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THE STUDENT

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THE STUDENT

FEBRUARY 1955

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THE ONLY ENGLISH MONTHLY FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
ASST. EDITOR & MANAGER: SRI T. E. SATHYANARAYANA

THE STUDENT

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Poetry (2) Gl. Science (3) Mathematics and
(4) Social Studies intended for publication in
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THE STUDENT

Editor-in-Chief: Sri T. E. V. Sarma.

AS LONG AS I LIVE, SO LONG DO I LEARN : : SRI RAMAKRISHNA

VOL X FEBRUARY, 1955 No. 8

Universal Prayer.

By Sri K. Vaidyanathan, M.A.,
Lecturer, S. V. College, Tirupathi.

O Father of the Universe!

We gather at Thy Holy Feet like so many flowers with the fragrance of our Souls.

We love to sing of Thee, and by singing Thy praise, we raise our souls into the Heaven of Unalloyed Bliss.

We are like so many children clinging to Thy Holy Feet, looking up into Thy Face for Thy entralling smile.

We know that Thou wilt raise us when We fall at Thy Feet and Make us happy for ever.

We pray to Thee, knowing Thee as our only Father in Heaven.

**OUR NEXT ISSUE WILL BE OUT ON
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SCHOOL DEBATING SOCIETIES.

The main object of education is not merely to become a twenty rupees clerk, but to improve ourselves physically, mentally, morally and spiritually, and thereby to lead a life of usefulness to ourselves, family, and country. Our aim in life should be public service. To attain these, mere reading or cramming of books will not suffice. Should a man want to improve his knowledge, he should not only study, but also think and discuss upon the subjects he has studied.

Debating Societies, that are now started in many of the schools, help the students a great deal in attaining high mental power, and thereby in discriminating what is wrong and what is right. These societies also enable them to shed shyness and timidity, and to speak correctly and fluently.

Every student should therefore lose no time in enlisting himself as a member of his *School Debating Society*, and taking active part in its proceedings. Should there exist no such society* in a school, the students must co-operate among themselves and start a society immediately. No teacher or headmaster will stand in their way, but they, on the other hand, would give the members every encouragement and support.

—Editor.

* 'Debating Societies' are distinct from *Literary Societies* that function in all schools at present.

GREETINGS FOR A MERRY THAI PONGAL.

By Sri R. Sankara Ramasubba Iyer,
Asst. V. M. High School, Bodi.

1. With the dawn of the month of Thai
The Sun's chariot doth northward ply,
Happy the man whose care doth end
When the green crops are goldened.
2. The cobwebs in the homes are thrashed
And all the dwellings are whitewashed ;
From a poor man's hut to a rich man's mansion
Cleaning is done after his own fashion.
3. Like the merry men in the street of London
The cares of the man with the plough are undone ;
Green on the right and green on the left,
Happy the men their cares bereft.
4. The women clad anew, with 'Kumkum' spot
Pray to Diwakar to enrich their lot;
The sweet pongal to the deity is made
And offered with prayers their cares to fade.
5. Children the sugar cane merrily munch
And take the pongal only for their lunch ;
Just in the good old fashioned way
'Pongalo Pongal', to one another they say.
6. The cow with all the gods in herself
As Hindus deem is Kamadhenu herself ;
The holy cow is taken for Pooja
It being the day for Gopooja.
7. Just as the milk in the pot rises to the brim
May thy wealth rise more without any shrink,
May LORD our GOD BHASKAR bless thee
With Peace, Power and Plenty !.

PHYSICAL RECREATION & TEAM GAMES.

By Sri K. N. Pasupathi B.A., L.T.

It is a hopeful sign of school-life in our country that of late there has been a gradual awakening in our schools to the importance of the physical development of our students, no less than their mental and moral growth. This new life is evident from the increasing attention paid in our schools to physical exercise, Inter-school sports and team games. Of these various kinds of physical recreation, the most important are the team games which play a prominent part in not merely developing the physique of our boys but in moulding their character and preparing them for life beyond the school world.

What are team games and what is their value? These are games like foot-ball, hockey, cricket and others in which one group or team of players combines together and plays against another group or team. The bodily advantages of these games are obvious to any one. They involve a lot of brisk, bodily movements like running and hence give a proper exercise to the various limbs of the body, particularly to hands, legs and feet. Hence they develop the physique of the players considerably and keep their bodies fit, strong, healthy and active.

More valuable than the physical advantages of team games are the mental and moral values derived from them. These games not only bring the various organs of the body into proper play and thus strengthen it but they considerably strengthen the brain and the muscle. They elevate the minds of the players and contribute to the formation of a sportsmanlike character. The players of a team learn the value of mutual co-operation and the power of union; they learn how to subordinate one's own self to the ends of the game. The qualities of discipline and self-control are thus naturally developed in the players. Moreover, courage, truth and patience, fair-play and justice to others, and a cheery optimism even in the face of defeats on the sporting field—these splendid qualities of a true sportsman are all unconsciously imbibed by players.

None could disregard these real advantages of games which, more than any amount of book learning or moral lecturing go to make up the character of our youth in schools. The team games exercise the mind and body of the players and help them to acquire the great virtues of a proper personality. What a great virtue it is for a player to have the capacity in him to suffer defeat on the game-field with a smile! This failure or defeat influences the mind for good and prepares the student for the many successes and failures in the broader world of life beyond the school world.

Hence it behoves the duty of every school boy to avail himself, while at school, of all opportunities afforded to him to take part in games. The majority of our students are passive and indifferent to physical exercises and games and content to be mere spectators instead of themselves participating in the games. They erroneously think that the load of multifarious books and studies and examinations under which they groan, is the only thing to care for in school life. Is it not necessary that their bodies should develop as well and as fast as their intellects? Physical exercise and bodily recreation are strictly enjoined on our students by our Hindu religious books as part of their daily duties and observances. And undoubtedly the best form of having physical recreation is to take part in team games.

Read Sri Ramakrishna's PARABLE on Page 313.

Readers can benefit by reading the other Parables of Sri Ramakrishna by purchasing a copy of the book
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SUNDU'S RETURN

By Sri N. Subrahmania Iyer, B. A.



THE LEVEL RAYS OF THE SETTING SUN shed an yellowish lustre on the solitary way-farer as he hurried among the palmyra groves to seek shelter for the night in the village, visible at a distance. The wind rustled among the dead leaves, while the ochre robes of the anchorite fluttered in it, baffling the efforts of the handsome young man to gather it about him. Gradually clouds were gathering in a threatening manner. The sun sank in the west and the clouds began to come down in sheets of rain. It being an April day, the rain fell in torrents drenching the lonely ascetic to the skin. After half an hour the shower ceased, and our hero was seen wringing the water from his clothes after which he proceeded at a slower pace.

Sundaresan was the only child of rich parents and he came of an orthodox Brahmin family in the village of Malligamba-samudram in Madura District. His mother died soon after his birth in this Karma-Bhumi and he was brought up by his paternal aunt. He was invested with the sacred thread at the age of seven and a few months later, both his father and well-beloved aunt followed his mother to the grave within a few days of each other, leaving him, an orphan, in the hands of a scheming and villainous paternal uncle. Bereft of a father

and loving aunt, poor Sundu had one good friend and faithful servant in old Jumboo, a *pannaikaran* of his father. As is natural, the avaricious Somanathier, the guardian of poor Sundu wanted to despatch his nephew, that he might plunder and inherit for himself the vast riches left by the hapless boy's father.

An old man and a boy are seen jogging on in an old-fashioned bullock-cart, on a solitary road leading on to Najaikaiyur, 25 miles distant from Malligambasamudram. They are no other than our Sundu and Jamboo, proceeding to the place to look after the harvests of Sundu's lands in the place. The old man looks grave and gloomy, but still answers gently and kindly the inquisitive prattles of the young innocent lad. He is at his wit's end to divine the motives of Somanathier in sending them there, since there was no necessity at all for their presence in the place. The innocent child, quite unaware of the world, blinks in a confused manner at the gloom of old Jamboo, and is not a little surprised, though quite glad, for the occasion of the journey. Soon they alight on the banks of the *Nangangai* river and before proceeding to attack the '*Kattu-satham*' a little bit of it is thrown to a crow. The rapacious bird, as soon as it gulps one mouthful, begins to reel and drops down dead at their feet. Both the wayfarers are horror-struck, they throw away the poisoned food, leave the cart and the bullocks to their fate, and bolt away.

Years rolled on and everything about Sundu and old Jumboo, were securely committed to oblivion. Old Somanathier--no, the great mirasdar--was enjoying peace, plenty and prosperity. He was said to have exhibited genuine grief at the disappearance of his nephew and had spared no pains and left no stone unturned in trying to find him. It was with great reluctance that he had inherited the vast riches of Sundu. Everything had gone on well with him excepting that he was one night burgled of a few important documents; that he lost his only son (a few months younger than Sundu) at the age of adolescent eighteen. He had now an only daughter, beautiful and amiable, who, though a maiden, scarcely twelve, seemed a damsel of sweet sixteen. His wife also had followed her boy to the grave and grief-stricken Somanathier now attributes his cruel bereavements to his one sin (for although a scheming avaricious villain, Somanathier, still, had a conscience and believed in retribution). At the time when our story begins, he had planned to give his only daughter in marriage to Subbu, the son of the great Mirasdar Ramier of *Thirumanilaiyur*,—an accomplished young man of twenty-two, who had just then taken the B.Sc. (Ag.) degree through the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Meanwhile old Jamboo and Sundu had passed through many vicissitudes. They had joined a band of ascetics and had wandered all over Northern India, never once returning to the sunny

south. It may be remembered that a few documents were stolen from Somanathier of Malligambasamudrum. They were in the secret recesses of the ample robes of the solitary wayfarer, we see. For after the death of old Jamboo (God rest his soul in peace!), the documents had come into the possession of our hapless Sundu who had passed as the grandson of the old man. On his death-bed, the poor old man, related the tale of his uncle's treachery at the tender age of eight, entrusted to him the documents which set forth his title to the properties and asked him to hasten south, claim his own and turn the usurper out. The life of hardship led by them, had hardened Sundu's heart and he knew no pity. As he reflected on his own miserable life and the comforts enjoyed by his uncle, fierce indignation seized him and he vowed that he would turn his uncle a beggar. He pictured in his mind the manner of his vengeance, the sight of his uncle kneeling and imploring his mercy, while he would insolently repulse him. He was now hastening back, as we see, a young handsome ascetic, to reclaim his own and settle as a *grahastha* on the memorable April evening.

He soon took shelter in one of the huts of the village, passed a sleepless night and again set out, the next morning, with a beating heart, towards his native village distant about four miles. He fell in with some of his villagers on the way, proceeding to the village like him-self and soon fell into conversation with them; without revealing

his own identity, he learnt much to his annoyance how Somanathier was in bad days having lost his son and wife (for he considered his vengeance incomplete without his son). But he felt glad to hear that he was about to celebrate the marriage of his daughter and that consequent on the illness, from which he was suffering he had postponed it for the week to come. What joy to bring about his uncle's shame, disgrace, and humiliation, on the very eve of his daughter's marriage—the only happy occasion he could ever have in his sad life!

The village where he was born is reached and the seeming *sanyasi* seats himself on the pial of the house opposite to the one where Somanathier dwells and wonders at the grand structure. But what is the meaning of the vast concourse of people going in and coming out, every one shaking his head, gloom and sadness pictured in every face? He hears, horror of horrors, his uncle is on his death bed. He had contracted typhoid, there had been a relapse and it had ended in dropsy. Even able and experienced doctors like Rangachariar of Madras, pronounced the case as hopeless. The anchorite enters the house along with others. He goes to the bed side of the patient where, kneel on one side his charming daughter and on the other, Subbu, the bridegroom elect, tears streaming from their eyes. There are only a few relations more. The dying man, in an enfeebled voice confides his daughter to Subbu, and then in a tone full of remorse,

penitence and sincere sorrow, breathes to them his tale of iniquity and makes a dying request to his son-in-law elect to spare no pains to find out his nephew and restore his properties to him. Now he casts his eyes on the young sanyasi, and the recognition is complete even in the holy garb. He cries out Sundu!! Sundu!! and lo! life has fled for ever from the body of the guilty, but penitent man.

