Zamulu

"Reisel Awakel and stop not till the goal is reacked."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXXV-NO. 67.

JAFFNA MONDAY, FEBRUARY . 5, 1924.

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ECONOMY — COMFORT — EFFICIENCY

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Price complese with Electric Lamps, Horn, Self-Starter, Speedometer, Detachable Rims and set of Tools.

Rs. 3000 Net Cash.

Easy terms of Hire Purchase System may be arranged as follows: Rs. 1000/00 down on delivery; the balance plus 10% interest to be paid in 10 monthly instalments and Car to be

insured for one year only.

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The unrivalled offer we make to our Clients is the delivery of these Cars at their doors free of any charge,

The above easy terms and our offer are limited for a short period as before. AVAIL YOURSELF EARLY-RICH & POOR. Extra Tyres, Tubes, and Motor Accessories are Available.

S. S. Sanmugam,

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Y. 21.

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Y. 24.

Che hindu organ.

CAR THE

JAFFNA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1924

FINANCIAL AID TO HINDU MOVEMENTS.

We have dwelt on the subject of Hindu movements in this country on more occasions than one. There is one point in regard to the subject on which too much emphasis cannot be laid. It is the great lack of financial aid to all Hindu organisations and movements which are carried on in this country. It is this want of financial aid to our Hindu movements and organisations which has been the cause not only of seriously handicap-ping them in carrying out their of jects but also of putting a stop to their exis-tence in many cases. We regret very much that there are very few among the well-to-do people in this country who have come forward with liberal donations bave come forward with liberal donations towards the support of even the most important of our Hindu organisations. It is a well known fact that the success of foreign Christian Missions in this country and the various movements connected with them owe their success principally to the very liberal measure of financial assistance they receive from those interested in them. It is certainly not creditable to the Hindus of this country, that though they are generally of a very charitable disposition, yet they allow the organisations which have been established for their highest good languor and droop for want of sufficient financial assistance.

for their highest good languor and droop for want of sufficient financial assistance.

We are of opinion that one of the principal causes to which must be attributed the lack of financial support extended to Hindu movements in this country is the indiscriminate manner in which money is spent by those who can afford to give financial support to the movements. The large sums of money which are annually spent on unnecessary and even harmful frivolities in festivals which are called "grand" in most of our temples where festivals are held can be very well saved from wrong use and utilised for works of truly ennobling religious influence and effect among the people by our Hindu organisations. We also feel it our day to warn the Hindus of this country against the harmful custom of squandering their hard-earned money in providing themselves with comforts and luxuries which are utterly unnecessary and positively disadvantageous to them, and in celebrations and festivities connected with social events, which must be done in a sober way consistent with dignity. With the money saved from such unnecessary and harmful expenditure the greatest good can be done to the country by means of the organisations which stand in urgent can be done to the country by means of the organisations which stand in urgent need of pecuniary assistance.

we think that the habit of giving freely towards the support of all good movements should be formed in our young people very early in their lives so that such a habit forming part and parcel of their character, may have a powerful influence on them all their days and make them support all religious and national movements as if it were their prime and natural duty. Not only parents but trachers also have an important duty to perform in instilling into the minds of their pupils the beneficent principles of charity and teaching them to be imbused with the spirit of right and discriminating charity.

charity.

A training must be given them in self-sacrifice and self-denial in their tender years so that they may learn to forego occasionally the comforts and enjayments they hold dear with the object of helping deserving movements with the money saved. We are sure that such a training will have a most wholesome influence on them when they become men and inspire them with noble ideals of sacrifice for the good of the country.

NOTES & COMMENTS

We are glad that His Excellency the Governor has granted to the Muhammatans and InRIGHT OF ELECTION of the right to the MUHAMMADANS for their representatives. In the AND INDIANS Or der in-Conocil the granting of the right, which the two communities fully deserve, was left to the option of the Governor. The withholding from the two communities the right enj yed by all the other gommunities in Ceylon justly caused a miderable dissatisfaction among them. It is, therefore, a matter for gratification and the considerable dissatisfaction among them.

cation that His Excellency the Go-has redreased the grievance in a factory manner.

LOCAL & GENERAL

PADDY BANK We learn that a maddy bink was opened at Poonakeri on Toesday the 19th instant

was opened at Poonskeri on Toorday the 19th instant

The Supreme Court —In the Unipplidy constraint currency note ease, in which judy ment was reserved, the second accused, Kacapa hippillai (h englarby, was extended to four years' rigorous imprisonment. The next case taken up was the case of murder in which a weman of Iropalai was charged with the murder of one of her children and of attempting to murder another by pushing them into a well and jumping late it. One of the children died and the other was saved. During the trial it was found that the woman committed the crime while she was in a state of uther despair and distress twing to poverly, and he pleasances. The jury returned the verdist that she committed the ded in a fit of temporary insanity, and His Lindship the Chief Justice seateneed her to be knot in the Jaffan jil until the pleasance of His Excellency the Governor is known. His Lindship the Chief Justice seateneed her to be knot in the Jaffan jil until the pleasance of His Excellency the Governor is known. His Lindship the Chief Justice left Juffan on Feiday morning to precide over the sessions of the Supreme Court at Battlendon There were no sessions on Friday and Saturday. His Lindship G. S. Schneider, Puisse Justice, arrived in Jaffan on Saturday by preside over the remaining cases in the calendar. Mr. O. W. Gauswardene, Registrar, also left for Colombo on Thursday, being relieved by Mr. R. C. Pr. ctor. Deputy Registrar, who arrived in Jaffan on Saturday. The assions begin sgain to dey with a fresh panel of jurors, the first panel having been discharged after two weeks' service. weeks' service.

