

The Hindu Organ.

"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE MINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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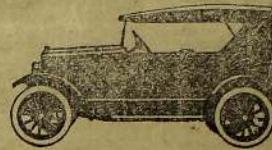
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CEYLON.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5303.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sivasappah Nagarsah alias Thurai of Chulipuram late of Colombo
Deceased.

Teewarapillai widow of Chivasappah of Chulipuram, Jaffna
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ampalavar Kanish of Deo presently of Kuala Lumpur in F.M.S. & wife
2. Thayamuthu of Chulipuram, Jaffna and
3. Sivasappah Appathnesi of Deo, presently of Hospital Assistant, Matara

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Teewarapillai widow of Sivasappah of Chulipuram, Jaffna, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Sivasappah Nagarajah alias Thurai coming on for disposal before G.W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on February 18, 1924, in the presence of Mr. R. Candiah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 22, 1923, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the mother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before March 4, 1924 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woolhouse,
District Judge.
O. 628

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1924.

THE CEYLON UNIVERSITY.

The opposition of a minority of unofficial members to vote the full available sum of three million rupees for the Ceylon University has caused profound dissatisfaction and disappointment among educationists in all parts of Ceylon. The feeling of dissatisfaction has been heightened by the fact that those who opposed the proposal have not expressed their reasons for the information of the public. The establishment of a University for Ceylon has been long overdue. The Tamils and Sinhalese who form the principal races living in Ceylon have an ancient civilisation and culture, and the claims of Ceylon to have a University were at no time in her history during the past century one whit less than those of India, while Ceylon has had the misfortune to be denied the inestimable advantages of a University. There was a time when colleges in Ceylon were affiliated to the Universities of Madras and Calcutta. This arrangement made amends in some measure for the absence of a University in Ceylon. But those who were interested in higher education in Ceylon were ruthlessly deprived of even the privilege of having the Ceylon colleges affiliated to the Indian Universities, and the various examinations of the London and Cambridge Universities have remained for long years the principal means of giving the much needed impetus to higher education and measuring its progress. It was soon found that the examinations of the English Universities did not suit the genius, tastes and requirements of our students, and the want of a University for Ceylon was most keenly felt. The Ceylon University Association was formed with the object of keeping up an agitation for the establishment of a University. The lamented Sir P. Arunachalam, who has been universally esteemed as the finest representative of Western and Eastern cultures Ceylon has had, was the life and soul of the movement, and the Association succeeded in making the Ceylon Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies recognise the justice of Ceylon being granted a University. It is regrettable that the progress made by the Government in the steps it took to establish a University for Ceylon has been culpably slow, and Ceylon where "every prospect pleases" has had to bear long and patiently the great reproach of being the only country of its kind on the face of the earth without a University. We, in concert with the other newspapers in the Island, have had frequently to complain in these columns of the indifference of the Government in the matter of establishing a University for Ceylon. The Government had only one excuse to give for its remissness in the matter, and that is the want of funds. It is a happy circumstance that a large sum of money like three million rupees is available out of the surplus balances for the furtherance of the great object, and it is a happier circumstance that the Government has made the proposal to appropriate the sum for the

buildings and endowment of the University. We are of opinion that so good a favourable opportunity may not present itself for years to come. It is the duty of the Unofficial Members to express their unanimous approval of the grand offer for the highest and most permanent educational welfare of the country and accept it on behalf of the people whose interests they are bound to safeguard.

We are conscious of the fact that some of the Unofficial Members who opposed the proposal are men of great foresight and undoubted patriotism. It is, therefore, inconceivable that they did actually oppose so beneficial and important a proposal. It may be that they regard the needs of the provinces as more deserving of their immediate attention than a University for Ceylon. They must remember that such parochial needs as roads, bridges, hospitals, etc., can be supplied conveniently and satisfactorily in the near future, but the opportunity to speed the University project which is of the greatest benefit to the entire Island should be seized wholeheartedly when it presents itself, for if let to slip it may not come again for a very long time.

We have reason to surmise that another reason which weighed with those who opposed the proposal may be that they should not support a scheme involving the expenditure of so large a sum of money as three million rupees on endowment for a University, which, there is a likelihood, will be useful only to the rich, and will make higher education much more expensive than it already is. This defect and many more can be remedied later on by bringing a healthy and vigorous public opinion to bear on the constitution governing the scope and work and usefulness of the University.