The two affianced look at each other and wonder at this last out-burst of the old man. They little dream that their cousin whom they are to seek out had been recognised by the old man and is very near at hand. Even stony-hearted Sundu is touched at the scene. He considers his vengeance complete and remembers the maxim 'Forgiveness is divine'. He finds that no amount of riches could make a man really happy and apart from earthly material comforts, they could afford no peace. He takes a lesson from his uncle's life and sees to what excesses and sins riches drive a man and how when he departs from this world,

'That heaven's gates ope to the rich
At as easy rate as the needle's eye
Takes a camel in!'

He dashes aside the ill-concealed tears streaming from his eyes, and hastens out of the chamber. He repairs to a solitary grove, takes out a paper and writes out some thing after consulting the documents. The next morning he seeks out Subbu and Janaki (daughter of Somanathier) when alone,

gives them a bundle saying that it had been entrusted to him to be delivered either to Somanathier or his relatives by a deceased friend of his, by name, Sundu, and ere they could put him questions, hastened from their view and disappeared for ever. Conceive their astonishment when on examining the bundle, they come across the 'missing documents' and will settling all his riches on Janaki. Search they did in vain but never more could they find Sundu who had truly renounced the world.

'Vengeance is human
Forgiveness divine'

How a monk knew the truth about God

A CERTAIN monk went to the temple of Jagannath at Puri. He had doubts as to whether God is with form or without form. When he saw the holy image, he desired to examine it and settle his doubt. He passed his staff from the left to the right in order to feel if it touched the image. For a time he could not see anything or feel anything with the staff. So he decided that God was without form. When he was about to pass the staff from the right to the left, it touched the image. So the monk decided that God is both with form and without form.

—A parable of Sri Ramakrishna.

S. S. L. C. Column.

Model Questions & Answers for publication should reach the Editor on or before the 25th of the previous month.

Questions & Answers intended for publication, should invariably be typed on one page of the paper only in double spacing.

ENGLISH: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

(A) By Sri E. S. Christudoss B.A., B.T., L.Th.,
Danish Mission High School, Nellikuppam.

TOPICAL ESSAYS IN BEN FRANKLIN.

Ben showed from his early life the sign of his greatness in future.

Ben was the youngest son of Josiah Franklin who was soap and candle maker in the city of Boston. Josiah Franklin had eight children of whom Ben was different in every respect from others. He showed signs of greatness even as a boy.

Ben always noticed everything and anything very carefully. Whenever there was a conversation he listened to it very carefully. When anybody came to the shop or to the house he liked to talk with them and asked them questions to know about new things. One day a Red Indian by name Brown Bever came to the shop. Ben

talked to him and asked him many interesting questions and the Red Indian said that he would make a smart Red Indian boy.

Ben loved to read and he learned to read by himself. He had a good memory. He was interested in animals, stones, plants, clouds and everything he saw. He was hungry for knowledge and he was too smart to be idle. His parents could not send him to school because they were poor.

He showed signs of a great story writer even as a boy. Once in the usual story telling night, Ben narrated a story of his own. It was about a boy called Ebenezer Zeezer and his grand mother. Ben was an obedient boy. Once he broke the rule at the table, for which he was asked to go away to his bed in the dark. He obeyed without murmur. His parents arranged dinners at home. When the guests came the children had to learn from them new things. Ben enjoyed the company of these guests and what all he learned from them. He put them afterwards into his famous book 'poor Richard's Almanac.'

By the order of select men Ben was sent to a Boston Latin School. There he learnt Latin very quickly. On the visitation day because of the fault of the teacher he was not able to tell his story in Latin. He did so to save his teacher and his friend Nathan. The teacher was very happy over it and gave him some sugar plums. This showed signs that he would be willing to forego his own things for the sake of others. He liked very much to go

out into the world and see it. But he did not do this without the knowledge of his parents. Once a sailor tempted him to come with him to see the world. But he did not go with him. Ben also showed in his early days that he would become a great inventor. He made many experiments. Once he made a swimming kite and with the help of this he swam. He also made an electrical kite with the help of which he brought down the electrical fire from lightning to the earth. He found out a way to make rough water calm.

Ben was great even as a boy in many respects. He was a great swimmer. He was a great worker and he was a great sailor. He was called skipper by the other sailors. He had great ability in business also. Once a woman called Mrs. Sourface came angrily to the shop with a complaint. Ben pleased her by his good talk.

Ben was sent as an apprentice under James Franklin his brother. He did his work very well and he managed his business also well when his brother was away. His brother started a magazine. Ben wanted to write in this magazine. He wrote under the secret name of 'Dogood'. The interesting stories were also for removing some evils in the city. After a quarrel with his brother he went away secretly to New York where after four years he became a rich and a great man.

Ben had all these great and good qualities in him. He was a great scholar, inventor and a good business man from his early days. So the govern-

ment of U. S. A. sent him to France on an important business. He lived in France for many years doing the work of the government. The Americans considered him as great as George Washington, the father of American independence.

BEN'S CHARACTER.

Ben Franklin was the youngest son of Josiah Franklin a soap and candle merchant in Boston. Since his parents were poor and there were many children in the family, they were not able to give him education. But Ben showed signs of greatness and originality even as a small boy.

When he was a boy he liked strangers and strange things because he could learn new matters from them. He always listened to strangers and asked them many questions. He had liking for new things and he wanted to go abroad.

He was different from other children in the family. He learnt to read by himself. When he wanted to tell a story he composed a story of his own in the name of Ebenezer Zeezer, and his grand mother. He was an obedient boy and gave proper respect to the elders. Even as a boy when customers came to the shop he was polite and kind to them.

He was sent to a Latin school where he studied Latin quickly. On the visitation day of school in order to save his friend and class master, Ben suffered unkind words from the Governor. This

showed his true love and respect for others. He also learned very quickly to write and work arithmetic.

As a boy Ben was superior to his mates in various ways. He was a good swimmer. He also invented paddles and swimming kites. He also found out a method to bring down electricity from the thunder down to earth. He found out a way to make the rough water still. In later life this ability helped him to invent spectacles, easy chair, stove and many other things. He was a great sailor. He had a friend by name Nathan who was always with him. They bought an old boat and repaired it and sailed in it often.

Ben was sent to be an apperentice under James, his brother, a printer. He did his work with a good plan and he did all the work in printing by himself. Because he liked to know new things, he wanted to read books. After his work in day time he would sit for many hours reading books. His brother started a paper called 'New England Courant'. Ben had talent for stories. He wanted to write some thing in this paper. He wrote a story by the name of 'mud holes' and pretended himself as a widow with the name of Silence Dogood and left his letter secretly in his brother's office. It was greatly liked by all. He wrote secretly for sometime and afterwards he revealed to his brother that he was 'Silence Dogood'. He left his brother suddenly because he ill-treated him. He went to New York and

opened his own printing shop and he became very rich.

He became very popular and very great. He was loved by all Americans. He was sent to France on an important matter by American Government. He stayed in France for four years. He became very rich. He gave money to poor people and to many schools. His name is even now considered as great as George Washington's and respected by all the Americans.

(B) By Sri T. Ramanujam B.A., B.T.,

Assistant, Devangar High School, Chinnalapatti.

**"Forgiveness is the noblest form of revenge"—
Prove this by citing instances from your lesson.**

Yussouf welcomed the stranger, gave him food and shelter. He woke him up early next morning, placed his best horse at his disposal and asked him to move undetected by his enemies. This noble action of Yussouf made the stranger confess his guilt. Yussouf could have easily put him to death or could have handed him over to the pursuers. He proved that he was no brute. He asked the stranger to take thrice the gold and to leave once and for all to the desert so that all thoughts of revenge might run away from him.

Uberto of Genoa was insulted and banished out of his land of birth by Adorno. But by chance he found Adorno's son captive in Tunis. The

captain demanded two thousand crowns as ransom money. Uberto now found a chance for noble revenge. He paid the amount, removed his fetters himself, dressed him and sent him to his father with a note to Adorno. When with perfect justice he could have allowed the youth to suffer, Uberto rose above ordinary men and rescued the boy.

These instances point out beyond all shades of doubt that the noblest form of revenge is to forgive one's enemies.

Justify the title "The Three Trials"

The title is quite appropriate and is fully significant. Firstly, there is the trial and judgment of judge Raziuddin. Secondly, there is the mock trial and judgment of Abdullah in the forest. Lastly, there is a reference to the trial and judgment of Alicogia's case by the boy prodigy Abdullah in the presence of the Caliph.

Substance of the poem "To Sleep".

The poet has had no sleep for the past three nights. "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever". True to this the poet woos sleep by trying to recall to his mind by turn all soothing sights like the leisurely passing of a flock of sheep one after another, murmuring of bees, smooth fields, fall of rivers, white sheets of water and pure sky. Without sleep fresh thoughts and sound health are not possible. It gives us rest and stops us from working day after day.

(C) By Sri V. Viraraghavan M.A., (C.T.,)

Chingleput.

Write a paragraph of 7 or 8 lines on :—

- (1) Servant C; (2) Raziuddin; (3) Pratap.
(4) What Martin learnt from the Gospels. (5) Shylock; (6) Ibrahim. (7) The Princess.

1 Servant C:

Servant C was a young girl of fifteen. She got engaged in a bi-weekly service in the household of Marjorie Sykes. On those two days in the week she helped the mistress of the house with the heavier housework. She continued to work in that family for many years. She was-treated as though she was a member of the family. She ate along with all the members of the family at the same table. She got married; but she was very unlucky to lose her husband very early.

2 Raziuddin:

Raziuddin was a judge in old Bagdad. It was he that tried Wazir Ahmed for stealing Ali Cogia's gold pieces from his jar of olives. He found that there was no evidence to prove the charge. So he dismissed the case, saying there was only the word of one man against that of another. He did not use his intelligence but depended too much on old and dusty law-books. He was publicly reprimanded by the Caliph in his open court for this. He was thus put to shame.

3 Pratap:

Pratap was the youngest boy of the Gosains in the village of Chandipur. He was one of the master-idlers of the place. He was very popular with everyone else except his own family members. He gave his time to all. He managed to waste a lot of the afternoon hours catching fish in the river. He greatly impressed Subha, while he himself respected her for her silence. It was he that first told her of her coming marriage and broke her heart with that news!

4 What Martin learnt from the Gospels :

The following lessons went deep into Martin's heart when he read the Gospels: One should win an offender's heart by offering him more scope to be still more offensive. He should do to others as he would that they should do to him. He should mould his life according to Jesus's teachings; then life would be a house founded on rock and strong enough to withstand the flood. He should receive Jesus with a fully repenting heart. What all he does even to the least of men, he does to Jesus himself.

5 Shylock:

Shylock was an old Jew of Venice. He showed his hatred to Antonio in open court by refusing to take even many times the money due to him and by persisting in his demand for a pound of Antonio's flesh. He was at last out-witted by Portia who forbade him from cutting either more or less

than an exact pound of flesh and from shedding even a single drop of blood. He lost all his wealth, one half of which went to the state and the other to his daughter who had lately married a Christian against his consent. He cut the most pathetic figure in the court scene, as he left it.

6 Ibrahim:

Ibrahim was an young man in Yussouf's land. He slew Yussouf's first-born son. As a result of this crime he had to playhide-and-seek with minions of power. One night he daringly sought shelter in Yussouf's tent. Yussouf's over-kindness over-powered him. He became as noble as Yussouf himself. He revealed himself to Yussouf and became the subject of still greater generosity at the Sheikh's hand and went off with both life and money.

7 The Princess:

The Princess got sick of her palace life and her narrow-minded ministers. She envied the Gypsies for their free life in the open country. She ran to their camp and offered to become a member of their tribe. But she heard from them how much hardship lay in the Gypsy way of life, how she would have not only to forgo all personal comforts but also to suffer much and come to a pitiable end. Then she changed her mind. She presented some of her ornaments to them and returned to the palace sadly disappointed.

(D) By Sri R. M. Shanmugam B.A., B.T.,
Board High School, Jalarpet, (N.A.Dt.)

Give the meaning of each of the following in a sentence or two:—

1. "Forget all feuds, and shed one English tear
Over English dust. A broken heart lies here".

Whenever an Englishman achieves the opportunity of seeing the unidentified grave of the Jacobite, he should at once forget all quarrels, factions and political struggles and then he should shed a tear in sympathy for this unfortunate son of England.

2. "For him I languished in a foreign clime,
Grey-haired with sorrow in my manhood's prime".

Since I was expelled from my native country, it was not possible to do anything fruitful in the unfamiliar foreign country. Besides, the deep sorrow changed my hair white, though I appeared to be young.

