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P. CARTHIGASAPILLAI
(Manager, *Hindu Organ*)

Jaffna 3rd July 1901.

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1902

Wrote by Railway Officers.

On the principle of the maxim that the King can do no wrong, it has been held again and again in the Ceylon Courts of law that the Attorney-General as representing the Crown is not liable to be sued for torts committed by its officers. The Chief Justice, however, doubted in a case that went up before him in appeal a year or two ago, whether this exemption from liability to be sued applies to the present circumstances of Ceylon. At a time when the Crown did not assume duties which are the special province of private enterprise to undertake, or, in other words, when it confined itself to the discharge of those functions only which are of paramount and absolute importance to the state, the rule did not perhaps work any injustice. But the Government of Ceylon has now, to suit the requirements of an industrial and a commercial age and of a large and increasing population, undertaken the duties of common carriers, surveyors, &c.. For the due discharge of these duties, the Crown has to employ numerous officials, some of whom do not hesitate to violate the rights of private persons who own lands.

This infringement of private rights is most noticeable in many villages through which the Railway has been constructed in the Jaffna district. The lands acquired for the Railway are wide enough to admit of the railroad being constructed in the middle leaving a large space of ground on either side. That portion of this space which immediately adjoins the road has been left intact while the whole of the earth required for the road has been cut from the portion which lies contiguous to the lands owned by private individuals. The pits made by the cuttings extend to the very extremities of the private parties' lands, so much so that not even an inch of ground intervenes between them.

The officers of the Crown who have with scrupulous care reserved a large slice of ground to prevent the wearing down of their own earth works, have

not concerned themselves in the least about the damage done to private proprietors by the surface earth and even the undersoil adjoining the pits being washed down into them. In many localities, especially in paddy fields where the ground is low and the quantity of earth required for the road is large, pits have been made to a depth of three, four, and even five feet, so that the adjoining lands have been washed down to a distance of several yards from the pits cross-wise and length-wise. The building of dams along the pits entailed much trouble and expense to the cultivators before sowing, but with all that, the rains of the past three months have washed them down in many places. The damage done is not to be measured only by the cost of re-constructing the dams and of replacing the earth, which have to be done annually perhaps for years, but also by the loss sustained by farmers by the escape of water which is so much needed for the growth of the paddy plants.

A private person who cuts the earth in his own land so near that of his neighbour and thereby causes the earth in his neighbour's land to slip down, is guilty of an actionable wrong. If the principle that the Crown is not liable for the torts committed by its officers is to be upheld, some official or other in the Railway Department must be held responsible for the damage done to the proprietors and cultivators of paddy fields. It will not do for anybody to say that the railway being for the benefit of the people, the owners and cultivators of paddy lands must not complain about the damage caused by the operations of railway officials. For, if this argument is to be pushed to its legitimate extent, the allotments of land acquired for the Railway need not have been paid for also. Why should only a section of the people many of whom had to part with their lands with a pang, suffer for a boon conferred on all the inhabitants of the North?

We repeat the question—Who is to be sued for the wrong done to the paddy cultivators? Is it the Chief Resident Engineer, the Assistant Engineer, the Superintendents, the Contractors, or the Coolies, or all of them together? Each of these individuals will plead "I did not authorize it", "It was not done under my direction", &c., and an action cannot be successfully maintained against any of them. This *non possumus* proves the necessity for legislation to protect the rights and interests of the people. In England there are Acts of Parliament regulating and governing matters of this kind. The Chief Justice's *obiter dictum* referred to above must be a sufficient warning to Government to undertake the required legislation. In the present uncertain state of the law, a reckless official may violate the rights of the people with impunity. While legislation will not tell unjustly on an official who acts in good faith, it will have a deterrent effect on those who are recklessly inclined. Will the Railway have suffered much if a cubit of ground had been allowed uncut between the pits and the private lands? If a law is in existence or if the law is clear, the railway officials would not have acted in the way they have done.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE SAIVA SIDDANTAM.

