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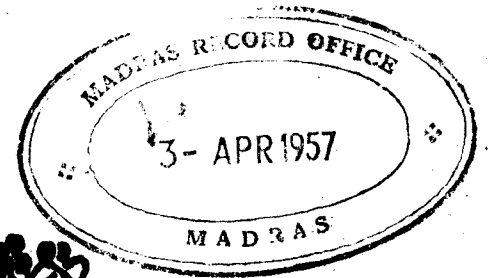
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P. 428.

THE ESTATE BUYER

THE ADVERTISERS' MONTHLY
OF SOUTH INDIA



MARCH
1957

Price 8 Annas

SUBSCRIPTION
To
THE ESTATE BUYER

10, DUPLÉIX STREET
PONDICHERY

SUBSCRIBER'S NAME:

(in block capital letters)

ADDRESS:

(in block capital letters)

SUBSCRIPTION: Annual—Half-yearly—Quarterly

(see rates page 1) (Strike off unnecessary items)

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THE ESTATE BUYER

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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Quarter Page	...	...	...	5 - 0 - 0

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3. — BACK WRAPPER:				
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- c) The rate is uniform, regardless of the page on which the advertisement is to appear.
- d) Where blocks are to be used, the said blocks should be supplied by the customer.
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General

Advertisements



220531

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FOR LANGUAGES

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Ready Referencer On The Indian Companies Act, 1956.

BY

JOHN AND ROW, ADVOCATES, MADRAS.

Price Rs. 25/-

The following is an extract from Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham's letter, which speaks to the merits of the book as well as the authors of the same.

"The Ready Referencer published by John & Row is indeed a very valuable book. It is a clear analysis of the provisions of the new Act. It brings together the changes in their logical sequences so that the Directors and Managing Agents can immediately lay their finger on the required provisions whenever they are in doubt as to what is to be done or what the Law on the subject is. Besides, the Referencer is of even greater value to the Lawyer, as one can expect it to be, coming as it does from John & Row, who have been distinguished specialists on Company Law. Likewise the Bench should find it invaluable.

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Chairman, Advisory Commission,
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Phone No: 246

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PONDICHERRY



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FURNITURE & ANTIQUES

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HANDLOOMED WOOLLEN
CARPETS OF VARIOUS
ORIENTAL DESIGNS

WONDERFUL

'Blue,' 'Black' & 'Violet'

ROSEGRAFTS

Each: Rs. 3/8 The Set: Rs. 10/-

Dozen: Rs. 36/- only

Ferose:

Wonderful Balanced Fertilizer for Roses.

Rs. 1/12/- per lb.

10 lbs Rs. 15/- only

Guarder:

A dust to control all Rose insects

Rs. 3/12/- per lb.

Order Early To:

MULLICK'S NURSERY

SALKIA : HOWRAH

(Continued from page 4)

solution before planting. Spray every three weeks during the growing season. If you use an oil spray on hot days, be sure to hose-off the plants with water half an hour after spraying, to prevent injury to the plant.

Watering in furrows is recommended in humid areas, where mildew is likely to attack. In warm, dry areas, overhead watering is recommended as a deterrant to red spider. Be sure to water early enough so that plants will be dry by night.

When plants are 8 to 10 inches tall, pinch out tops to force development of laterals in the leaf axils. When these laterals are 6 inches long, pinch them back to three leaves. If you want really bushy, stocky plants, pinch the third set of laterals in the same way. The final pinching should take place early in September in order to give time for full development of buds.

Every three weeks, feed with balanced commercial fertiliser at the rate of 1 pound per 100 sq. ft. Or use weak liquid cow manure at the same intervals.

Disbudding is necessary to obtain large exhibition blooms. Look for the crown bud, or the first bud to develop at the top of the stem. It will be followed by lateral growths at the ends of which are clusters of terminal buds. For one large flower, save the crown bud and remove terminal buds. If you want a few blooms of smaller size, pinch out the crown bud and save two or three of the terminal buds.

Overhead Protection.