3. "Ceaseless aspiring, ceaseless content,
Darkness or sunshine thy element".

Naturally the fountain tries its best to rise upward with a rapid flow, and thus it feels fully appeased. Whether it is day or night, it goes on flowing steadfastly.

4. "What the hammer? What the chain?
In what furnace was thy brain?"

Superior talents were applicable for shaping the various parts of the tiger. Hence only an

extraordinary power would have created the tiger by the furnace of its brain and moulded it with the hammer of its desire.

5. "He who exalts himself shall be abased, and
he who abases himself shall be exalted".

If anyone in spite of his humble birth has an elevated mind with generous sentiments then he will surely receive the kind blessings of God. But if anyone feels proud of his high birth without showing true humility then he will not get the kind blessings of God.

6. "It (mercy) drops as the gentle rain from heaven
upon the place beneath".

The gentle showers of rain comes out of the sky and falls on the earth even though we do not require it. Similarly mercy should come out freely and gently without our expectation.

7. "The intellect may assent, but the ingrained habits of
a life will show through".

Though our mind feels the importance of physical labour and agrees to accomplish it wilfully, the innate tendency like laziness got in early life will at sometimes refuse to do the manual labour.

(E) By Sri T. E. Santhanam B.A., B.T.,
Assistant Editor.

I. Answer the following questions:—

Qn: (a) Why did Uberto leave Genoa?

Ans: When Uberto was ruling over Genoa the nobles became jealous of his position. They

charged him as a traitor and brought him before the judge of Genoa. Adorno, the judge, was a man of high pride and haughty temper. He pronounced the judgement on Uberto using insolent terms. By this judgement Uberto was banished out of the State and his property was confiscated by the nobles. So Uberto left Genoa.

Qn: (b) How did Uberto happen to meet young Adorno in the city of Tunis? In what condition was the latter seen then?

Ans: Uberto after leaving Genoa settled in one of the islands belonging to the State of Venice. There by his strenuous work he became one of the richest men in that place. He used to visit a number of places as a merchant. Once while he was on a visit to Tunis he happened to see a young man working hard in chains. The young man seemed very much fatigued on account of hard labour. He often leaned on his instrument and sighs came out of his heart. Tears ran down the cheeks of the young man. His pitiable condition arrested the attention of Uberto. On enquiry, he learnt that the young man was none other than the son of his bitter enemy, Adorno of Genoa.

Qn: (c) In what ways did Uberto help young Adorno? OR How did Uberto take a noble revenge on Adorno?

Ans: Uberto saw young Adorno in a pitiable condition. He learnt that he was being held in Tunis as a captive and that he would be freed on

payment of a large ransom to the Captain. Uberto met the Captain and paid him the due ransom and thus got the release of young Adorno. He made Adorno change his dress and led him to his house. Adorno lived for some time with Uberto, enjoying all the facilities which he could expect in a stranger's place. Uberto treated young Adorno with the greatest affection and respect. After some time he found a good chance of sending Adorno back to Genoa. He sent him with a purse of gold, a servant and with all necessities required for his voyage. He gave him a letter to be delivered to his father, Judge Adorno.

Qn: (d) How did Judge Adorno feel sorry for his harsh treatment of Uberto?

Ans: Young Adorno reached his parental home. The parents had all along been of the view that their only son might have drowned in the sea. Now when they saw their son, their joy knew no bounds. They learnt of his miraculous escape from the clutches of robber-sailors. Judge Adorno was very eager to learn about the saviour of his son and the latter gave Uberto's letter to him. Adorno was astonished and stunned to see that his son had been saved by his bitter enemy, Uberto. He really felt sorry for his past action and he hastened to the nobles and got their approval to invite Uberto back to the state. Thus he repaid for his cruel action.

II. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow:—

- (a) 'My only desire is to die quickly'.

Questions:—

- (i) Who said this and to whom?
- (ii) When did he say this?
- (iii) Why did he desire to die quickly?

Ans:—

- (i) Martin said this to an old man of his village.
- (ii) He said this when an old man of his village came to see him after a lapse of eight years.
- (iii) Martin was left with only one son, since all other children as also his wife had died. This son, when he grew up and was fit to help his father, died, leaving Martin in great despair. While complaining about his sorrow to the old man, Martin told him that he wished to die quickly because he had lost his beloved son.
- (b) "He who exalts himself shall be abased; and he who abases himself shall be exalted."

Questions:—

- (i) Who said this and to whom?
- (ii) When did he say this?
- (iii) What is the significance in this?

Ans:—

- (i) These are Christ's words and were quoted by Martin to Stephen, an ex-soldier.
- (ii) Martin saw Stephen leaning against the window, affected by the weather. He pitied him and invited him to enter his house and then gave him tea. Then he told him about Christ and his love towards human beings.

It was while he was saying this, he told him as above.

- (iii) A person who raises himself to a high position by his self-pride will be brought down by God. Contrary to this, a person who is humble and who does not feel self-pride will be placed in a high position by God. So the significance of this is that people should be humble as otherwise they will be humiliated by God.
- (c) "You'll spoil them like that, the rascals."

Questions:—

- (i) Who spoke this and to whom?
- (ii) When?
- (iii) What did she mean by this?

Ans:—

- (i) The apple woman spoke this. She spoke to Martin, the cobbler.
- (ii) A boy ran away taking an apple from the woman's basket. The woman caught him and wanted to punish him. Martin advised her to forgive him and he gave an apple from the basket to the boy. At that time she spoke as above.
- (iii) She meant that children should not be shown undue mercy as it would spoil them by prompting them to do the mischief again and again.

News from High Schools.

NOTE:—Heads of High Schools and Assistants are requested to send us for publication, brief reports of functions in their institutions. These should reach the Editor on or before the FIRST of every month for publication in the issue of that month. BUT the News for the March issue should reach the Editor on or before 25-2-1955.

News from Schools intended for publication, should be typed on one page of the paper only in double spacing.

1. Zamindar's High School, Turaiyur.

A group of students and some teachers of the Zamindar's High School, Turaiyur, Trichy Dt., started on an excursion tour on the 7th. January under the leadership of Sri N. R. Jayaraman B.A., L.T., Headmaster of the school. They visited Pondicherry, Thirukkalukunram, Mahabalipuram and Chingleput. During their stay at Chingleput they had their lodgings in the Ramakrishna Mission High School, thanks to the hospitality of the Correspondent and the Headmaster. They proceeded to Madras and visited the Zoo, the High Court, the Harbour, Museum, American art exhibition, the Marina and the Theosophical Society at Adyar. They also had the pleasure of witnessing a film under shooting in the 'Newtone Studio'. They paid a visit to the Avadi Congress Camp and the Satyamurthinagar under construction, where they had the privilege and pleasure of meeting the Chief Minister of Madras, Sri K. Kamaraj who talked with them for some time. They returned to Turaiyur on 13-1-'55.

2. D. P. V. D. Board High School, Kurupam.

The sixth Indian Republic day was celebrated on 26-1-'55 by the pupils and the teachers of Durga Prasad

Veerabadra Deo Board High School, Kurupam with the active co-operation of the enthusiastic public.

After the flag hoisting by the Headmaster Sri S. L. Narayanamurty, the teachers and pupils assembled for the meeting presided over by Sri B. Sundararao, B.A., Taluk Head Accountant, Assistant Manager's Office, Kurupam. The meeting commenced with prayer by Kumari P. Hemavathi, a student of S.S.L.C. Class. The students of S.S.L.C. Class G, Padhi and V. Trinadhaswamy spoke on the republic ideal of "Earn and Learn" which meant giving due prominence to manual labour and self-help.

Apart from the students, Sri S.L. Narayanamurty, Headmaster, Sri V. Veerabhadra Rao, 1st Assistant and Sri L. Papayyaswamy, Clerk spoke on the achievements of the Republic with a special mention of the importance of students leading a disciplined life according to the teachings of Gandhiji, the beloved Father of our Nation.

After the president's closing remarks and singing of the National Anthem by B. Trinadhaswamy, a student of S. S. L. C., the meeting came to a close. The Headmaster of the High School proposed a vote of Thanks.

3. Board High School, Polur.

The school parliament of the Board High School, Polur, N. A., voted on the following way of celebrating the Republic Day. The decision was to meet the people of the nearby village, share with them the joy of the Republic Day and to talk to them of the responsibility of the public in shaping the Socialistic India.

On the Republic Day, the teachers and pupils assembled in the school ground for flag salutation. After the parade and the distribution of sweets, a cycle party of 60 pupils and 9 teachers under the leadership of Sri M.A. Jayasingh, B.A., L.T., and Sri K. Purushothoma Naidu, the Scoutmaster, left the school, cycled a distance of nine miles and reached the village Devikapuram.

The villagers received the party at the entrance to the village and took them round the various streets. The procession terminated at the Board Elementary school. There, the teachers and pupils met the villagers and exchanged thoughts and greetings.

In the afternoon the village gathering met at the threshold of the big temple, under the chairmanship of Sri Krishnaswami. Sri T. P. Gopalakrishna, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Board High School, Polur gave the message of the Republic Day. Some of the teachers and pupils also took part in the meeting by giving useful suggestions to improve the sanitation and education of the villagers. After the meeting the local people entertained the visitors to tea. At 5 p. m. the cycle party left Devikapuram and reached Polur at 6 p. m.

4. A. F. D. T. High School, Malikipuram.

The Republic day was celebrated on the 26th. January 1955 in A. F. D. T. High School, Malikipuram, East Godavari Dt., to commemorate the completion of the fifth year of the working of the New Constitution.

On the occasion Sri R. Ramalinga Raju Garu, President of the High School Committee unfurled the National Flag. Sri J. Rama Raju Garu, Joint Secretary of the committee unfurled the Scout Flag. The Headmaster Sri K. Jagannadha Rao read the message of the President of the Indian Union.

Sri M. Venkataratnam Garu ex-President and Correspondent, High School Committee took the salute at a ceremonial parade followed by March past in which the A.C.C. Cadets and Scouts of the High School, took part. Sri R. Ramalinga Raju Garu, and Sri M. Venkataratnam Garu, spoke to the boys on the occasion. The Headmaster gave a vote of thanks for the visitors that attended. After the singing of the National anthem, and after distributing sweets to the people, the function came to a close.

5. Board High School, Tanuku, West Godavari Dt.

A party of students and teachers from the Board High School, Tanuku, went on an excursion to the Hyderabad State. They visited many places of historical and cultural interest. During their stay at Hyderabad they visited the famous Salar Jung Museum, Begampet Aerodrome and the All India Radio Station. They visited many ancient forts in the state and took photos of all the places they saw. On their return journey they stopped at Vijayawada and saw the Krishna Anicut, the Power House and the famous Durga Temple.

6. Schade Girl's High School, Rajahmundry.

The Schade Girls' High School and Secondary Training School for Women, Rajahmundry, celebrated the fifth Republic Day with great jubilation. Early morning the school campus began to buzz with children who came in colourful dress. The whole school marched in square formation to the accompaniment of the school band, and had a thrilling flag-hoisting ceremony. After this, one of the members of the staff spoke on the importance of the day and the part of each individual in building up a democratic nation. This was followed by the distribution of sweetmeats and fruits, which was made possible by the liberal contributions of a few businessmen of the town to whom the children are grateful. The celebration came to a close with a procession of the whole school, singing national songs. Moving pictures of the whole programme were also taken. At the end of the procession there arose enthusiastic shouts of "Jai Hind". Such celebrations help to build up patriotism in the girls of today who would be the future mothers.

7. Board High School, Nakkapalli.

On the 26th of January, Republic Day was celebrated under an atmosphere of much interest and enthusiasm in

Board High School, Nakkapalli. At 8 O' clock in the morning all the students of the High School went in a procession through the streets of the Village having national flags in their hands. At 8-30 National flag was hoisted in the school premises. At 9 O' clock there was a public meeting and Sri Raja Sagi Surya Narayana Raju Garu, ex-M. L. A, presided. Sri K. V. Desikacharyulu M.A., B.Ed., Headmaster, spoke about the formation of Indian Republic and Sri M. Kameswara Rao Garu, Block Development Officer, spoke about the responsibilities of students in swatantra Bharat. Prizes were distributed by the President to those students who won in the various competitions held in the High School. In his concluding remarks, the president, advised the students to be aloof from politics and read well. He also advised them to improve their efficiency in games and thus to have a good health. With a vote of thanks to the chair by Sri K. V. Desikacharyulu Garu, the meeting came to an end.

