

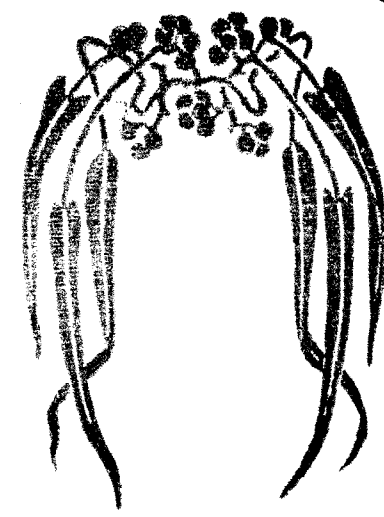
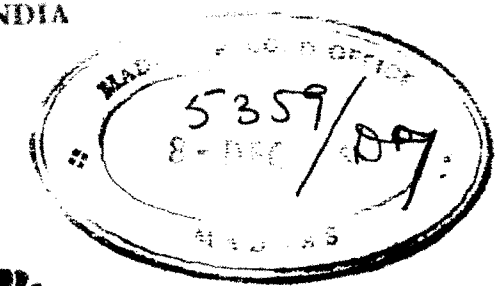
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P.417

No. 9.

THE ESTATE BUYER

THE ADVERTISERS' MONTHLY
OF SOUTH INDIA



NOVEMBER
1956

Price 8 Annas

SUBSCRIPTION
To
THE ESTATE BUYER

10, DUPLEIX STREET
PONDICHERY

SUBSCRIBER'S NAME:
(in block capital letters)

ADDRESS:
(in block capital letters)

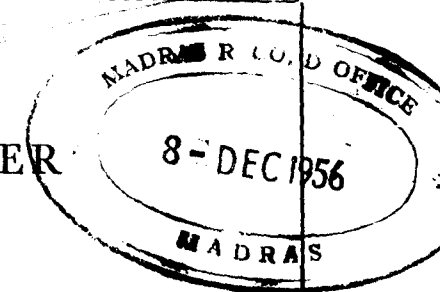
SUBSCRIPTION: Annual—Half-yearly—Quarterly
(see rates page 1) (Strike off unnecessary items)

Date:

Signature:

417

THE ESTATE BUYER



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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

ANNUAL ..	Inland	Rs. 5— 0—0
	Foreign	Rs. 6— 6—0
HALF-YEARLY ..	Inland	Rs. 2—12—0
	Foreign	Rs. 3— 8—0
QUARTERLY ..	Inland	Rs. 1— 8—0
	Foreign	Rs. 2— 0—0

RATES & CONDITIONS
FOR
ADVERTISEMENTS

I. — ORDINARY PAPER:				Rs. as. ps.
Full Page	...	...	...	15 - 0 - 0
Half Page	...	...	...	9 - 0 - 0
Quarter Page	...	...	...	5 - 0 - 0

2. — ART PAPER				
Extra charge per page	...	...	...	12 - 0 - 0

3. — BACK WRAPPER:				
Inside	...	...	...	30 - 0 - 0
Outside	...	...	...	50 - 0 - 0

II. — CONTRACTS:

Rebates on each of the above rates:

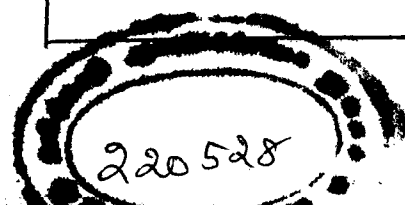
3 insertions in a year: 10%

6 insertions in a year: 15%

12 insertions in a year: 20%

III. CONDITIONS:

- a) These rates are valid "per issue", i.e.: for a single insertion.
- b) They apply whatever the text, and whatever the amount of words contained in the space concerned.
- 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.
- e) While every care will be taken, the Management can take no responsibility for any damage caused to the blocks while in use, custody, or transit.



General

Advertisements



Handwritten text and stamps, including a date stamp that appears to read '15/11/1954'.

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Pondicherry, 21st November, 1956.

Press Hand-Out

Ex-Servicemen, including a certain percentage of Reservists, are required for re-enrolment in *Central Reserve Police*. The following are the terms and conditions of service:—

Age Limit: The Upper age limit for J.C.O.'s and O.R. will be:

J.C.O.	...	...	...	...	45 Years
O.R.	...	...	...	...	38 Years

Physical Standards:

Height	...	...	...	...	5' 2"
Weight	...	...	...	...	105 Lbs.
Chest	...	...	...	...	30" — 32"

Educational Standards

Subedar (Inspector)	Indian Army Education
Jamadar (Sub-Inspector)	I class.
Havildar (Head Constable)	I.A.E. 2nd Class.
Naik:L. Naik	I.A.E. 3rd Class.
Sepoys (Constables) ...	Recruits Test.

Rates of Pay:

Subedar (Inspector)	200-10-250EB-15-400
Jamadar (Sub-Inspector)	120-6-180 EB-10-200
Havildar (Head Constable)	55-5-2-75
Naik	40-2-60 2:- (Efficiency Pay)
Sepoys (Constable)	35-1-50 2:-

Free normal Dearness Allowance will be admissible.
Will not be entitled to free rations.

Period of Engagement:

Will be enrolled for 3 years. Will be on probation for a period of two years from the date of appointment and shall be liable for discharge on a month's notice at any time during that period.

Enrolled personnel will be despatched to the Unit concerned at Government cost.