In areas where rains come early, overhead protection will keep chrysanthemum blooms in good condition far beyond the usual period. Protection is advisable especially for the large-flowered exhibition types. Fasten the protective material on a wooden frame, preferably one that is peaked or tent-like, so that rain water will run off the sides.

QUALITIES OF MIND ESSENTIAL FOR TOP MEN IN INDUSTRY

(continued)

The types of mental activity which are altogether outside the power of sense life, and which reveal the essentially superior power of intellect, are the following :

1. **Language** :—The power of inventing words as arbitrary signs of ideas, and letters as arbitrary signs of words, and of introducing these into universal use among a whole nation, so that everybody can communicate his thoughts (even the most elaborate and original ones) to everybody else.

2. **Mathematics** :—The manipulation of numbers as representing real or possible things, so as to reach results through no means except written figures.

3. **Geometry** :—The knowledge of the properties of triangles, squares, circles, etc., without the need of measuring actual triangles, squares, circles etc.

OUR SERIAL FRENCH TUTION

Many of our readers have probably neither the time nor the opportunity for a thorough study of French; and yet they would enjoy having a fairly good knowledge of that useful language, enough to be able to read it and speak it fluently, so as to "manage" if circumstances should arise.

It is for them that we are starting today a serial tuition in French, which, we hope, will be of some help to them. It is meant for adults, who are already familiar with grammatical definitions, and who would like to study, not with a view to passing examinations, but to reaching a practical goal. Therefore, we shall omit every pedagogic detail which is not absolutely necessary, leaving it to the reader to go further into the matter if he so wishes.

Our aim is to be practical, quick and the least monotonous possible.

With these results in view, we shall give, in each lesson, a brief course of grammar followed by: verb conjugation, vocabulary, and short sentences. We shall not delay in order to wait for the grammar teaching; we shall, instead, go ahead with the rest. The grammatical rules will be found in subsequent issues and will be grasped more easily thanks to the knowledge which the readers will have already absorbed by studying the verbs and the vocabulary.

We apologise in advance for any deficiency in our system; but one cannot reach every goal at once.

Our method consists in adapting the teaching to the "pupil" and not the "pupil" to the teaching.

LESSON N° 1

I.—Grammar

Pronunciation and Spelling

Like all the other languages, French is pronounced with the help of sounds which are divided in *vowels* and *consonants*.

There are, altogether, 26 letters in the French alphabet.

They are transcribed hereunder with their phonetic pronunciation:

A ah	H ahsh	O oh	V vay
B bay	I ee	P pay	W doobl-vay
C say	J zhee	Q kee	X eex
D day	K kah	R airr	Y ee-greek
E ay	L ell	S ess	Z zaid
F aif	M emm	T tay	
G zhay	N enn	U ee	

There are six vowels: **a, e, i, o, u, y** and 20 consonants: **b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, z.**

N.B. the letter **Y** is, in certain cases, a semi-consonant.

Other orthographic signs:—In order to complete the range of sounds necessary for the pronunciation, there are:

diphthongs: like eu, ou, etc.

the various accents:

- the **acute** accent: placed on **e**: **é** (ay) modifying the pronunciation.
- the **grave** accent: placed on **e**: **è** (ai)
- the **circumflex** accent: placed on **e, i, o, u**: **ê, î, ô, û** lengthening the pronunciation.

N.B. the grave accent is also used in some cases (on **a** and **u**) to differentiate homonyms like "**a**" (has) and "**à**" (preposition)—"**sur**" (on) and "**sûr**" (sure) etc.

The diaeresis: which is used in order to separate the sound of the vowel on top of which it is placed from that of the preceding vowel.

e.g. **pair** (pair) **haïr** (ah-cer)

In **aiguë** (aigee) the diaeresis indicates that the "**u**" must be pronounced, whereas in "**algue**" (ahlg) for instance, the "**u**" is not pronounced.

The cedilla: placed under the "**c**", preceding **a, o, u**, means that the "**c**" is to be pronounced like "**s**".