PLAGUS IN COLOMBO —Two cases of plague are reported to have been "discovered on the 16th instant in Kotahaca." The patients, one of whem is a Coast Moorman and the other, an oil mongor, have been removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Hydro Electric Scheme.-We Trypho Enserted that the pipers connected with the Hydro Electric Scheme and the discussion have been submitted to the Scarchary of State for the Colonies for his advice. The work is not likely to be commenced immediately as the local Government is locking forward to the instructions from the Scarchary of State.

CHANDER OF COMMERCE —The anough general meeting of the Ceyton Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday the 20th instant at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Fort, under the Presidency of the Hon. Ool. Fort, under the E. J. Hayward.

New Papar Knight, Japena.—The Jaffoa public will present Mr. V. Francis Thamboo, the Elitor of the Tamil Elition of the "Joffoa Catholic Guardian", with a testimorial on the lat proxima when his Investiture as Knight Cherolica of the Order of S. Sylvester is to the place. ter is to take place.

Cambaines Fehool Certificates—The first instalment of the class lists of the Cambridge School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations held in December last his been issued, and it shows that 4343 candidates were entered at centres in Great Britain and Ireland. The number of candidates entered for these two examinations at centres oversass is 7254.

The Legislative Council —The Order-in-Council recently published will be produced at the coxt meeting of the Legislative Coun-cil to be held on the 20th March.

The Osber in Council—A Government Castlet. Exacting its continuous that the State of the State o

The Stranting Excatage —It is notified that from F breary 12, 1934 uctified for lors, the pound sterling will be calculated for Costoms purposes at the rate of 1 s. 42 d. to the rupes.

A STATUR TO THE LATE SIR P. ABUNAGHA-LAM.—There is a proposal to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir P Arunach dam by the creation of a status in Colombo. An appeal is being circulated for funds to carry out the object. The appeal is signed by Sir S. O. Obeyssektre, Sir Taemson Broom, Sir Managasahi, Dr. S. O. Pau, Han. Mr. E. G. Adamiy and Mosers F Dornhous, F R Schenayako, and Mesters. In Samasundaram and E T defilica (Gray Scorobrice) and Mr. O. Goanasckaram (Hony, Treasurer)—C. M. L.

Date of Agriculture has been visiting Dots with the idea of investigating the possibility of reviving cotton cuttivation there,

India Ant.

ORIENTAL PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION.

By M. Sabaratnasinghe, B. A.

(Continued from our last issue).

Continued from our last issue].

Another obaracteristic of the activity of manas is that it permits only one fact of perception in one moment. This is in accordance with Western psychology. A great sansation was caused recently by the Scientific American publishing an account of the mental feats of a lady who could do four things simultaneously. Those of us who are familiar with astanadhanam or the art of attending to eight things or studies at once may not be constitutably surprised at it. One who performs the eight feats of astanadhanam is supposed to be conscious of eight things in one and the same moment. One and the same person simultaneously plays chees, adds up big sums in a critimusic, answers questions put to him by the speciators counts the exact numbers of varieties of sacial dropped on his back and at the same time kness his heads and legs engaged in some work or other. It is a most common sight in Lidia to see wandoring ministrals who can sing with their mouth, while one hand plays on the tambouries hald in between the tose of one foot, the toes of the other foot clutches the cymbal kneping time, and the free hand plays on a stringed instrument hald by itself. Such examples are quoted in the commentaries. An appropriate simile cocurs in the Nyays cutra where it is said that if a wheel having a unwher of spokes is quickly turned round and round, an appearance of one sheet of wheel will be experienced. This, his esid, is owing to the quick succession of one speke after another. So also when manas unitose a number of indring experiences one by one in quick succession, it may apparathe all these and of consciousness have taken place in one single moment. This account of manas may be fairly compared with the problem of the spen of Attention which has been very carefully investigated by Western sychologists like Prof. Oattell, M. Paulhan and Prof. Wundt. After careful research, they carefully investigated by Western sychologists like Prof. Oattell, M. Paulhan and Prof. Wundt. After careful research, they

Tous the function of manus is the most important. According to Oriental psychology every individual has a separate manus, though one individual has only one manus. Though them are so many somes as five to perceive different stimuli of external objective restity, yet it is not necessary that there must be so many manuses. The function of manus is to relate the indivigus with the atman. The same menus can relate all the indivigus because of the absence of different perceptions beppening at the same moment of perception.

In explaining the function of manas some oriental solution, like Dr. Parti Danussen, appear to have regarded it and families of mind. In the light of oriental psychology if we consider the nature of manas it is seen that it is a sub-tance or material substance but ore of the smallest dimensions. It stands as a mellining lick between the immedial salman on the one hand and the material adman on the other. Manas thus colves the riddle of modern psychology how mater and splits, body and mind are brought into relation. This unique character of manas shows that is, though matter, of such a highly reflead and subtle observator that is approaches the scale of immediatial distances. It is thus a bridge between bidy and mind or matter and spirit.