BY THE LATE SIR
M. COOMARASWAMY, KT.

(Continued from our issue of the
25th December, 1901.)

From kalei are developed,

1. Vittei—the power of thought And from Vittei,

2. Raham—the desire to relish the pleasures of sense, which was necessary

to make the souls eat the fruits of merit and demerit.

Again, by the grace of Rudra, Praeriti is evolved from Kalei. From Praeriti, which is the material basis of the subsequent productions, spring the Mukkanam, the three moral properties, viz.

1. Satta vikam—(lit. goodness). This prompts the soul to divine wisdom; to truth and love.

2. Rasatham—(lit. passion). Here lie the propensities to pride and selfishness.

3. Tamatham—(Lit. darkness)—Cause of laziness, stupidity, drowsiness.

The position of the three moral qualities as they exist undeveloped in Praeriti, is called Avyaktam. From this is evolved,

1. Sittam—the thinking principle. From Sittam,

2. Putti—Judgment. And from Putti,

3. Akangaram this is the individualising principle. This Akangaram is three-fold, viz.

1. Teisatha-Akangaram, wherefrom manam (mind), the understanding, and the five perceptive organ are evolved.

2. Veikari akangaram, wherefrom "the five organs of action" are evolved, these are the mouth, the feet, the hands, and the excretory organs.

3. Puthathi akangaram, wherefrom the five rudimental elements are evolved. These are Sound, Touch, Form, Taste, Smell. These are called Tasmattirei.

From Sound is evolved ether; from Touch, air; from Form, fire; from Taste, water; from smell, earth.

These are the essential items that make up man, and from those above enumerated Tattuvams, many other subsidiary ones are developed to make up the 95 Tattuvams. This part of the Siva Siddantam often proves difficult to many, and an incipient Hindu philosopher devotes the first months of his study to an investigation of it.

(to be continued)

LOCAL & GENERAL

—A Jaffna Steam Navigation Company is to be started under the auspices of Mr. Wm. Mather, the well known managing director of the Jaffna Commercial Corporation. The capital is to be Rs 50,000. A share is fixed at Rs 250. One of the chief objects of the company is to run steam boats between Jaffna and Mannar. The name of the first boat will be S. S. "Jaffna."

—The distribution of prizes to the students who came out successful at the examinations held by the Tamil Sangam came off on the 19th Ultimo. M. P. M. Tampoo, Police Magistrate of Jaffna, presided. Mr. P. Kallapillai is the President of the Sangam and Mr. M. Vaitalinga Pillai, better known as Kiyatambay Upathey, is the Secretary. Many of the Tamil scholars and Pandits of Jaffna are its members.

—We are glad to hear through wire this morning that Mr. Catheravalu Ramalingam the ex-Shroff of the Madras Bank, Colombo, was pardoned by His Excellency the Governor and released from prison.

—The distribution of prizes at St. Patrick's College took place on the 23d Instant.

—Owing to an oversight we omitted to chronicle in our last issue the death of Mrs. Gaddes, a well-known European lady born and bred in Jaffna. She was a daughter of the late Mr. J. Price, District Judge, and was married to Mr. Gaddes, a most successful coconut planter. We offer our condolences to those who bemoan her loss.

—Ch. lera has broken out at Kayts, Achchuvally being the other village attacked.

—Mr. Ernest Leembruggen, Surveyor, is on a visit to Jaffna.

—Mr. L. S. Asbury of the Colombo Kachcherri and the Rev. C. P. Anketell of Negpore, both natives of Jaffna, are now in our midst.

—Mr. J. E. Philipphah, the eldest son of the late Mr. Philipphah, Post-Master, Jaffna Kachcherri, has been raised to the position of a Sergeant Major. He has been hitherto attached to the Police Office as a Clerk. Mr. Philipphah is a popular young gentleman, and we congratulate him on the appointment.

—Mr. Raman Chetty, the principal of the well-known firm of R. M. M. S. T., died suddenly last month. He was an intelligent Chetty and was liked by all.