We publish elsewhere in the Correspondence column the views of a writer on "Ceylon University and the Surplus Balances". It is clearly a vindication of the attitude of the Unofficial members who have opposed the appropriation of three million rupees for the Ceylon University. Our Correspondent has undertaken the difficult task of upholding a palpably untenable attitude. His argument that the three million rupees should not be set apart for the University, starving services which need funds, has been met by us. However urgent may be the needs in other directions, we are of opinion that these may wait till the next Budget, but the advancement of the all-important University scheme should not be hampered by the withholding of the unanimous support of Unofficial members which the Government proposal deserves to have. We are surprised, as we are sure everyone interested in the cause of higher education in Ceylon who has anxiously watched the course of events in the progress of the Ceylon University scheme is bound to be, at the bold statement of our Correspondent that the "proposal of spending the three million rupees on the University comes to many as the bolt from the blue." We may assure our Correspondent that it is certainly not the eminently reasonable proposal, but the opposition to it by the minority of Unofficial members, which has come upon the educationists of Ceylon like the bolt from the blue. We do not think that the argument of our Correspondent that a very large sum of money should not be locked up as endowment is convincing, as three million rupees for buildings equipment and endowment cannot be deemed an extravagant sum. His comparing the present proposal to "the attempt of a man to set apart a large portion of his fortune to dowry a daughter who was not even born, and starving his other children who are with him" is neither happy nor apt, for the Ceylon University College may well be taken as the infant which will soon develop into the Ceylon University. We are of opinion that the settling of the type of the University and its constitution and the determination of the relation between the Legislative Council and the University and other such matters, important as they are, should not be made the factors for deciding to set apart the three million rupees. We are of the same opinion as our correspondent that the Ceylon University should not be allowed to be a denationalising agency. But even the uncertainty of the University playing the right part in the national life of the country should not be an excuse for opposing the proposal and causing the scheme to be shelved for an indefinite period.

We fervently hope that the dissentient Unofficial members of Council will reconsider their decision and give their consent to the proposal, on any conditions they think necessary for the safeguarding of the national and educational interests of

the people of the country. Higher education through the medium without making it practically a monopoly of those in affluent circumstances.

LOCAL & GENERAL

THE JAFFNA ORIENTAL STUDIES SOCIETY.—The Second Annual General Meeting of this Society, which was fixed to take place on the 1st March, will not take place on the date owing to the inability of the President to be present on the occasion. It has been postponed to the 8th March.

SIR P. RAMANATHAN.—The Hon'ble Sir P. Ramanathan accompanied by Lady Ramanathan and Miss Ramanathan left Jaffna for Colombo on the 26th instant, and is expected to sail for the Straits Settlements with his family on the 5th March.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—A large sized portrait of Mr. Elwin Evans, the late Assistant Director of Education was unveiled on Saturday the 23rd instant at the Education Office by the Hon. Mr. L Macrae, the Director of Education.

THE CEYLON UNIVERSITY.—We understand that the Government has not withdrawn its proposal to devote Rs. 3000,000 out of the surplus balances for the establishment of the Ceylon University. Some of the elected members who expressed an adverse opinion on the proposal at the conference summoned by Mr. James Peiris are prepared to reconsider their attitude at another Conference of the members which is to be held this week on the subject.

JAFFNA TEACHERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the trained teachers of Jaffna was held at the Jaffna Y.M.C.A. on Sunday the 24th instant at 9.30 a.m. under the Presidency of Mr. S. Sivapragasam, B.Sc., of the Jaffna Hindu College. The object of the meeting was to send memorials to His Excellency the Governor and to the Director of Education regarding the nonpayment of bonuses to First Class Trained Teachers.

THE PREMIER OF AUSTRALIA.—The Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, the Prime Minister of Australia, arrived in Colombo on Sunday the 24th inst., on his return voyage to Australia, from England where he went to attend the Imperial and Economic conferences. Mr. Bruce is said to have been very much impressed with what he was able to see in Colombo, and he has expressed hopes of improved trade relations between Australia and Ceylon and India.

THE GOVERNMENT CLERICAL EXAMINATION.—We understand that 1168 applications for the forthcoming examination for entrance to the Government Clerical Service have already been received. Only 36 candidates are to be selected. There are 21 vacancies to be filled and an extra 12 will be reserved for candidates who are already in the Government service.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION RESULTS.—The following candidates are among those who came out successful in the last B.Sc. Examination of the London University:—First Division:—Murugasundaram and Kandiah Rajasundaram. Second Division:—Chellappah Amirthalingam, Chinnappa Navaratnam, Samuel Thambapillai Sevaratnam and William Ganaratnam Spencer. All these candidates took up the examination from the University College. Kandiah Vaithianathan who took up the examination by private study has obtained Third Class honours in Anthropology.

THE BADULLA RAILWAY.—It is reported that the railway to Badulla will be opened for passenger service on the 6th of April. Three train services are provided for either way.

THE COLOMBO OBSERVATORY.—Mr. A. J. Balfour, Superintendent of the Colombo Observatory, & Co., Colombo on Wednesday the 20th inst. and Mr. J. B. Evans, First Assistant Astronomer of the Observatory, is acting for him.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of two copies of pamphlets entitled "Sadhu Dharma Manadham" and "What Is It?" The two pamphlets are Nos. 1 and 2 of a series of "Sadhu Dharma Manadham, Vidyalaya," Madras. The first is written by Mr. B. Vasanth Row, B.A., B.L., and the second by Mr. Krishnayogi Row, B.A., B.L. The pamphlets contain a clear exposition of the subjects they treat, and are priced at Rupees Two each.

