

case of other reigning Sovereign could not easily be made. Aside from the fact that he was ruler of the greatest nation of the earth, the fact that he had lived to every nation, by her nobles, leaving Christian life. Born on May 24th 1819 and coming to the throne June 20th 1837 she has reigned longer than any other sovereign of Europe. Her reign has been a reign of peace and hope to rule some of the greatest of the world's wonder-ful reign in our next issue. To the mourning and great throng of her admirers in heart-felt sorrow for the loss of one who has reigned so wisely and well over England and England's peoples, and who by her many good deeds has made her a noble Christian life has culminated herself to the hearts of all the followers of Christ the world over.

நீதி இராச்சயத்தாரை உயர்த்தும், பாவமோ எந்தச் சனங்களுக்கும் இகழ்ச்சி.

• கூக ம் புத்தகம்.]

யாழ்ப்பாணம்,

ககரகம் வரல 6

உத' உ வியாழக்கீழமை.

[சங்கியை, உ]

இலங்கைப் புனைக்கப்பற்
• கொம்பனியாரின்


“ வேடு கோடன் ” “ வேடு அலலன் ”
 கம்பலகம்பின்வழங்குதே தகைசிமமன் ஸட்டிலி
 கிருக்தொழாமுக்குப்போகக் கிருக்கென்கு
 பரம்பவையாக பருநித்திறையுதியாக
 கோடன் 1901க்கு ஹைஸ் வ அலலன் ஹைஸ் வ
 “ “ “ 16 “ “ 19
 “ “ “ 30 “ மாசி “
W M MATHER, & SON, Agents.

BRILLIANTS.—வைரங்கள்.

இவ்விவரம் கமலன்னை, கடுக்கன்சோழிகேற்றம் எ
தமானவைகள், பட்டியல் கடுக்கன்னை, சிவப்புக் கடுக்க
ன், பட்டைச்சிவப்பு, வார்த்த புலப்பாடுகள், வே
ண்டுவேரார் யாழ்ப்பாணம் காவலர்வீட்டில் வாட் அன்
டேவி மருத்துக்காலவீடு பெற்றதென்னெனம்.

புதிய மருந்துகளை

மேகரோகம், மேகவாதம், மேகக்குடி முதலிய
வைகளுக்குக் கைகண்ட சக்திமி வன்னுரி ரசா
யனம் போந்தல் ரூ. 4, 00
பெண்களுக்குத் திடீங்காவத்தி வுண்டாகும்
கர்ப்பவயுக்குத்துக் கைகண்ட ிச்சயமான
கர்ப்பராசாயனம் ரூ. 2, 00

வாட் அன்டேவி.
யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

யூழ்ப்பாண லியாபார சமுதாயம்.

1901-ம் வருஷம் தைமாசம் 1-ந் திகதி தொடக்கம் வாழ்ப்பாணத்துக்கும் மட்டைக்காழ்ப்புக்கு யிடைவீர்த்தநிழலமாய் ஆவதது உண்டியல்நுலமாய்க் காசு அனுப்பவும் வருவிக்கவும் துருநெய்யப்பபட்டின்கினை...பட்டின்கினை

WM. MATHER.
Managing Director.

பூழ்ப்பாண வியாபார சமுதாயம்.

இன்று தொடக்கம் மேற்சொல்லிய சமுதாயத்தவர
ந் தகுந்த அடைவியன்பேரந் பணம் கடனுக்குக் கொ
டுக்கப்படும்.
1900 ம் (இந்) மார்ச்சு மீ 1 ட்.

அறிவீக்தஸ்.

இதனோடு தொடர்புடையார் சகலருக்கும் இத்தால் அறிவிப்பது.

[illegible]

ச. விசுவநாதன்.

கோலாலம்பூர் 15-12-1900.

விளம்பரம்.

யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே கதறலாகும் ! குழாயிரிப்பாலிற்
 (1) ஏற்படுகின்ற உயர்வுதேசங்கள் பற்றையாவேகியவை
 குறுமியமிகமறப் 22 ித் திதி சளிச்சிவமும் மதியத்திற்
 ற்பி இறந்தடற்றமறத்தல் யாழ்ப்பாணம் ற்றுதிநிவேக
 ப்ட்டேறே ஒரு பிசித்தொழ் கூட்டப்பயிற் கதறத்
 ற்க்கக் கட்டணத்தட்டிசெய்யும் காமதற் கொடுக்கவேண்
 டிய யாழ்ப்பாணத்தொழிசெய்யலாம் ஆக்கட்டத்தொ
 குறும்படி இத்தாலிவிக்கப்படுகும்

J. W.
and

சுதந்திரத்தின் பெயரில்

விளம்பரம்.