Everyone is familiar with the term "stream of

Everyone is familiar with the term "stream of consciousness", yet few realise that thit is a torm used long, long ago by oriental psychologists. Prof. Hurley has exploded the theory of Barkeley and Hume that we can have no images but of perfectly pelluits things. As Pro. James says "A permanentaly existing "idea" which makes its appearance before the footlights of consciousness at principal intervals is as mythological an emily as the Jack of Spades." Sir William Hamilton accords the benour of having been the earliest expesitor of the Theory of Association to Aristotle lat if Hume and others of his school stand refuted today, it is probably becomes their philosophy does not contain the althorate Laws of Relation which the Budhs propounded and expended in the Velley of the Ganges two centuries before Aristotle sowed the seed of the Association Philosophy.

The foregoing just touches upon some of the fundamental aspects of criental psychology. It will be impossible to conderse within a few pages, all the voluminous matter that it contained in the numerous works of psychological interest. It is presumed that by what has been said above, sufficient interest has been accused. It is now left for us to consider in what way a knowledge of criectal psychology will help us to solve some of the problems of modern education.

When one turns is the first three texts at least

left for us to consider in what way a knowledge of oriestal psychology will help us to solve some of the problems of modern education.

When one turns, in the first place, to a study of the changed eternal conditions of our present civil xation, certain facts stand out very prominently—the enermous increase of wealth; the inevitable growth of claims and the certain continued transf of population towards them; the far finer division of about; the indefinitely closer connections of men all the world over through improved methods of transportation, commerce, communication, and the press; a resulting increasing association of the indefinitely closer connections of men all the world over through improved methods of transportation, commerce, communication, and the press; a resulting increasing association of the rate of the resulting increasing association of the rate of the

this must be done a thout causing national decay.

Thus the inevitable demands on modern education are exceptional self control and commanding ideals, simplicity of life, and a social conscience both sensitive and enlightened, including particularly the conquest of race prejudice. Moreover the "Naw Psychology" with its great practical insistence upon the complexity of life, the unity of man, the central importance of will and action, and its complasts upon the concrete and personal, has immediate bearings upon the whole problem of the progress and education of the race. It discloses the inevitable laws of life as recorded in the very nature of man a challengues on operation in carrying them out. It is therefore evident that all future forms of education must recognize that motives of religion are ultimately irreplaceable.

(To be continued.)

THE ORDER IN-COUNCIL.

PROCEAMATION.

Continued from our last issue,

V —The Council shall consist of twelve Official Memters and thirty-seven Unofficial Members.

VI.—The Cfficial Members of the Council shall be—

(1) The following persons (herein referred to as ex officio Members):—

(i) The Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of His Majesty's regular troops in the Island if not below the rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army; and

(ii) The persons for the time being lawfully exercising the functions of the respective offices of—

(a) Colonial Secretary;
(b) Attorney General;
(c) Controller of Revenue;
(d) Treasurer.

(a) Areasurer.

(2) Such other persons holding public office under the Crown in the Island not exceeding seven in number (herein referred to as Nominated Official Members (as may be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided.

VII -The Unofficial Members of the Council shall be-

(1) Such percoss, not holding public office under the Crown in the Island, and not exceeding three in number (herein referred to as Nominated Unofficial Members), as may be appointed in the manner hereinsteer provided;

vided;

(2) Three persons, who shall belong to
the Muhammadan faith (herein referred to as
the Muhammadan Members), and shall, until
such time as the Governor in Executive
Council under the provisions of this Order
shall direct that any one or more of them
shall be elected, to appointed in the manuer
hereinalter provided, in respect of Nominated
Members, to represent the Muhammadan
community in the Island;

(3) Two principles who shall be Island.

community in the Island;

(3) Two persons who shall be Indians (herein referred to as the Indian Mombers), and shall until such time as the Governor in Executive Council under the provisions of this Order shall direct that any one or her he of them to elected, be appointed in the meaner hereisafter provided, in respect of Nominated Members, to represent the Indian inhabitants of the Island;

(4) Twenty nine persons to be elected as hereinafter provided (berein referred to as Elected Members)

Elected Members).

VIII—The Nominated Members of the Council shall be appointed by Instruction or Warrant under His Mejesty's Sign Manual and Signet, or by the Goreanor by an Instrument under the Public Scalic the Island in pursuance of His Majesty's instructions

through one of His Principal Secretaries of State, or, provisionally, by the Governor in pursuance of the power heroinafter vested in

1X .- The ex offices Members of the Coun-IX.—The exciption Members of the Coun-cill shall take precedence of the other Mem-liers, and shall rank among themselves in the order in which they are bereinbefore named (except that the Senier Military Officer, if he below the rank of Lieutenabt Colonel in His Majesty's Army, shall take precedence is the said Council next after the person law-fully discharging the functions of Athorney-General in the Island.

(2) The other Members shall rank a-(2) 10a cotor alcohers shall rark a morgat thanselves in the order of their appointment or election, and two or mora alcohers appointed or elected on the same day shall raik in the alphabetical order of their names; provided always that every such Member re-appointed or re-cleated immediately on the termination of his term of office shall who presedence according to the data ately on the termination of his term of office shall what presedence according to the date from which he has been continuously a Mem-ber of that Concoil as constituted by "The Caylon (Legis alive Council) Order is Council, 1920," or by this Order. .

X.—(1) The Nominated Members of the Council shall hold their seats until the next dissolution of the Council after their appointment, unless any such Member shall, with the permission of the Governor, have previously resigned his seat by writing under his hander have become perminently an exofficio Member of the Council, or have died or been removed by virtue of instructions. tions or warrants under His Majrishy's Sign Manual and Signet, or inspended by the Gov-error under the power for that purpose here-by vested in him, but may be re appointed.

(2) Provided, further, that as from the time when provision is made under this Order for the election of the Muhammadan or Indian Members or of any one or more such Members, such Member or Members shall vacate his or their rest or seats.

