

THE
JAFFNA COLLEGE
MISCELLANY.

"He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

VAL 4

July, 1882.

No 1

With the beginning of a new College year, begins the fourth volume of the *Miscellany*. As heretofore, we hope to publish an article or two in each number from some of our missionaries in Jaffna and others who are interested in the College.

The first eight pages only will be devoted to the productions of the students. Communications from the Alumni will always be welcome and will find a place in our pages.

The present number contains articles selected from the students' papers, two of the Senior Certificate Examination papers, an article by Rev. T. S. Smith on the national game of America, and other specially contributed articles, miscellaneous notes, and College and Alumni news.

As the College now enters upon a new decade of its existence, may we not hope that its Alumni and friends will make greater efforts than ever before for its welfare, so that when another ten years shall have passed it may find us even more prosperous than at the present. We hope that all our old subscribers will renew their subscriptions to the *Miscellany* for the ensuing year, and that many new ones will be added to our list.

 SELECTIONS FROM 'THE STUDENT' & 'THE BANNER.'

WHY IS TAMIL LITERATURE SO MUCH NEGLECTED ?

It is much to be regretted that our mother tongue is neglected to a great extent. In ancient times, it flourished under the patronage of the Pandian Kings. The Madura College called *Sangam* was established for the promotion of Tamil literature. This College was composed of learned men. They were the best literary men in the whole land. Every work to be published must be approved by the learned assembly. No work, however eminent its author might be, was published without their approval. In several instances these have been carefully examined for criticism by opposing parties.

That a language containing works of such a description should be undervalued at any time cannot naturally be expected. Yet no one can gainsay the fact that Tamil literature is highly disregarded and depreciated at the present day. Some may say many things favorable to the opposite side. But all those things will not amount to a denial of the fact in question. Even the warmest advocates of Tamil literature bear witness to this.

Every thing in the universe undergoes a change in the course of time. Our Tamil literature also has shared the same fate.

In the first place it is not a money-making language. In our country, people do not seem to have a clear conception of education. They do not value it for its own sake. They think that money-making is the highest end of education. Even poor parents sacrifice all their living, to educate their children with the hope of gaining ten times the sum they thus invest. Such being the case, Tamil education can no longer be sustained. Because by studying Tamil no one can gain so much as will satisfy their ambition. Generally the language used in courts and other political affairs affords the opportunity of earning money. Now Tamil is not the language used in courts; consequently, it cannot be a money-making language. Hence it is disregarded and depreciated.

It is not a scientific language. We mean by this that it does not contain many scientific works. Even the works professing to be such are full of nonsense. Little of Chemistry, Astronomy, Anatomy, Physical or Mental Science, are treated of by the Hindus. Logic and Rhetoric have not lost their place. These works clearly and distinctly set forth the follies of their respective authors. To us whose minds are enlightened and illuminated by Western education they seem to be utterly irreconcilable with our own reasoning. Moreover no practical benefit can ever be derived from a careful cultivation of these sciences as thus treated. Those who wish to store their minds with scientific information have free access to European sciences. They are excellent in every respect. They have taken the foremost ground in the mind of Tamil students, and Hindu sciences are almost out of use. Hence Tamil literature is not valued.

It does not make any steady advance. It is stationary. There is no improvement. Many of its works are in poetry and many of the words used in them are not familiar ones. Consequently students find much difficulty in becoming thorough masters of the subject. If Tamil literature is to be promoted its warmest advocates should try their best to make new and useful books which pressing circumstances of the present day require. If this be done there will be a time when our Tamil literature will be highly valued and respected by all.

P. L. C.

FARMING.

By farming we mean the art of cultivating the ground. If I were allowed to give the rank of the different employments of the world, I would class this independent employment in the first rank. It is generally considered by young men of the present day that this pleasant business of farming is an ungentlemanly employment for such people as they are. If such people were to employ themselves in farming instead of being ashamed of it, no doubt they would soon be counted among the rich people of the world. When a European or an American is asked the cause of his country's wealth

he immediately says that the many active farmers are one of the causes of its growth. So to enrich our barren Jaffna it would be well to adopt the farming system rather than to exert our influence to obtain some meagre employment which is considered an honorable employment.

The first thing that is necessary for improvement in farming is manure. This is constantly consumed by plants. The fields that are abundantly supplied with it are very productive. Different plants require different manures according to their composition. As the food of one animal is not suitable to another in the process of digestion, so the manure which one plant requires will not suffice for the other. The best manure for farming is the excrement of animals, vegetable refuse, and bones.

Implements come next. The use of the best and appropriate implements increases the income of farming, utilizes the work and saves a great part of our time and power. In countries where agricultural machines are used the work of farming is wonderfully accomplished. If we were to witness such a sight we should be greatly astonished to see the work done by machines. It is very essential that we here introduce agricultural implements such as are suited to the country.