EMRINE LABOUR CONFERENCE.—A conference of the representatives of industrial, political and labour organisations in Britain, the Dominions and India will be held in London during the British Empire Exhibition which will occupy several days. The development of inter-Empire trade, co-operation,

and the status of the subjects within the Empire will be among the subjects that will be discussed.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

An admirable public lecture on "History and Poetry the Foundations of Culture" was delivered by the Hon. Sir Anton Bertram, Chief Justice, on Thursday the 21st instant at 6.30 p.m. in the Central College hall before a large and appreciative audience under the auspices of the Jaffna Social Service League and the presidency of the Hon. Sir Ambalavasai Rangaswami. The Chairman, in his opening address, referred to the antiquity of the Tamil literature and its excellence. He quoted an apt saying that History taught by example and Literature both by precept and example. The lecture spoke in high terms of Social Service, which he thought was the noble and imperative duty of every member of society. He also spoke in terms of high praise of the culture of the Tamils and their aesthetic taste. He thought that love of education was the dominant trait of the people of Jaffna and paid a tribute to the memory of the late Sir P. Arunachalam, who he said, was an example of a Tamil who combined in himself the finest elements of Western and Eastern culture. The lecture then passed on to the cultures of Greece and Rome, and showed clearly the genius of the ancient Greeks for history, philosophy and literature and that of the Romans for the development of law and the art of Government. He convinced the audience that a study of history was essential to culture. He recommended to the vast assembly that listened to his very eloquent lecture the advisability of studying two modern historical works by George Trevelyan—"The History of England in the 19th Century" and "England in the Age of Wellington". In conclusion, he showed that history was intermingled with poetry, philosophy and all the branches of knowledge, and read a poem by Wm. Watson, a modern poet, on "The Father of the Forest". He explained clearly the meaning of the poem, which confirmed his opinion that History and Poetry were the foundations of Culture. Mr. N. Selvachari, B.A., J.P., M.B.E., President of the Jaffna Social Service League, proposed a vote of thanks to the learned lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. R. Suppiahramaniam, Professor, Secretary of the League, and unanimously passed with acclamation.

CEYLON UNIVERSITY AND SURPLUS BALANCES.

In the informal meeting of the members of the Legislative Council held on the 24th instant, there was a discussion about the appropriation of three million rupees out of the surplus balances for the Ceylon University College. Certain members of the Council whose career in Connall during the last three years is testimony to their fearless independence and genuine public spirit opposed the appropriation of the entire amount and pressed that a proportion of it be appropriated for urgent works of utility in the provinces. We are surprised to see that the reasonable request has created quite a great stir in the Colombo morning Press who are given to themselves the monopoly of wisdom and public spirit. We are sure that the public will resent if they begin to dictate what the councillors should do or not do. They generally fail to understand that there are two sides to a question.

The Ceylon University is a grand idea. It is perhaps that the people in the North who first mooted the question of a University and robbery will grudge a substantial expenditure on the project. No Councillor who is conscious of his duties will subscribe to the opinion that the University should have the monopoly of public funds and the urgent needs of the provinces should be neglected in order to educate the sons of the favoured few.

The present proposal of the Government to appropriate all the available amount from the surplus balances for the Ceylon University must be judged on its own merits and not on any inflated enthusiasm of journalists. In the interests of sane public life all the hysterical utterances on "judgment of posterity" "scientific performances" "political interests" should be looked down upon by the general public.

In the budget of last year the Government spokesman anticipated only a surplus balance of one and a half million rupees and the expenditure of last year was confined to the maintenance of existing services. Few public works of extraordinary nature were undertaken. All kinds of new expenditure of a recurring kind were reluctantly declined. Anyhow the Government promised to consider the various works of public utility suggested by the members. If the surplus balance at the end of the financial year should be substantial. At the end of the financial year the surplus balances exceeded all expectations and were found to be not one million and a half as anticipated but eight million rupees. The Government proposed to appropriate only two million rupees for extraordinary public works and to leave the balance six million rupees to wipe off the war debt to the imperial Government. Owing to the opposition of unofficial members it was agreed to pay only three million rupees to the Imperial Government and to devote the balance for the promotion of education, sanitation, public health and for other works of public utility. The present extraordinary proposal of spending the three million rupees on the University comes to many as a bolt from the blue and leader writers of newspapers run into hysterics over the discovery of hitherto latent genius of the Governor.

We are not opposed to the expenditures of a decent sum on the University buildings and equipment. But the object is the looking up of a very large sum of money as endowment, when other necessary services are starved and when it is well known that it will take several years for the University College to become a

University. The present proposal is like the attempt of a man setting apart a large portion of his fortune to dowry a daughter who was not even born, and starving his other children who are with him.

The type of the University and its constitution are not settled. The relation between the Legislative Council and the University is not determined. The University bill which will give legal sanction to the University has not been prepared as yet. All these necessary preliminaries are yet in the womb of the future. Yet the Government backed by a few faddists ask the people's representatives to consent to the grant of three million rupees which nobody knows what part it is going to play in the national life of the country. Until the University bill has seen the light of the day, no money should be voted as endowment. The Indian Universities are maintained by annual grants. If endowment is necessary it may be considered after the establishment of the University. Even if endowments from the Government is not forthcoming, the University can be maintained by annual grant.

—Cor.

ORIENTAL PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION.

By M. SABARATNAGINGE, B.A.