Compare: **café** (kahfay) and **forçat** (forsah) **comité** (comitay) and **façon** (fahsoN)

The **apostrophe**: which replaces the end-vowel of a word which is cut-off (elided).
e.g.: **J'ai** (zhai) instead of **Je ai** (zhay ai).

II. VERBS

(Present Indicative—L'Indicatif Présent)

TO BE — ÊTRE (aitre)	TO HAVE — AVOIR (ahvwahr)
I am — Je suis (zhay seei)	I have — J'ai (zhai)
Thou art — Tu es (tee ai)	Thou hast — Tu as (tee ah)
He is — Il est (eel ai)	He has — Il a (eel ah)
We are — Nous sommes (noo sohm)	We have — Nous avons (noozavon)
You are — Vous êtes (voozette)	You have — Vous avez (voozavey)
They are — Ils sont (eel son)	They have — Ils ont (eelzhon)

III. VOCABULARY

The: Le (lay) (masculine)	I — Je (zhay)
La (lah) (feminine)	Thou — Tu (tee)
Les (lay) (plural)	He — Il (eel) fem: Elle (ell)
	We — Nous (noo)
	You — Vous (voo)
	They — Ils (eel) fem: Elles (ell)
Well — Bien (beein)	Milk — Lait (lai)
Bad — Mal (mahl)	Butter — Beurre (bayrr)
Here — ici (eesece)	Meat — Viande (vee-aNd)
There — Là (lah)	Cream — Crème (craim)
Far — Loin (loo-iN)	Vegetable — Légume (laygeem)
Near — Près (prai)	Fruit — Fruit (frwee)

IV. SENTENCES

I am well	— Je suis bien (zhay seei beein)
Thou art bad	— Tu es mal (tee ai mahl)
He is here	— Il est ici (eel aiteesece)
We are there	— Nous sommes là (noo sohm lah)
You are near	— Vous êtes près (voozett prai)
They are far	— Ils sont loin (eel soN looiN)
I have the milk	— J'ai le lait (zhay lay lai)
Thou hast the butter	— Tu as le beurre (tee ah lay bayrr)
He has the meat	— Il a la viande (eel ah lah vee-aNd)
We have the cream	— Nous avons la crème (noozavoN lah craim)
You have the vegetables	— Vous avez les légumes (voozavey ley leygeem)
They have the fruits	— Ils ont les fruits (eelzoN ley frwee)

V. NUMERATION

0 Zéro (zay-roh)	7 Sept (sait)	14 Quatorze (kah-torz)
1 Un (uN)	8 Huit (weet)	15 Quinze (kiNz)
2 Deux (day)	9 Neuf (nayf)	16 Seize (saiz)
3 Trois (trwah)	10 Dix (dees)	17 Dix-sept (dees-sait)
4 Quatre (kahtr)	11 Onze (oNz)	18 Dix-huit (deez-weet)
5 Cinq (siNk)	12 Douze (dooz)	19 Dix-neuf (deez-nayf)
6 Six (sees)	13 Treize (traiz)	20 Vingt (viN)

(to be continued in next issues)

(Continued from page 9)

4. **Philosophy** :—Insight into hidden essences of things, and their relation to each other; likenesses and differences, causes and effects, conditions and dependencies of things on each other etc. Also, the power of drawing inferences from the seen to the unseen, from the real to the possible.

5. **Discovery** :—Of the unknown by means of inferences from facts and of search to verify the inferences.

6. **Invention** :—By conceiving a desirable end or object (e.g. a flying machine) and then working out the means (i.e. : the combination of known materials and forces) which will result in producing the object.

7. **Moral Conduct** :—The conception of virtue and vice, of the reign of law, of moral responsibility for actions and the power of directing them. These moral principles lie altogether outside the range of the senses, and this is the most positive proof that intellect is something essentially different in kind from sense, and of an essentially higher order, setting apart man from all known lower orders of life.