Irrigation follows next. There is not a plant nor animal that can live without a sufficient supply of water. It is one of the great agents of nature. In the countries where rivers are abundant irrigation is little cared for. But in other places, especially in Jaffna, this work is thought very requisite. Yet proper care is not exerted in this department. Jaffna is not wanting in water. In Putoor, and in Copay you may see springs which will never fail.

When proper care is taken in regard to manure, implements and irrigation, the benefits derived from farming are very great. Let us notice a few of them. One of the greatest is the wealth of the country. It goes to help the government and beneficial institutions.

Again, the farmers retain their independence. They are not, like men in courts or in schools, intimidated by their superiors,

Again the physical nature of the country is improved. The land is made fertile, the climate and temperature are varied, and consequently the character of the inhabitants is improved.

There are many examples of farmers who lead a happy life in farming. The character of George III. of England was such. Think not then that it is below your dignity to use the hoe. So much is agriculture esteemed in China that the Emperor himself holds the plough once a year. Therefore fear not when your course of education is finished to order a plough, a pump, and other agricultural machines and to use them to advantage upon the barren and uncultivated districts of Jaffna. Thus you will be useful men. S. R.

THE POWER OF HABIT.

The word habit is generally confounded with the word custom by the Hindû students. Tho the difference is trifling yet it is very marked. Habit is used of individuals and custom of nations.

Man is said to be a bundle of habits, and his whole character may be said to be comprehended in that one word. These habits are very easily formed especially such habits as are bad. When we commence a habit it may seem to us a small affair but generally it becomes fixed and attached to us very firmly. Every habit of ours, whether good or bad, becomes a part of ourselves and a kind of second nature. It is said of an aged prisoner who had been released that he begged to be again returned to his gloomy dungeon because his habits there formed were so strong that he feared to break them off. Such is the power of habit.

Every one cannot but form habits for himself. But what all would wish is that each one should form those habits which are correct and such as will every day and hour add to his happiness and usefulness. This is very essential since the habits formed in childhood and youth continue throughout our life. Therefore let us not fear to form any habit which is desirable. It is true that to form such habits may be irksome at the beginning, but however irksome it may be, let it be practiced regularly every day; then it will become a positive pleasure. It may be experienced by many of

us that to sit down nine or ten hours a day and hold our minds to our studies will in time facilitate our practice of study and make us perform the work with great delight. But if instead of practicing the habits conducive to our good, we commence our life careless about such habits, we shall at last find ourselves in the last circle of the whirlpool from which there is no escape. Habit is a friend that will not forsake his comrade. In the dawn of his friendship he would wish to depart when he finds his comrade feels displeased at his presence, but when he has become an old friend nothing in the world can disunite them. Who does not wish to have such a faithful friend? And so much the better is it if such a friend be the source of our eternal happiness.

T. S. C.

LEGIBLE WRITING.

Altho this topic is a common one, we will here urge some important and needful considerations. To write well means, as some would say, to set down the letters quickly. But that is not the real force of the phrase. It properly means, and should convey the idea of setting down the letters legibly and neatly. Every man should possess a legible and good handwriting in whatever situation he may be. The beauty of good penmanship depends entirely on the art of making the letters in an elegant form which may be distinguished by sight, and read and understood with great facility.

Many think it is a great gift to possess a good hand; it is certainly a pleasant thing to pen down our ideas whenever necessary, especially to those who write well. But tho it is considered a gift, yet it is a true assertion that we can acquire a good and elegant way of writing by our ceaseless endeavors.

The benefits resulting from the possession of legible and neat penmanship are very numerous and well known. The best scholars in a class labor at a great disadvantage if good writing is not within their power. One reason for the failures in examinations is the defective way of forming the characters when one is forced to make them quickly. Awkward writing is despised. This dislike of hasty scribbles sometimes causes men to be indifferent to the contents, while on the contrary they are attracted to a subject by

the neatness of the penmanship. Then how important it is to possess this accomplishment.

H. C.

SPELLING.

The study of spelling is of great importance, especially in the English tongue. The sounds of many English words, as is known to all, do not correspond to the letters. If the words *bird* and *north* were given to a beginner of the English language to write out or spell out, he would naturally make mistakes. For if he is a Tamil student he will certainly think of the way of Tamil words, and spell them so that the letters and sounds will correspond. No doubt English boys also, at the beginning, would do so.

There is not much use in spelling orally if there is not also practice in writing. This may seem a curious statement to some, because they think that if one knows how to spell correctly he need not make mistakes in writing. All will admit that a boy can spell Tamil words orally without any mistake; but let him write some sentences in Tamil and you are likely to find blunders in spelling. In one place a letter is omitted, in another there is a defect in forming the letters. These all spring from want of practice and from carelessness. The remedy is to write out words with care.