(Continued from our last issue)

Western civilization has failed to bring solace to mankind. It is a destructive civilization, not based on sound principles of constructive life, born of a semi-conscious, constructive mind. The West has now to come to the East to discover the true laws of life upon which to rear civilization whose expressions will harmonize with those of the old Eastern nations and make for the world's peace. But the world's peace can only be brought about by harmony in the consciousness of all nations and peoples of the world. And harmony in the consciousness of an entire nation can only be brought about by harmony in the consciousness of the individuals who form that nation. And harmony in individual consciousness can only result from the regular practice, by those individuals in their every-day life, of mental exercises which are apt to gradually discipline their rude mental forces, and thereby in time harmonize their mental forces. Such mental exercises can only be formulated by people who have deeply studied and clearly grasped the scientific laws of the mind by realizing their harmonious effects through practice effects which are manifested in their actions, actions and conduct. We live hence, the science of our man asceses of our life. That is, or the becomes religion with principles to their prime aim. This soul, the basic principle has found a place only in ontology. Hence the value of a study of oriental psychology for purposes of modern education.

Everywhere in creation, the physical and the metaphysical exist side by side and the character of a civilization is determined by the preponderance of one or the other, although only in the balanced union of the two, does it reach a great height. Truth is revealed in the word of the metaphysical. It is made practical and universal in the world of the physical. Indian development has always been predominantly metaphysical, but the physical was never neglected. Very early, Indian thinkers under the process of cosmic evolution from a homogeneous mass into the variety of phenomena. It has often been remarked that the doctrine of evolution is the marvel of modern times. But Prof. Huxley pays a tribute to the Hindus of Varanasi when he says "To say nothing of Indian sages, to whom evolution was a familiar notion long before Paul of Tarsus was born". According to the physical discoveries of the ancient Hindus, matter is made up of minute invisible atoms called *anus* which are eternal. They exist as inorganic and organic matter or as instruments of sense perceptions. According to the Vaisheshika system of Kanada *anus* or atoms are indivisible particles of matter which possess no visible dimensions, agreeing on this point more with modern European scientists than with Greek philosophers who gave visible dimensions to atoms. The first aggregates of these *anus* or atoms is of two, called *dyanu* or *anisukta* which is still invisible. The aggregate of three molecules or double atoms forms a *Trasarenu* which has visible dimensions. These aggregates of composite atoms are destructible, while single atom are indestructible by nature. How remarkable is to see that the conception of atoms and molecules arose in India centuries before the time of Empedocles and Democritus. Kapila the father of the evolution theory in India who lived about 700 B.C. defined atom as force centres which correspond to the ions and electrons of modern science.

Upon this atomic theory were based the psychological principles enunciated in the Yoga sutras of Patanjali. According to Patanjali all mental states are followed by bodily activity of some sort and lead to changes in breathing, circulation, general muscular action, and glandular or other visceral activity. These changes are again brought about by the activity of nerve centres which consists of atoms in a constant state of vibration. Thoughts are clear or clouded according as the vibration of these atoms is rhythmic or inharmonious and the degree of attention paid to objects is directly proportional to the amount

of freedom disturbances etc. There are also centres. Numerous are the centres for the bringing about of civic or mental purity through the purification of the body. It will be impossible in a short paper like this to give anything like a detailed exposition of these. It will be sufficient here to dwell on one important aspect of oriental psychology, namely the part played by will in the concentration of attention. Western psychologists insist too much on the close connection between interest and attention. The oriental theory is that interest inevitably follows when attention has become a habit by much practice by continued effort of will. It is not denied that bodily fatigue will inevitably follow long continued attention. But it is believed that by conserving the vital forces of the body, it is possible to keep up a continuous supply of energy to make up for the loss sustained by continued mental efforts. The means employed for the conservation of the vital forces of the body are bodily tension, control of breath, and the consequent control of circulation. Bodily tension and mental concentration go together. The body must be seated in an upright position with the spinal column held erect so that there might be freedom for the brain and the vital organs to perform their functions properly. The control of breath and circulation is effected by what is called *pranayama*. Disturbance of mind follows disturbance of breath and the mind remains calm when the breath is calm. Hence in order to attain mastery of mind, the breath should be controlled. According to Indian psychology there runs through the spinal cord a nervous current called the *Sushumna* at the base of which is a plexus called *Muladhara* which is the great centre of vital energy. This plexus is connected with a similar plexus in the brain somewhere in the forehead just midway between the eye brows. The contraction of the eye brows during a state of tension is but an external manifestation of an internal activity that is going on in this plexus. In this plexus or *mudra* is stored the cosmic energy, an infinitesimal fraction of which is distributed throughout the body by the sensory and motor nerves and mainly by two columns of nerves called *Ida* and *Pingala* on either side of the *Sushumna* canal. This canal, though existing in animals is closed, except in the case of man, who can, by practice, open it. It is asserted that man can dispose with sensory and motor nerves open the canal, send through it alchemical currents, and thus make the body a gigantic battery of will and rouse the vast coiled up power from the basic plexus known as *Kundalini Shakti*. As the power travels up the canal, higher and more wonderful powers of vision and knowledge are seized. This rousing of the *Kundalini Shakti* is to be effected by *pranayama* or control of breath, which consists in so modulating the breath as to make rhythmic along with the beating of the heart so that nadam or rhythmic vibration of the atoms or atoms is set up as to produce harmony within, which is the first requisite for sustained mental effort or attention.