இந்தால் சரஸ்வதியிலிருந்து வரும், மாம்பாளையம் வரையில் கப்பல்மேலாகி, சின்னப்பள்ளியிலிருந்து வரையில் அறிவிக்கும். எனக்கு வந்து பணத்தைச் சிறிதாகப் பின்பிட்டுப் பணம் மறந்து விட்டிருக்கிறேன். கஞ்சிமுருகுக்கும் பெருமை கிண்டியும் பிச்சித்தொட்டிகளும் இரண்டிலிவ்வும் வைத்துப் பருகுவதால் சுவை உண்டு. மா கழிந்தால் ௧0 சதவீத சரஸ்வதி இலிருந்து வரும் ஏறுதிருத்த குத்தகையுடையதாயும், மற்றது உடலாத்தந்த குத்தகையுடையது என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். இவ்வளவுக்குப் பருகாவிட்டால் 10-௧௦ இலிருந்து 15 ரூபாய் வரையில் வரையும் கிடைக்கிறது. பெருமைப்படை அறிவிக்கிறேன். இவ்வளவுக்குப் பருகுவதால் சுவை உண்டு.

திகளை எடுத்துக்கொடுப்பவர்களுக்கு ரூபாய் பத்து உபகாசன்கிடைக்கும்.

இப்படிக்கு, S. Sinnatamby.

ஸ்ததழி, தகரித (நடு) னத ஸ் தக வ.

விளம்பரம்.

[illegible]

இவ்வகனம் கருமுகுறுதல் தனக்காப்பாற்றித் தனக்காவுதல் நித்தம் புகுந்தும் எனக்கல் செங்கொண்டுவில் செங்கொண்டுவில், எழுந்திடுவென்கொண்டுவில் கன்னையெய்யப்பட்டு அவர்களுக்காவது எழுதியுபயோகம் பற்றி கன்னையப்ப செங்குண்டுவில் குறந்தவர்களுடைய பாவம், கான் வெளியப்படுத்திய அழிந்திய சிவபாபம் மன்னப்படி அப்பயிச்சுநதும் கிண்டெனத்தல் தப்பினும் உபயோகம் செய்து தித்தாறியில்லையாண்டியாவது அழிகொடுகொண்டுவில், இன்றித்தொடக்கி அழறவல் செங்கெல்லவாக்கல் தப்பி கொடுத்தவர்க்கி அகமாவது எனக்கல் கொடுத்ததத்தத்தது தித்தாறியில் சிவபாபம் பிரேமனப்படி அழறவல் உறுதியுபயித்த அழறவனக்கல் புகுந்தவர்க்கல் கான் அழறவர்க்கி தத்தவதது தக்கொண்டுவில் சிவபாபம் மன்னப்படி அத்தத்தது தத்தவதமாவது புகுந்தவர்க்கல் இத்தல் வெளியப்படுத்தியபிறகுநதும், கிண்டெனத்தல் மேலு எதது அழிந்திய வெளியப்பட்டு காவலுருத்தத்தல் வெளியப்பட்டுவது, இப்போகனாவதல் கல் பின்னவிலினியி லுத்த தாதிந்த உறுதியுபயித்தும் ஒருமாவதமாவது, என்னப்படி புகுந்தவர்க்கல் காவலுத்தத்தல், உறுதியுபயித்த உன் மக்களுக்கி வித்தித்தபிறகுநதும் என்னும் கன்னு, கிரகனாவியப் பரிசிக்கொடுத்தும் அழியு தித்தபிறகுநதும் அழிசு.

இங்ஙனம், இ. யா. சின்னத்தம்பு.
சண்டிருப்பாய், இ-க-சகலக. தத்துவகாரன்.

உதயதாரைக

கூடுதல் ம் (வா) தை மீ உதங் வ

லிகதோரியா இராணிகாயகிடம்.

