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PYORRHEA
May Creep Up
On 4 Out of 5

Neglected, pyorrhea can advance to the stage where the gums break down and even sound teeth are threatened. 4 out of 5 may be subject to it.

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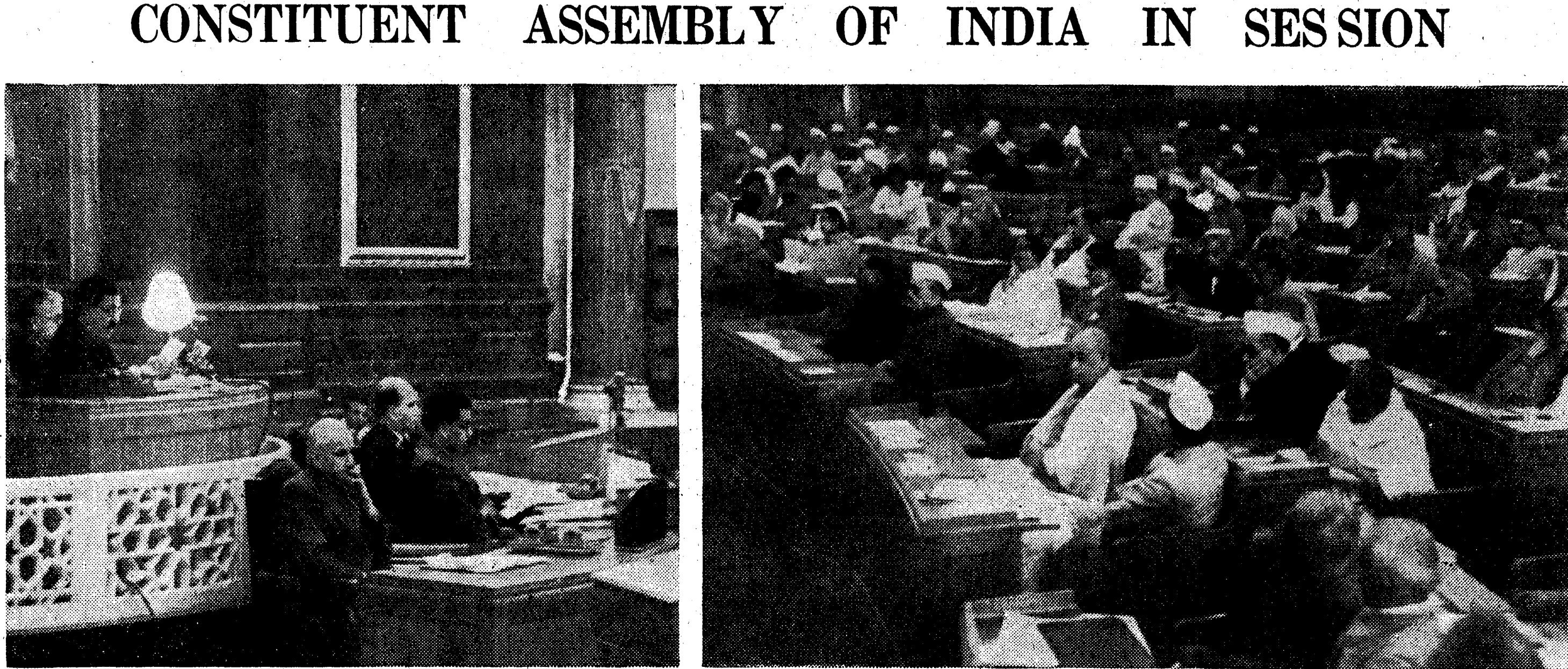
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CHOSEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA met for the purpose of framing a constitution for the country, in the Library of the Council Chamber in New Delhi on December 9, under the presidency of Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, oldest member of the Constituent Assembly. On the left Dr. Sinha is seen addressing the Assembly and on the right is a general view of the session.

NEW DELHI, December 11.

"INDEED, it is in the power of this Constituent Assembly to get rid of and demolish the very limitations which have been attached to it at its birth, and I hope that you who have come here to frame the constitution of an independent and free India will be able to get rid of these limitations and place before the world a model constitution that will satisfy the people of all groups and communities and religions inhabiting this vast land and will ensure to everyone freedom of action, of thought, of belief and of worship," said Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who was elected Chairman of the Constituent Assembly today in the course of his address.

A simple ceremony preceded his installation.

The temporary Chairman, Dr. Sinha, announced that two valid nomination papers he had received proposed Dr. Rajendra Prasad's name and added, "I hereby declare Dr. Rajendra Prasad (loud cheers) as the duly elected permanent Chairman of this Assembly (renewed cheers)."

"My first duty as temporary Chairman," Dr. Sinha proceeded, "is to request that Acharya Kripalani and Maulana Azad will do us the favour on behalf of the Constituent Assembly to approach the elected President and to bring him on to the chair". (Cheers and laughter).