(3) Provided, further, that if any No-minated Official Member of the Council ceases to hold public office under the Crown in the Island, his seek in the Council shall thereupon become vacant.

XI.—Any person holding a public effice in the Island under the Crown may be required to serve as a Nominated Official Member of the Council, and if any such person having been appointed by His Majesty or by the Governor a Member shall decline to act in that capacity, he shall igso facto vacate his office

office

XII.—(1) The Governor may, by an Invitrument under the Public Seal of the Island, suspend Nominated Member from the exercise of his functions as a Member of the

(2) Every senh suppension shall be forth-with reported by the Governor to one of H's Majasty's Principal Secretaries of State, and shall remain in force unless and until either it shall be removed by the Governor by an Iestament under the said Seal, or it shall be disallowed by Hig M justy through one of His Principal Secretaries of State, and such disallowanes shall be published in the "Gov-erument Gezette". eroment Gazette".

NIII—(1) In the event of a Niminated Member dying, resigning, being removed, or becoming permanently an exofficio Member of the Council, the Governor may, by an Instrument under the Pebria Seal of the Colony, appoint provisionally another person in the phase of the Member so dying, resigning, ramoved, or becoming permanently an exofficio Member of the Council sentenced.

(2) Every such appointment may be dis-allowed or confirmed by His M justy berough one of His Principal Secretaries of Shate, and, until so disallowed or confirmed, may be revoked by the Governor by an lostroment under the said Seal.

under the said Seal.

(3) The Governor shall, without delay, report to His Majesty, for His confirmation or disallowerse, through one of His Fracipal Searcharies of State, every such provisional appointment.

(4) Every person so provisionally appoints of shall be to all intents and purposes a Member of the Couroll until his appointment shall be disallowed, or revoked, or supersaded by the permanent exponential of a Naminatel Member of the Coupel.

nated Memor of the Council.

XIV — (1) Whenever any Nominated Member shall be tuspended from the exercise of his functions as a Minner of the Council, or if is shall be desiared by the Governey by an Instrument in writing under the Public Seal of the Island to be ineapside of exercising his functions as a Member of the Council, or be temporarily absent from the Island, or temporarily becomes a confliction Member of the Council, the Governor may, by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Island, appoint in his place some fit person to be provisionally a Member of the Council.

(2) The Governor shall, without fair-

(2) The Governor shall, without delay, report to His Majesty for His confirmation or disallowance, through one of His Principal Ecoretaries of State, every such provisional

(3) Every such provisional appointment may be disallowed by H's Majesty through one of His Principal Heersteries of Shate, or may be revoked by the Governor by any such Instrument as aforesaid.

(4) Every printed that he was a minute of the Council and he will be manufactured by the permanent appointment of a Nominated Member of the Council, or until the person in whose place he has been appointed shall be relieved from suspension, or declared by the Governor by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Island to be espable of exercising the functions of a Member of the Council, or shall return to the Island, or shall coase to be an ex officio Member, as the case may be.

XV-(1) No person shall be capable of being elected a Member of Council, or, having been elected, shall sit or vote in the Council,

- (1) is a holder of any public office under the Orown in the Island, or
- (2) is under 25 years of age; or
- (3) is not a British subject; or
- (4) is unable to speak read, and write the English language; or
- (5) is to qualified to registered, and is not actually registered as a voter for come exceptionary; or
- (6) is an uncertificated bankrupt or an un-dispharged insolvent; or
- (7) has been dismissed from the Govern-ment service in consequence of an of-fence involving moral turpitude; or

fence involving morel turpitude; cr
(8) has been debarred from practising as a legal or madical practisioner by or of any competent authority; or
(9) does not have or hold one of the fellowing property qualificatione, viz:—
(a) The possession or enjoyment of a olean authority possession or onjoyment baving such possession or onjoyment baving such sisted during the whole of a ricel of 12 mouths immediately prior to the date of his nomination as a candidate for election;
(b) The ownership of immoral in property.

(i) The ownership of immovable property, either in his own right or in right of his wife (but not as leasses or unaufructuary mort-g gae), the value of which (after allowing for any mortgage dabts thereor/ is not less than

(c) The occupation as owner or tenant, during the whole of a period of twelve months immediately prior to the date of his nomination as a candidate for election, of any house, warehouse, counting house, shop or other building (in the action referred to as qualifying property) of the annual value of not less than—

(i) 500 Rupess if situated within the limits of any Mustoipal, Local Board, or Santary Board town, or of any Urban District Counci; and

(To be continued.)

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

By Baneswar Das, Chemical Esginser, Berlin

By Baneswie Das, Chemical Esginses,
Berlin

With the growth of industries, 'Industrial Research' has gradually grown into what may be considered to be a 'Science' by itself. In all the industrially developed countries industrial research is now a days carried on on an extensive scale and thus its scape and sphere of activities are being greatly enlarged. There is hardly any industrial concerb of some size which does not maintain an industrial research department with a well equipped laboratory conducted by a force of computent is to solve the present maintaintaining problems, improve and modify the existing precesses and develop rew ones to beap pace with the progressive tendencies of the industrial world. Hence the importance of such a department cannot be oversatimated; without this an industrial plant is not modern or up to date. In order to develop industries a country must primarily depend on its own resources in material as well as in the initiative and brain power of its workers. The industries of a country should be developed along the lices of its present needs, as far as compatible with its recources and available technical force It is apparent that industrial research in some form or other is the first requisite in order that the country may be provided with certain suggestions or plans to the effect that such and such industries can be or ought to be developed. The problem of attracting cepital to the fields suggested is thus also an item in industrial research.