K. C. S.

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

PAPER IN PSYCHOLOGY.

EXAMINER, REV. S. W. HOWLAND, M. A.

1. Distinguish between conscience and consciousness.
2. When I see a coin in my hand, what is the connection (called vision) between my mind and the coin?
3. State and define the three forms of understanding.
4. What is memory? Its connection with association? Methods of improving it?
5. What is the *reason*, and give the proof of its existence.
6. Describe the relation of cause and effect, and the proof of the reality of the relation.
7. What is the source of the idea of right?

PAPER IN ENGLISH.

EXAMINER, REV. T. S. SMITH M. A.

Tennyson's Elaine.

1. Name the chief works of Tennyson in chronological order and underscore four of the best of them.
2. Tell the story of Elaine in your own language.
3. Name and describe the real historical characters in Elaine.
4. To what group of poems does Elaine belong? Name the other members of the group.
5. Write out *verbatim* any passage, not exceeding ten lines, which you have committed to memory.
6. Analyze the following sentence and give the part of speech and the government of every word without parsing the words in full.

Then her father nodding said,

Ay, Ay, the diamond: Wit you well, my child,

Right fain were I to learn this knight were whole,

Being our greatest.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

1. Mention the different kinds of plays Shakespeare wrote, Name examples of each kind including this play in the examples.
2. Mention, without quoting in full, some of the most beautiful and famous passages in this play, and quote some expressions that have become proverbial in English literature.
3. Describe the following characters—Jessica, Antonio, Launcelot, Bassanio, Portia, *i. e.* tell who they were.
4. (a) How were the suitors to win Portia? (b) How did Antonio get into Shylock's power? (c) How did Portia deliver him? (d) What penalty was decreed to Shylock? (e) Who is the finest character in the play?
5. Explain the allusions in the following quotations.
 - a. The poet did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods
 - b. When I shun Scylla I fall into Charybdis.
 - c. A Daniel come to judgment! yea a Daniel.
 - d. In such a night stood Dido with a willow in her hand upon the wild sea banks, and waved her love to come again to Carthage.
 - e. I long to see quick Cupid's post that comes so mannerly.

6. Explain the meaning of the following quotations :
- Hates any man the thing he would not kill ?
 - He is well paid that is well satisfied.
 - I am locked in one of them : if you love me you will find me out.
 - Not on thy sole, but on thy soul, harsh Jew, thou makest thy knife keen.
 - Gave it a judge's clerk ! but well I know the clerk will ne'er wear hair that had it.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

At a time when mental and moral education is receiving great encouragement, a few words on the above subject will not, we think, be devoid of interest to many readers of this Magazine. All work and no play, says the proverb, makes Jack a dull boy ; and the poet Horace tells us that we should not expect a sound mind in a weak body. It is well known that through the whole human system strength and development come only by exercise. Every unused muscle shrinks in size and loses its force ; and the man who lives chiefly a life of passive repose will gradually lose the power as well as the desire for activity. What a striking difference there is in point of strength and a healthy constitution, between an active farmer and a man of sedentary habits ! The connection between the mind and the body is so intimate that the mental faculties cannot attain their full power and development unless the body is kept in a healthful condition. Strength of will depends largely upon the strength of muscle.

In many civilized countries great attention is paid to this branch of education. But it is to be regretted that this has been to a great extent neglected in Ceylon. In many superior institutions the number of book-worms is great ; they are generally very poor in health. A regular course of gymnastic training should form a

part of every boy's education. In Germany, England, France, and other countries, the pupils are systematically instructed in a number of athletic exercises specially intended to give strength and grace to the body—a course of instruction which cannot be too highly estimated. Parents as well as teachers should try their best to encourage this branch of education. It is also an admitted fact that the lads who lead the sports on the play-ground generally stand high in their classes. Study should give a relish to sport, and sport a zest to study. While we recommend that the school-room should be forgotten on the play-ground we would impress on our young readers the necessity of forgetting the play-ground in the school-room. We are glad to learn that physical education is regularly attended to in one or two institutions in Ceylon, but we wish to see it introduced into every school. Nor should this exercise be confined to students alone. It not only contributes to the development of the mental faculties but also wards off diseases to which the flesh is heir.

N. S. A.

BASE BALL.

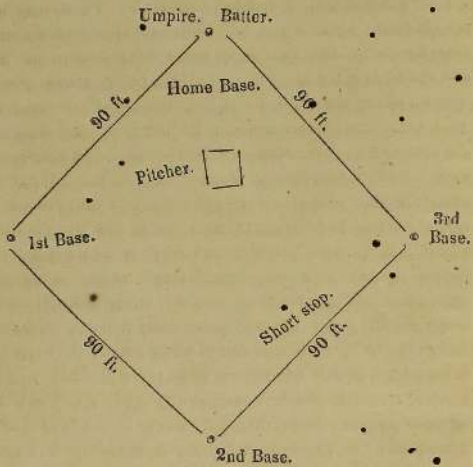
The American game of base ball is very simple in theory. Inexperienced amateurs can find real pleasure in playing it, but at the same time it affords almost unlimited scope to skill acquired by training and practice, and, in order to excel as a noted expert in the game, one must possess "not only the physical qualities of endurance, agility and strength, with good running and throwing powers, but also the mental attributes of sound judgment, quick perception, thorough control of temper, and the presence of mind to act promptly in critical emergencies, together with courage, pluck and nerve."