The old philosophers defined man as a rational animal :

A.—**Animal**, because his bodily properties are substantially the same as those of animals, e.g. :

- a) Material flesh, requiring nourishment in order to grow and to flourish;
- b) Sense perceptions of sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell;
- c) Power of physical movement, under impulses excited by the sense perceptions;
- d) Limit of life period, so that the body decays and at last dies.

B.—And **Rational**, because the vital principle which actuates man is essentially higher in constitution than that of an animal, so that it can comprehend the reason of things.

Among all nations, whose beliefs are known, and from ancient time, the human soul has been conceived as a spiritual substance, subsisting in itself, and permanent in its existence, independently of a body. Although in the order of Nature the soul comes into existence in a body (the conception of the embryo) and permeates that body in closest union (so as to form one unit of being, consisting of soul and body); still, when the body decays and becomes unsuitable for the purpose of human life, the soul separates itself from the body, and still continues to exist in the life after death, leading no longer a bodily, but a spiritual life.

When soul and body are united, the soul (which is the essential substance of man) acts in these ways :

- a) The vegetative way, like the plants, as regards nourishment and growth;
- b) The sensitive way, like the animals, as regards sense perception and impulse;
- c) The rational way (peculiar to man), as regards intellectual perception, judgment, and reasoning, self-consciousness and self-management under the full exercise of the will.

This, in brief outline, is a philosophical description of the general belief of the human race, as regards soul and body of man.

It is only roughly within the last century or so that there has come into vogue a contrary view, viz : that what is called soul, in the above sense, is a fiction; the so-called rational attributes of man are merely a development of the sense-attributes of the animal—a mere advance in Comprehensiveness and Complexity : life itself in general is merely a more complex combination of mechanical forces acting on particles of matter; plant-life, animal-life and rational-life are merely three different degrees of development in complexity of the molecular activities, which, in their simpler stages, are found in the mineral kingdom.

(Continued on page 22)

Advertisements for:

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KNOWN AS
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BUILT ENTIRELY OF STONE

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Two well built quarters adjacent to the house. There is a modern servants' latrine situated over septic tank which is in good order.

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There is a spacious garage near the house.

FURNITURE

The house is fully furnished and has curtains, carpets etc. The bedrooms contain 3 beds with good mattresses, and cupboards—both shelf and hanging.

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1 Servants' Quarters — 2 Store rooms & Kitchen
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The house is fully furnished and equipped, including
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A large well built and well furnished 3 suite bungalow with modern sanitation situated off the Coonoor Road and a few minutes walk from Charing Cross.

ACCOMMODATION: Each suite containing sitting room, 2 bedrooms with dressing and bathrooms attached—kitchen, pantry and outhouses.

ELECTRIFIED - Municipal water available.

Attractive garden and very nice view.

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FOR SALE

"BLAIR ATHOL"—COO

A nice furnished bungalow with a few minutes' walk from Sim's Park, C

ACCOMMODATION:

er Coonoor, a Club.

throoms,
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water
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ached,

as.
andahs 1 Bath-
a small cottage).

SOLD

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BY APPOINTMENT

particulars apply to:

M. KING & PARTRIDGE,
SOLICITORS,
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"WISTANSTOW", OOTACAMUND.

Elevation 7500 feet above mean sea level.

The bungalow is actually on the Downs and on a naturally level site.

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Two storeyed bungalow with twelve rooms, fully furnished - bath rooms with modern sanitation.

Electricity and water.

Compound of 5 acres - Stables, garages, fowl houses, dog kennels etc.,

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REASONABLE RATES:

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(10 miles from Bangalors)

Area of each house: 150' x 150'

with compound, nice garden

and 12, 5 & 4 rooms

Out Houses

GOOD SUPPLY WATER TAPS
ELECTRICITY

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WHITEFIELD
(Bangalore District)

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

PUBLIC (GENERAL-3) DEPARTMENT

G. O. Ms. N^o. 2798 dated 22nd August 1956

THE PRIVATE DIARY

OF

ANANDA RANGA PILLAI,

DUBASH TO

JOSEPH FRANÇOIS DUPLÉIX,

Knight of the Order of St. Michael,

AND

GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERY

**A RECORD OF MATTERS POLITICAL, HISTORICAL, SOCIAL,
AND PERSONAL, FROM 1736 TO 1761.**

TRANSLATED FROM THE TAMIL BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
AND EDITED BY

SIR J. FREDERICK PRICE, K.C.S.I.,

Late of the Indian Civil Service.