When one studies the history of the growth of industries in the U.S., one finds that

when one studies the history of the growth of industries in the U.S. 3, one finds that the American Universities have been the phoneers in the building up of the American Industries No doubt, their work has been greatly sided by the various state and federal organisations, such as the Bursan of Standards, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forestry, etc., and by many experimental stations established all over the country by the Government. Now a days there is an excellent system of co-operation between these two bodies, namely, the universities and the governmental organisations, and in many instances the Government experimental stations are located in the same office in which universities are located in the same office in which universities are located in the same office in which universities are located in the same of these investigations are published and the publications are freely distributed throughout the country. These publications have been and are a great help to the building up of the new industries in the U.S. A.

Ay State University in the U.S. A, has been a laboratory of injustrict chamistry, at twobed to the chemical depretment to carry on investigations of an industrial nature Similarly, experimental attains are attached to the college of Engineering, college of Agriculture, college of Forcetry, etc. The universities in hose laboratories and stations. The work of practical value turned out by those laboratories is simply themselven. The more for carrying on such investigations, as they possess in their professors prinaps the best brains of the country and these professors have the full or operation of the center and professor their living problem and after feeding they have enough time to put into such investigational work as will attimulate production in the country through industrial undertaking in such works, which rouse in them a desire for experimental work by provingits practical importance, bedies overling in them a desire for experimental work by provingits practical importance, bedies overling in them a true sense of responsibility. Such training in general and many little high that that they get in curres of their towers industrial career.

It will not be peacible to give in this small space a list of the work; of the kind that have been done by the Americal U ireraities. However, by way of example, only a few are being mentioned S W Part, Prof of industrial chamistry of the University of Hinole, has recombly published the results of his investigations on the "Low temperature dry distillation of coat" or which he has devoted by worked for ever fem years. The results of distillation of coal" or which he has devoted y worked for ever ten years. The results of this investigation by Prof Parr are pregnant with industrial possibilities. He results show that the "Liw temperature dry distillation of coal" is much better and more economical than the present practice. In his process the yield of ammonia is as much as but the yield of coal teristince times as much as, in the process practice. Besides, there is obtained coke of superior qualities. The coal-ter thus obtained is quite suitable for use as final and as such becomes an important item in view of the rapid ty exhausting supply of natural fuel oil. Prof Parr's work on this subject has also throwe much new light on the formation and constitution, e.e., of coal and on various disputed theories connected therewith.

In another department of the same univer-In another department of the same university a process was dayaloped to make candles, large quantities of which are consumed by the people of the U.S. A. In this process only two thirds of the usual amount of the sugar is employed and still the cardies made by this process taste as sweet and as delicious as those made by the ordinary process. Tals means a great saving in the concumption of sugar. In the women's college one girl worked out a method for making apple pies by which a great sconomy in the concumption of fuel can be secured in miking pies on a large soal's.

"WELFARE". (To be continued)

EAST AFRICA.

MRS. BAROJINI NAIDU. Mombasa, Feby. 18.

Mombasa, Feby, 18.

Sreemathi Sarojini Dovi, arrived on Monday from up country finishing the Kenya Uganda torr. She was built ongagad in meetings and social parties. On Monday the addressed Indians on social and communal washnesses which had been exploited by opponous. She arged them to close sanks. The "Times" to call its purpose reported the special miscalevously in an incorrect, incomplete, unconnected, garbled, perverted form with a view to ricled authorities and gain the nattlers points.

On Thousand the manufactured on Monday the matters

points.

On Threedes, she was pleased to see Arabs, Swahilis, Bulachis, Sheris and Indians at tea where he delivered the Morrage of Islam, Sudaness, love, brotherhood and councideship. In the evening she addressed a meeting on nucleut Iudian castes, their present degradation and its consequences, etaing that Swarsjava was delayed on account of distances of castes and communities.

disunten of castes and communities.

On Wednesday the speke on life and its ideals to a mixed audience of Indians and Europeans. All were delighted to see her nearrating the Mahabarata and the Kamayana stories and the virtues of Indian vivilization, of Indians in acciant time; of Rajput bravery, of women's heldness, of Indian portice culture. The audience was greatly impressed being apell bound for an hour.

On Pingraker sha addressed, Ladinon, including

On Thursday she addressed Indians isolading ladies on the politax campaign explaining legal and other port and cons and difficulties. A committee of influential people was formed to carry the campaign constructively any render assistance and advice.

campain constructively and render assistance and advice.

On Friday Mrs Natida attended a party given by the Mombaia 6 tree Boolal Servica Leagus where attended young and old Indian ladder. She disconsed social and sanitary customs and women's problems. This is the first party of an intermixed chatacter. Salurday Mr. Jeavanjae gave a tea party in horous of Mrs. Natida to Loropeasa and Indians taviting officials and their wives were delighted to take to Mrs Natida on several problems. They were eager to hear her elequence and charmed with her personality. They were distritished owing to be short stay. Mrs. Natida was pleased to see the Aga Khani Lhoja women volunteer copps of aged women. She advised sieve vonuteers on their dutes, stating that with their training mate children. Hwarsjya was nearing.

She on Sanday spoke on constructively carrying out the non payment struggle. A destine fund was collected. Psoule were pleased to see the constructive side of the campaign.