The field should be from 300 to 500 feet wide, and from 400 to 600 feet long, and as nearly level as may be. Near one end of this field, the infield must be laid out in the form of a square of 90 feet, with one of its diagonals on line with the longer diameter or axis of the field. The corners of this square are the bases and are

called first, second, third and home bases. The home base and the second base are on the centre line of the whole field, and in line with them and 50 feet from the home base, is the pitcher's position, a space 6 feet square. The catcher stands behind the home base at any distance from it that he may prefer. Three men placed on the three numbered bases are called the base men or infielders; a fourth infielder, or short stop, stands to the right or left, usually to the right of the pitcher, to aid him and the base men in stopping balls that fly low from the bat, while three outfielders—right, centre, and left—are stationed near the other end of the field to return the balls that are batted high in the air or far afield. These nine men make up one side who must occupy the nine positions just named while the other side takes its inning, or turn at the bat. An inning ends for one side as soon as three of its men have been put out and then the other side takes its turn at the bat, and the game ends when each side has had nine innings, the victory resting with the side which has scored the most runs. A toss decides the choice of first innings and the side which wins the toss usually sends its opponents to the bat, that it may have the last chance for scoring runs. An umpire calls the *balls* and *strikes* and *runs*, and decides any disputes that may arise; and a field captain, or leader of each side, places the fielders and sends the men to the bat. The ball is very like a cricket ball, a trifle smaller and more elastic it may be; but the bat is a simple tapering club of some tough wood about 3 feet long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the handle, and 2 inches at the head.

In playing the pitcher must deliver the ball "by a toss, jerk, or underhand throw," but in throwing the hand must not rise above the line of the waist. The ball may be delivered swiftly or slowly, with or without a twist, at the option of the pitcher but it must be delivered over the home base, must clear the ground, and in elevation the batter may demand knee (low), hip (fair), or shoulder (high) ball as he prefers. If the pitcher persists in giving bad balls the umpire may call them, and at the third called ball the batter takes his first base without running. The batter must strike at good balls

Catcher,



Right Field,

Left Field

Centre Field.

of the kind for which he has asked, and if he fails to do so four times he is out if the ball is caught. If the ball grazes the bat or is so hit as to fall outside of the right angle contained between the lines running from the home base to the 1st and 3rd bases respectively, it is a foul ball. A foul ball does not count as a strike and does not oblige the batter to run, but if it is caught on the fly or on the first bound by the catcher or either of the men on the first and third bases, the batter is out. If the batter strikes three times without hitting the ball he is out, unless he can reach the first base before the catcher can send the ball to the man on that base. As soon as the batter strikes a fair ball he becomes a base runner and must run to the first base or even beyond if he can. If the ball is caught on the fly, or if it is stopped and sent to the first base or any other base that he is trying to reach and is held by the base man standing on the base before he can reach it, or if any fielder holding the ball can touch him while running from base to base, or if he runs out of line to avoid being touched, he is out. If the batter sends the ball so far afield as to run clear round to the home base before the ball gets back he scores a home-run. A second batter takes the bat at once and as soon as he hits a fair ball the first base runner, if still on the first base, must give place to him and either of them may be put out if the ball reaches and is held at either base before the runner bound to that base can reach his goal.

A base runner need not stand on his base while waiting for a chance to run, but if touched by the ball in the hand of a fielder while off the base, or if he fail to retouch his base after a foul before running on, he is out. He may steal a base, if he dare, by creeping out towards the next base till he can venture the run while the ball is passing from pitcher to catcher but a foul ball may force him back, or the pitcher or catcher may get the ball to the base man ahead or behind before he can get to either base, and in that case he is out. When a ball is sent far afield, even if it is not missed or muffed by the outfielders, all base runners who can reach the home base before the ball is actually caught may score their runs; but, if the ball is caught on the fly of course the batter

is out no matter how many bases he may have made while the ball was still in the air.

Altho but nine men are required for a side, in order to satisfactory practice a club must contain twenty or more members, but general practice may be gained by even twelve men.

In the playing for practice nine men occupy the field and three go to the bat. Then as soon as one of the batters is put out he goes to the right field while the catcher becomes a batter, and all the other fielders move up one step. The order of rotation is catcher, pitcher, short stop, first base, second base, third base, left field, centre field, right field.