It will be thus seen that oriental psychology offers a vast field for research and even if it fails to postulate a definite system of psychology as such, yet it is more than certain that its claim for a place in educational psychology will be accepted in the near future. The modern psychology of Europe, strictly speaking is not true psychology, because it does not admit the existence of *Psyche*, the soul, for, as Bishopshouse says: "The study of psychology is vain, for there is no *Psyche*". European psychology is limited and might be called physiological psychology or somatology as the Americans would have it. True psychology you will find today only in the *Tatva* *Shastras* of the East.

THE ORDER IN COUNCIL.

PROCLAMATION.

(Continued from our last issue.)

(a) Where an occupier is entitled to the sole and exclusive use of any part of a building, that part shall not be claimed to be occupied otherwise than separately by reason only that the occupier is entitled to the joint use of some other part.

XVI.—Every person who, having been returned as an Elected Member of the Council, but not having been at the time of his election qualified to be an Elected Member, shall sit or vote in the Council, shall for every day or which he sits or votes, and every person who shall sit or vote in the Council after his seat has become vacant shall, for every day on which he sits or votes after his seat has become vacant, be liable to a penalty of Rs. 500 Rupees, to be recovered by action in the District Courts having jurisdiction where such person who has been returned as an Elected Member as aforesaid resides by any person who shall sue for the same.

(ii) 400 Rupees if situated elsewhere.

(2) (a) The qualifying property need not be, throughout the year constituting the period of qualification, the same property, if the annual value is in no case less than 500 Rupees or 400 Rupees, as the case may be.

(b) The term "house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building" includes any part of a building when that part is separately occupied for the purpose of any trade, busi-

ness, or profession; and any such part may, for the purpose of describing the qualification, be described as office, chambers, studio, or by any other like term applicable to the case.

XVII.—(1) If any Elected Member of the Council shall die, or shall, by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor, resign his seat in the Council, or shall cease to possess a property qualification as required by Article 15 of this Order, or shall make any declaration or acknowledgement of allegiance to any Foreign State or Power, or shall become a citizen or subject of any Foreign State or Power, or shall be adjudicated a bankrupt or insolvent, or shall be sentenced in any part of His Majesty's Dominions to death or penal servitude, or to imprisonment for an offence punishable with hard labour or rigorous imprisonment for a term exceeding twelve months, or shall have any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any contract with the Government of the Island for or on account of the public service otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company consisting of more than twenty-five persons, or shall accept any public office under the Crown in the Island, his seat in the Council shall thereupon become vacant.

(2) Whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor in Executive Council that the seat of an Elected Member has become vacant, the Governor in Executive Council shall, in manner hereinafter provided, appoint a date and place for the election of a Member to fill such vacancy.

XVIII.—(1) No Member of the Council shall sit or vote therein until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath before the Council:—

"I, A. B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George, His Heirs and Successors according to law."

— "So help me God."

(2) Provided that every person authorized by law to make an affirmation or declaration instead of taking an oath may make such affirmation or declaration instead of the said oath.

XIX.—(1) For the purpose of the election of Members to serve in the Council, the following constituencies shall be and hereby are created, viz:—

The European Electorate (Urban); The European Electorate (Rural); The Colonial Electorate; The Burgher Electorate; Colombo Town (North); Colombo Town (South); Colombo District; Negombo District; Kalutara Revenue District; Western Province (Ceylon Tamil); Central Province (Urban Division); Central Province (Rural Division); Northern Province (Northern Division); Northern Province (Eastern Division); Northern Province (Western Division); Northern Province (Central Division); Southern Province (Central Division); Southern Province (Western Division); Southern Province (Western Division); Trincomalee Revenue District; Batticaloa Revenue District; North-Western Province (Western Division); North-Western Province (Eastern Division); North-Central Province; Province of Uva; Kegala Revenue District; and Ratnapura Revenue District.

2. The Divisions of Colombo Town (North) and of Colombo Town (South) shall, respectively, include such portions of the Town of Colombo as may be determined by the Governor in Executive Council by Proclamation in the "Government Gazette" to be included therein.

(To be continued.)

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

BY BANSSWAB DAS, CHEMICAL ENGINEER,
BERLIN.

(Continued from our last issue.)

Throughout the United States many such works are done which result ultimately in the economy of time, energy and money and also help in simplifying the drudges of daily work. It was the University professors who announced the existence of Vitamins and their importance to mankind. The State University of Minnesota, the Columbia University and many other institutions of America have been carrying on very important experimental works on Vitamins, and have already determined with as much accuracy as is possible with our present knowledge of Vitamins, the vitamin content of almost everything known to exist in nature, and the results of their research have been published freely and openly for the information of the public. This attracted many firms to utilize these results in their money-making schemes, or, in other words, to translate them into cash. And as a result many food products rich in Vitamins soon made their appearance on the market for the use of all and particularly of those suffering from malnutrition, under-nourishment, etc. Some of these firms are really doing a good business.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is furnishing valuable practical information through the publication of the results of re-

search work conducted by that department on various subjects. Some of these are listed below:—

(1) Home canning of fruits suitable for operation at home by families.