Queen Victoria

[illegible]

இருளியிசைகளில் இயங்கிவந்தது. ஆராய்ச்சி
மூன்று பேரோடு ஆராய்ச்சி வகையை நுழைத்தார்.
மேலும் அப்போது வங்காளத்தில் சமூத்திரமியம் 15
மீ. க்குக் குறைவாகியும் 21 மீ. க்கு மேல் இருப்பவற்றையே
பிரதிபதி. லோகர் ஆராய்ச்சி முதல் மூன்று காலகட்ட
முதல் தந்திரவழிக்குரியவருடைய பணியை நிறைவேற்றி
சாலைமையிலேயே இருப்பது மாதிரி நினைக்கத்தக்கது.
வருவதையெயரமுல் கீழ்த்தான். இரண்டையார் கரு
மாதர் மூன்றுவருவதுக்குப்பேர்ப்பேர்த்துக்களையார்
பெருமையுடையவா இருந்து இவ்வளவு குணமாய்
முதலமையுடையவன் என்பதற்கு. இவ்வளவு ஒன்பதுமையுடைய

பதினெட்டு இலாப் பிரித்தானிய அரசியல் நிர்வாகப்பதியால் வால்மென்ரென்ஸ்டர் கிடமுண்டவற்றை, அப்பென்ஸ்டன்மென்ரென்ஸ்டர் இரண்டின் இராசாவால் பெரிதாண்டவாறுமையான கான்சன் உலகியியல் மரத்தாற்போக, 1837 ம் வருஷம் ஆகஸ்தியில் 20 க் தேதியன்று 5 மணிக்குத் தஞ்சைப் புரவியின் மகா அத்தியமையர் லோட்ரேசும்பேனேன்வெந்தோழியா மாதாசெயல் தந்திவரப்படுகெனவியுஞ்செய்தப்படி "இருகென்தின் தானையியல்" என அறிவித்தான். இவ்வகட்டுசெயல்பாட்டின் அறிதென்கையினிய பராகண்டம் செல்லுறும் "இராணிக்ரீதியோகவல்லொக" என ஆப்பிரிக்காநாட்டினியும் இராணியார் தம்மேல்வந்தோழியைப்பயன்படுத்தி தனது தாயாபிற் செலுத்தக் கட்டிப் புருதான். யின்னோழியா இராணியாபப் பட்டத்திற்கு வந்த ஒருகுடமாயினி 1838 ம் வருஷம் ஆகஸ்தியில் 28 க் தேதியன்று பட்டப்படுகென்குத் தஞ்சையின் ஸைபெற்றன்

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

ஆராவிலடக்கில் ஏரோமியா உபாத்தியாயரின் உதவியுடன் வெறுப்பின்மையின்மையினால் மரித்துவிட்டா.

REV. THOMAS SNELL SMITH.

Last week's mail brought us the tidings, more or less expected, of the home going of Mr. Smith who for nearly 27 years was a member of the American mission in Jaffna. Mr. Smith was born at Varny, Jan. 24th, 1845 when that place was occupied as a mission station. In 1866 he went to America in company with his parents, taking the long voyage in a sailing vessel round the Cape of Good Hope. He prepared for College in one of the Grammar schools and entered Amherst in June 1862. Graduating four years later, he taught a year in a preparatory school where his sons are now fitting for College. His theological course was taken in Andover Seminary in the days of the famous theologian, Dr. Parks. After leaving the Seminary in May 1869 he preached for a year or two in America, and then received his appointment as missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. On March 21st, 1871 he married Miss Emily M. Fairbank, daughter of Rev. Dr. Fairbank of the Mahabathi mission, India, and soon after with his wife sailed for Ceylon where they arrived in July of the same year.

For the first few months Mr. and Mrs. Smith were stationed at Urukadu where they could devote their whole time to the study of the language. On the departure of Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Smith (the parents of Mr. T. S. Smith) to the United States they moved up to Udipiddi where they remained about two years. In 1874 they were changed to Manepay where they were active in every Christian work. Mr. Smith superintending the Press and the Medical Class in addition to his other duties. In Jan. 1878 they went to Tellipallai where Mr. Smith took up with vigor what afterwards proved to be his principal work for Jaffna. For 20 years they labored in Tellipallai. Mr. Smith mainly in connection with the Training and Industrial schools and Mrs. Smith with the Bible Women, and both stamped their impress upon these two departments. During this time they went home but once,—from Jan. 1886 to Jan. 1888. In the year 1895 their eldest daughter Miss Mary, joined them at Tellipallai in order especially to relieve her mother of the education of the two boys. In March 1898 they all left for the home land, the parents expecting to return after a period of well earned rest.