—Mr. P. Ramanathan, Solicitor-General, returned on the 16th December and assumed duties on the 17th. Mr. Rajendram, his eldest son, remains in England to qualify himself for the Bar.

—Mr. Herbert White, late Acting Chairman, Municipal Council, Colombo, has been appointed Commissioner of the Court of Requests, Colombo, which is in the same class as the District Judgeship of Jaffna.

—Mr. A. R. Slater, C. C. S., has been appointed Second Assistant Colonial Secretary.

—About 500 candidates have presented themselves at the Cambridge Local Examinations, of whom about 110 are girls and 390 boys.

—A large number of candidates presented themselves at the Entrance Examination for the Technical College held on the 16th December, of whom about sixty were from Jaffna.

—Mr. T. Hayward, a brother of the Acting Director of Public Instruction, has been appointed Second Assistant Post-Master General.

—Dr. S. C. Rufus, who lately returned from England having obtained British Medical Qualifications, is now in Jaffna on leave.

—M. S. Kanto, the son of Mr. P. Coomaraswamy, who accompanied Mr. Ramanathan to England, has returned with Mr. Ramanathan.

—Mr. W. H. Jackson, Principal Collector of Customs, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council in succession to Mr. H. H. Cameron resigned.

—The following gentlemen have been appointed Cadets on the Civil Service Establishment of this Colony:—Mr. C. V. Brayne, Mr. G. F. Plant, Mr. H. G. D. Tarubell, Mr. M. Stevenson, and Mr. J. Scott.

—Mr. C. V. Brayne, one of the new Cadets, has been appointed to the Office of the Government Agent of the Northern Province.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Mr. A. Chinniah, nephew of the late Canagaratna Mudaliyar and cousin of Mr. K. M. Chellappah and Mr. Sinnappa, took place on Friday, the 13th Instant, and the wedding festivities continued for 4 days. There was a very large gathering of men of light and leading of the Hindu community—Advocates, Proctors, Shroffs, Mudaliyars, Maniagars, and Doctors—and the proceedings went off with great pomp and show. Never had Chulipuram been thrown into such a flutter of excitement, as it was when the carriages rolled on and the guests arrived to congratulate the Bride and Bridegroom and wish them success, health, and prosperity. A Mammoth Shamiana was erected, and the whole—edifices, decorations, canopies, &c.—appeared to a spectator, a palace of art and illuminations, surpassing to our mind descriptions of Oriental display in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. The functions for each day were conducted with utmost punctuality and decorum and in accordance with the rules of the Hindu religion, the rites and ceremonies prescribed by which were strictly followed. We record our hearty congratulations on this happy event and wish Mr. and Mrs. Chinniah, health, wealth, prosperity, and long life.

AGRAPATNA

We welcome back Mr. N. Kathiravalu of the Post and Telegraph Department who has been transferred on promotion to the Agrapatna Post Office as Signaller. He arrived here on the 10th December and assumed duties. He is a young man from Navaly, Manipay.—Cor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A LETTER TO MR. GREENHOUGH.

If nature had endowed you, Mr. Greenhough, with such abilities as would enable you to accomplish the wishes of your heart, you would have been the most formidable Missionary that has been ever sent out to accomplish the work of evangelizing Ceylon, and you would have succeeded in converting a large number of sheep from the Hindu fold. When you are, however, confronted with the paucity of conversions, and when you clearly find that your and your confreres' preaching has produced no tangible results among the Tamil community, how reckless you are in publicly announcing that Tamils are "less civilized and inferior to their Singhalese neighbours"! If the Tamils are not a "civilized" race as you imagine them to be, how is that you, being the

representative of a civilized nation, have not yet succeeded in convincing the Tamil people of the less civilized districts that Christ is a good shepherd as some of your confreres have succeeded in doing in the case of the Pacific Islanders and others who can only boast of a primitive civilization. Judging from the tone of your letter, you are smarting under a disappointment caused by the non-success of your Mission, and your letter to the newspapers seems to be the outcome of impotent rage.