8. Board High School, Punjai Puliampatti.

The Republic Day was celebrated in the Board High School Punjai Puliampatti on 26—1—'55 as per the programme. The National Flag was hoisted by Sri Venkataratnam doctor of the L.F. Dispensary and then the procession started through the main streets of the Town. Many of the local Officers and gentlemen participated in the celebration. Sri Subbarayalu Naidu, a staunch Congressman of the locality presided on the occasion and Sri Waman, a clerk of the local Post office spoke to the children about the importance of the celebration of the day, and the duties of the students. The meeting came to a close after proposing vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer and to Sri Venkataratnam and Sri Nagappa Chettiar for their voluntary donation towards the whole cost of sweets distributed to the children and the gathering.

9. Board High School, Yellamanchili.

Sarvodaya Day was celebrated on 30—1—1955. Sri M. Satyanarayana B.A., B.Ed., Headmaster and Sri R. P. Sharma, Social Studies Assistant were the organisers of the function. The staff and the students gave their best co-operation.

There was Bhajan from 8 a. m., that day. 20 charkas and 40 thaklies were engaged throughout the day and the students spun yarn in batches. 1500 poor people were fed. Some clothes were also distributed on this occasion. The celebration of Sarvodaya Day on a large scale is one of the features of this school.

10. Board High School, Therlam (Bobbili Taluk)

On Saturday, the 22nd of January 1955, the Secondary School Committee, Therlam, (Bobbili Taluk) Srikakulam District handed over the School Building worth about Rs. 28,000/- to Sri N. Bhagavandas, I A.S., Special Officer, Srikakulam District Board at a formal function held on the day at about 5 p. m.

Many thousands of people from the surrounding villages, ex-M.L.A's, Sri K. Subramania Tilak, M.P., and many revenue officials attended the function in response to the invitation of the Secondary School Committee.

Sri N. Bhagavandas, I. A. S., District Collector and Special Officer, District Board, Srikakulam, was given a hearty reception at the outskirts of the village by Sri Gidugu Venkata Jagannadharao, Headmaster, B. H. School Therlam and many members of the Secondary School Committee and was led to the place of meeting in a grand procession with band music.

The distinguished guests among those that attended the function were Sri R. L. Narasimham Dora Garu, ex-President of the District Board and Ex-M.L.A., Sri L. Subbiah, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Parvatipuram, Sri G. G. James, Estate Manager, Bobbili, Sri Prakasa Reddi, Deputy

Tahsildar, Bobbili, Sri T. Venkatarao, Headmaster B. H. School, Rajam, Sri K. Subramania Tilak, M.P. and the Circle Inspector of Police, Parvatipuram.

Immediately after the guests were entertained at a social function the proceedings of the meeting began.

Sri R. L. Narasimham Dora Garu unfurled the National Flag while the students of the school sang the National songs. Next the meeting commenced under the presidency of Sri N. Bhagavandas, I. A. S. The Secretary of the Secondary School Committee, who was next called upon, read the report of the Committee. The Headmaster, B. H. School, Therlam, thereafter read his report on the work of the school ever since it was started in the year 1950. Later the President, Panchayat Board, Therlam, presented an address of welcome to Sri N. Bhagavandas. Immediately after this the Secretary, Secondary School Committee announced that the school Building was formally handed over to the Special Officer, District Board, Srikakulam through a proper registered gift deed along with a playground 3 acres and 10 cents in extent, and requested the Special Officer to provide additional accommodation to the school if necessary and add 2 acres more of playground at the cost of the District Board.

Sri R. L. Narasimham Dora Garu kindly distributed the prizes to the various prize winners of the Games and Sports and other competitions conducted in connection with the function, and spoke highly appreciating the enterprise of the public of Therlam in constructing the School Building and exhorting the school pupils to try to become worthy citizens of the Indian Republic.

Sri N. Bhagavandas replied to the School Committee and the Panchayat Board in a suitable way and declared that he had taken over charge of the school building.

The Headmaster of the school proposed a hearty vote of thanks to all the guests, both official and non-official, to the volunteers and the Boy Scouts of the school.

With the singing of the National Anthem the function came to a close.

11. Sardar Patel Memorial High School, Hospet.

In connection with the Republic Day, flags were hoisted on all public buildings in Hospet. Mr. J. Mahadevana Gowd, Commissioner, Hospet Municipality, unfurled the National Flag in the premises of the Hospet Municipal Office and also at the Sardar Patel Memorial High School. Sweets were distributed to school children. At the Municipal High School, Mr. B. Gopallayya, Principal District Munsif hoisted the National Flag. The evening programme included sports, music and fancy dress competitions. Mr. P. Ramachandra Rao, Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Council, presiding, Mr. D. V. Krishnamurthy distributed the prizes to the winners in the various events. Earlier, Mr. R. Chenchanna, Headmaster of the Municipal High School, welcomed the gathering. Under the auspices of the Hospet Circle Congress Committee a public meeting was held in the evening, Mr. Indi Siddappa presiding. Messrs. S. M. Kotrayya and N. M. Kotrabasayya addressed the gathering.

12. R.B.N.S.M.M. Board High School, Kangayam.

The Seventh Annual and School Day of the Rai Bahadur Nallathambi Sirkarai Mandradiar Memorial Board High School in Kangayam was celebrated on January 26, Mr. N. Nalla Senapathi Sirkarai Mandradiar, M.L.C., presiding. Mr. N. Rathnaswami presented an address of welcome to the President. Mr. K. Venkataswamy read the seventh annual report of the school and its activities during the year 1954-55. Mr. M. R. P. Guruswami delivered a lecture in Tamil on "Kurunthogai". Mr. V. Rajagopala Aiyar spoke on the occasion. The President, in his concluding remarks stressed the need for spreading Basic Education in the schools under the management of the District Board. He then distributed the prizes. Mr. P. Sankaran proposed a vote of thanks.

13. Govt. Girls' High School, Hospet.

Presiding over the School Day celebration of the Government Secondary School for Girls, Hospet, on January 28, Mr. B. Gopalayya, Principal District Munsif, Hospet, exhorted students to cultivate the habit of discipline. Earlier Mrs. S. R. Daniel, Headmistress, presented the report. Mrs. Savithramma Gopalayya distributed the prizes to the winners in the various competitions.

14. Southern Railway High School, Golden Rock.

The annual prize distribution of the Southern Railway High School, Golden Rock, took place on January 26, Mr. R. S. Malayappan, Collector, Tiruchi, presiding. Mrs. Malayappan gave away the prizes. Mr. C. V. B. Menon, Correspondent of the School, welcomed the Collector and others. The pupils of the school provided a variety entertainment.

15. Municipal High School, Tenali.

The anniversary of the High School, one of the biggest High Schools in the State, was celebrated on January 25, with Mr. Viswanatha Satyanarayana of the S.R.R. and C.V.R. College, Vijayawada. Mr. V. Purushottam, Headmaster, presenting his annual report referred to the lowering of standards that had gripped the school-world in general and said it was necessary to go into a thorough analysis of the causes for this. Capt. K. Venkatrayudu distributed prizes to the winners in various competitions held earlier. Mr. V. S. Somayajulu, Assistant Headmaster, proposed a vote of thanks, which was followed by a programme of variety entertainment.



NEWS & NOTES OF INTEREST.

NATION'S HOMAGE TO MARTYRS.

"Martyrs' Day" in remembrance of the sacrifice of the people who laid down their lives in the cause of India's freedom and synchronising with the seventh death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi was solemnly observed all over India on the 30th of January.



People in all walks of life in the country observed two minutes' silence, when the clock struck eleven which hour was announced by boom of gun in Cities.

The whirr of wheels in factories ceased at that time, the All-India Radio went off the air and all traffic stopped for a couple of minutes throughout Bharat.

JANUARY 30 AS DAY OF REMEMBRANCE EVERY YEAR.

January 30 will hereafter assume a new significance in the national annals, according to the reported decision of the Government of India.

The day of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi will be observed as Remembrance Day for the Martyrs who fell in the struggle for the freedom of the country.

It is understood that at 11 a.m. on that historic day, two minutes silence will be observed every year in the sacred memory of patriots who died in the cause of India's freedom.

Earlier the President of India will lay a wreath at Rajghat where there will be other ceremonies connected with the martyrdom of Gandhiji. The Prime Minister will also lay a wreath at Rajghat.

India best Governed in the East.

"India is perhaps the best governed country in the East," claimed Vice-President Radhakrishnan at Ahmedabad on 28—12—'54.

Dr. Radhakrishnan, who was presiding over the centenary celebrations of the Ahmednagar Borough Municipality, also claimed that India was one of the 12 best governed countries in the world.

Shop without Salesman.

A "shop without a salesman" has proved a success in Vengurla.

The Rashtra Seva Dal, a social organisation, tried this experiment last week by keeping goods worth Rs. 70 for sale.

No one was inside to look after the shop. Members of the public were free to step in, make their choice, and take them away. It was left to their good sense to leave behind the amount marked on the articles they took.

The Dal, which is satisfied with the standards of honesty of the local clientele, is expected to continue the experimental shop.

Nehru on Flower Presents.

A lover of flowers, Prime Minister Nehru said recently in Calcutta that his heart "breaks to see so many flowers wasted on one man."

The remark was provoked by a presentation to the Prime Minister of a basket full of roses. "Give me just one," he said and picked up a small red rose and put it in his button-hole.

More women than men in Japan.

Japan has over a million more women than men, the Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's office announced at Tokyo on 27—12—'54. Of the 88,290,000 population, 43,380,000 are men, and 44,910,000 women.

A Boy Prodigy.

Sai Sukumar, a boy aged 8, has got by heart the whole of Gita and about 800 slokas from the Ramayana and other Puranas. He has given recitations before Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh and other distinguished persons who have expressed their appreciation of the boy's abilities. At the Sanskrit Viswa Parishad held in April last at Nagpur, Mr. K. M. Munshi who presided, complimenting the boy on his recital, announced a scholarship of Rs. 7 per mensem for one year in recognition of his talents. The boy was awarded a silver medal when he came out first in a competition held on Gita Jayanti Day in December last at Masulipatam. He completed 8 years on 15th January. His father is Mr. P. V. Satyanarayana Rao, Special Deputy Tahsildar, Masulipatam.

Thillainayaka Swamigal Prize for Madurai Boy.

The Thillainayaga Swamigal Memorial Cash Endowment prize of Rs. 300 has been awarded to V. S. Ananthanarayanan, student of the St. Mary's High School, Madurai, who in his first appearance for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination in March 1954 was declared eligible to undergo the University Course of study, and obtained the highest number of marks in Tamil Parts I and II put together,—the first language.

Tilak & Tambulam for Tito.

Governor Shri Sri Prakasa bade farewell to the Yugoslav President, Marshal Tito on 21—1—'55 in the traditional Hindu style by applying 'tilak' and 'kumkum' on his forehead, and offering him 'tambulam.'

The Governor sprang a surprise on the Marshal, when after seating him on a cushion in the drawing room of Raj Bhavan, Madras, he crowned him with a Gandhi cap, applied sandal paste and kumkum on his forehead, garlanded him with a laced angavastram and offered him 'tambulam' comprising of coconut, pansupari, and plantain fruits.

He also presented the Yugoslav President with an engraved silver vessel, and a silver plate.

Earlier, Marshal Tito presented His Excellency with a memento of his visit to the City.

Lord Locust

Locusts are a divine dispensation and must be propitiated!

Pious Adivasis of Nasik district received the recent locust swarms with reverence; women offered "pooja" and "harati" while menfolk knelt before them praying for their departure.

In certain other areas, people stood by helplessly as the swarms devoured the crops. They were too feeble to arrest the ravage.

But in most other parts of the district the pests were beaten and burnt or driven away.

Twenty Newspapers a Second.

New polygraphic machines now being built in the Soviet Union will be capable of printing 20 newspapers per second, the Soviet agency reported. The agency added that other complex machines will soon be ready to print multi-coloured illustrations.

Shooting of Monkey creates stir in Guntur.

Shooting down a monkey by a local resident created a stir recently in Guntur.

It was stated that three monkeys, which had for a long time taken their abode in the compound of the Andhra Mahila Sangham, were a source of nuisance in the locality. Though their pranks amused the people, a neighbour, in an adjacent building, took objection to their antics and shot down one dead.