(2) Home drying and commercial drying of fruits and vegetables with a view to preserving the surplus of fruits and vegetables for consumption out of seasons.

(3) The use of Hemp Hurds and jute and other woody material which are not at present usually utilized in paper making.

(4) The utilization of American flux straw in the paper and fibre board industry. It may be added here that India is a large flux producing country and once, not long ago, her flux made controlled the markets of the world. Linseed oil, which is manufactured from the flax seed, is a very highly prized and valuable oil which is used in many industries and for which no satisfactory substitute has yet been found.

The last war gave a great impetus to Industrial research the world over and particularly in America. One of the first Americans whose interests were hit by the war was Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the great American inventor, as he was entirely dependent on Germany for his supply of carbolic acid, which was most paying of the Edison industries. This supply was entirely cut off soon after the outbreak of the war. Mr. Edison was therefore forced to build a factory to manufacture phenol synthetically on a large scale. The success of the process was achieved only after a period of tedious research work conducted by many chemists and engineers. This was the first carbolic acid plant erected in the U.S.A. With the progress of the war America gradually got the shortage of many other chemicals, such as dyes, dye intermediates, coal-tar products, explosives etc., for which Germany was the chief source of supply. Slowly but surely factory after factory was built and chemicals manufactured to supply the needs of the country. To day America is practically independent of foreign countries for her supply of chemicals.

After America entered the war on the side of the Allies in Feb 1917, the first problem she faced was that of manufacturing glasses to make high power lenses for the use of the American army. In peacetime these lenses came mostly from Austria and Germany. France did make some, but the French people needed much for their own army that they could not possibly supply America. So the American army was virtually without lenses, which constituted the very eye of the army, and hence arose a grave problem. However by September, 1917, American chemists and engineers through their ingenuity and efficiency had already perfected the processes in connection with the manufacture of glasses and lenses and a factory at Rochester, N.Y., was actually making lenses for the use of the American army. Within this short time they were successful not only in solving the existing problem but practically all the problems that were likely to arise in connection with the making of lenses.

The chemical warfare service organised soon after America's entry into the world war in which thousands of chemists were employed showed exceptional and unparalleled developing abilities and achieved signal success in their work. This party of chemical organisation not only prepared many kinds of explosives such as liquid air, poison gases etc., but succeeded in making some really new and deadly ones which could not be used in the war, as it suddenly came to a close. It is known that a liquid explosive has been perfected by the above chemical warfare service which is so powerful that a small quantity of it, thrown from an aeroplane, will devastate a vast region. The stock of this explosive and some others was considered so dangerous that the American Government found it prudent to keep them in a transport vessel and sink the vessel with them into the Atlantic at the end of the war. But America knows the formulae to make them and so it is said that the next war, when it comes, is likely to be more destructive of life and property than even the last one.

In other fields also America proved her historic incomparable abilities in organising and manufacturing. In order to combat the German submarines effectively American engineers designed and built what is known as the "Submarine chasers", a new contribution to the art of sea warfare. In these days America was also turning out four merchant vessels a day and this was more than what the German submarines could sink, and it took only 28 days to build a merchant vessel, which is also a new record. These American successes greatly cheered the destruction of the German submarines and also enabled the American troops to get across to France. The American Expeditionary Forces were so well organised and well equipped that they could build bridges over the French and Belgian rivers in 37 minutes. All these things are results of extensive industrial research and large scale production for which the cooperation of American capital, chemists, engineers and other technicians is responsible. It is considered by many leading Americans that the impetus given by the last war to industrial research and production has been such that the productive power of American industries has increased fourfold.

"WELFARE".

(To be continued.)

WANTED AN INDIAN MEMBER FOR HOME DEFENCE.

If the Government do make up their minds to adopt this policy, I suggest that the best course would be that while His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, acting in consultation with the Viceroy or under his instructions, should continue to have the administrative control of the Army, with which the Assembly will not interfere, there should be an Indian Member for Defence, for National Defence, appointed—say, to begin with, in the place of Mr. Burdon. I hope he will not dislike the suggestion. But a better course will be to appoint an Indian Member for Home Defence in the Viceroy's Executive Council. He should have charge of the Territorial Army which is to constitute the second line of reserve. The Regular Army must for some time to come remain under the control of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; but there is no reason why the organisation and maintenance of both the first and the second lines of reserve should not be entrusted to an Indian non-military man as a member of the Viceroy's Council. Mr. Secretary Burdon is not a military man, and a non-military Indian might very well be entrusted with that responsibility or the responsibility of a Member for National Defence.