An academical education has given you enough of knowledge to pen and publish articles, which are perused by every educated man and woman and are being regarded perhaps as the production of an eminent vicar of Christ. By one stroke of your pen you have maligned men and things in Tamil-Ceylon. Your article is no doubt occupying a few minutes' chat in the drawing rooms of your countrymen. But what a poor consolation this is for the immense harm your pen has done to the Tamils most undeservedly and unwarrantably.

Before enclosing my letter permit me to give you the following instructions which will be profitable to you now and hereafter. They will either help you to regulate your future movements or make you wise enough not to attract public attention by sensational articles, most of the sentiments of which do not hold true in the case of the Tamil community. Remember, Mr. Greenhough, that the people in the "Northern and the less civilized districts" of the Island of Ceylon, are wiser and better fitted to find out the path to heaven than you. It is too late in the day to speak of the "death-knell" of Hinduism when the "death-knell" of Religion itself is sounded in the whole of Europe, not only by agnostics and atheists, but also by professing Christians, who want to "carry everything before them" by the subjugation or extermination of all black, dark, and yellow races. If you have not read what has been so often published about the civilization and intellectual advancement of the Tamil race in the general and periodical literature of the day, ask the Tamils to help you in the acquisition of such knowledge which is a *sine qua non* to a missionary who would, without rhyme or reason, pass under review Tamils and their institutions, and attempt to lead them to the path of "right". To the ten commandments let a eleventh be added:—do not libel non-Christian communities without good reason.

Pro Bono Publico.
Puloly.

Kwala Lumpur
2nd December 1901.

(We have expunged certain portions of the letter which carrying Christians might regard as personal onslaughts made on Mr. Greenhough. Our esteemed correspondent will understand that Mr. Greenhough's effusions do not deserve to be taken much notice of. He does not occupy such a high position in the Missionary world that his letter needs be considered or commented upon more than once. We would have altogether refrained from advertizing to Mr. Greenhough's production, if not for the prominence given to it in the columns of the *Standard*. Mr. Greenhough is one of the thousand and one Missionaries who throw bombs on the citadel of Hinduism without effect. Our sympathies are with our Christian friends who have to "hate" him as a maligner of the Tamil race and love him as a Christian Missionary—two opposite states of mind. Ed. H. O.)

THE NEW RAILWAY ORDINANCE AND THE NECESSITY FOR THE INSTITUTION OF A "FOURTH CLASS".

To The Editor, "Hindu Organ"

Sir,

The draft of the proposed new Railway Ordinance appears in last Friday's Government Gazette, and there appears to be three "classes" for passengers and six for goods. The reasons showing the necessity for providing another "class" for passengers are given fully in the following papers:—Ceylon Observer, 14th December 1901, and 22nd and 28th March 1901; Ceylon Independent, 30th March 1901; Ceylon Catholic Messenger, 2nd April 1901; Ceylon Mahammadan, 4th April 1901; Ceylon Native Opinion, 12th April 1901; and Ceylon Saravizandarasa, 2nd March 1901. Since the opening of railways in Ceylon, "classes" for goods have been extended from 3 to 6 but the classes for passengers remain the same unto this day—only three. The income derived from the third class passengers far exceeds that derived from the first and second classes. The third class passengers as a body have very strong claims for another "class" as is the case in India. The matter deserves to

be favourably considered by Government, and it is the fervent hope of the third class passengers that the Honourable Members who represent native interests in Council will not be silent when the ordinance comes on for discussion. I trust that the Moratuwa, Panadura, Chillaw, and all other native associations in the Island will lose no time in taking up this most important matter.

Yours faithfully
On behalf of many.

Western Province,
18th December 1901

TAMIL LITERATURE.

The Editor,
The Hindu Organ,
Jaffna.