ASSISTED BY

K. RANGACHARI, B.A.,

Superintendent of Records, Government Secretariat, Fort St. George.

Volume 1.

ANANDA RANGA PILLAI'S DIARY

Chapter III

FROM JULY 9th., TO NOVEMBER 29th., 1738

(Continued)

(Monday), 24th November 1738, or 12th Kārttigai of Kālayukti.—This morning at 8, whilst I was at the residence of M. Mollandin, which is at present the Government-house, there was a gathering of the members of Council and other Europeans there, to drink coffee. M. Dulaurens, who had come from the fort, stepped out of his palanquin, and was on his way to the Council Chamber, when he beckoned me to him, and said : “The Governor has directed that the coral accounts should be made up, and the interest due calculated. When I explained to him the exact position of the matter, he said. “As he received interest from the coral merchants, there is no reason why the Company should forego the amount.” You must, therefore, promptly see the Governor about this, and argue your case properly with him.” After advising me thus, he entered the Council Chamber. The anxiety which this intimation produced in my heart was overwhelming. I came to the conclusion that the best course would be to speak to the Governor in private; but thinking that my stay where I then was might be inexpedient—as the question was likely to be raised at the meeting—I repaired to the arrack storehouse, and remained there until the Council separated, and the Governor returned home. I then followed him to his house, where he was sitting in his office-room. Taking with me an extract from the accounts in which he was personally concerned, with the balances struck, I entered his presence, and greeted him. He asked what had brought me there. I replied that I had examined the accounts connected with his personal transactions with me. He rejoined that he had also looked into them, and inquired whether they were all correct. I answered in the affirmative; and continued : “I understand that you have called upon M. Pilavoine to ascertain the interest due in connection with my coral contract. Should you insist on payment of this, I shall be reduced to extreme straits. It was a speculation by which I was but little benefited. That the Company’s coral must, somehow or other, be sold, was the main motive which influenced me to undertake the disposal of it. For a trifling profit, I incurred heavy liabilities, with the result that I have sustained serious loss. What I owed to the Company, I paid from money lent to me by others at interest. The sums outstanding against the coral merchants amount to no less than 3,000 pagodas, exclusive of 5,000 or 6,000 pagodas which are irrecoverable, owing to deaths, or the insolvent condition of the parties. I have been plunged into a chronic state of indebtedness by involving myself in this matter. Twice were my accounts settled during the governorship of M. Lenoir, and on neither occasion did he demand interest. But if you now press me to make good this amount, how can I satisfy the claim ? I shall surely be reduced to bankruptcy. If the payment of interest be insisted upon, I will no longer have anything to do with coral.

Although I may have ten thousand arguments to urge in my favour, I will not, of course, gainsay your commands. I therefore throw myself on your mercy.” The Governor then, with great condescension, observed : “Had I known that it would affect your pocket, I would not have meddled with this business. I was given to understand that the liability attached to the coral merchants. Why did you not communicate this to me at least a month or two ago ? I would have then nipped the matter in the bud. It has now been brought forward in the Council. It will be a very difficult matter to withdraw it.” I rejoined : “Sir, the accounts are being constantly examined by you. You are so familiar with the items in them, that I thought that the payments which I made on two occasions, in full of all demands, would not have escaped your notice, and that there was no necessity for me to invite your attention to them.” He remarked : “You say that your accounts have been closed. This is however not the fact. The interest has always been shown as outstanding against you.” I said : “This is a point of which I was never aware. I paid up each time the full amount, as it fell due, and received back my promissory note. What else could I conclude under the circumstances ?” On my further importuning him to espouse my cause, he answered : “If you had mentioned this matter to me about a month ago, I would have arranged it without a hitch of any kind. Now, it will cost me a good deal of trouble.” I exclaimed in an entreating tone : “I will never forget the trouble which you take on my behalf. Gratitude towards you will ever live in my heart. I will behave with a full sense of it.” He thereupon responded : “I will settle this matter personally in Council. You need not be anxious about it.” I answered : “So long as I am in the enjoyment of your favour, why should there be any cause for me to be apprehensive ?” I then tendered my thanks to him, and retired.