The people, enraged, surrounded the house of the man, and began to throw stones. The man locked himself up in his house throughout the evening to escape the fury of the crowd.

The next morning, the people of the town were seen marching in a procession carrying the dead body of the monkey on a bier to the accompaniment of bhajans and music, and gave it a ceremonial burial in front of a local Hanuman temple.

Hand-made Paper.

At the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad Mr. Nehru, was given a big Visitors' Book for his signature. The librarian held out his fountain-pen to the Prime Minister and requested him to sign in it.

"Oh, I also keep a fountain-pen," Mr. Nehru humorously remarked, rejecting the librarian's offer.

When the Prime Minister started to put his signature on the paper of the Visitors' Book, his pen got stuck up and refused to move.

"Is this a blotting paper?" Mr. Nehru exclaimed.

"Sir, it is a hand-made paper," was the reply, and Mr. Nehru and all around him burst into laughter.

Gold Coast P. M. visiting India.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Gold Coast, is expected to pay a visit to India early in March. The detailed programme of his visit is expected to be finalised this month.

Man battles with shark, escapes.

Twenty-five-year-old Nedungattan battled with a shark, off the Tranquebar coast, and emerged from the encounter with a badly damaged leg.

Nedungattan of Vanagiri, was fishing along the sea coast along with another, when the shark attacked him. After a determined struggle, he managed to extricate himself from the jaws of the shark, and is now in the local hospital.

A similar encounter around the same place was reported last year when a shark bit off one of the legs of its victims.

Nehru deprecates Superstitions.

Sri Nehru, Prime Minister, at Santiniketan deprecated superstitions, and said he could not understand why stars should have anything to do with their mundane work.

He revealed that while he was coming to Santiniketan a friend gave him a talisman. Perhaps, he meant well, but he had strong objection to these things, for, if he could not do a thing with his own effort, he did not want a talisman to do it for him.

The Prime minister said the task before them was how to raise the standard of living of the people, and it could not be solved by shouting slogans, or going to astrologers or by chanting mantras.

"Sri" and "Sarvasri"

What is the difference between the words "Sri" and "Sarvasri"? This was cleared in Parliament by the newly-appointed Minister for Law, Sri H. V. Pataskar.

When the Minister moved for the inclusion of the names of a few members in a committee, he used the prefix, "Sarvasri".

The Deputy Speaker, Sri M. Anantasayanam Ayyangar, wanted to know, the reason for the departure from the usual prefix, "Sri".

Sri Pataskar said "Sri" was better used in the singular and "Sarvasri" in plural numbers.

The Deputy Speaker agreed, the prefixes "Sri", "Sarvasri" might be used to replace "Mr" and "Messrs" and then put the motion to the House.

Chinese Premier's present to Nehru.

A "livestock" birthday present from the Chinese Premier, Mr Chou En-lai, to the Indian Prime Minister, Sri Nehru, arrived in Hong Kong on 27-12-54 from Canton on its way to New Delhi.

The present consisted of two spotted deer, two cranes, and about 200 gold fish.



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AS LONG AS I LIVE, SO LONG DO I LEARN : : SRI RAMAKRISHNA

VOL X

JANUARY, 1955

No. 7

A Prayer.

O Lord,
Thou art on the
sand banks as well as in
the midst of the current; I bow to
Thee. Thou art in the little pebbles as
well as in the calm expanse of the sea; I bow
to Thee. O All-pervading Lord of matted
locks, Thou art in the barren
soil and in crowded
places; I bow
to Thee.

Yajur Veda.

**WE WISH ALL OUR READERS
A HAPPY AND A PROSPEROUS
NEW YEAR.**



HOLY MOTHER.
(Sri Saradamani Devi.)

By Sri K. Vaidyanathan M.A., Lecturer, S.V. College, Tirupati.

1. Holy Mother! Thou art ever with us;
Holy Mother! Thy blessings pour on us;
Holy Mother! Thy Centenary we celebrate;
Holy Mother! We're spiritually inebriate.
2. Holy Mother! What more do we crave
Than Thy protecting hand and heart so brave
As to chase all evils that surround us
And to bestow Thy boons on all of us!
3. Holy Mother! our Father Sri Ramakrishna Dev
Himself worshipped Thee as Mother brave;
We Thy children do proudly call Thee so
For we've none but Thee to make us grow.
4. When, pure with love and faith steadfast
We worship Thee and observe fast,
We find our souls stirring within
And chanting Thy Name shining in.

THE AIM OF EDUCATION. 3^{an}

By Sri Swami Sivananda, Rishikesh, Himalayas.

Teachers and professors should inculcate in the students those lofty ideals of students, particularly the spirit of selfless service and sacrifice, devotion, Brahmacharya, cosmic love, truthfulness.

The nation requires countless brave, moral and idealistic students virtuous in conduct and strong and healthy in body and mind.

India should again be the Bharathavarsha of Sri Bhima, Arjuna, Parasura and countless other chivalrous heroes. The undaunted valour and unparalleled chivalry of the gallant Rajputs of old should again be resplendently manifest in the bold youth of this land. Then alone can they enable Bharat Mata to work out Her lofty destiny as the Awakener and the leader of the world.

Education based on the principle of learning by doing is the prime need of the hour. It should be practical. The curricula should include practical subjects like Art, Crafts, Agriculture, Horticulture, Merchandising, etc., with special regard to the aptitude of the individual student. There should be the pattern of workshop education in industries.

Our education should aim at creating opportunities for the fullest unfolding human individual—social, spiritual, aesthetic intellectual and physical.

Students are the hope of tomorrow, the pillars of the future and the strength of the nation. They are the hopes of a rising nation and symbols of its

national culture, spirit and achievements. They are the sons of a great nation and inheritors of a great civilization. We must develop their multifarious potentialities. Their character, manners and all their ways should be taintless.

They must have discipline in life, practice selfcontrol, educate the moral and religious sense and learn to obey. Obedience is better than reverence and sacrifice.

They must study again and again the convocation address given by the Rishis of yore, in the Taitrya Upanishad, SATYAM VADA, DHARMAM CHARA.

They should not cause strikes. They must obey their teachers who are visible representatives of God on earth. The strikes will heavily break their mental constitution.

The glory of their future lies in the strength or character alone. This period of their life plays a very vital part in a man's life. It has the same importance as the foundation has for a building. They must become worthy citizens of their mother-land.

The key to all improvement in education lies in better teachers.

Even the most carefully devised systems of education will prove disappointing if the teachers are ill-equipped. Therefore, adequate measures to improve the morals of teachers are an essential step towards any improvement in the system of education in any country.

It need not specially be said that we are in need of competent teachers with a sense of dedication to their task. Our schools and colleges are stuffed with untrained and inefficient teachers not fit to influence the students at large.

Teachers and professors should undergo training atleast for one year in the Yoga Vedanta Forest University, Ananda Kutir, before they join the schools and colleges. Then alone they will be better equipped for the profession.



Read Sri Ramakrishna's PARABLE on Page 270.



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LORD SRI KRISHNA.

*By Sri Karlapalem Kutumba Sastri B.A., B.Ed.,
Assistant, Municipal High School, Chirala.*

1. Oh, may our hard-won freedom rest,
On Geeta's gospel, grand and blest;
Quintessence of the teachings best
Of all the times, of East and West.
2. Our ancient thought, forgotten long,
Was broadcast by your flute and song.
May it relayed be far and wide.
Krishna, O Bharat's Guide and pride!
3. To-day we need your message more;
To look before, to love our lore;
To share with all, our culture's grace;
To stare the world with fearless face.
4. Incarnate Beauty! Cowherd Boy!
You stand for duty done with joy.
Here is the way of life you led
And left us with faith to tread.

Lord's Message.

5. With firm belief in Heaven's relief,
Lead well this life, a sojourn brief,
As dew-drop on a lotus leaf
Without attachment, glee or grief.
6. Seek not the fruit. Act well the role.
Be Maker's tool. He plans the whole.
Drive out all doubt, lest you should fall.
See all in God and God in all.

Lord's Deeds.

7. Your seasoned troops Suyodhan got
Yourself, unarmed, was Arjun's lot.
Yet Partha's side did win the fight.
You made the right defeat the might.
8. The poor Kuchela, old school-mate,
Self-respect made him see you late.
To him your favours knew no end.
You showed the way to serve a friend.
9. Deformed by crooked thoughts, how much
We need your handsome healing touch!
The faithful kubja found your grace;
Straight you made her. Oh that embrace!!
10. Grand Dharmas all did Vyasa tell
But on your glory did not dwell.
He found no peace; then praised you well.
It made his heart with content swell.
11. Your noble deeds, recorded well,
How countless for me here to tell.
May they be studied all aright
To light our life and keep it light.



A STORY—SUSI AND HER PEACOCK.

By Sri D. Krishnayya, Teacher, Hindupur.

Raghu having lost his first wife, married Vanaja—a young, fair lady of twenty. Susi was a fair little girl of fifteen at the death of her mother.

With the marriage of Vanaja, Raghu turned himself altogether a different father, and time proved him to be most unkind and even cruel. Susi like Cinderella of the past had to work hard in the kitchen to please her cruel step-mother. Day in and day out the poor little girl had to work very hard to please both her father and the new mother. Still, something or other would be wrong in the doings of Susi and they both would be angry with her. Hoping for a bright future, Susi plodded on somehow.

It was the month of Karteek. It was the full-moon day. There was the car festival of the locality. That was an occasion for very great rejoicing. The entire town was there in the car festival.

Vanaja in peacock dress started off with Raghu for the car-festival leaving Susi alone in the house. The poor girl begged both the mother and the father to take her too along with them but to no avail. Poor Raghu! What could he do without Vanaja's consent!

It was mid-day, just the hour when the car is to be religiously drawn from the starting point up to Sri Venkatesa's temple. There was a picturesque

crowd. The entire scene was full of mirth, joy, fun and frolic but poor Susi is not destined to enjoy.

Susi alone was in the house all in tears and wept bitterly at the unkind act of her father and mother. She cursed her wretched lot over and again. Who can help her?

She rolled on the bed weeping bitterly all the time. The symbol of bitterness she was! Surprisingly she felt something hard. She rolled up her bed and wanted to see what that something hard was. She scratched it a little and found to her surprise the edge of a huge box. She carefully unearthed the box and it was a huge one. She with a very great effort opened it and inside it were bright jewels, silks of different colours and a beautiful golden peacock perching majestically over them all. Susi could hardly believe her eyes. Then the peacock came out and said, 'my darling dear, I am your mother in this form now. This is the treasure which I have reserved for you. I daily see how unkind your father and step-mother are. But, never mind. I know you are a lucky girl though I am not fortunate to see all your glory. Now, let you be quick. Dress yourself up like a princess and on my back you can be over the car.' Susi overjoyed was seen flying up in the blue clouded sky and in a minute was over the top of the car—a celestial sight.

The prince of the palace attended the festival with his princely troop and was delighted to see the celestial star.

The peacock entered majestically the palace with all its burden and in an auspicious moment amidst great splendour and joy Pratap the mighty prince of valour married Susi the most sublime and beautiful. Peace and plenty reigned supreme to the delight of all.



"DAMN-DAMN-DAMN-DA-DAMN-DAMN!"

Once a barber was shaving a gentleman. The latter was cut slightly by the razor. At once he cried out, "Damn!" But the barber didn't know the meaning of the word. He put his razor and other shaving articles aside, tucked up his shirt-sleeves—it was winter—and said: "You said 'Damn!' to me. Now you must tell me its meaning." The gentleman said, "Don't be silly. Go on with your shaving. The word doesn't mean anything in particular; but shave a little more carefully." But the barber wouldn't let him off so easily. He said, "If 'damn' means something good, then I am a 'damn', my father is a 'damn', and all my ancestors are 'damns'. But if it means something bad, then you are a 'damn', your father is a 'damn' and all your ancestors are 'damns.' They are not only 'damns', but 'damn--damn--damn--da--damn--damn.'"

In the midst of company, one should be careful not to offend others by indulging in talks which they cannot understand.

— A parable of Sri Ramakrishna:

OLD AGE AND EFFICIENCY.

By Sri T. N. S. Chari.

Here are Some Notable Examples :

India's first President Rajendra Prasad is 71.

Gladstone was British Prime Minister twice when he was 70 and 76.

Prakasam was Chief Minister, Andhra State in his 85th year.

Rajaji has been (1) Chief Minister, (2) Cabinet Minister, (3) Governor-General, and again Chief Minister between his 67th and 75th years.