Sir,

I referred in my last letter to Mr. Kailasapillai's appeal to the Tamil Community to unite in an attempt to rescue the old Tamil Classics from extinction. The proposal is a noble one and could emanate only from a person who knows some thing of the "taste" or sweetness of Tamil Literature. But the suggestion, worthy and noble as it is, has not yet been acted upon. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business", and we are, perhaps, in conformity with this proverb, expecting our neighbour to do every thing for us in the matter. The question is being often asked in some quarters "What have the Tamils of Ceylon done hitherto?" We make big professions. Some of us go so far as to call ourselves "the Scotsmen of the East". I do not know what we have done to merit this designation. We are lagging behind the times a good deal and our apathy is deplorable. Can the Jaffnese boast of a single organization like the Chilaw, Moratuwa, and Weligama Associations of the Singhalese? Do we not owe to the Chilaw Association of the Singhalese the first protest against the recent proposal of the Government to impose a tax on dogs? The plain fact as regards ourselves is that we have yet to experience the first pulse of political life in us, without which the "Scotsmen of the East" will ever be unfit for the duties and responsibilities of self-government. But to return to my subject. It is now time that some influential men like Messrs. Kathiravalupillai, Chellappapillai, and Kailasapillai should take the lead and sit to work to bring about a union of the educated Tamils in Jaffna for the purpose of conserving our extant literature. Any one acquainted with the commentary on Yappanukala Sutra must be aware of the fact that most of the authors therein quoted for purposes of illustration are such as are not known even by name to our Tamil Pandits. I do not say that all these works are now extant, but I do say that it is highly probable, that one in ten, at least, out of them, may be discovered if only a systematic search be made for them in the libraries and houses of the zemindars, rich land-lords, and pundits of South India. Some of our ancient classics which were known to us only by name and as being in the possession of some Tamil pundits who were so little-minded as not even to show them to their own pupils are already in print and available to every body. To Mr. Swaminatha Iyer of Kumbakonam, the thanks, not only of the Tamil literary world, but of the whole Tamil speaking race, are specially due for the great and unparalleled service he has already done and is yet doing, in rescuing some of our choicest classics from oblivion, if not certain death. There is no denying the fact that he has done more than any other living scholar to save the reputation of the Tamil language as the medium of thought of a once every powerful nation. But the means at his command cannot be limitless, and if sufficient encouragement is not held out to him, by helping him at least to sell a fair number of his publications, the probability is that Mr. Iyer will have to declare bankruptcy soon for all the trouble he has taken in our behalf. If we may endorse in practice the wisdom enshrined in the proverbs, "Make hay while the sun shines" and "Strike the iron while it is hot", the best way to do so will be to lose no time in devising a scheme whereby the choicest productions in a dialect the like of which, according to the Rev. Mr. Taylor, never before existed, may be rescued from unmerited extinction, and rendered accessible to the mass of the Tamil speaking people.

(To be continued)

yours truly
A. Tamilian

Colombo, 14th December 1901

SELECTIONS.

A CENTURY'S SURVEY.

MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN ON MORALS AND POLITICS.

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava delivered this address yesterday (November 14) as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University to the students, in the McEwan Hall of the college. There was a crowded attendance, over which the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Muir, presided, and in addition to academic dignitaries the Lord Provost of the city and some of the local Members of Parliament were present. Lord Rosebery was expected to be present, but at the last moment an apology for absence was received from him.

Lord Dufferin had a very enthusiastic reception at the outset, but towards the close the noble Marquis was not well heard over the large hall, which accommodates 3,000 persons, and he was subjected to considerable interruption of the kind usual to student gatherings.

The Marquis said that since the students were on the point of entering on their kingdom it might interest them to take a survey not only of its nature and extent, but of the possibilities attaching to its future development; and here he might safely assert that notwithstanding the passing cloud of the South African trouble no generation in the history of Great Britain had ever stood upon the dividing line which separated two centuries under more auspicious skies or adorned with a more attractive prospect.