It will be readily understood that with so many bases to make in order to score even one run, and with so many chances for being put out it is no easy matter to score runs if the fielding is well done. A small score is usually a mark of a good game.

T. S. S.

MISCELLANEA.

—The Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family are moving for the establishment of a Royal College of Music similar to the Conservatories on the Continent. Free instruction and in some cases free maintenance will be given, but paying pupils also will be received. An income of £ 10,000 will be needed, and there is a good prospect of securing it without difficulty.

—The architecture of an iron vessel differs from that of a wooden vessel only in the material employed. A keel is first laid, but the timber is a heavy iron girder. Running out from this keel laterally are the knees, or side timbers, made of iron or steel, constructed upon the same general pattern. Fastened to these timbers are great plates of iron of various sizes and shapes, but ranging generally from twelve to fifteen feet in length by three or three and one-half in width. These plates are riveted in their places with heavy bolts, driven through the holes that have been

drilled to receive them, and welded, while red hot, upon the inside. Thus the shell of a steamer goes up until at length it stands upon its stocks practically a shell of solid iron; iron, at all events, so firmly knitted together that the sea can easier break the plate than draw the bolts. When the shell has been thus completed, with its iron docks and its water-tight compartments, made water-tight by iron partitions, the carpenters begin their work; covering the decks with wood, building up with cabinet work the cabins state-rooms and parlors. Then come the fitters and the decorators, whose vocation in an ocean steamer is precisely the same as in a hotel or a private house. Meanwhile, in the same yard and under the same administration, but in separate shops, the boilers have been built and the engine has been constructed; or, to speak more accurately, the engines. The great engine has not only been finished but put together and set to work and thus so tested that the harmony and co-operation of all its parts may be proved by actual trial before it is put into its place. Then the steamer is launched or floated off as the case may be. Not until this launching, are the final operations of the carpenter and joiner completed and the engines put in their places. The monster is now ready for sea. How great a monster it is, is indicated by the fact that it weighs five thousand tons; how strong a monster, by the further fact that after thirty years of hammering upon its sides by the ocean there is no appreciable weakening of either plates or bolts.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson was born in Boston, May 25, 1803. His father, Rev. William Emerson, was a Unitarian minister, one of the best writers and most accomplished pulpit orators of his time.

He entered Harvard College in his 14th year. His favorite study was Greek, and he excelled in translations from the classical authors. In Mathematics he could make no headway, nor had he much success with the philosophical course. He graduated in 1821, and, two years later, began the study of theology, attending many lectures at Harvard Theological School, although he did not enter that institution as a regular student. In 1833 he visited Europe,

and upon his return a year later, he entered upon the literary career in which he won so much distinction as poet and philosopher.

In 1847 he made another European tour, lecturing in England, where he was received with great favor. He was an ardent anti-slavery man, and in 1855 delivered a course of antislavery lectures in Tremont Temple.

In 1870 he published "Society and Solitude," a collection of essays. The next year he visited California, and in October, 1872, made his third and last trip to Europe.

In 1880 he gave his hundredth lecture before the Concord Lyceum. On scores of public occasions he has been the speaker of the day, and his work in the lecture field he carried on during almost the whole of his active life. The past few years of Mr. Emerson's life were spent in comparative retirement, tho not in idleness, at his home in Concord and among the friends he loved. He has been extremely happy in his domestic relations; and his surroundings have been most helpful to the life he has sought to live.

Emerson was essentially a mystic and idealist. His mind had no eye for system and logical order. He revolted against all forms and formalities. One moment he speaks like a pantheist, at another like a pagan, and still again like a most devout and fervent Christian pietist. Nor in all this is he fickle; he is only looking in different directions, and obeying the strong impulse of his genius to express strongly the particular aspect of the truth he so vividly sees.

—In a letter from the Principal to one of his friends he gives the following interesting facts about the manufacture of railway cars.

"At Berwick (Pennsylvania) I visited the iron works and saw the ore melted and poured out into molds, and the shop where railroad freight cars are built. It is a large establishment employing 1300 men and using 100 tons of iron a day. They make 100 freight cars a week, casting the wheels, making all the iron parts as bolts, bars, screws, &c. and the wood part—or in other words making every part of the car, putting it together and painting it all ready for use. The cars are from 30 to 35 feet long and will carry 20 tons each. This is but one of many establishments in the country.

some of them much larger. You can form some idea from this of the extent of railroad business in this country. If this one establishment turns out 5000 freight cars a year for the railroads, and there are many other shops doing the same or more, what an amount of freight must be transferred from one part of the country to another! At Danville I visited other shops where they make iron rails for the railroads. I saw there the melted iron taken out of the puddling furnaces in the form of a large red-hot ball and passed through the squeezer which gently pressed it into a bar about 8 or 10 inches square and a cubit long. This was then passed on to the rollers which caught it up and passed it through one into another in succession until it was drawn out into a long strip of soft red iron, squirming like a fiery snake as it passed through. This was carried on to a revolving saw which cut off the end square and then it moved on the proper length of a rail—perhaps 30 feet—was cut off again in a second, and then passed on to have holes for bolts punched in each end and grooves cut; and then piled up for use. In less than 20 minutes the rails were made and finished from the melted iron. Nearly all the work is done by machinery propelled by a large steam engine.”