(Tuesday), 25th November 1738, or 13th Kārttigai of Kālayukti.—Early this morning, before sunrise, I went to the Governor’s house. As he was in bed, I waited outside until he awoke. I then went upstairs to his office-room. When he entered this, I spoke to him in terms of gratitude, and laid on the table a *douceur*. He exclaimed : “Let this remain with you. I will receive it after your business has been settled. It is a pity that you did not take action a month ago, when I could have arranged it with but little effort; it has now become a difficult affair. Who are your friends amongst the members of Council ? You had better explain your case clearly to M. Dirois. I will see that this matter is decided in Council so that no burden is imposed upon you.” Apprehending that an acknowledgement of my friendship with M. Dirois might be received in a mistaken light, I replied : “M. Dirois is not particularly well acquainted with me. I have never been to his house. If, therefore, I visit him for the first time with reference to this affair, I do not know in what light he will regard me. I am, however, slightly known to M. M. Dulaurens and Golard. If you desire it, I will represent matters to them.” He replied : “What have they to do with this business ? It does not signify. Do not let it trouble your mind. You had better go home.” I exclaimed : “Sir, I pray that you will be pleased to accept the present which I have brought.” On my further importuning him, he replied sharply, with a frown : “Unless you take it back, I will not help you in this affair.” I pleaded hard, told him that the burden of protecting me—his slave—rested on him, and took my departure. On further reflection, it occurred to me that the motive which induced him to reject the gift now, was the prospect created by the magnitude of the amount involved of obtaining something larger further on.

(Thursday), 27th November 1738, or 15th Kārttigai of Kālayukti.—The Governor, M. Dumas, on his way from the Council Chamber to his house, addressed me thus : “Rangappa, I have some-

thing to impart to you.”; and continued on his way. I followed him almost immediately. He summoned me to his office-room, and asked whether I had calculated the interest due in connection with the coral contract, and what it amounted to. I replied that I had not looked into this point, there having been no need for me to do so. He rejoined : “Look here. This is the account prepared by M. Pilavoine. It shows that the interest on the value of these forty-eight boxes alone, amounts to pagodas 3,703 and odd, which added to the outstanding arrears of interest connected with the payments made by you on two former occasions — being about 2,600—makes, in all, approximately 6,400 pagodas.” I then replied : “This is but a partial view of the question; your calculation concerns only the interest. Please consider the loss which I have sustained in the way of capital laid out by me.” I adduced, also, a few other arguments in support of my case, and held out to him prospects of adequate remuneration in return for his intervention. He then observed : “All the vexation which has been caused could have been obviated if you had told me but a month ago that this question would affect your purse. This affair now entails much trouble on me, but for your sake I will incur it, and see the matter through. You need not bestow any thought upon it. You had better go home.” Thereupon, with an expression of a deep sense of obligation to him, I departed. I was induced to adopt the course of influencing him by conciliatory words, in lieu of arguing the matter, because instead of saying : “You must pay”, and : “Why should we forego the amount”, he all along avowed that he would do me favour : I therefore did not feel it necessary to have recourse to the other plan.

Three or four days ago, when I was examining piece-goods in the fort, M. Golard, who happened to see me, laughingly addressed me thus : “Judging from your expression, I infer you are, at heart, sore that you will be asked to pay up the interest due on the transactions in coral.” I replied : “What is my income ? What are my expenses ? Although my circumstances are known, if I am called upon to pay so heavy a sum by way of interest, does it lie in my power to do so ?” I then clearly explained to him what profit I had hoped to make by engaging to dispose of coral to the merchants, and what losses I had actually sustained by the transaction. I added : “I called at your residence yesterday; you were not at home. I went there again to-day, and you were again out. I beg that you will speak to the Governor in a way that will dissuade him from urging this claim against me.” He said : “Very well.”

