rajasundaram: (General IIInd Class Honours.)
Mr. C. Kumaradasan: (General)
Mr. B. K. Somasundaram: (General)
Mr. N. Ganapathipillai: (General)
Mr. T. V. Thambu: (Special, Mathematics)
Mr. P. Tharmalingam (Special, Chemistry.)

**INTER ARTS.**
Mr. G. J. Sabapathipillai

**INTER - SCIENCE**
Mr. T. V. Kanagasabai
Mr. K. Sellathurai
Mr. K. Theagararajah (Referred in Physics.)

**CEYLON LAW COLLEGE.**

*Advocates' Second*

Mr. S. S. Ariaratnam
Mr. Nambi Kooyat.

*Proctors' First.*

Mr. K. Velauthan
Mr. S. S. Nambikai
Mr. G. J. Sabapathipillai.

*Proctors' Second.*

Mr. K. R. Navaratnam
„ C. D. Singaratnam
„ S. V. Somasundram
„ V. E. Vaitilingam

**Ceylon Government Clerical Third Class.**

Mr. A. Pathmanathan
„ A. Kulasingham
„ Sivanandha Iyer
„ S. Thirunavatkarusu
„ S. R. Navaratnam
„ S. Tissaveerasinghe.

(Lower Division) K. E. Thambirajah
REQUIESCAT IN PACE

—Mr. Edward Mather, J. P., died on the 22nd October, 1937.
—Mr. A. E. Clough, J. P., died on the 28th October, 1937.
—Mr. E. Aruliah died on the 20th September, 1937.
—Mr. K. Arunasalam died on the 20th September, 1937.

WEDDINGS.

Our felicitations to the following newly wedded couples.
—Mr. Earnest B. Anketell and Miss Thapomany Somasundram.
—Mr. E. C. Navaratnasingham and Miss Regina Soranam Pedrupillai.
LADY ABRAMAS AND THE KING'S ENGLISH

"Shakespeare spelt his own name in five different ways, each one of them correct" says Havelock Ellis; and George Bernard Shaw, who claims to speak and write perfect Irish—the Irish used by Edmund Burke and Jonathan Swift—and who is England's most recent 'Nobel Laureate,' has taken many liberties with the King's English. He has given short shrift to such time honoured conventions as the full stop after abbreviations like Mr. Mrs. etc., and the apostrophe in words like don't and can't. To them he attaches only an antiquarian value that can be well ignored.

Many of the rules of grammar that the present writer learned at school, are already obsolete. The English language has grown within the memory of living men—wherever it has gone it has adapted itself to the living needs of the people. In America it has become almost a different language so much so that H. L. Mencken predicts that, before long, American will usurp the place now held by English and English will become a dialect of American. In England itself, there are diversities of idiom and vocabulary between different parts of the country. Therefore, to expect or to desire that people in Ceylon, to whom English is after all an alien tongue, imposed upon them by political events and economic considerations, should follow the model set by the people of the South of England, is somewhat unreasonable. To learn anything well is desirable. But to make a fad of anything is an unwholesome attitude. It is our belief that this insistence on better English, nay perfect English, (if there be such...
a thing) is an intellectual error due to a lack of sane educational values. No doubt, every teacher of English should in the class room insist on correctness and frown on slipshod work. We are not pleading that carelessness in English should either be encouraged or tolerated in schools. But in the work-a-day life, to make much of a slip in pronunciation or a peccadillo in grammar reveals an immature mind. Furthermore, with the majority of people who use two languages with almost equal frequency, it is inevitable that the idiom of one creeps unconsciously into the other, often with ridiculous consequences. But that cannot be wholly prevented as long as our speech and thinking are bilingual. Then there are practical difficulties encountered by all who try to express the ideas indigenous to their soil in an idiom which is strange to them and which has no equivalents for the indigenous terms. To take one example from the Tamil language, there are to our knowledge four words—each denoting a different stage—to convey the idea signified by the English word, 'fruit'—denoting the early and tender stages, denoting the next stage near to ripeness, denoting the next stage near to full ripeness, the fully ripe condition. There is also the adjectival form denoting in most cases a stage prior to.