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the most popular and widely read of the American poets, was born in Portland, Maine, Feb. 27th, 1807. He graduated from Bowdoin College when he was but 18 years old, and was appointed a professor in the same institution at the early age of 22. In 1836 he was appointed professor in Harvard University where he remained for 18 years, during which time many of his most beautiful poems were composed. In 1868 Cambridge University (Eng.) conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.; and the following year he received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford. His chief works in the order of their publication are “Voices of the Night” and “Hyperion,” in 1839; *Evangelist*, in 1847; the *Song of Hiawatha*, in 1855; the *Courtship of Miles Standish*, in 1858; *Tales of a Wayside Inn*, in 1863; *The Divine Tragedy*, in 1871; and *The Hanging of the Crane* in 1874. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 24th, 1882.

"Mr. Longfellow was not a poet who originated ideas to any great extent. Purity of heart, directness and simplicity of expression, a fine musical instinct, an extraordinary felicity in the use of images and similes, and a severe artistic conscientiousness characterize his verse, from the earliest down to the latest poem. To read his poetry with care might almost be called a liberal education, from so many sources of history, of literature, of life, and of nature is its inspiration drawn."

—Charles Robert Darwin was born at Shrewsbury, Eng., Feb. 12th, 1809. In 1825 he went to Edinburgh University where he spent two sessions. From there he went to Cambridge where he took his degree in 1831. In the same year he started to go as a naturalist (having volunteered his services) on the ship *Beagle* on a surveying voyage round the world. The five years spent in this voyage were the most eventful of Mr. Darwin's life. Throughout all his subsequent works its influence is apparent, and continued reference is made to the stores of observation laid up at that time. His writings are numerous and valuable to science in regard to both animals and plants. "The Origin of Species" published in 1859 may be regarded as the most momentous of all his works. The doctrines propounded in this and in subsequent works have influenced thought and research in every direction. It has been said that in the impetus he has given to science he has a parallel only in Newton. The theory of Evolution is stamped with his name, and tho it may not be accepted as a whole, it nevertheless contains much truth. He died April 19th, 1882.

—The total number of students who entered the various universities of Switzerland in 1880 was 1058; 113 being students in theology, 118 in law, 288 in philosophy, and 288 in medicine.

—The *Tamai caspi*, or rain-tree, grows to the height of 60 feet, with a diameter of 3 feet at its base, and possesses the power of strongly attracting, absorbing, and condensing the humidity of the atmosphere. Water is always to be seen dripping from its trunk in such quantity as to convert the surrounding soil into a veritable marsh. It is in summer especially, when the rivers are nearly dried up, that the tree is most active.

 COLLEGE AND ALUMNI NOTES.

—We regret the delay in the publication of the *Miscellany*. The shortness of the vacation, and the pressure of other work, must be our excuse. We trust that it will not be delayed in the future.

—F. Auketell '76 has accepted a position under the American Mission, and is stationed at Tillipally.

—V. Modr. Somasuntharam '77 has exchanged his life of "single blessedness" for that of a "benedict." Our congratulations go with him.

—S. Thamyah '77 has been appointed Inspector of Police in Trichinopoly, India.

—We have had the pleasure of receiving flying visits from two of our graduates whose faces we had not seen for a long time, viz. D. Thambyah '79, Surveyor at Thangalla, and J. Tilljampalam '80, Clerk in the Katcherri at Newera Ellia. Their success in their respective positions speaks well for their energy and faithfulness.

—It is with deep regret that we record the death of two young men formerly connected with the College, William Armstrong who had been ill for some time of consumption, left Jaffoa for Madras in April last by the advice of the doctors, for the purpose of consulting with the European physicians of that city. A day or two after his arrival in Madras he died, rejoicing in his hope in Christ and giving every evidence of a sincere belief in Christianity.

V. Naganathier, a student in the Medical College died April 22nd. A day or two previous to his death he passed his final examination. He was a young man of great promise and he leaves behind him a large number of friends to mourn his loss.

—The Grant examination of the Batticotta English High School took place during the closing days of May. The Inspector, A. Walker, Esq. and his assistants, Messrs. Breckenridge and Tambapillai, conducted the examination, which lasted for five days. Of the nine teachers connected with the school, four are graduates of the College, viz., W. V. Modr. Stevenson '78, S. C. Lyman '79, T. P. Hudson '80, and C. H. Theyagaraser '80.