NEED FOR A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

Now, Sir, the objections which have been raised to the present position of the Indian Territorial Force must be clearly understood. The Force has not been so organised as to inspire in the minds of Indians the feeling that they have hitherto to defend their own country. I ask Englishmen to play the game in this matter. I ask them to put themselves in the position of Indians. I ask them to consider if they were unfortunately, unhappily, in the position of which we are at present, what their feelings would have been, if they were not allowed a voice in the building up of the Army which was to defend their country. I suggest that placing themselves in our position they should readily agree to this division of the work of national defence—namely, actual defence by the regular Army under the control of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, and preparation for future defence by means of the first line of reserve and the second line of reserve through an Indian member. Mr. Burdon referred to what other countries have done in the matter of national defence. I would like to refer to what other countries have done and I will cite the instance of Japan. Japan had not any Army worth the name when in 1868 the Revolution took place in that country. But in the course of a few years Japan trained her army so well that in 1894-95 she inflicted a defeat on China. Her Army organisation was so good that in the course of another few years she defeated Russia. How was that Army trained? We in India have been paying enormous sums for keeping up a large number of British officers. We have had the benefit of a large number of very capable, honest and very gallant English soldiers who have from time to time been in charge of the Indian Army. But I ask Englishmen to say whether any serious effort has at any time been made to prepare Indians for the defence of their country, to take Indians as auxiliaries in the Army, to give Indians the opportunity to show whether they deserve to be in charge of the Army of their country. I ask that that opportunity should now be given. You should now decide that the Territorial Force should be developed on up-to-date lines. It will not appeal to Indians so long as you keep it as it is. With the best of intentions without any intention to prevent the development of the Territorial Force, with every desire that the Commander-in-Chief may have or the Government may have, of encouraging Indians to join the Indian Territorial Force, you will fail to do so unless Indians in sufficient numbers until you will hand over charge of this part of the work to a capable Indian who will be responsible to the people, whose words will appeal to the people much more than the words you address to them under the present constitution of the Indian Territorial Force. For that purpose and also for the purpose of obliterating the distinctions which obtain between the Auxiliary Force and the Territorial Force, it is necessary that there should be a committee constituted. Englishmen must make up their minds to live here in India as fellow citizens with their Indian brethren. I hope that the bias of race will be cast off now and for ever by all honest English fellow subjects who own allegiance to His Majesty the King Emperor, and that they will desire to live in this country as fellow citizens with their Indian brothers. If that conclusion, that attitude of mind, is arrived at, then there will be no reason for keeping up this distinction that in the Auxiliary Forces only British subjects should be admitted. Why should an Indian Judge of the High Court who sits on the same Bench as his English brother Judge—why should he be deprived of the privilege of the right of serving in the Auxiliary Force? Why should any other Indian, however high in the service of His Majesty, or however high his position in society, be told that he cannot enter the Auxiliary Forces because he is not a British subject? I submit that this is an insult and an affront to Indians, though I quite agree with the Commander-in-Chief that he does not intend it. You may not intend it, but you must look at the result. When there is no other basis upon which you can explain the exclusion you must excuse Indians if they feel that it is based on a racial distinction. You say you do not intend it, we say that it should be removed. Let us then agree to obliterate the distinction by making the Force open to Indians of all classes and all creeds as well as to Britishers and Anglo-Indians. By all means impose the same conditions, the same obligations upon Indians as upon British subjects, but do not exclude Indians merely on the ground that they are Indians and not British born subjects of the King-Emperor.

PANDIT MALAVIA'S AMENDMENT.

This is a matter of very great importance; and I submit that in order that it may be thoroughly investigated, this resolution should be accepted. In order that there should be no misunderstanding about the object, I have suggested a change in the language which I hope will commend itself to my friend, the mover, and will be acceptable to the House. If you will permit me, Sir, Sir, I would substitute the following for the resolution:

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A large house with garden. Within easy reach of all Government offices, Colleges, Railway Station, etc.

For particulars apply to:

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The Kachcheri,
Mis. 437. Jaffna.

TENDER NOTICE.

Tenders are hereby invited for the following Forest Department Services:-

(a) Supply of Satin, Palu and Halmilla logs and incidental sleepers and scantlings in the Sabaragamuwa Division,

(b) Supply of Satin and Palu logs and incidental sleepers and scantlings in the North-Western Division.

(c) Supply for Satin, Palu and Rani logs and incidental sleepers and scantlings in the North Central Division.

(d) Supply of sleepers in the Uva Division.

(e) Supply of Palu logs and incidental sleepers and scantlings in the Northern Division.

(f) Supply of Satin, Palu, Rani, Mills and Halmilla trees from Kantala Reserve in the Eastern Division North.

For further particulars tenders are referred to notices appearing in the Government Gazette No. 7875 of 15.2.24 and to the respective Divisional Forest Officers named therein.

E. D. SARGENT,
Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Conservator of Forests,
Kandy, February 14, 1924.
G. 386.

tion which has been moved by my friend Mr. Venkateswara Reju, namely:-

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a committee including members of the Legislature be immediately appointed to investigate and report on what steps should be taken to improve and expand the Indian Territorial Force so as to constitute it an efficient second line of reserve to the regular army and also to remove all racial distinctions in the constitution of the non-regular military forces in India including the Indian Auxiliary Force."