On arriving in the United States, Mr. Smith found a home in Easthampton, Mass. and after settling the family started out in deputation work in the western part of the country. It was while he was going about from place to place that he became convinced that his liver was out of order and consulting with a local physician was referred to specialists in the East. On his return he went to two of the leading physicians of Boston who told him that he had cancer of the liver from which in all probability he could never recover. One doctor went so far as to say that in his opinion Mr. Smith could not live 6 months; he little knew the indomitable will of his patient. Hearing of a doctor in charge of a sanitarium who claimed that he could cure such diseases, Mr. Smith put himself under his care, and for over two years fought courageously and hopefully against his malady. He was very sure that he was being helped and sanguine that he would soon be quite restored to health. For a time he made rapid improvement; the tumor was greatly reduced in size, and he felt much better in general health.

On June 29th of last year their second daughter, Miss Millie, was married, and though Mr. Smith was feeling poorly at the time, he nevertheless was able to perform the marriage ceremony. Not long after he began to fail again, became very weak, and finally succumbed on the 16th of December, aged 55 years and 11 months. A friend who visited him in his home but three days before his death writes:—"Mr. Smith expects to have the third operation performed (for dropsy) tomorrow. Mrs. Smith said that the doctors dreaded to do it as they feared he did not have strength to rally from the operation. I had only a few minutes talk with him. He looks very badly and realizes that his end is near. He has made such a fight for life." Later on came a postscript, "Mr. Smith is more comfortable since the operation." A letter mailed on the 18th, two days later, from the Rooms of the A. B. C. F. M. in Boston, says,—"Mr. Thomas S. Smith has entered into his rest."

Thus passed away one who spent the best years of his life in Jaffna in working for the good of the Tamil people. He was not much over 55, and had his life been spared might have accomplished much more for the land of his birth.

He was a very hard working missionary and one who under God did a great work for the Tamils of our peninsula. Almost at the commencement of his career as a missionary he became convinced of the importance of manual education, believing that it would go a long way towards impressing our young men with right views of labor. He threw himself heart and soul into schemes for industrial education. In the report of his first year's work at Tellipallai he wrote:—"During the first term of the year 1878, the experiment was introduced of requiring all the pupils to spend one hour daily in manual labor of some sort. This was continued through the year with very satisfactory results."

From that time on he worked indefatigably for the interests of the school often incurring the displeasure of others in his zeal for the advancement of his plan. New buildings for the Training and Industrial schools were put up; an engine, a circular saw for cutting up logs, and sundry tools were gotten out from America and other work started which he hoped to be able to complete on his return to Jaffna. He hoped also to collect funds for the endowment of the institution, and to get a new supply of necessary machinery; but his sickness prevented him from carrying out his intentions. He did succeed however in so impressing the Board with the importance of this work that they consented to send out Mr. and Mrs. Dickson to take his place at Tellipallai.

Nor was Mr. Smith less active in work among the churches. It would be a great mistake to think of him as interested only in his Training and Industrial schools. He took a broad view of mission work and interested himself in all departments of labor. It was largely due to his energy and help that three village churches were organized, North Echarly, Varny and Nunavil; two others, South Echarly and Achuvally, owe their organization partly at least to his efforts. In the erection of church buildings he took a prominent part, and several small chapels owe their existence to his example as a generous contributor, and to his activity in pushing the work through. The beautiful building erected for the Ooduvillo Girls Boarding school will long remain a monument to his success as a builder.

No missionary of modern times knew the American mission field better than Mr. Smith. He knew the people thoroughly and sympathized with them in their homes, and while he sometimes pained his friends by his outspoken remarks he at the same time was sincere in his desire to help them in pointing out their mistakes. Hundreds will testify to his kind deeds and sympathetic words in times of distress and sorrow.

Mr. Smith was a man of strong opinions and had the courage of his convictions. He was liberal in his views, progressive in his policy, and optimistic in his hopes. His sanguine temperament sometimes led him to view affairs in too rosy a light; but no one who knew him ever became discouraged, or morbid in his presence. He will be greatly missed in every department of mission work, and we are poorer in "having one less in this world who knew the mission work of Jaffna."