She salled along with Talaballi, Jevanji, Kenya delegate, and Kh niella, of South Africa, arriving at Karoa, Bombay, on the 5-b April.

The country is greatly recard owing to ber pre-tence and tour. The solitary jurgle Indian homes awa learnt political grievences contributing their mits to carry on the struggle.

Mrs Naidu wrote jokingly to Maratmaji: "The Highlands would do good for health, but as you are a poor migerable Indian though the greatest man on earth, you would not be allowed to stay."

-The "Hindu"

UNTOUCHABILITY WORK IN DELHI.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S EXHORTATION.

The Secretary, Hindu Sabha, Delhi, wires under date Feb 15; —

After the special session of the Hindu Mahasabha, work in depressed cleases began in right evrocat. A largely attended public meetics under the practions of Paulit Mahas Moham Molaviya came of the 12th inst. under the auspices of the local Hindu Sabba. All sections of Hindus attended, Sasmi Sharadananda and Mr. Raugayen, member of the Assembly, deserve special mention.

member of the Assemble, deserve special mention.

Paniliti Malaviya resida a long speach in his own immer ive eliquence on the removal of undouchability, clind quotations after quotations for undouchability, clind quotations after quotations from Hindu activates in his supprost. He exhorted the audience specially to give effect to the special seasion resolution of the Hindu Mahasabha about the removal of undouchability. He said Hindu wells and educational institutions should be opened for them. Provision should be inade for them to enter temples: He dwell at large on the desirability of revising Katha system, Akhasa etc. Hunoved the ancilance deceily by pricuring the deplayable conditions of the untouchables owing to Hindu apathy.

The sudience made a ready removes to

The audience made a ready response to Pandijji's call and unanimously decided upon al-lowing the depressed classes to draw water from Hindu wells.

Swamiji while thanking the President made a short but impressive speech.

All the people then went in precession to the nearest well.

Paulis Malaviya and Swamiji both accompany ing the people belonging to depressed classes draw water for the first time ambies shouls of "Hinds Dharmasii Jai" etc. Pandit Malaviya then left.

Swami Sharadananda and Mahashya Desa-handhu, slong with other local workers led the prosession, the latter lecturing at short internal, through the different Hinds streets, the derressed classes people drawing from every Hindu well without any Hindu opuosition; wells were even throw oung ladly by Hindus. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The n xt day the work resumed at four in a ferroon under Swami Sharadanand's guidance

Outside Ajmerl gate at Angori Kuan about a bundeed Mahomedens armed with lathis and one Br- huan, gave opposition without any cause. The Mohamedana attacked the depressed and Hindu Sabba workers who had actually left the wall without forcibly entrocabine on it. That resulted in injuries to several Hindus including the workers. The police reached late when the oppressors had all left. An inquiry is still proceeding.

On the 14th Mahashya Deshbandha Gopia as Secretary Hiedu Sabha, made arrangements to divide Hindu Ghat in two parts reserving one for the depressed and acked them to draw water from the same well. No expenition was made this day. Depre-sed classes are drawing water new from that well without any hinderance.

One volunteer who was sationals injured on the previous day is still in the Civil Hosnitel, but making satisfactory progress, —The "Hindu"

THE INDIAN DEPENCE FORCE.

MILIPARY TRAINING FOR INDIANS.

Pr. MALIVIYA'S SPENCH IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Pandit Madan Malariva in sopporting the me-tion of Mr. Venkutapathi Raju in respect of the amalgamation of Territorial and Auxiliary forces in the Legislative Assembly on the 5th inst. said:

tion of Mr. Venstagathi is just a respect of the simulations of Territorial and Auxiliary forces in the Legislative Assembly on the 5th link, said:

I rise to Support the resolution that has been moved by Mr. Venkatarathi R jz. The points that hase about taken up in objection to the motion are only a fay. The suggestion made by Captain Ajab Rhan that a Committee might be appointed to consider and report on the matter referred to in the resolution is included in the resolution even as it stands, which recommends that necessary steps should be taken to achieve the objects mentioned in the resolution area in stands, which recommends the resolution area is stands, which recommends the resolution as the stands should be acceptable to this House, and I hence it will be. Removed of real distinctions is stands should be acceptable to this House, and I hence it will be. Removed of real distinctions. By in order that the matter may not be left in any doub, we might, if necessary, out in words to recommend distinctly that a Committee should be than to investigate and report what about should be than to introduce and expend the Indian Territorial From the ast constitute it an editleston and line of reserve to the regular army, and also to remove all recial distinctions in the constitution of the una regular milltany forces in India, including the Indian Auxiliary Force. The object is the Massagath in the members of the Hour will recomber that the great point mails by the moves of the Resolution for the amilgamation of the seconditation of the non-regular military forces. That is the point upon the hard being the constitution of the non-regular military forces. That is the point upon which my blood he taken to remove read all distinctions in the casestitution of the non-regular military forces, the theory than non-regular military forces, the theory than non-regular military forces, the theory to move all read all distinctions in the casestitution of the non-regular military forces, their object will be fully met, and the c the constitution of the non-regular m litarioress, their object will be fully met, and the ob-

TERRITORIAL FORCE NOT FULLY FOPULAR.

The real situation ought to be faced, and that is thir; that the Territorial force has not hitherto become as popular as it should be. The blame might be laid upon the people, but I venture to say that the blame also rests upon the Government in not having properly organised the force. Secondly by the racial distinction which has been in the constitution of the Auxiliary force a further ground of objection has been given to the people. I can very well understand the argument that members of the Auxiliary Force are men who are engaged in business and that they cannot be called away from the spheres of their local activity to serve with His Majesty's forces at distant places. But so are Indians, merchantmen and business men living in large cities who are unable to leave their districts or their cities or elsewhere. If you put both of them on the same footing, there will be no racial invidiousness left.