Lord Dufferin then gave a political, economical, and social review of the country at the close of the eighteenth century, and its progress during the nineteenth century. Referring to the condition of Parliament, he said the only shadow on this picture was cast by the occasional eccentricities of his lively countrymen, whose avowed object was to disorganise Parliament and to render its proceedings futile; but he doubted whether a great and powerful nation would long endure to see its proudest inheritance—that august instrument of government, to which it owed both its liberty and its wealth, and upon whose prompt and untrammelled operations depended the happiness, their homes, the ordering of their daily life, the conservation of their property, and the safety of their shores—become the mock and sport of a band of unruly men engaged in what he believed to be a hopeless and unworthy struggle.

Taking a wider view—and quitting our native confines, we saw a condition of unbroken Continental peace, and, instead of disrupted Colonies and an alienated America we had an America undoubtedly friendly, and a Colonial population, loyal and contented and proud of their place in the Empire. In the domain of science, too, we found that the gifts won from the secrets of nature by the men of the epoch which had just closed were far richer and more numerous than those with which they were endowed by their predecessors.

SICKLY GROVES OF ASTARTE.

At the beginning of the twentieth century were they better men and women than they were at the dawn of the nineteenth? Were they a more patriotic, a less self seeking, a purer, a more religious generation than the two preceding ones? This might be a difficult matter to determine, but on the whole he should say they were. We had become more humane, took better care of our paupers, were more anxious to mitigate not only the physical sufferings but the heart-breaks, the despondencies—nay, even the ennui of the masses. From the upper classes drunkenness might be said to have disappeared. Until quite recently our stage plays were remarkably free from offence and unsavoury allusion, as was also our literature, whether in realm of poetry or fiction. This, however, was no longer the case; and, strange to say, it was educated and clever women who had been the first to break through the barriers of propriety and lead the way into the sickly groves of Astarte. The preponderance of marriageable young women in every walk of life, combined with the introduction from abroad of some questionable social canons, and the unwillingness of youngmen to surrender the luxuries of a club life for what, by comparison, would be the straitened condition, of a married existence, had, he was told, somewhat relaxed the dignity and reserve of our girls on the one side at the same time that it had blunted the chivalrous demeanour towards the other sex which was certainly the characteristic of the days of the Dandies.

Again, much had been done for the sheltering and protection of young women in mills, shops, and in service, as well as for the rescue of those who had gone astray; but where in the world was there a more pathetic or heart-breaking sight than the streets of London at nights? Until this blot was erased from our social system our advance in civic morality could not be regarded as uninterrupted.

EVIL GENIUS OF OPPORTUNISM.

With regard to our political morality, there were only too many candidates who were ready to buy their seats with promises to give away the property of other people. It was true they endeavoured to salve their consciences by ambiguous qualifications which they knew would be accepted by their audience in a totally different sense from that which they themselves affected to mean. Nay, he was convinced that

more than one Ministry had introduced and carried measures in Parliament—in the vain hope of conciliating disaffected classes—which they could only have persuaded themselves to be just by an effort of mental gymnastics little short of heroic. The evil genius of opportunism was obviously creeping into our political system, while the terms of a compromise accepted by an entire political party as binding a few years later were shamelessly broken and scattered to the winds. Nor was inconsistency with avowed and vehemently asserted opinions regarded in the same odious light in which it used to be held. In recent times, however, we had seen public men of light and leading leap from one policy to its opposite, not only without compunction, but with absolute hilarity.

The appearance of the multi-millionaire in our midst could not fail to prove productive of somewhat unexpected consequences, beneficent or otherwise. If the noble example of Mr. Carnegie was followed—or that of the illustrious fellow-citizen who had endowed the university with that splendid hall—all would be well, and a thousand blessings would attend upon his steps; but if, on the contrary, those gigantic hoards of superfluous wealth were applied to the reinforcement of political organisations or the replenishment of the chests of the wire-pullers, the integrity of public life amongst us would be exposed to a severer strain than any which it had hitherto been called upon to endure.

From day to day new forces, fresh interests, were being born among the nations of the earth, and it would be as impossible to foresee the various directions in which they would develop as it would be to depict beforehand the successive changes in a kaleidoscope.

THE WAR A "MILITARY EPISODE."