Sir M. Visveswaraiyah is going strong at 95.

Sir Winston Churchill is still Prime Minister at 80.

General Mc Arthur is active at 73 and has 52 years of military service to his credit.

Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal is 73.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamaiyah, Governor of Madhya Pradesh is 75.

Lloyd George was an active M. P. at 75.

De Valera, Irish Leader of Opposition is 71.

General Petain was French Premier at 84.

General Von Hindenburgh was German President from 78 to 87.

Mossadeq is 70.

G. Bernard Shaw was a live wire till he died at 93.

B. Gross, the Italian Philosopher worked 10 hours a day at 85.

George Santayana—author wrote books at 87.

Maurice Materlinck—author wrote his best book when he was 78.

Bertrand Russell—Nobel Prize Winner is still active at 82.

Albert Einstein, The Relative Theory Physicist is still active at 80.

Dr. C. V. Raman and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan are both active at 67.

Col. Sir R. N. Chopra is busy researching into drugs at 73.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur aged 66 is our capable Union Health Minister.

Dr. G. V. Pant the new addition to the Union Cabinet is also 68.

Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, Bombay State Minister is 68.

Lord Beaverbrook, Editor, '*Daily Express*' is active at 74.

Henry Ford was very efficient even when he was 82.

Lawrence Harkins, the great Retired Engineer, is still active at 74.

Kant, German author was writing even at 74.

Goethe wrote his Faustus when he was 86.

Tennyson wrote poems even in his 83rd year.

Hoffs translated the Iliad when he was 88.

Benjamin Franklin wrote his autobiography when he was 80.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is still active at 66.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister is tremendously active and busy at 66.

Vice Chancellor Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar is still active at 75.

Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Vice Chancellor is a live wire at 67.

Old age cannot, therefore, be considered to be a bar to efficiency or clarity of thought; on the other hand wisdom and mellowed experience of long years have steered the ships of state with greater care and planning all over the world, without wreckage on the shoals of obstruction, inexperience, wars, pestilence and famine and frustration. Much valuable productivity that is now being wasted by compulsory retirement can be salvaged; older workers who are capable of and desire employment should be permitted to work.

— (With Acknowledgments to *Health*, Madras.)

We don't buy Babies!

A five-year-old girl visiting a neighbour was asked how many children were in her family.

"Seven," she answered.

The neighbour observed that so many children must cost a lot.

"Oh, no," the child replied. "We don't buy them—we raise them."—*Capper's Weekly*, U. S. A.

Clever but Crooked.

The young couple could not afford a baby-sitter, so they took their youngster to the pictures with them. The manager warned them that if the child got noisy they would have to take their money and leave. Half-way through the film, the wife whispered, "What do you think of the picture?"

"Rotten."

"Well, then, pinch the baby and let's go."—*Parade*, Canada.

S. S. L. C. Column.

Model Questions & Answers for publication should reach the Editor on or before the 25th of the previous month.

Questions & Answers intended for publication, should invariably be typed on one page of the paper only in double spacing.

ENGLISH : QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

(A) By Sri G. Sriyahpatirao, B.A., B.Ed.,

1st Asst., B. H. S. Inkole, Guntur District.

TIGER.

Summary:—

The tiger is a terrible animal with the sameness of parts. Its eyes are very bright and shining fearfully. The maker of the tiger must be one with great powers of mind and body—to be able to imagine the shape of the tiger and gather the many things required to make the tiger. Therefore the maker of the tiger is immortal.

The fire with which the eyes were made might have been fetched with much difficulty from the depths of the seas or the stars in the skies. The various tools like the anvil and the hammer in the workshop in which the tiger was made, should also be very great and strong. Therefore the maker of the tiger should be more dreadfully possessed

with mighty powers of mind and body and his workshop too, more horrible than the tiger itself.

As soon as the tiger was made it began to roam in the forests at nights with its eyes gleaming with fire and creating terror and dread in all the living beings. The tiger thus disturbed the peace and happiness of the nights. So the sentinal Stars had to put an end to it. They also felt envious of its shining eyes. Till dawn they tried to hit it with their spears, the beams of light. But they were not successful for the tiger mostly roamed only in the shades and bushes. At dawn they threw down their spears and stopped to shine. They shed tears in grief. The falling dew was the result of their tears.

The poet wonders if it was the same God who had created the mildest and the most lovely lamb that created the dreadful and mighty tiger.

(B) By Sri V. S. Kalyanasundaram M.A., B.T.,

Assistant, Board High School, Ariyalur.

(1) Describe Ben's experiments.

Ben Franklin was an intellectual giant even when he was in his teens. He towered above other boys in doing his experiments which proved his intelligence. As a boy he made a swimming kite. This was an experiment to explore the possibility of swimming without using one's arms

and legs. This experiment came off on an afternoon. That day half the boys of Boston gathered on the lawns of the Big Pond to watch this experiment. To the wonder of the juvenile gathering, Ben floated on water and went through it like a streak, with the help of a kite. He did not take a single stroke. The boys yelled with delight.

Years later Mr. Benjamin Franklin, now a fine gentleman, made another kite for a different purpose. He wanted to prove to the world that lightning was nothing but electrical fire. For this purpose, the kite was made of two light strips of wood, being made like a cross. To the ends of this cross was fastened a silk hand-kerchief. To the top of the upright stick was tied a sharp pointed wire. This kite had a cotton string, the end of which was fastened to a silk ribbon. Where the ribbon joined the twine, there hung a metallic key. Mr. Franklin believed that the pointed wire would draw electricity from the clouds and pass it on to the key. If he was right, he would get a shock when he touched the key.

Mr. Franklin's dramatic experiment came off on a rainy day. He was thrilled to find his theory proved to the hilt. The newspapers in America and Europe announced this sensational discovery and praised Ben Franklin as one of the greatest scientists of the world.

A year later Mr. Franklin was in London. Of course he went to England on his country's behalf. There he proved that he was the smartest man not

only in his native country but also in England. One day he happened to be walking beside a stream with some English gentlemen. The waters of the stream ran rough. Mr. Franklin said he could quieten the waters. His companions thought he was joking. But Mr. Franklin meant what he said. He went near the stream and waved his bamboo cane over it. Lo! the stream ran smooth. Mr. Franklin's companions were astonished beyond words. Mr. Franklin later told them that he had filled his bamboo cane with oil and that he sprinkled the oil over the water.

**(2) Give an account of the 'Dogood stories' OR
How did Ben help to remove some of the
social evils in Boston?**

Ben was an intellectual giant even when he was in his teens. As a printer's boy, he got a unique opportunity to show his intellectual brilliance. He wrote articles for his brother's newspaper, 'The Courant', under the pseudonym, 'Mrs. Silence Dogood'.

In the first article Ben made Mrs. Dogood talk of the mudholes in Boston. He made her ask whether the mudholes in the city were made on purpose. Mrs. Dogood said that the mudholes were the ideal places for Mrs. Mack's pigs to wallow. The mudholes were full of frogs. Indeed they were the breeding places of flies and mosquitoes. If the pigs were to wallow in them, they would surely grunt. But the grunting would

not offend people who were lovers of bacon. Assuredly grunting was not worse than the croaking of the frogs, for the latter kept up a terrible din throughout the night.

In this humorous article, Mrs. Dogood related a comical adventure in which she had the lion's share. One day she fell into a mudhole in her Sunday clothes. When she got out, she found that she had frogs in each of her pockets and tadpoles in her shoes. To boot, the constable arrested her for a runaway black slave.

At first people laughed. But soon they realised the import of the article. They covered up the mudholes.

In the second article Ben made Mrs. Dogood ridicule the Boston folk for putting people in the stocks. The article related a conversation between Mrs. Silence Dogood and a Mrs. Goodheart. The two women met in Milk street. Of course, Mrs. Dogood was with her six children. She told Mrs. Goodheart that she had just been to the stocks to see poor Bill Fiddlesticks. Telling Mrs. Goodheart that the constable had to remove the shoes of Bill in order to insert his legs into the holes in the stocks, Mrs. Dogood burst into a hilarious laughter. Later her children said that there were holes in Bill's socks. Indeed Mrs. Dogood could not answer for what crime poor Bill was put in the stocks. She and her children enjoyed the fun of seeing the man with

holes in his socks and with his stockinged feet inside the stocks.

At first people laughed. Before long good sense dawned upon many. Boston folk finally burned their stocks.

Ben wrote many more articles for The Courant and people read them with great avidity.

(3) Give an account of the trial of Antonio.

The climax in the story of the 'Merchant of Venice' is reached in the trial scene which brings out vividly the merciless nature of the wily Jew on the one hand and the resigning nature of Antonio on the other. Portia, in the garb of a lawyer, after hearing an account of the case, explains to the Jew the divine quality of mercy and its ennobling influence. But her brilliant eloquence becomes futile and the hard-hearted Jew insists upon his pound of flesh. Thereupon Bassanio requests the lawyer to twist the law a bit, but the latter sternly declines to do so. Shylock thinks that the young counsellor argues in his favour and cries that a Daniel has come to judgement. But Portia throws cold water on the gushing joy of the Jew. She decrees that the Jew is lawfully entitled to a pound of Antonio's flesh and that he must chop off the same without shedding a jot of blood. The Jew finds himself in a quandary. It is now Gratiano's turn to jibe at the Jew.

The Jew asks for his money. He is refused the money. Even the payment of his principal is

.

refused. He forfeits half of his wealth to the state for his plot to murder Antonio, and the other half to Antonio. But the latter promises to forego this compensation, provided the Jew makes it over to his daughter who married a Christian. Snarling his acceptance of these conditions, Shylock leaves the court. Thus the trial comes to a happy end.

(C) By Sri R. M. Shanmugam B.A., B.T.,

Board High School, Jolarpet, N. A. Dt.

I. Give the meaning of the following in one or two sentences.

- (a) "What immortal hand or eye
Could frame thy fearful symmetry".

A creative power having deathless hand and eye which are both indispensable for moulding a thing out of anything would have bestowed on you such a beautiful but frightful form.

- (b) "As one lamp lights another, nor grows less
So nobleness enkindleth nobleness".

One lamp's flame is generally used for lighting another lamp and thus the brightness is highly increased without itself losing anything. Similarly one's nobleness induces or inspires the nobleness of another.

- (c) "Balanced and just are all of God's decrees
Thou art avenged, my First-born! Sleep
in peace."

God's will and pleasure has been settled exactly and justly. My son, your murderer has been so aptly and so justly punished that he himself has confessed his crime and requested for forgiveness which is the best form of revenge. So hereafter your spirit can sleep in peace.

- (d) "As you would that men should do to you,
do ye also to them likewise".

If you expect anyone to help and guide you in your critical affairs, you should also willingly co-operate with him and help him in all his affairs.

- (e) "The child's tears only increased her value
and he made no other comment".

When a gentleman came to see Subha with an intention of marrying her, he thought he observed tears in her eyes and that she was full of love and would love him dearly for ever. Thus he formed a good impression about her.

(D) By Sri S. Meenakshisundaram B.A., B.T.,
Asst. B. H. S. Ariyalur.

**1. Who exclaimed 'A Daniel is come to judgment'?
On what occasions ?**

Bassanio appealed to Portia, the judge, to twist the law a little in order to save the life of

Antonio. Portia seriously replied that laws of Venice might never be altered lightly. Shylock who was hearing all this, thought that Portia was pleading in his favour and exclaimed 'A Daniel is come to judgment.' He referred to Portia as Daniel, the great law-giver.

Portia, at length, delivered her judgment. Shylock was defeated in his cruel plan. Gratiano's joy knew no bounds. He wanted to pay Shylock in his own coin. He used the same words which Shylock had used and cried 'A Daniel is come to judgment'.

2. How did Bassanio and Gratiano show their love to Antonio ?

Bassanio was a great friend of Antonio. He was prepared to give Shylock many times the money Antonio owed him, if only the latter would be saved from the clutches of the cruel Jew. He told Antonio that he would rather lose his wife, his life and everything he had for Antonio's sake.

Gratiano did not lag behind his master in expressing his love for Antonio. He wished his wife were in heaven if she could only entreat some power there to change the cruel mind of the Jew.

3. Benjamin Franklin as a Printer's Boy.

James Franklin, Ben's brother, set up a printing house in Boston and he required a smart apprentice to serve as a Printer's Boy. Mr. Franklin

suggested Ben and so an agreement was signed to the effect that Ben should serve under his brother for nine years and learn the trade.