Maulana Azad walked up to Dr. Rajendra Prasad and gripped him by the right arm, while Acharya Kripalani stood by his left and the three went up to the dais, where Dr. Prasad sat on a chair by the side of the

"DEMOLISH LIMITATIONS ATTACHED TO CONSTITUENT BODY AT BIRTH"

Dr. Rajendra Prasad's Plea To Members

temporary Chairman. Cries of *Inquilab Zindabad* and *Jai Hind* rang out as he sat.

Speeches felicitating the new Chairman followed.

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, in offering his congratulations to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, pointed out that the Constituent Assembly had met to frame a constitution to effect the withdrawal of British control—political, economic and military—and establish a free and independent India.

If successful, this transfer of authority would be the biggest and least bloody of all transfers in human history.

Referring to Indo-British relations, Sir Sarvapalli said that the British were empirics from beginning to end. It was Lord Palmerston who said, "We have no eternal principles; we have only eternal interests." "When they take any particular line of activity," said Sir Sarvapalli, "you may take it that it is not a willing surrender of power or authority, but it is a response to the historic necessities of the case."

The British introduced the communal electorate in India with the intention of keeping the people apart. The latest statement of His Majesty's Government on the Cabinet plan indicated how it was not in human nature to surrender power easily. (Hear, Hear). The playing of one faction against another was unworthy of a great people and would embitter the relations between this country and Great Britain. It was essential for them to understand that if an act was done, it must be with the utmost grace.

The constitution the Assembly would be drawing up, Sir Sarvapalli urged, should embody the dreams and passions, the ideals and aspirations, of the people.

ple. It must be based on the consent of all and respect the rights of all people belonging to this great land. "We have been kept apart; it is our duty now to find each other."

Referring to the Muslim League's abstention from the Assembly, Sir Sarvapalli said: "We all deplore as the speakers yesterday and the day before deplored, the abstention of the representatives of the Muslim League from this Constituent Assembly. We take it that it will only be temporary, for their co-operation is absolutely essential for the success of any constitution which we may draw up, but in approaching these matters our attitude should be one of realism. Our hunger, our poverty, our disease, our malnutrition, are common to all."

"Take the psychological evils from which we suffer, the loss of human dignity, the slavery of the mind, the stunting of sensibilities and the shame of subjection. These are common to all Hindus or Muslims, Princes or peasants. The chains may be of gold but they are still chains that fetter. Even the Princes will have to realise that they are slaves in this country (Hear, Hear). Again, whether they are Hindus or Muslims, Princes or peasants, they belong to one country, Earth and heaven combined to make them belong to one country."

"It is essential, therefore, for any constitution which is drawn up to make all citizens realise that their basic privileges—educational, social and economic—are afforded to them, that there will be cultural autonomy, that nobody is going to be suppressed. It is going to be one single whole, which is democratic in the true sense of the term, where political freedom will merge into economic freedom and equity and which will make every individual feel that he should be proud to belong to this great land."

He hoped that the spirit of amity, concord and harmony which had come down to us from the image of Shiva in the Indus civilisation down to Mr. Gandhi and Dr. Rajendra Prasad would inspire the Assembly's efforts. (Loud Cheers).

CHAIRMAN'S TASK

Sir N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar said "The constitution of the Assembly is a single instance alone that riveted its authors were three members of H.M.G. but from the fact that the proposals made therein had been accepted by the people of this country (Hear, Hear). Any limitation on the power of the Assembly which was indicated in the Cabinet Mission's statement are thus self-imposed, imposed by ourselves on this Assembly, and the document and its subsequent exposition by its authors have made it clear that this Assembly has got the constituent power of amending its constitution, of varying or adding to what is provided for in that document not excluding even what are declared to be its fundamentals. The law of the constitution of this Assembly does not vest in any outside authority, judicial or otherwise, the interpretation of any provision."

HOUSE'S DECISION MAIN FACTOR

"In one single instance alone it required that the Chairman should obtain the advice of the Federal Court at the request of the majority of either of the major communities in the Assembly before he took a decision on the issue. It follows, therefore, that the decision on all questions of interpretation of the law of the constitution of this Assembly will be in the Chairman's hands, subject to such directions as the Assembly would be binding on this Assembly unless it has agreed to abide by that advice."

"The idea, therefore, adumbrated in the recent statement of H.M.G. that either side is free to ask an outside authority to decide matters of interpretation and that the Assembly should accept whatever decision it may give cannot be implemented except on the authority of a resolution of this Assembly (Hear, Hear). The suggestion made in the statement, if implemented without an affirmative resolution of this Assembly, would detract from its sovereign powers and I have no doubt that Dr. Rajendra Prasad will not make such an attempt to his utmost." (Cheers).