As to our war in South Africa, though it had entailed the sacrifice of so considerable a number of valuable lives, and had been signalised by as much gallantry and endurance as had ever been exhibited by Britons, though it had cost us, and was costing us millions, and was employing a larger army than had ever been transported across the ocean by any nation, he did not think it would be classed by history as other than a military episode. In our eyes the casualties assumed terrible proportions, because the telegraph and the daily papers were perpetually presenting them to our notice; but Wellington in his assault on Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo lost in a few hours almost as many men as had been sacrificed during a whole year of this African war. Indeed, he was convinced that if the telegraph, the war correspondents, and the present paraphernalia of sensational newspapers, had then existed, Wellington might never have been allowed to finish his Peninsular campaign and certainly after Burgos there would have been wild clamours for his recall. But after all what was happening in South Africa was an exact reproduction of what happened in Burmah, and was the obligatory outcome of the peculiarities of the contest and the area in which it was being waged. In reference to this he urged them not to be disturbed by the unfriendly comments of the European newspapers. They had in the first place been gulled by the most outrageous lies, a certain number of them were basely venal, and all were inspired by a very natural feeling of envy and jealousy of this country.

At the close a vote of thanks was adopted, and this was followed by a reception in the Students Union.

NOTICE

Ceylon Technical College.

Entrance Examination.
Department of Surveying & Levelling.

An Entrance Examination for admission of students to the Department of Surveying & Levelling of the College will be held on Monday January 6th 1902.

Students who serve the full course and pass the final examination (being the Examination for the License under Ordinance No. 8 of 1897) are entitled to the Diploma of the College and to the Government License to practise as Surveyors & Levellers, according to the Ordinance.

Forms of Application can be obtained from the Superintendent of the College, and those who send in applications are to attend, without waiting for further notification, at the College at 10.30 a.m. on Monday January 6th 1902.

E. Human
Superintendent.

Ceylon Technical College,
Colombo, 13th November, 1901.

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Diarrhoea and Cholera Dispeller (no family should be without it, specific)...	0	12
Infant Protector, Carminative and tonic, best for Children...	1	0
Digestive pills for 100 pills (for Indigestion, &c.)	1	4
Cough Syrup, (for Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.)	1	0
Cough pills, for 100 pills (of 30 years trial)	0	12
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Liver complaint...	0	6
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Leucoderma powder (for internal and external use) White Leprosy...	1	8
Tonic pills, No 2. (specific for Enlargement of Spleen, Opium Habits, &c.)...	1	0
Wind Killing Oil (for Rheumatism, &c.) Ambra four and...	2	0
Ringworm Ointment (specific) supercedes all other ointment...	0	6
Hair Dye -instantaneous, with BRUSHES...	1	4
Hair Oil -perfumed- for baldness, &c. ...	1	0
Pandharinath Gopinath & Co's SASAPARILLA PILLS on all sorts of venereal diseases...	1	0
Sarsodyne for purifying blood and all sorts of venereal diseases. A giant remedy...	1	0
Headache Remedy cure within 5 minute...	1	8
Gopinath's Anti Corpulence for obesity...	2	8
Eye drops -for Ophthalmia, &c. ...	1	0
Ear drops -for prulent discharges &c. ...	0	12
Universal Ointment -for Healing Ulcers, Wounds &c. ...	0	8
powder and Ointment for piles each...	2	0
Tooth powder -for Toothache, &c. ...	0	4
Silver Gilding Fluid -gilds an article within 2 minutes...	0	8
Scorpion Sting Remedy...	0	12
Oozena Remedy for stinking ulcer in the inside of the Nostrils...	2	0
Depilatory powder removes hairs within 5 minutes...	1	0
Gonorrhoea cure certain within 3 days. Try once.	1	0
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Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Hypophosphite &c. best for consumption...	1	8
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Dr. GOPINATH CRUSHNAJEE KSHATRIYA,
General Commission Agent, 1st Sadashiv Street,
House No. 72, Girgaum Post Office,
BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address:—Dr. Gopinath Girgaum Post,
BOMBAY.

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