(Saturday), 29th November 1738, or 17th Kārttigai of Kālayukti. — When I was conversing this morning with M. Elias, at his house, a peon in the employ of the Company intimated to me that there was a meeting of the Council, and that the Governor had sent for me. Thereupon, I took leave of M. Elias, and hastened to the Government-house, where I found Kanakarāya Mudali, Sēshāchala Chetti, Vāsudēva Pandit, Mēlugiri Pandit, and a number of merchants and dubāshes. When at the doorway of the Council Chamber, I made a sign to M. Golard asking him whether I could enter; to which he replied by a wave of his hand that it was not yet time. I thereupon went into the hall, where Vāsudēva Pandit was seated, and was talking to him. After a while M. Boyelleau, coming out of the Council chamber, called me in. I accordingly entered, paid my respects to the Governor, saluted the other members of Council, and stood before them. The Governor then told me to approach nearer, and said : “Rangappa; M. Pilavoine has calculated that a sum of 3,700 and odd pagodas is outstanding against you.” I answered that I owed nothing, and inquired under what head the amount mentioned was debited against me. He said that it was the interest which had accrued, between the stipulated and the actual dates of payment, on the value of the

forty-eight chests of coral sold to me in 1734. I replied : “Sir; I will not pay the interest claimed. This is not an item for the Company to make much account of. I am a loser to the extent of 4,000 or 5,000 pagodas, through having stood surety for the money of the coral merchants; so much of the amount due having become helplessly irrecoverable. Apart from this, some of those in a solvent condition have yet to pay me about 3,000 pagodas. I have vouchers in writing in support of my statements. In spite of so large an outstanding balance as this, being of opinion that payment to the Company should not be delayed, I borrowed the requisite amount at interest from others, and settled my accounts with you. Moreover, the sums due by customers are received by me in petty instalments, such as 40 or 50 pagodas; nay, at times, even 5 and 10. But I lay them aside, and make remittances to your treasury in lump sums. Further, coral is a commodity for which the Company finds it hard to procure purchasers. I may moreover mention that on two former occasions, when I cleared my accounts, I paid no interest. Your books will bear out my assertion. Under these circumstances, it is far from fair that you should now persist in advancing this claim.” After arguing as above, and urging a few other reasons, I begged that the Governor would not be hard upon me. He remarked : “We do not care. As you pledged yourself to pay the money due from the coral merchants, you are responsible for the amount. Do we not relinquish interest on the instalments paid by you ? We therefore cannot relieve you from this payment.” I replied : “May I know for what goods you charge interest, or how many times you thus relinquished it on account of coral ? These are not matters unknown to you. You must show clemency to me.” He said that the matter required consideration, and bade me remain outside. I accordingly withdrew from the chamber, took my seat beside Vāsudēva Pandit in the hall, and conversed with him. The dubāshes and merchants whom I have mentioned above were still there. The Council then dissolved. The Deputy Governor at once left for his house. Afterwards, the Governor, followed by M. Dulaurens, M. Golard, M. Miran, and M. Ingrand, issued from the Council room into the hall, when the dubāshes, officers, merchants, and all others, including myself, saluted him and the other members of Council. He then went out by the door of the central hall to inquire of Kanakarāya Mudali what the news was. M.M. Golard and Dulaurens, who followed him, seeing me, smiled. M. Golard indicated to me by a motion of his hand that they had decided to levy the interest from me. M. Dulaurens at once interposed, and exclaimed : “Do not trouble yourself. He says so in sport. You had better rest content.” They remained for a while, in view to communicate to me the news, after the departure of the Governor. But seeing that he was likely to stay where he was for thirty or forty minutes, M. Dulaurens turned to his companion, and said : “I have some business at home : I must, therefore, go away. You had better impart to him the glad news, and congratulate him.” He then took his departure. I guessed what his words meant, and believed that the Council had decided to exempt me from payment of interest in the matter of the coral. I entertained no doubt of this, and felt happy. Kanakarāya Mudali was watching all this. He may have had a faint idea of the purport of the conversation, but could not have comprehended the full meaning of it. As soon as the Governor had disappeared, M. Golard called me closer to him, and addressed me thus : “Tempted, by a small profit, you involved yourself in an affair which has cost you 5,000 or 6,000 pagodas. I was obliged to use strong words to the Governor; and in the end he said that he would relinquish this claim for my sake. If any business of yours similar to this is brought forward again, I will surely not fight for you as I have on this occasion.” I replied : “But in future, I will not embark on similar speculations. You have managed this affair very cleverly. Who else could have done so ?” Thanking him further, I took leave of him, and repaired to the