TRANSFER OF POWER

Sir N. Gopalaswamy went on: "The task before the Assembly is not merely one of settling the constitution; it also includes deciding the method of its implementation so far as India and her people are concerned. In other words, we have to take over power from those who are in possession of it. The method of that taking over of power will be one to be decided by this Assembly. The fact that H.M.G. should claim to decide the mechanics of the transfer of power to which, in substance, they are already committed does not, in my view, detract from the sovereignty of this Assembly so far as its task is concerned."

Tributes were also paid to Dr. Rajendra Prasad by representatives of all sections of the House, including Mr. Frank Anthony, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. B. R. Ambedkar, Dr. Alpana De Souza (Indian Christian), Mr. Muniswami Pillai, Mr. Ponnappa (Coorg) and Mr. Somnath Lahiri (Communist). Mr. Jaipal Singh (Chota Nagpur) and Mr. Naidu.

Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan felicitating Dr. Rajendra Prasad on behalf of the Frontier Province mentioned his freedom from communal feeling and said: "To him both Hindus and Muslims are equally dear, and this is a quality that every Indian needs at this time."

Referring to the complaint against nationalist Muslims, Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan said that in order to serve the Muslims, it was not necessary to be in the League. "We are in the Congress for certain reasons. Our province is no doubt backward educationally and economically. But I can say that in the matter of political consciousness we are behind none. We see the poverty to which the children of the once 'prosperous India' have been reduced; we realise that complete independence is the

only way out. We are in the Congress because we feel that this is the only body which will achieve India's independence and remove her poverty (Cheers).

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT

Sovereignty Of Assembly

Dr. Rajendra Prasad in his inaugural address stressed the self-governing and self-determining power of the Assembly.

"I am aware," he said "that this Assembly has been born with certain limitations placed on it from its birth. We may not forget, if we are to ignore these limitations in the course of our proceedings and in arriving at our decisions."

"But I know too that in spite of these limitations, the Assembly is a self-governing and self-determining independent body in whose proceedings no outside authority can interfere and whose decisions no one outside can upset or alter or modify."

"Indeed, it is in the power of this Constituent Assembly to get rid of and demolish the very limitations, which have been attached to it at its birth, and I hope that you, ladies and gentlemen, who have come here to frame the constitution of an independent and free India, will be able to get rid of these limitations and place before the world a model constitution that will satisfy the people of all groups and communities and religions inhabiting this vast land and will ensure to everyone freedom of action, of thought, of belief, and of worship, which will guarantee to everyone opportunities of rising to his highest, which will guarantee to everyone freedom in all respects. I hope and trust that this Constituent Assembly will in course of time be able to develop strength as all such assemblies have done."

"It is most regrettable that many seats are unoccupied today in this Assembly. I am hoping that our friends of the Muslim League will soon come to occupy these places and will be glad to participate in this great work of creating a constitution for our people, which according to the

experience of all other nations of the world and according to our own experience, our own traditions and our own peculiar conditions, will guarantee to everyone all that they can require to be guaranteed and will not leave any room for any complaint from any side (cheers). I am hoping also that you will do your best to achieve this great objective. Above all, what we need is freedom, and as someone has said, nothing is more valuable than the freedom to be free. Let us hope that as a result of the labours of this Constituent Assembly we shall have achieved that freedom and be proud of it."

Dr. Rajendra Prasad announced the election of 16 members to the Procedure Committee. These were: Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. Frank Anthony, Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Bakshi Sir Tek Chand, Dr. Alpana D'Souza, Sir N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Babu Furshtotamdas Tandon, Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Dr. Pattabhi Satharamaya, Sardar Harnam Singh, Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Srimathi Durgabai and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. A. P. I.

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ADARTSAY, 62.

Progress of chemistry... ①



Chemistry has its origins far back in the past, long before any period for which we have historical records. This is evident from the fact that, in the very earliest writings, the smelting of metals, the manufacture of glass, and the fermentation of liquors are well established chemical operations. There are references to chemical experiments in ancient Chinese, Indian and Egyptian records and although Alchemy, that mixture of Chemistry and Magic which flourished greatly between 500 A.D. and 1000 A.D., is often regarded as the beginning of Chemistry, its aims, which were to transmute other metals into gold and to find a universal cure for human ailments, could not have been pursued with such zeal had the study of Chemistry not always produced striking enough results to justify the Alchemists' hopes of success.

Even Alchemy was very ancient in the East. There is a Chinese reference, for instance, about 100 B.C., to the making of gold from a mercury ore. Wei-Po-Yang, the "father" of Chinese Chemistry, lived about 100 A.D.; Nagarjuna, the great Indian Chemist, lived probably about 300 A.D.; two great Muslim Chemists, Jabir Ibn Hayyan (Geber) lived about 700-800 A.D. and Ibn Zakariyya Al Razi (Rhazes) was born about 866 A.D. These dates are not exactly accurate but it is certain that Chemistry had been practised in the East centuries before its beginnings in Europe.

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