We do not know whether expressions like mango-fruit and jak-fruit are included in the offending category of Ceylonisms. Whether they are or not, whoever criticises the Ceylon boy for using such expressions must bear in mind that he is only trying to be specific and precise in his speech. When he says mango-fruit, he means the fully ripe one, ready to be eaten. We wonder why in the interests of a purposeless purism the boy who uses such an ex-
pression should be penalised, when even people with better command of the English language find it hard to translate into intelligible English the nuances of their own mother tongue. Many of the so-called Ceylonisms have their grounding in such psychological conflicts natural to a mind torn between two idioms of thought and speech. We are not defending a wholesale disregard of idiomatic English. We are only pleading for a little sanity from those who insist that the English spoken and written in Ceylon should not deviate even a jot or little from the pattern set by the products of English Universities.

SIR J. C. BOSE, F. R. S.

The intellectual world is to-day the poorer by the passing away of Sir J. C. Bose. It is one of the incidents inherent in political subordination, that even Literary and Scientific geniuses find it hard to come by their own if they belong to a subject-nation. Therefore, that Sir Jagadish Chander Bose attained a world-wide recognition and was among the foremost of living scientists is clear proof of his outstanding abilities. His contribution to the thought—life of the nations lay in demonstrating that even plants are endowed with life in the same sense as animals and that they too possess a nervous system similar in kind to that of animals, and susceptible to electric and other shocks. It is said that when he gave demonstrations of his conclusions before some Western audiences and actually showed the pain and shrinking displayed by plants when they were electrocuted, the ladies present in the hall screamed with horror. But it must be said that his conclusions have not yet been fully admitted by some
at least of the scientists of the West. Some of his opponents maintained that oneness of all life—including vegetable life—is a cardinal postulate of Indian philosophic speculation and Dr. Bose’s mind, warped by the philosophic doctrines of his nation, was already predisposed in favour of his conclusions and did finally find what he was looking forward to find in plant life. That even those severest in self-criticism sometimes slip into the error of objectifying their subjective predelections is not to be denied. But these critics of Dr. Bose should not forget that the evolutionary doctrine now holding sway in the West itself not very different from the Indian doctrine that is supposed to have warped the mind of this scientist. Evolution itself postulates the oneness of all life including plant life. His scientific discoveries have not been without practical results in agriculture and allied sciences. But what compels our admiration is the passion for truth that dominated him through life and led him to found a research institute to continue the good work when he is gone.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

Rev. S. K. Bunker is our new Principal and has been, for the present, adequately dealt with, elsewhere in these notes.

Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam is one of the Editors of this Magazine and modesty constrains us not to sing the praises of one of us. But without transgressing the bounds of decency, it may be said that he was a member of the Ceylon delegation to the World Education Conference held in Tokyo.

Mr. S. Muthucumaru has already been introduced to our readers, for this is the second article we are publishing from his pen.
Mr. M. Ramalingam too is no stranger to our pages. Another contribution from him has already appeared in an earlier issue.

Miss Rance S. Paul, B. A., of the staff of Uduvil, was the only lady delegate from Ceylon, to the Tokyo Conference, and true to the traditions of Indian womanhood, which always regarded itself as the custodian of beauty and charm in the home, has made a special study of the artistic aspect of Japanese life. The fruit of her studies, partly descriptive, partly hortatory and homiletic, has been made available to our readers. We too without any pretensions to heightened sensitiveness in aesthetic perceptions, are only too conscious of the poverty of our home-life in regard to beauty and urge our readers to give sober heed to her suggestions about taking a leaf from the Japanese in this regard.

NOTES FROM A COLLEGE DIARY

Monday, Sept. 13.

—The College reopens for the third term of the year. Glad to welcome once again Mrs. Lockwood and children, who drive out of the Principal’s Bungalow the strictly “official” man and his “offices”.

Wednesday, Sept. 15.

—The College Football eleven plays a practice match against a selected team. It ends in a draw.

Thursday, Sept. 16

—We draw a deep sigh of relief at the return of Mr. Handy Perinbanayagam, who comes back to us from Japan safe and sound through “the valley of death,” and in fact heavier both intellectually and physically.
Friday, Sept. 17.