Undustrifiable Military Expenditure.

UNJUSTIFIABLE MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Geomoly, so far as the Territorial Force is concerned, it is high time that the Government of India made up their mind as to the policy which they are going to pursue. I do not know of any other country in the world which is groaning under the burden of military expenditure to the extent to which India is. I consider that expenditure as utterly nojistifiable; I consider that it is a very severe condemnation of the Government of India that such a hoge amount of money is being spent on keeping up the army. We must go to the cause of it and we must also receptive the elitered situation. The British Government in India for a long time rTled over this country with no idea of banding over the affairs of the country to the people; but the Statute of 1919, the British Parliament declared that responsible government is to be established in India, the first, the most essential reform to be carried out is the building up of an Indian army, the preparing of the Indian people for the defence of their hearths and homes, for the defence of their matherland. I entirely endorse what my friend Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal said that we do not desire to leave the burden of defending the country to our English fellow subjects and take charge of the civil administration of the land; we want to do both; we went to take charge of the domestic administration as well as to take up the defence of our own country.

Milltrant Tranning for Indians.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR INDIANS.

when our English fellow-subjects needed our help at the time of a great crists, we offered them that help. If we need their help at any future time when we have taken charge of the administration of all affairs here, I expect they will render us similar help. But the ordinary duly of defending our country, of fighting our ewn opponents must rest upon Indian shoulders; and in order that it should so rest Indians must be given a fair change of preparing themselves for the defence of their country. As matters stend at present, that chance is not given. I regret to say it, but I feel I must say it, the Government of India have not treated Indians fairly in the matter of training them for national defence. The ranks of His Majesty's army have been long, long closed to Indians. They were not admitted as Commissioned Officers until a few years ago, and even now the number that is being admitted is very small. If it is right that Indians should be prepared to defend their own country, you must let them have the same opportunities of training which English officers have had and are baving. For that purpose it is necessary that the Government should make up their minds to make over the responsibility of preparing curselves for our national defence into Indian hands. The essential thing to do is to declare that the Government recognise that the administration of the Army in Indians will take charge of the administration of their own Army. If that decision is arrived as, the first thing to do is to pet an Indian swill take charge of the administration of their own Army. If that decision is arrived as, the first thing to do is to declare that the Government recognise that the administration of their own Army. If that decision is arrived as, the first thing to do is to pet an Indian swilling, a non military man, in charge of National Defence. It is not right to leave the whole burden and responsibility of administering the Army and of preparing Indians for national defence on British officers.

Mr. Darcy Lindsay.—I rise to a

Mr. Darcy Lindsay.—I rise to a point of order.

Are we dealing with the Army of India or are we dealing with the Acadisary Force as apart from the Army?

the Army?

Mr. President — I allowed the Honble Member to proceed because it seemed to me not unconnected with the subject that he should discuss the general question of the country's defence. It is admittedly a subdidary subject and not the main subject of the resolution but I cannot rule it out of order.

out of order.

Pandit M. M. Malaviya.—Thank you, Sir,
It may be some relief to the Hon'ble Member
who raised the point of order if I remind him of
the apsech delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Burdon
I wonder whether the Honourable Member was
here when the speech was made otherwise he
would not have taken objection to what I have

said.

Now, Sir, the essential points that have been raised in this debate, and I am glad they have been raised, are first, the constitution of the Regular Army; secondly, the constitution of the reserve, and thirdly, the constitution of a second line of reserve to the regular army. These are the three point discussed. The Territorial Force and the Auxiliary Force both came in an items under those heads: and to proceed with what I was submitting, I say,—that it is time that it should be recognised that Indians have to be given a fair opportunity of preparing themselves, of treining themselves for national defence, of eventually Indianising the whole Army from top to bottom. —The "Hindu".

(To be continued)

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5379.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sethunather Karthigen of Vaddukkoddai West, who died at Kuang, in the State; of Selsugor, in F. M. F.

Deceased.

Baomogam Ampslavanar of Vaddukkoddai
Petitioner.

TEX

Vs.

1. Karthigesu Sittampalam of Vadavakoddat West

2. Karthigesu Sintiah, but his present
tlace of abode is unknown.

3. Sivapakhiam daughter of Karthigesu
Chellappah of Vaddukkeddai West
4. Chellappah Kandawamy of do.
5. Chinnachypillai widow of Karthigesu
Chellappah of do
6. Chellam widow of Sethunather
Karthigesu of do.

Respondents

Respondents.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of he abovenamed Petitioner praying that the rbovenamed
5th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem
over the minors the 3rd and 4th respondents
and praying for Letters of Administration to the
schale of the abovenamed deceased coming on for
disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire,
District Judge, on February 4, 1924, in the presence of Mersrs. Negalingam and Nagalingam,
Proctors, for the Petitioner and the affidavit of
the Petitioner dated February 4, 1928, having been
read, it is ordered that the abovenamed 5th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the
sard minors and it is declared that the Petitioner
as the creditor of the deceased is entitled to have
Letters of Administration to the estate of the
abovenamed deceased is used to the petitioners
accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents
or any others shall, on or before March 4, 1924,
show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the
Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woolhouse,

February 8, 192s.

G. W. Woolhouse, District Judge.

Petitioner.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5288.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Doctor Charles Francis of Jaffoa Town, Deceased.