Faithful to the work entrusted to him by his master, self-sacrificing and always ready to help others in their need, patient in suffering, he has gone home to his eternal rest. One cannot think of the past two years of patient suffering and submission to God's will, without feeling a thrill of joy that such clear evidence of the Divine presence is vouchsafed the Christian. His submission to God's will was not the fatalism of the east. When told that he could not live long he did not fold his hands and piously exclaim, "It is the will of heaven;" but he fought bravely against the disease which had fastened itself upon him,—not refusing legitimate means for preserving his life yet willing to stop when His Master called him to come up higher. To the very last he spoke for Jaffna, he worked for Jaffna, he prayed for Jaffna, and the many young men who were his students at Tellipallai can do no better than to devote themselves as heartily and fully as he did to the salvation of their people. The Master calls away the workmen, but the work goes on.

Many will join us in expressing loving sympathy for Mrs. Smith and the six children, so sorely bereaved, praying that the God of the fatherless and widow will be with them to sustain and comfort.

THE REVISED CODE.

The very title makes one smile. It would be quite as appropriate to substitute the word *New* for *Revised* and call it Mr. Burrows' Code,

as the old one was called Mr. Bruce's Code. The changes cannot be said to be few or unimportant, though, for the most part they must commend themselves to the educationalists of the Island; but we wish we might dare hope that none but we have practically a new Code, it might remain unchanged for two or three years at least. This constant amending makes it hard for Managers and teachers—they never know exactly where they stand. The New Code comes into effect this month, though amendments affecting the Schedules will not come into operation until July 1st. We propose to take up briefly some of the principal changes, and invite criticisms or remarks from those who feel so disposed.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Here we have some changes in the Schedules that are radical and which need to be tried before we can give them our unqualified approval. In the Reading of Standard I the Primer only is required, the object lessons are also introduced. The First Book is assigned to Standard II, the Second to Standard III, and so on. Under Writing we have dictation from a First Book in the III Standard, from a Second Book in Standard IV &c. In Arithmetic the Code has gone more into detail than was done in previous Codes. The work in Standard II has been increased, and here it is that our teachers grumble most. English money, (pounds, shillings, pence and farthings only) is introduced in Standard IV; fractions appear first in Standard V, the tables of weights and measures being continued; and the VI Standard finishes the tables and fractions with the exception of Recurring decimals which come in Standard VII. Grammar is introduced into the III rd standard, and Geography remains practically the same. With regard to Arithmetic it strikes us that the changes are good and will tend to add interest to the study of this subject. The amount required for the second standard seems too much. It should be remembered that children enter school at 4 and 5 years of age, and are only 6 and 7 when they go up for the examination of the II Standard. The time for getting certificated teachers in our English schools has been extended one year; from January 1st 1903 at least half of the teachers must possess certificates in order to earn the enhanced grants. Then as to

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The changes are important. The examination for admission will be held in September hereafter instead of in November and pupils teachers who have passed their third-year examination and are desirous of entering a training school will not be required to pass this examination. At the end of the first year Rs. 100, and at the end of the second year Rs. 150 will be paid to boys passing the examination, the number being limited to 10 per cent of the aided boys' and mixed school under the management to which the training school belongs. This is more liberal than in the old Code. The terms for girls are even more liberal. Rs. 125 for a pass at the end of the first year and Rs. 175 for one at the end of the second year and a number allowed amounting to 15 per cent of the girls' schools, is surely cause for rejoicing. It remains to be seen however whether the clause requiring a bond will not interfere, as we fear it will, with managers sending children for the Training schools. As for

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The Director evidently is drawing the lines closer. The insertion of (d) in clause 14 which reads "That the trade or trades taught to the boys are such as they are likely to be able to follow after leaving school" may be made the innocent cause of doing these schools a great injustice, for it seems to us that the Director forgets that in a country like Ceylon, the very fact that boys of good caste can be taught a trade even though they may not follow it after leaving school, is a great gain and should not be undervalued.

SPECIFIC SUBJECTS.

Only two of these subjects can be taken in Standard VI; but three in Standard VII and VIII. For a pass in English literature a higher rate will be paid. Five subjects and five only will be allowed for one who has passed the VIIIth Standard and takes what may be called a post-graduate course. From January 1st, 1901 "Drawing" will be struck out from Schedule C and be introduced into the ordinary Standard schedules. These changes are on the whole advantageous. (To be continued.)