—A practice Football match with the Jaffna Jubilee team. As is usual with all our practice matches, no loss is sustained and the game ends in draw.

Sunday, Sept. 19.

—Mr. C. R. Wadsworth speaks at the Sunday Evening Service.

Monday, Sept. 20.

—Mr. Handy Perinbanayagam delights the morning chapel assembly with a talk on his tour to Japan. This is the first of a series of talks. He confines his address to his journey, making particular mention about places and persons he saw.

Tuesday, Sept. 21.

—The girls of the Upper School form themselves into a Girls’ Club under the patronage of Mrs. Lockwood. It supplies a long-felt want—an opportunity for the girls to meet together in games and for common fun.

Wednesday, Sept. 22.

—Mr. P. W. Ariaratnam, the President, addresses the weekly Y. M. C. A. meeting.

Friday, Sept. 24.

—A decisive victory to our Football eleven by 6 goals to nil in a practice match against Manipay Hindu College.


Monday, Sept. 27.

—Mr Handy Perinbanayagam gives his second talk on his Japan Tour at the chapel assembly.
Tuesday, Sept. 28.
—Mr. Handy Perinbanayagam speaks at the Round Table meeting on “Some Educational Aspects of Japan.”

Wednesday, Sept. 29.
—Unlike the immortal Ancient Mariner who forced his tale on unwilling listeners, Mr. Handy is himself compelled to tell times without number his tale of adventures on board his steamer and in Japan. He speaks at the Y. M. C. A. meeting on “The Social Aspects of Japan.”
—The flag day of the Deaf and Blind School at Mt. Lavania. Red flags are much in evidence.

Saturday, Oct. 2.
—We play our first Inter-Collegiate Football Match against Jaffna Hindu College. Misfortune continues to pursue us in Inter-Collegiate Matches. We lose by three goals to two.

Sunday, Oct. 3
—A sing-song service at the Principal’s Bungalow.
—Mrs. Lockwood speaks at the Hunt Dormitory Union on “Little things.”

Wednesday, Oct. 6.
—Mrs. Lockwood speaks at the Chapel assembly.
—Dr. C. T. Chelliah speaks at the weekly Y. M. C. A. meeting.

Friday, Oct. 8.
—We hear, with delight, of the unique success achieved by Mas. V. G. George, who creates a new record, at the All-Ceylon Public Schools Meet held at Colombo, in High Jump clearing a majestic height of 5' 10¾" and obtains the first place in Pole Vault clearing a height of 10' 2¾. We extend to him our proud and sincerest congratulations and expect to
see him break, perhaps, the world record as envisaged by the Speaker of the State Council.

—Simultaneous with the jumping into fame of George, a number of our girls sing themselves into honour. The following students receive their silver and bronze medals, which they won at “the Times of Ceylon Music-Festival,” in another part of Colombo: Miss Pushparanee Kanapathippillai, Miss Annamah Elias, Miss Rangitham Sundrampillai, and Miss Elizabeth Elias.

Saturday, Oct. 9.

—We listen with pleasure to a musical broadcast given at the Colombo Radio Station, by three of the girl students at College, Misses Annamah, Elizabeth and Mary Elias. We congratulate them and their proud father at this unique privilege. This is perhaps the first time that we actually listened to a performance through the College new radio set, although attempts had been made earlier to tune the instrument.

Sunday, Oct. 10.

—Mrs. Lockwood speaks at the Sunday Evening Service.

Wednesday, Oct. 13.

—The Flag Day of the S. I. U. C. Great enthusiasm is evinced.

Friday, Oct. 15.

The College is vacated on account of the annual Festival of the Jaffna Council of the S. I. U. C., which takes place at Uduvil. A few of the Jaffna College students successfully stage a play called “The Good Samaritan” at the concert in the evening.
—We play the second Inter-collegiate match against St. Patrick's College and lose by 3 goals to nil. 

**Sunday, Oct. 16.**

—We listen through the radio to His Excellency the Governor's first speech to the people of Ceylon at 8 p. in.