Ben liked his new work. He soon became an expert in all the departments of his trade. He was polite to his customers.

As a printer's boy Ben had many opportunities to go to the houses of several great men. Once he went to the house of a famous preacher where he saw a big library. Ben's young mind was seized with a great desire to possess such a library as his own. He made friends with John Collins, an apprentice under a book-seller and through his help he got books from his shop during nights, read them all through the night and returned them the next morning. But this proved very hard, for Ben had to be awake most part of the night and finish his book. So he made another device. He requested James to give him half his dinner cost in terms of money. James consented. So Ben almost starved and saved money to purchase books.

Ben was poor in Arithmetic. But one day he found it necessary to be proficient in that subject. So he purchased a book on Arithmetic and began to teach himself. In a few days he became an expert in solving problems in Arithmetic.

James published a newspaper called 'New England Courant'. Ben had a desire to contribute articles to the paper. But he had his own doubt that James would not publish his articles. So he

wrote some comic strips under the name of Mrs. Silence Dogood and placed the manuscripts under the door of the printing house without anybody's knowledge. James found them and saw them to be quite humorous. So he published them in his paper. Before long the people of Boston began to like the Dogood Stories and demanded for more. James was very eager to know who Mrs. Dogood was. At last Ben disclosed the fact which made James a little jealous. The Dogood stories were humorous and at the same time educative. They remarked satirically about the evils prevalent in Boston and the people of Boston became aware of them and put an end to them.

Ben did not stay with James for long. James scolded Ben for little faults and Ben decided to leave him. So, one day, with the help of John Collins, he escaped from Boston and reached Philadelphia where he got an appointment as a printer.

(E) By Sri R. C. Mudaliar B.A., L.T., Madras.

1. Qn: Write a brief account (in about a page) of the ideas formed at first by the Princess and why she gave them up afterwards.

Ans: It was Spring. The trees looked fresh and green. Flowers had blossomed. Birds chirped melodiously. Attracted by all these, a certain

Princess wished to be carefree and light-hearted. She was fed up with her routine, dull and insipid court-life. So she determined to lay down her crown and leave the palace.

Accordingly, dressed in a silken gown, she made her way to the open wood. Of course her heavy heart was considerably lightened when she breathed the fresh air of the woods. Besides, her joy increased when she met a band of gypsies. She loved to be one among them and lead a free, gay nomadic life.

She told them how much she hated her royal state and her old and narrow-minded ministers, given to meaningless methods of statecraft. How easy the gypsies' minds were! What a free life the gypsies led!

At once, the gypsies answered her pertinently. If the Princess was enamoured of the beauties of the spring season and their care-free life, she ought to understand the dark side of the picture also. After Spring, Winter would set in and mar the happiness of the Princess. Again her luxurious life in the palace had to be given up. She would not have nurses to attend to her wants nor would she have rich dishes. Thus her life with them would be one of much trouble and of little enjoyment. Though she would be joyful and become wise, she would surely find her grave in a ditch as a result of unbearable hardships.

Hearing those hard but sensible words, the Princess reversed her opinion. Though her

heart felt as heavy as lead, she returned to the palace to be a Queen once again. She realised that none should or could change positions easily, as often as one liked.

2. Qn: Narrate (in about a page) briefly Martin's dream and how it came true.

On the advice of his old friend, Martin began to read the Bible with avidity. The more he read the more he became enlightened. He not only followed the teachings of Jesus but also tried to correct himself whenever occasion demanded.

One night he read the forty-fourth verse which contained the Parable of the Pharisee and the woman, a sinner. He was so much moved by the goodness of Jesus who forgave the shunned woman and did not approve of the actions of the Pharisee who invited Him to his house. So he determined not to be like the Pharisee. In his rapture, he fell asleep. During his sleep he dreamt of Jesus appearing before him and promising to visit his house the next day.

Hence from early dawn the next day Martin was awaiting the coming of Jesus. None turned up for long. At last he saw Stephen, an old and worn-out man, clearing the snow before his window. Pity urged him to invite the old man and entertain him. Next, he provided food and clothes to a poor woman with a baby and without anyone to support her. After a while he compromised the quarrel between an apple woman and a lad.

The latter had stolen an apple from her basket. Martin taught the woman to forgive the lad as she had to be forgiven for her sins by God.

Then he went in and minded his work. After sunset he opened the Gospels. Just then he heard a noise of footsteps in his room. In a dark corner he saw some dim figures. They resembled Stephen, the woman with the baby, and the apple-woman and the boy. Martin's soul was filled with gladness. He read the Bible. Accidentally he came across these lines, "In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." At once he understood that his dream had not deceived him. For, his services to the guests that day were nothing but services done to Jesus Himself. His dream had come true after all. Love of mankind is indeed love of God.

3. Qn: Write in about a page how Yussouf treated the stranger.

Yussouf, the Sheik, was called 'the good.' Yet he had his sorrows. To forget his grief over the murder of his first-born child, he left his capital and dwelt in a tent in a far off camp. One dark night a stranger came hurriedly to his tent. He implored Yussouf to provide him with food and shelter. His haggard and trembling look evoked the Sheik's pity. The new-comer told him that he should escape arrest by the state officers. He was fleeing from them.

At once the kind monarch asked him to enter the tent, considering it as his own and partake of his supper. He said that everything was God's and must be useful to all. Thus the guest was entertained most hospitably.

Before dawn the next day, Yussouf roused up the stranger from bed and asked him to depart soon lest he should be captured. The swiftest horse was ready for his quick flight. A bag of gold coins was given to defray his expenses.

All of a sudden the stranger's better self prevailed upon him to act nobly. Just as one lamp would set another burn brightly without losing its own brightness, the guest was so much touched by Yussouf's generous and noble behaviour that he could not but admit his own guilt. So he owned that Yussouf showed kindness only to the murderer of his own son, and repented sincerely.

Noble Yussouf then did a nobler act. He gave the murderer thrice the gold he had already given him and ordered him to flee for life, never more to return. His noble pardon, indeed thus eased his mind very much. His black thought was driven away. He also consoled himself that his child had to die only according to the balanced and just decrees of God and it was not due to the fault of others. He appealed to the dead child to have peace in the other world as his murderer was nobly avenged.

Moral: The noblest form of revenge is nothing but forgiveness.

News from High Schools.

*NOTE:—*Heads of High Schools and Assistants are requested to send us for publication, brief reports of functions in their institutions. These should reach the Editor on or before the FIRST of every month for publication in the issue of that month.

News from Schools intended for publication, should invariably be typed on one page of the paper only in double spacing.

1. Sri Ramakrishna Mission High Schools, Chingleput. HOLY MOTHER BIRTH CENTENARY.

The birth centenary of Sri Saradamani Devi, the Holy Mother, was celebrated by the Public of Chingleput and by the pupils and teachers of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission High Schools, Chingleput, from Dec. 15 to 21.

Swami Siddhatmananda of the Ramakrishna Math, Madras, presided on the first day. Swami Suddhasatwananda and Sri M. P. Sivagnana Gramani spoke on the occasion. Among those who gave lectures on the following days were Sister R. S. Subbalakshmi Ammal, Prof: N. Sundaram Iyer Principal, Prof: P. Sankaranarayanan and Sri C. Jagannadhachari (of Vivekananda College) and Sri Swami Sarvajnanandaji of Coimbatore.

Sri T. M. Krishnaswami Iyer gave a musical discourse on "Devi" on Dec. 19. There was poor feeding on Dec. 21. and more than 1000 were fed. A Harikatha Kalakshepam on the life of Sri Sarada Devi was given by Sri Vadiraja Bagavathar B.A., of Kumbakonam.

On the concluding day, Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Education and Finance, presided, and Swami Paramatmananda spoke about the Holy Mother.

With a vote of thanks by Sri T. E. V. Sarma, Secretary of the Mission Branch, and Principal of the Schools, the meeting came to a close.

There was a grand procession on the night of 20-12-'54.

2. Cardamom Planters' Union High School, Cumbum.

The 'Human Rights day' was observed on the 14th December 1954 at 4 p.m. Arrangement was made to gather all the students in the school. Janab M. R. Khan B.A., L.T., (Retd. D. E. O.) Headmaster of the school presided. In his introductory speech he dwelt upon the needs for such world organisation to preserve and maintain the fundamental rights of human beings. Then the speaker Sri J. Joseph Raj B.A., L.T., traced the history and the progress of human rights and how from the earliest time human beings are fighting for their rights. In the beginning man fought for individual rights and when time came he began to fight for the rights of a single community. But in the middle of this century the world organisation, the U. N. O. began to feel the oneness of the whole human race and began to devise means to safeguard the rights of human beings as a whole. In the end the speaker wished the U. N. O. all success in its endeavour to create a world nation in which human indiscretion finds no place.

The school pupil leader Mohideen Pichai proposed vote of thanks. The meeting came to end with the singing of National Anthem.

3. Board High School, Chinnadharapuram—(Karur Taluk).

The Inauguration of the Pupils' Association of the Board High School, Chinnadharapuram was celebrated on Friday the 17th December, 1954.

The Headmaster, Sri S. Venkataraman B.A., L.T., welcomed the guests of the evening.

Sri N. Chellam M.A., B. T., Headmaster, Basic Training School, Avanashi (on leave) presided and delivered the Inaugural Address. He spoke on "The Modern Trends in Education". He dealt with the various changes that have come about in the content of Secondary Education in the state.

Next, Sri Kunjithapatham Pillai, Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools Karur Range, spoke on "*Kavyamum Puranamum*" in Tamil. He dealt at length on the entirely ideological basis of the Kavyam and the creative art in Egics.

The certificates obtained by pupils in the several competitions held by the Manavar Manram, Madras, and the certificates obtained by the several candidates in the Prarambik examinations of the Dakshina Baratha Hindi Prachar Sabha in February 1954 were distributed to the pupils.

The General Secretary M. M. Ramaswami, student VI Form, proposed the vote of thanks. With the National Anthem the function came to a close.

4. Board High School, Budithi, (Srikakulam Dt.)

Near the foot of the Eastern Ghats in the Board High School, Budithi, the Birth Day of Dr. Rajendra Prasad was celebrated in a very happy and grand scale.

At 8. a.m. the National Flag was hoisted by the Headmaster of the High School. Sweets were distributed to all the pupils. Essay writing in English and Telugu, and Telugu Recitation Contest were held on a formwar basis. From 9 a.m., to 12 the Scouts and the Social Service Squad of the High School cleaned the village, cut drains and diverted the stagnant waters.

At 5 p.m. there was a Public Meeting under the Presidency of Sri P. Chinna Krishna Naidu, the President of the High School Committee. The portrait of Dr. Rajendra Prasad painted by Sri Malladi Jagannadha Swami, the well-known artist, was unveiled by Sri P. Ch. K. Naidu. The

greatness of our beloved President of the Indian Union was explained by the Headmaster and Sri V. Joga Rao Garu. Prizes to all the winners in the Literary contests, in Essay writing, Recitation, Scouting Drawing, for the largest attendance, and for the first in Examinations, were awarded by the Headmaster.

From 6 to 8 p.m., there was a very good Variety Entertainment by the Pupils of the High School, in English and Telugu.

The functions were very largely attended and the whole celebration was a very happy and grand success.

5. Board High School, Punjai Puliampatti, CBE.

"Valluvar Day" was celebrated in High School on Wednesday 8—12—'54. Dr. Arunachalam presided over the function. Sri T. K. Karivaradan one of the assistants of the school welcomed the gathering and the main speaker, Sri Chinnathambi, Tamil Pandit of the Board High School Annur. Sri S. Waman, a young and promising clerk of the local Post Office spoke very humorously on the greatness of Valluvar and his works. The pupils were very much impressed with his short but sweet speech.

Dr. Arunachalam in his concluding speech stressed the importance of students leading a well disciplined life according to the teachings of Valluvar.

All India Social Education Day (1—12—'54) was also observed in the High School. The National Flag was hoisted in the building by Dr. P. K. Palaniswamy in the morning. Then the Procession of the pupils and the members of the staff started and went through the streets and came to the old block of the school building.

There was a public meeting. Sri T. Rangasamy Chettiar, a popular citizen presided. A few teachers spoke on the occasion and Sri T. S. Sattanathan proposed a vote

of thanks. In the evening there was a Tennikoit match among the staff. The Graduate members won the match. It was very interesting.