house of the Governor. He being alone in his room, I presented myself before him, and made my obeisance. In return, he ejaculated "Sir!" I exclaimed: "Can any conduct of mine adequately compensate for the favour which you have done me in relieving me from payment of the interest connected with my coral contract? I am but an ordinary man. Nevertheless you have extended your good will to me." He rejoined: "I caused this to be brought before the Council, in order that your liability might be cancelled, once for all." He spoke, also, other words in a gracious way; in reply to which I said: "Neither by word nor deed, can I ever requite your benevolence to me. I pray that God may bless you with extraordinary success and glory, and with sound health and long life." After having thus expressed my gratitude to him, I returned to my house, took a bath, and rested in peace of mind. On the morrow, I visited each member of Council and tendered my thanks.

Now that my foes are on the increase, it is the All-merciful Ruler of Heaven, and not man, who has brought this affair to such a happy issue. So long as one is in the enjoyment of the divine mercy, the ill-will and opposition of enemies can never cause harm. This is the tenet of the wise.

(to be continued.)

(Continued from page 12)

These philosophies are the product of a few intellectuals, departing from the common-sense traditions of the human race in general. Their views are propagated by books and lectures and newspapers, and taken up by the "Man in the Street", because they are novel and interesting, and afford a startling explanation of puzzling things. But, although a large amount of people, influenced by these writings, profess themselves to be materialists or evolutionists, nevertheless, when it comes to the point, they find themselves still instinctively imbued with the old convictions. They still live and act on the assumed conviction that life is quite a different thing from non-life; that reason is quite apart from instinct; that intellect is quite different from sense; that man is not a mere machine or a system of vibrations, but a conscious free agent; that he is endowed with qualities and powers which place him above matter and sense, which enable him to grasp reality and to use it for his purpose, and which constitute him master of his own impulses and actions, and arbiter of his own destiny.

The following, in conclusion, will throw a clear light on the view of the human mind, as an interesting after-thought. The nature of the human mind is most clearly revealed by the nature of its acts.

A strictly human act has been defined as a deliberate act accomplished by a knowledge of its end or object, a knowledge, in other words, of the nature of the thing done and of its results or consequences.

If these results or consequences are morally beneficial, and in no way hurtful, the act is good, and ought to be done, or at least may be done. If they are not beneficial but hurtful, the act is bad and ought not to be done. The human mind is so constituted as to tend to choose good actions and avoid bad actions, according to the light of reason, which in this connection is called CONSCIENCE. At the same time, being a free agent, a man can deliberately choose a bad action, and in this way behave perversely or against reason, which accounts for the universal rule: "*Bonum faciendum, malum evitandum.*"

THE END

K. S. RATNAM

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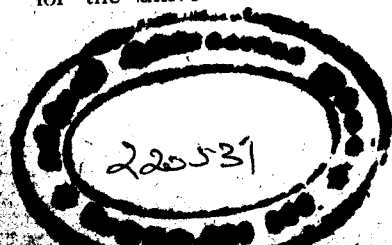
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