**Sunday, Oct. 17.**

—A sing song service at the Principal's Bungalow.

—Mr. C. O. Elias speaks at the Hunt Dormitory Union on "Our last experiences at Colombo."

**Wednesday, Oct. 20.**

—Mr. S. A. Visuvalingam speaks at the Y. M. C. A. meeting on "Valluvar's Conception of Woman."

**Sunday, Oct. 24.**

—Miss E. Peak speaks at the Sunday Evening Service.

—As requested by Mrs. Bicknell, 60 flowers which were sent by her in remembrance of the late Rev. John Bicknell at his sixtieth birthday were first kept at the Church and then in the Hall. On Monday, the 25th, three students took them and placed them at his grave at the American Mission cemetery.

**Tuesday, Oct. 26.**

—Mrs Lockwood speaks at the Inter Union.

**Wednesday, Oct. 27.**

—Dr. V. Nadarajah, М. О. Н., Jaffna, who had already made his connection with Jaffna College through the medium of the needle, speaks at the Y. M. C. A. on "The Value of Public Health."

**Friday, Oct. 29.**

Mid term Break.
Saturday, Oct. 30.

The new Principal of Jaffna College arrives at Colombo, to be welcomed by Mr. E. C. Lockwood and our distinguished Old Boys.

—As soon as he set foot in Ceylon, our Football eleven wins a match against Parameshwara College by 4 goals to one. This is, by the way, the only victory in any Inter-Collegiate match after the death of Rev. J. Bicknell. We draw a sigh of relief indeed that the spell is broken.

Monday, Nov. 1.

—The Principal arrives at Jaffna, and he is escorted from the Moolai junction by the students of the College in a well-decorated carriage drawn by three horses and accompanied by oriental music. Just after the procession, he meets the teachers at tea at the Principal's bungalow, and then comes off to the morning assembly. He gives an inspiring message and then declares the rest of the day a holiday. We assure him a hearty co-operation with him in every way.

Tuesday, Nov. 2.

—The College is vacated on account of Deepapali.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.

—The Round Table welcomes the new Principal at a dinner.

Friday, Nov. 5.

—The Boarders of Jaffna College welcome their Principal at a grand garden party in the Hunt Dormitory.

Saturday, Nov. 6.

—The members of the Lyceum celebrate their 33rd anniversary with a successful function.
—The tide of fortune in our matches has really changed. We win a Football match against St. Henry’s College by 3 goals to 2.

**Sunday, Nov. 7.**

—The play called “The Good Samaritan” is re-staged at the College Sunday Evening Service.

**Tuesday, Nov. 9.**

—A practice Football match against the Y. M. P. A. of Manipay. We win by 4 goals to one.

**Wednesday, Nov. 10.**

—The annual prize-giving takes place, where Rev. S. K. Bunker makes his first distinguished appearance in public.

**Saturday, Nov. 13.**

—We play a practice match against the “Demon Club” of Illavalai. After a hard fight with the “demons”, the match ends in a draw.

**Sunday, Nov. 14.**


**Monday, Nov. 15.**

—Mr. A. P. Guruswamy, Secretary of the All Ceylon Temperance Society, speaks at the chapel service.

**Tuesday, Nov. 16.**

—The annual Prize-Giving of the Tennis Club takes place. Bunker distributes the trophies.

**Wednesday, Nov. 17.**

—Rev. S. K. Bunker speaks at the weekly Y. M. C. A. meeting.
Friday, Nov. 19.

—We play the last Inter Collegiate match for the season against Jaffna Central College and win by 3 goals to 2.

Sunday, Nov. 21.

—A whole day Retreat of the Jaffna Inter Collegiate Christian Fellowship takes place at Nallur. Ten students (six boys and four girls) and six teachers from Jaffna College attend.

—Rev. S. Selvaratnam preaches at the Sunday Evening Service.

Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Rev. D. T. Niles speaks at the weekly Y. M. C. A meeting.

—The College choir makes a trip to our sister institution at Uduvil—Oh! by the way, why has not Uduvil blossomed into a “College” as yet?—to join them in a singing practice in preparation for a Christmas Carol Service to be held later. We understand that this practice of a united service had been in vogue formerly and was the cause of “thrilling happiness” to a few individuals in the choirs.