Mary Caroline Johnpulle of do

Vs.

1. Elizabeth Francis widow of Swampillal Francis of do
2. Emmanuel Joseph Francis Gregory of do
3. John Edmund Peter Gregory of do
4. John Paul Stainslans Ponnutamby of do
5. Joseph Gregory of do and
6. Rosaline Ponnutamby of do
Respondents annear

Respondents.

The 2 id and 8 id Respondents appear
by their Guardian ad litem the 5th
Respondent and the 4th Respondent
appear by his Guardian ad litem the
6 th Respondent.

6.h Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Petitioner abovenamed praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Wooshouse E q.c. District Judge, on February 22, 1924, in the presence of Mr. J. A. J. Tisseverasinghe Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the addavit of the Petitioner dated October 4, 1923, having been read, it is declared that the Fetioner is the next kin of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the eaid intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before Merch 6, 1924, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

February 22, 1924.

G. W. Woodbouse, District Judge.

Notice Calling For Tenders.

Scaled tenders marked on the envelope 'Tender for building a chool at Isakkachchy' will be re-cated by the Chaleman District School Commit-tee, Jaffra up to 2 p. m. on Monday the 10 h March 1924.

Tenders should be on forms supplied by this Office.

Every Tenderer will be required to deposit the sum of Rs 10/ in the D. S. C. Office before any form of tender is i-saed.

form of tender is leased.

The tenderer whose tender is accopted will be required to furnish within one week after be la informed of such acceptance recurity in each to the extent of one tenth of the amount of his tender and should be fail to do so his deposit will be fornited.

All unforfeited deposits and scourties will be returned to the tenderer,

For further information apply to the Manikar of Pachebileppalai.

C. RASANATAGAM for Chairman, D. S. C.

G. 869.

Notice Calling for Tenders.

Saaled tenders marked on the envelope "Tender for building a school at ! Pekkart ppu" will be received by the Chairman District School Com-mittee, Jaffre, up to 2 P. M. on Monday the 10th March 1924

Tenders should be on forms supplied by this

Every tenderer will be required to deposit the sum of Rv. 10/ in the D. S. C. Office before any form of tender is issued.

The tenderer whose tander is accepted will be required to furnish within one week after he is informed of such acceptance, security in each to the extent of the tenth of the amount of his tender and should be full to do so his deposit will be fufficial.

All unforfeited deposits and securities will be returned to the tenderer.

For further information apply to the Maniakar of Pachchilappelai.

C. RABANAYAGAM for Chairman, D. S. C.

Tenders se a Service :-

(a) Supply of Satin, Paiu and Halmilla logs and incidental steepers and scantlings in the Sabaragamuwa Division.

(b) Supply of Satin and Palu logs and inci-dental sleepers and scantlings in the North West-ern Division.

(c) Supply for Satin Palu and Ranai legs and incidental eleopers and scantlings in the North Central Division.

Central Division.

(i) Supply of sleepers in the Uva Division
(e) Supply of Palu logs and incidental sleepers and seantlings in the Northern Division.
(i) Supply of Palu logs and incidental sleepers and seantlings in the Northern Division.
(i) Supply of Satin Mills and Ranai logs and incidental sleepers and seantlings in the Eastern Division Fouth.
(g) Supply of Satin, Palu, Ranai, Mills and Halashnick trees from Kantalai Reserve in the Eastern Division North.
For further particulars tenderers are referred to notices appearings in the Government Gezotte No. 7875 of 15 2 24 and to the respective Divisional Forest Officers named therein.

E. D. Sargent,

E. D. BARGENT Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Conservator of Foreste, Kandy, February 14, 1924.

Cancellation of Power of Attorney.

I Velupillai Kasipillai of Alaveddy Va-gamam North, do hereby declare and ake it public that I cancel as null and ligamam make it public that I cancel as full and void the power of Attorney which was vested in Valupillai Eliathamby of the same place as mentioned in the Attorney Power deed No. 10930 of 9th April 1919. Further I declare that this shall take effect from to-day the 16th Feb 1924 Alaveddy, V. KASIPPILLAI.

Chunnakam,

16, Feb 1924.

Mis. 440

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JUNIOR.

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Mis. 437.

Jaffffos.

Notice Calling for Tenders.

Boaled tenders marked on the envelope "Tender for but ding a school at Kandavalat" will be received by the Obatrman District School Committee Jaff as up to 2 P. M. on Monday the 10th March 1921

Tenders should be on forms supplied by this

Tenders should be on forms supplied by this office.

Every tenderer will be required to deposit the sum of Es. 10/ in the D, B. C. Office before any form of tender is issued.

The tenderer whose tender is accepted will be required to furnish within one week after he is incomed of such acceptance, security in cash to the extest of one-tenth of the amount of his tender and should he fail to do no his deposit will be forfeited.

All unforfeited deposits and securities will be returned to the tenderer.

For further information apply to the Maniagar of Karachchi.

C. Rasanayagam

C RASANAYAGAM

for Chairman, D. S. C.

THE JAFFNA FOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Extra-ordinary general meeting of the share-holders of this Company called for Satur-day the 23rd inst. shall stand adjourned to Wednesday the 27th inst. at 5 p. m. at the Company's Office Rooms. V. MUTTUKUMARU, 23-2-'24. SEGRETARY.

MIS 446

NOTICE.

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ation, spermaterines, etc. There of mentions for a doses is 5. V. P. P. charges As. 8 only c. Ira.

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