—At the annual meeting of the Directors of Jaffna College held in June, two new Directors were appointed to fill the places of Rev. D. Wood, and Rev. J. Brown, made vacant by their absence from the Peninsula. The newly elected Directors are Rev. E. Griffith, B. A. of Nellore, and Proctor T. M. Tampoo, Esq. of Jaffna.

—The Entrance Examination was held for three days June 27 and 28 and July 1. Of over 30 candidates that sent in applications 22 were admitted to the examination of whom 15 passed. The total number of pupils in the College is 76, distributed as follows:—Senior 8, Senior Middle 16, Junior 15, Junior Middle 20, Freshman 17,

—At the Mathematical Prize Examination held in Jaffna, July 17th A. Hemphil of the College was the only candidate from Jaffna.

—A new literary club has been organized. It consists principally of the teachers of the College and High School, the others are not excluded. It meets once in two weeks on alternate Friday evenings. Its object is to improve in the use of idiomatic and colloquial English. The exercises consist of an essay, reading of selections and a debate on some question of the day. At the close, a previously appointed critic criticises freely the mistakes that have been made, and points out in what direction each member may improve. Mr. H. C. Chapin, Principal of the Batticotta English High School, is President of the Association, and S. C. Lyman '79 its Secretary and Treasurer.

—Masons and carpenters have quite transformed the west wing of the old Mission house at Batticotta, and made it ready for occupancy by foreigners.

—From a letter received from the Principal (July 31st) we learn that he and his party were expecting to leave on the 22nd of that month. This would bring them into England about August 1st. Unless delayed by the Egyptian War, we may expect to see them (D. V.) in Ceylon some time in September.

—Mr. Frank Sanders, B. A., a graduate of Ripon College, Wisconsin, has been appointed as a Professor in Jaffna College. He is the youngest son of the late Rev. M. D. Sanders by his first wife. Mr. Sanders will be warmly welcomed not only for his own sake, but

also for his father's. The Rev. Mr. Sanders, his father, was one who did a great deal for our College, and was appointed by the trustees as its first Principal. Before the date for opening the College arrived, however, he passed away to his eternal home. That his son should now be appointed to teach in the same Institution seems most fitting and appropriate. We shall gladly welcome him back to the home of his birth.

—We would acknowledge the receipt of the St. Thomas' College Magazine for May and June with thanks.

—The tenth year of the College closed June 15th with graduating exercises by the four members of the Senior Class. The hall was crowded with gentlemen from all parts of Jaffna and close attention was paid to the exercises. The music was not as good as it might have been. We hope the time is not far distant when the young men of an English College will either prefer Western music, or else give upon such public occasions better and more pleasing Eastern music. The order of exercises was as follows:—

READING OF SCRIPTURE AND PRAYER.

Music.

Salutatory—T. H. Abraham.

Oration— Science—T. S. Charles.

Music.

Oration—The Bible and the Indian University.—E. R. Fitch.

Oration—The Choice of a Profession—T. H. Abraham.

Music.

Oration—Luck and Pluck, with Valedictory—J. K. Chanthugam.

Music.

Principal's Address, Certificate and Prize Distribution.

Music.

At the close, remarks were made by Revds. W. W. Howland, T. S. Smith and T. P. Hunt; Proctors T. C. Changarapillai, Esq. T. M. Tampoo, Esq. and A. Hensman, Esq.; Dr. Wm. Paul, R. O. D. Asbury, Esq. and H. C. Chapin, Esq.

—Three new prizes have been offered for the ensuing year: one by M. Vytilingam, Esq. of Singapore, for music, another by R. O. D. Asbury, Esq. for the best examination in colloquial English, and another (object not stated) by Rev. T. S. Smith.

—The Preliminary Certificate Examination was held from April 18th to 22nd. Sixteen presented themselves for examination, of whom 14 passed. The subjects and examiners, as well as the names and rank of the successful candidates are as follows:—

Arithmetic	Rev. G. T. Fleming.
Algebra	H. C. Chapin, B.A.
British History	“ “ “
Geography	G. W. Leitch, Esq.
Scripture History	Principal.
English Grammar	Rev. T. S. Smith, M.A.
“ Reader	R. O. D. Ashbury, Esq.
Tamil Nannool	Rev. S. John.
“ Classics	R. Breckonridge, Esq.
Dictation and Translation	Teachers.