Friday, Nov. 26.

—The College choir gives a singing concert at the Hall.

Sunday, Nov. 28.

—Mr. L. S. Kulathungam speaks at the Sunday Evening Service.

—At the weekly meeting of the Athenian Dormitory Union, Mrs. Lockwood renders a vocal solo and Mrs. Bunker reads a story.
Saturday, Dec. 4.

—Dr. V. Nadarajah, M. O. H., Jaffna, puts on a free educational moving picture show, relating to health, at the College Hall.

Sunday, Dec. 5.

—A united Christmas Carol service is held at the Vaddukoddai Church, where the Uduvil choir and the College choir join. Mr. T. S. Oppenheim is the leader:

—Mr. S. A. Visuvalingam conducts a "Kaleshempam" at the Atheniam Dormitory Association and he is accompanied by the Jaffna College Oriental Orchestra of "radio fame".

Friday, Dec. 10.

—the scholarship examinations are held.

—a concert under the auspices of the College Y. M. C. A. is held. The chief item is the staging of "The Dumb Wife of Cheapside," by the stall and the students of the College- A comedy with a "dumb" wife, a "deaf" husband, a master physician, skillful surgeon, an efficient apothecary, a clever lawyer—keeps a full house in roars of laughter.

Saturday, Dec. 11.

—the Old Boys entertain Rev. and Mrs. S. K. Bunker at dinner at the College dining hall.

Sunday, Dec. 12.

—Mr. C. A. Gnanasegaram speaks at the Sunday Evening Service.

—a united Christmas Carol Service takes place at the Uduvil Church. The two choirs join. Mr. J. C. Amarasingham is the leader.


—the Term Examinations commence.

—The Delegation from Jaffna College, consisting of 4 teachers and three students, for the Quadrennial Conference of the Student Christian Movement, to be held at Rangoon, leaves Jaffna.

Friday, Dec. 17.

—The last day of the term and the first anniversary of the death of Mr. Bicknell. How soon has the year ended! And yet how fresh is the great sorrow caused by his sudden death! Can we ever forget him?

—Today is observed as a day of silence in the College in commemoration of this anniversary. An impressive service is held in the morning in the Ottley Hall. A tablet, in his memory fixed at the entrance of the Ottley Hall, is unveiled. In the afternoon, a simple but very solemn service, organised by the Old Boys, is held at the grave side at the Mission Cemetery at Uduvil. Wreaths are laid in remembrance.

—The College vacates for the Christmas Holidays.

The Diarist wishes a Happy Christmas and a Bright New Year to the Readers.

Jan.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The following exchanges were received since the publication of the last issue of the Miscellany.

*The National College Magazine*, Trichinopoly.

*The Hatton Methodist Boys' English School Magazine*.

*St. Joseph's College Magazine*, Trichinopoly.

*The Madras Christian College Magazine*.


'The Peterite'—*St. Peter's College Magazine*, Colombo.

*St. John's College Magazine*, Chundikully.

'Bottled Sunshine'—*St. Patrick's College Magazine*, Jaffna.

*The American College Magazine*, Madura.

*C. M. S. Girls' College Magazine*, Chundikully.

*The Kumbakonam College Magazine*, Kumbakonam.


'Our Boys'—*Kingswood College Magazine*, Kandy.

'The Young Hindu'—*Jaffna Hindu College Magazine*.

*St. Thomas' College Magazine*, Colombo.

*The Madras Law College Magazine*.

*Blue and White*—*St. Joseph's College Magazine*, Colombo.

*St. Benedict's College Magazine*, Colombo.
THE CALENDAR FOR 1938.

FIRST TERM.

January 10. Term reopens.
April. Term ends.

SECOND TERM.

May 16. Term reopens.
May 27. Holiday J. N. E. S. meeting.
August 12. Term ends.

THIRD TERM.

September 12. Term reopens
October 31. Sextant break holiday.
December 16. Term ends.
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OF OUR EXISTENCE

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