6. Board High School, Badangi (Srikakulam Dt.)

On 4—12—'54 pupils of the V and VI Forms gathered in the school compound at 7-30 a.m., to go on an excursion to Bankuruvanivalasa Mines, five miles away from the village. The pupil leaders arranged dinner at 12 Noon in Gadarayani Valasa, a village three miles away. Some adventurous boys got down into the pits and collected ores of Iron and Manganese. Some boys collected moss and fern plants about which they had studied in Science classes. They returned home at 8 p.m.

On 1st December the Social Education Day was celebrated. The whole school went in a procession through the principal streets of Badangi with appropriate slogans. A Public Meeting was held with Sri P. A. Narasimham B. A., B. Ed., Headmaster as president. Sri A. S. Kameswar Rao B.Sc., B. Ed., and Sri G. T. Murthy B.Com., B. Ed., spoke on the value of Social education. An adult education class was conducted at 8 p.m.

On 10th December 'Human Rights day' was celebrated. Several members of the staff spoke.

7. Board High School, Yellamanchili.

Social Service League of 32 students was formed with Sri B. Dharmeswara Row, B.A., B. Ed., Social Studies Assistant, as its leader. Harijan Cheries at Kokkirapalli and Dimili were chosen for eradication of untouchability. The members of the League visit these places in batches on Saturdays and Sundays. Our visits will extend from 1—1—1955 to 28—2—1955.

On 1—1—'55 we visited Kokkirapalli. The most regrettable thing is that the Harijans are again divided against themselves as Mala, Madiga etc. Though they live

in the very neighbourhood of the same locality they are divided. We have explained how such division was wrong and how they cannot claim any right to be looked upon with respect by other castes if they were divided among themselves. We also gave them lessons on personal Hygiene and Sanitation. We propose to provide them with some amenities. We expect some improvement among these people by our frequent visits.

8. Hindu Theological High School, Madras.

A party of school teachers from Madras, who recently visited Delhi in the course of a tour of places of cultural and historical importance in North India, met President Rajendra Prasad at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

Earlier, they met the Education Minister. Maulana Azad, at the Secretariat.

During their stay they visited the Jamia Millia where they were received by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Mujeeb. They also met the Director of Education, Delhi State.

On one of the days the teachers had tea with the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University.

The teachers, who belong to the Hindu Theological High School, Madras, visited Rajghat, and places of historical importance in Delhi.

The party, after their sight-seeing left for Hardwar. Prior to this they visited Bombay, Agra, and Mathura. They returned to Madras after visiting Hardwar, Rishikesh, Allahabad, Banaras, Gaya, and Calcutta.

9. Jai Hind High School, Masulipatam.

Mr. G. A. Taylor, of the Christian Missionary Society, presiding, the annual sports and games-day was celebrated by the Jai Hind High School on 11-12-'54. After the

impressive march-past by the athletes, 19 items of school sports for the Seniors and Juniors, including girls, were gone through.

The President congratulated the prize winners, and exhorted the students to take part in school sports in larger numbers as the building of a good physique was vitally necessary for youngmen. Sri P. Venkataratnam, First Assistant of the School, proposed a vote of thanks.

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R. S. V. P.

John was the son of parents who were sufficiently popular to receive more invitations than they could conveniently accept. In the course of a general knowledge lesson, the master said. "Can any boy tell me the meaning of the letters R. S. V. P.?"

John's hand shot up. "Well?" said the master.

"They mean," explained John, "Rush in, Shake hands, and Vanish Pleasantly."

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NEWS & NOTES OF INTEREST.

Nehru's Forthcoming Visit to Madras.

Prime Minister Nehru, according to the present programme, will arrive in the Madras City from Cuddapah on the evening of Jan. 16 by an I.A.F. Plane and stay here till the morning of Jan. 26.

During his stay he will participate in the Avadi Congress Session and fulfil a number of engagements. Smt. Indira Gandhi, is expected to join her father here on Jan. 18. She comes from Hyderabad.

Tito "misses the mark"

Soldier-statesman President Tito, perhaps for the first time, missed the mark while on a "shooting" at Delhi on 18-12-'54.

In the Red Fort, he espied a squirrel, the like of which he had not seen before, and, fascinated by this nimble rodent, trained his camera to "shoot" it.

But the rodent getting scent of it ran away, and the Yugoslav President chased it for a distance only to see that it had gone into foliage.

However, the Marshal waited for a while, and the squirrel did reappear. But before he could "shoot," it disappeared again.

Family committed suicide.

The case of an entire family which committed suicide having lost everything in crossword puzzle competitions was mentioned in the Legislative Assembly on 16-12-'54 by Sri Chelladurai, Congress, Tiruvadanai (Ramnad).

"I hope this will serve as a guide, and deterrent, to others," remarked the Finance Minister, Sri C. Subramaniam.

Life-Size Statue of Satyamurthi.

A life-size statue of the late Mr. S. Satyamurthi will adorn the Congress township at Avadi named after him. The statue is being made in chalk-white material by a Madras artist.

Over a hundred technicians and artists are now erecting the 'temple gateway' which leads to an amphitheatre where the open-session of the Congress meets from January 21.

Around the amphitheatre will be as many exit arches as there have been Congress Presidents. Atop each of the 18-foot arches will be the portrait of a Congress President in fret-work.

The wrong place.

A smoke cost a police constable Rs. 15/- at Daltonganj in Bihar.

The constable, tired after his beat, was puffing away at his invigorating "bidi," but soon found to his discomfiture that he was not smoking at the right place. The Munsiff charged him with contempt of court for smoking in the court.

The constable was given the option of undergoing a week's simple imprisonment.

A Minister's family knows many languages.

Hyderabad can boast of at least one Minister who has a family of linguists.

The Minister is Dr. G. S. Melkote, who holds the portfolio of Public Works and Labour.

His wife, Vimalabai Melkote, can speak fluently and write in seven languages, not to speak of their five-year-old daughter who can speak five languages.

"How many languages do you know?" the minister was asked recently. He knows six languages.

He said: "It is the duty of every Indian to be conversant with at least three languages, your mother tongue, the national language (Hindi) and one foreign language (English)."

Nehru fills a gap at Lunch.

Prime Minister Nehru sprang a pleasant surprise recently when he took a vacant seat for lunch in the community kitchen of the Viswabharati University. He enjoyed the meal chatting with guests around him.

After the convocation was over, Mr. Nehru was on a round to the various departments of the University along with the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. P. C. Bagchi. When he entered the community kitchen, he spotted the vacant seat and quickly occupied it to the great delight of the inmates and 'adhyakshas' of the University.

Mysterious disappearance!

A pair of Indian mongooses, which were on board an air freighter, disappeared during their flight to Britain.

Nobody knew how they escaped, but their cage was empty at London airport.

Madness multiplied!

A woman and her daughter-in-law living in a suburb of Rangoon, were recently taken ill with a strange complaint within a few hours of one another.

They alternately laughed and cried and tried to bite people for 48 hours, after which they both became unconscious and died within minutes of each other.

Monks and indigenous medical practitioners who were called in said the women had been "possessed by evil spirits" and they worked for several days to ensure that these spirits did not pass to the remainder of the family

Endowments for Award of Prizes to Cows.

To commemorate the glory of the great King, Manuneechi Chola who ruled Tiruvarur, the head of the Kasi Mutt at Tiruppanandal has instituted an endowment known as "Manuneechi Chola Cow Prize" for Rs. 3,500.

Out of the interest accruing therefrom, two prizes are to be awarded for the best two cows maintained within the Tiruvarur Municipal limit as a regular annual feature.

Blacksmiths of Chittor.

A vow taken by the blacksmiths of Chittor (Mewar—Rajasthan) four centuries ago will be fulfilled in March 1955 when their descendants will make a triumphal march into the fort.

The ancestors of the present-day nomadic tribe—Cadulya Lohars (blacksmiths in carts) left Chittor fort in a body in the 16th century when it fell to the Moghul forces. They took a vow that they would not return to the fort until it was liberated.

The Lohars of Chittor had made arms for Rana Pratap Singh, the Rajput hero, then fighting for freedom against the Moghuls. The Rana then took a vow to eschew all luxuries until the invaders were beaten back. But Rana Pratap fell in battle and the Lohars in a body marched out of the fort, rather than serve the Moghuls. They pledged themselves not to sleep under a roof, or on a cot and not to settle down at any place until Rana Pratap's mission was fulfilled and Chittor liberated.

Since then, the Lohars have been a wandering tribe, never staying in any village for more than a few days and earning their livelihood by making some household wares and agricultural implements as they moved from place to place with their carts.

Social workers have now persuaded their artisans in carts that their mission has been fulfilled as Chittor has now been fully liberated with the attainment of independence by the country.

There will be a ceremonial reception at Chittor when the Lohars of Chittor march again into the fort. A conference of Cadulya Lohars will also be held in March on the occasion which Prime Minister Nehru is expected to attend.

The Lohars whose wanderings are over will be settled on land and encouraged to take to a more settled life and pursuit of cottage industries.

The Rajpramukh of Rajasthan, the Maharana of Udaipur, who is a descendant of Rana Pratap has promised a donation of Rs. 50,000/- to the Cadulya Lohar conference for rehabilitation work—(Hindu, 7-1-'55).

2,000 round-worms in man's stomach.

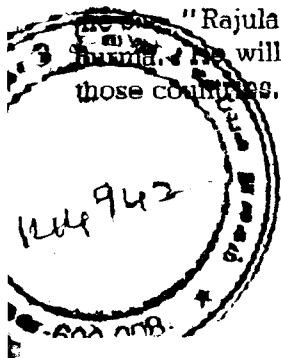
A record number of about 2,000 live roundworms, each measuring 8 to 10 inches long, were extracted from a patient when his intestines were opened at the Government Hospital at Alleppey recently.

According to the Medical Officer, these round-worms were slowly gnawing their way to the small intestines of the patient, endangering his life. Such a large accumulation of round-worms in human stomach were seldom found, he said.

The patient was admitted into the hospital a day before for treatment of acute stomach pain.

Arunachala Desika Paramacharya goes to Singapore.

Srilasri Arunachala Desika Paramacharya Swawigal, head of the Kunrakudi Math, today left for Singapore by "Rajula" on a three-month tour of Malaya and Sumatra. He will give a series of religious discourses in those countries.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MADRAS.

R.O.C. No. 274 N/50 dated 26-2-1951 & 25-4-1951

SUBJECT:—Schools—Secondary—Inclusion of THE STUDENT in the list of Periodicals and Newspapers approved for use in Secondary Schools—SANCTIONED.

Read: From the Managing Editor, The STUDENT Chingleput No. 6 dated 4-10-1950 & No. 51 dated 15-4-51. Also Director's Proceedings R. O. C. No. 782/J49 dated 20-1-1950.

ORDER.

The Director sanctions the inclusion of the following journal in the list of Periodicals and Newspapers appended to the Proceedings read above.

1. THE STUDENT—English Monthly.
2. Editor & Publisher: { Sri T. E. V. SARMA, Headmaster,
Sri Ramakrishna Mission
Vidyalaya High School,
Chingleput.
3. Annual Subscription : Rs. 4. Single Copy 6 as.
4. Copies can be had of the Editor at the above address.

(True Copy.)

N. C. SRINIVASAN,

Superintendent,

M. SRINIVASAN,

for Director of public
Instruction.

THE STUDENT

APPROVED SO FAR FOR HIGH SCHOOLS &
LIBRARIES ETC.,

By

1. **THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MADRAS**, as per Order No. R. O. C. 274-N/50 dated 26-2-1951, and 25-4-1951.
2. **THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MADHYA PRADESH, NAGPUR**, (Central Provinces & Berar), as per Order No. dated 4422 2-11-1950.
3. **THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, HYDERABAD, DECCAN**, as per Order No. 848 dated 13-2-1951.
4. **THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, TRAVANCORE-COCHIN, TRIVANDRUM**, as per Order No. 12-2205/51 dated 26-2-1951.
5. **THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, ASSAM, SHILLONG**, as per Order No. 11773/5 P 53/50 dated 28-2-1951.
6. **THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BOMBAY, POONA**, as per Order No. S. 83/579 C dated 2-3-1951.
7. **THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, UTTAR PRADESH, LUCKNOW**, (United Provinces), as per Order No. B/5591 XVIII-5 (29) dated 5-3-1951.
8. **THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, PUNJAB, SIMLA**, as per Order No. 982 dated 20-3-1951.