FIRST CLASS.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. S. Katheravalu, | <i>Araly.</i> |
| 2. T. Hemphill, | <i>Delft.</i> |
| 3. V. S. Henry, | <i>Moolai.</i> |
| 4. J. K. Thambyah, | <i>Chavagacherri.</i> |

SECOND CLASS.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 5. K. Sivaguru, | <i>Karadive</i> |
| 6. S. Thuraiamy, | <i>Udupitty.</i> |
| 7. S. Visuvappah, | <i>Tillipally.</i> |
| 8. A. Chelkappah, | <i>Araly.</i> |
| 9. D. K. Thambu, | <i>Tillipally.</i> |
| 10. C. Coomarasamy, | <i>Kayts.</i> |
| 11. S. Cathigasu, | <i>Sandillipay.</i> |
| 12. R. V. Perinpanayagam, | <i>Chunnagam.</i> |
| 13. E. B. Hunt, | <i>Chavagacherri.</i> |
| 14. A. Clough, | <i>Karadive.</i> |

—The Senior Certificate Examination was held for 6 days from May 18th to 25th. The four who entered the examination, viz., 1. J. K. Chanmugam, of *Pandeterripu*, 2. T. H. Abraham, of *Karadive*, 3. E. R. Fitch, of *Manippay*, and 4. T. S. Charles, of *Pandeterripu*, passed in the Second Class.

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The subjects and examiners are as follows:—

Trigonometry,	W. E. Hitchcock, B. A.
Land Surveying,	Principal.
Natural Philosophy,	Rev. T. P. Hunt.
Chemistry,	“ B. H. Rice.
Astronomy,	“ S. W. Howland, M. A.
Logic,	“ “ “
• Rhetoric,	“ T. S. Smith, M. A.
Psychology, <i>The Intellect</i> ,	“ S. W. Howland, M. A.
Evidences of Christianity,	“ W. W. Howland, B. A.
English Poetry, <i>Shakespear's Merchant of Venice</i> <i>and Tennyson's Elaine</i>	Rev. T. S. Smith, M. A.
English, <i>General Questions</i> ,	H. C. Chapin, B. A.
Latin, <i>Selections</i> ,	“ “

—The meeting of the Alumni Association was held on Friday evening the 30th of June. A fair number of the alumni were present. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

President,	Rev. E. P. Hastings, D. D.
1st Vice President,	“ R. C. Hastings, M. A.
2nd “ “	W. E. Hitchcock, B. A.
Secretary,	S. F. G. Carpenter, Esq.
Treasurer,	Mr. M. Buel.
Auditors,	Messrs C. H. Cooke, and S. G. Lee.
Committee,	{ Officers, with S. Hensman, Esq. and { E. Kingsbury, Esq.

After the business of the evening was over a paper was read by V. Bonney of '80 on Education, and then followed an interesting debate on the question, “Is Ceylon ready for a University.” The leaders were Messrs. Lee and Cooke, and they were followed by several others who were present. The presence of Messrs. Tampoo and Changarapillai of the Jaffna Bar and the part they took in the exercises were very gratifying to all.

—In the report of the Junior Certificate examination in the last number of the *Miscellany*, P. L. Christian's name should precede A. C. Hemphil's; and K. Clough should come before A. Armstrong.

—Prizes for the year 1882 were awarded on graduation day to the following students:—

SENIOR CLASS.

Monitor Prize—J. K. Chanmugam.
 Doctors' Prize in Chemistry—T. S. Charles.
 Vytilingam Madr. Prize in Rhetoric—T. H. Abraham.
 English Prize—1st. T. H. Abraham, 2nd. E. R. Fitch.

SENIOR MIDDLE CLASS.

Drüeburg Prize in English—J. I. Christmas.
 Shearman " " Trigonometry "
 Hunt " " Natural Philosophy "

JUNIOR CLASS.

Hitchcock Prize in English—1st. A. S. Arulampalam, 2nd. I. Paul.
 College Prize in Declamation—J. M. John.

JUNIOR MIDDLE CLASS.

Cooke Prize in British History—J. K. Thambyah.
 College Prize in Declamation—E. B. Hunt.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Tambapillai Prize in Script. Hist.—1st. C. J. Asbury, 2d. R. Bryant.

COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1882—83.

First term begins June 29th, ends Oct. 5th.
 Second " " Oct. 26th, " Feb. 1st.
 Third " " March 1st, " June 7th.
 Alumni meeting on the opening day of each term.

Payment of the following subscriptions is hereby acknowledged with thanks.

C. W. Cathiravalapillai, Esq.,	50	Mr. J. Sinniah,	Jaffna	2.00	
G. H. Hallock, Esq.,	Jaffna	50	" E. G. Adams,	"	1.00
F. Mudr. Tillianather, Esq.,	"	50	" C. Sinnatamby,	"	.50
Rev. S. W. Howland,	"	.50	" R. V. Arulampalam,	"	.50
Dr. S. Strong,	"	50	" C. H. Theyagarassar,	"	.50
Mr. I. L. Low,	America	9.45	" P. Vytilingam,	Dimbula	3.00
			Dr. K. L. Joshua,	Manaur	.50

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Jaffna, Ceylon.