I hope, Sir, that this proposition in the form in which I have put it will command itself to the mover and the House. The necessity for such a proposal is very pressing. At Digha Dam a college has been opened for imparting training to Indians as officers of the Indian Army. We Indians consider that the provision is inadequate and unsatisfactory. We feel that even if in 20 years' time the Indian Army is to be thoroughly Indianised in the sense of being administered from the top to the bottom by Indians who have been trained as officers, we feel that the provision for training Indians as officers, must be very much greater than it is at present. In England you have boys being trained for military work at schools. You pick up boys who are promising whom you consider promising for this kind of work, you send them to universities and then to a central place for training them. Such an arrangement exists throughout your country and it is only by that means that you are able to find a sufficient number of officers.

PREPARING INDIANS FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE.

What we want to recommend is that you should place the task of preparing the people for national defence in the hands of a non-national Indian in the Viceroy's Council, and help us to introduce a system similar to that which obtains in England, similar to that obtains in Japan, whereby Indian youths all over the country will be told that it is their duty to their country and it should be a matter of pride to them, that they should prepare themselves for national defence. Without this feeling of patriotism English young men would not have offered themselves as sacrifices during the late war. Without this feeling of patriotism in piling them the Japanese would not have thrown themselves into the fight at Port Arthur and won a victory which shamed the world, their moral power and strength. Without this feeling of patriotism the French people would not have been able to recapture the freedom of their own land. And I submit that Indian youths are to be prepared for national defence, direct teaching of patriotism should be introduced into schools all over the land and efforts should be made to create a citizen army to which all classes of the people will lend their support. I would go further. The Indian Princes and Native States are also interested in the defence of India, and would engage that at the centre there should be a committee constituted on which Indian princes should be represented, as well as members of the legislature; and the whole matter of preparing India for national defence should be gone into. I throw out a suggestion for it is worth considering that we should enlist the members of the whole of India and the interests and patriotism of Indians all over the land in the work of preparing for national defence.

ECONOMIC ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM.

If we want to create a citizen army, we must adopt measures in every district to pick up young men of promise and give them the necessary military training, to fit them with the necessary feeling of patriotism and prepare them for the most honourable task which can fell a man, namely, to offer his life if need be in the service of his motherland. I hope that if the Committee I propose is constituted with that object the results will be gratifying to every one interested in the welfare of India. I do not wish to touch here upon the question of expenditure, though I feel certain that the question of expenditure is involved in it and though I feel certain that in course of time this is the only method by which you can reduce the huge military expenditure of the present day to proper limits. For these reasons I command this amendment to my friend, the mover and to the House and I hope that the House will unanimously adopt it. —The "Hindu".

NOTICE.

(10) *Magic Indeed.* Where everything she fails Dr. McCoy's Fever and Ague Killer Never fails to cure your Malaria Try it.

Rs. 1/50 a bottle CARGILLS LIMITED.

Y. 28.

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S. VEERAGATTIPILLI,
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Ruby Valvettiturai

H. 24

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5289.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sethunath Karthigean of Vaddukkoddai West, who died at Kuala, in the State of Selangor, in F. M. S.

Deceased.

Sivamugam Ampalavasur of Vaddukkoddai Petitioner.

V.

1. Karthigean Sittampalam of Vaddukkoddai West
2. Karthigean Sinniah, but his present place of abode is unknown.
3. Sivapaksham daughter of Karthigean Chellappah of Vaddukkoddai West
4. Chellappah Kandaswamy of do.
5. Chinnapathy alias widow of Karthigean Chellappah of do
6. Onallam widow of Sethunath Karthigean of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the abovementioned 5th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 3rd and 4th respondents and praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovementioned deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on February 4, 1924, in the presence of Messrs. Nagalingam and Nagalingam, Proctors, for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 4, 1923, having been read, it is ordered that the abovementioned 5th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the said 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 abovementioned deceased issued to the petitioners accordingly unless the abovementioned 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. Woodhouse,

February 8, 1924.

O. 625.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5314.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Robert Bellamuthu wife of Charles A. Thampu of Manipay

Deceased.

Bastian Emmanuel, Secretary of the District Court, Jaffna

Petitioner.

V.

1. Murugan Prince Nalliah alias M. Anumakodi Singa Mudaliar of F. M. S.
2. Marugan Basiah alias M. Velupillai of G. P. O., Kuala Lumpur and
3. Rossarasan wife of Seeniar Nagalingam of Loco Office, Sentul, F. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Bastian Emmanuel, Secretary of the District Court, Jaffna, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovementioned deceased Sophia Bellamuthu, wife of Charles A. Thampu, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on January 8, 1924, in the presence of M. M. Vyshalingam, Proctor, for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 8, 1924, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is as the Secretary of the District Court of Jaffna entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before March 4, 1924, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,

January 8, 1924.

O. 627.

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A fine Vegetable ingredient prepared followed in the culinary practice famous Tanjore Maharaja's house added to any preparations of diet, or non-vegetarian, makes it easily digestible, very reliable, most delicious, exquisite and receivable to the palate. The flavor imparted to the preparations is so only charming and diffusing that it spreads not only throughout the entire premises, but also outside it to a distance. Can be used without the least scruples by the most orthodox Brahmanas and others. Much appreciated both by Europeans and Indians of all castes.

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Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

8. Veeratrapuram Cell Samadhi,

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