Ex-servicemen who satisfy the above conditions and who wish to be considered for recruitment to the Central Police Reserve may present themselves by appointment at the office of the Deputy Secretary, General Administration with documentary evidence in their possession. The application should reach the Deputy Secretary, General Administration, on or before the 6th December 1956.

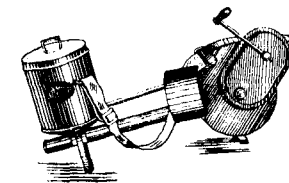
IDEAL EQUIPMENTS

FOR

PROTECTION OF TEA & COFFEE PLANTATIONS

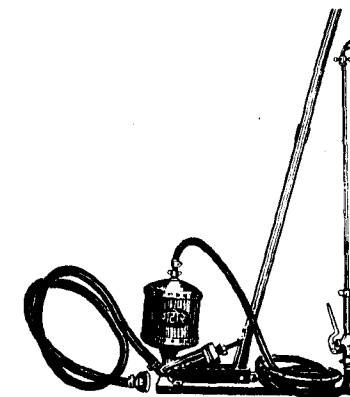
AGAINST INSECT PESTS & BLISTER BLIGHTS

WITH



ROTARY DUSTER

Compact, well balanced Sturdy,
Suitable for Dusting for Control
of Blister Blights.



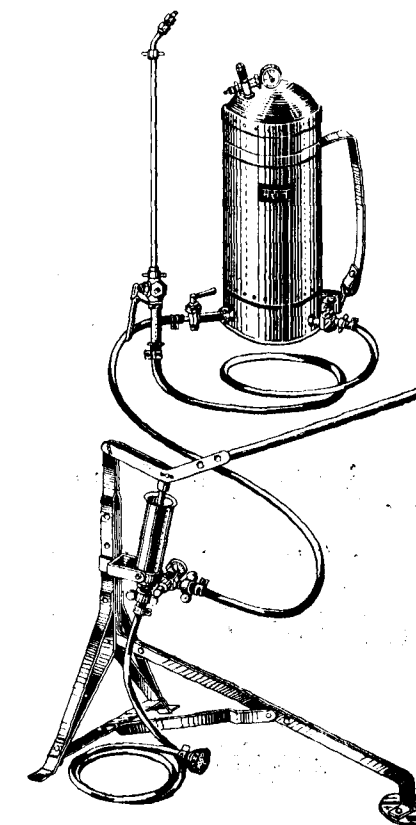
ROCKING SPRAYER

High Pressure Sprayer developing
200 lbs. pressure. IDEAL for
Spraying in Plantations could be
fitted with 2 Spray Units or 2
Spray Booms, each Boom having
6 Low Volume Nozzles.

Manufacturers:
**AMERICAN SPRING &
PRESSING WORKS**
MALAD - BOMBAY

Phone: 84221

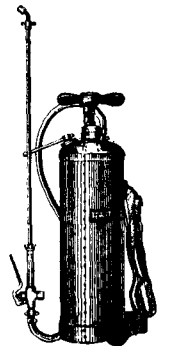
Tele. "KILLOGUST"



PRESSURE RETAINING
KNAPSACK SPRAYER

With Low Volume Nozzle.
IDEAL for Estate Spraying.

We Manufacture:
**12 Types of Sprayers and 4 Types
of DUSTERS.**



HAND COMPRESSION
SPRAYER

4 Imp. Gal. Capacity fitted w
separate filling Bung, back R
& 2 Adjustable Leather Shoul
Straps.

Also available in 2-3/4 Gal.
1-1/4 Gal. Capacities.

Agents for T. C. State
M/S. SUJIRKARS
TRADING COMPANY
New Road, Mattancherry,
COCHIN-2

Agents for Coorg State
M/S. M. S. PAI & CO.,
MERCARA

Agents for Mysore State
M/S. RANGASWAMY & C
93, Sri Narasimharaja Road
BANGALORE-2

MAISON AU BON GOUT

Mademoiselle M. PIERRE
29, rue Dumas
PONDICHERRY



Everything for your Home

From

CHANDELIERS
FURNITURE & ANTIQUES

To

HANDLOOMED WOOLLEN
CARPETS OF VARIOUS
ORIENTAL DESIGNS

P. MOUNIA POULLE

43, Dupleix Street
PONDICHERRY

QUOTA HOLDER FOR THE FOLLOWING :

Electrical goods, Stoves, Flash lights,
Foodstuffs, Suit-cases, Locks, Ammo-
nium Chloride, Domestic Refrigerators,
Medicated Tonics, Wines, Stationery,
Mats, Looking Glasses, Sun Glasses,
Hosiery, Drapery, Artificial Silk, Per-
fumery, Soaps, Confectionery, etc., etc.
to be imported from abroad. Exporters,
if interested, may please contact with
their price list, illustrations and terms.

COLOMBANI

AGENT FOR CITROËN CARS

CALL ON US FOR ALL CAR SPARES

TEL: 116 PONDICHERRY

Specialists:

All French Makes

Office: **PONDICHERRY** Work Shop
34, Rue Dumas Garage Citroën

TASTY DISHES FROM THE PAPAYA

(Reprinted with permission from the Journal of the
Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras Vol. I. N. 4)

(This large, tree-like but soft-stemmed plant, *Carica papaya*,¹ generally unbranched bears a top of palmately lobed, much cut leaves on long leaf stalks. Where these join the trunk the flowers and melon like fruits are produced. The male flowers are in long clusters on separate plants. The fruit, green to orange-yellow, sweet and juicy, is excellent for dessert. It is very common in the tropics and is appreciated for its digestive and laxative properties. It is the source of "papain." The young leaves and flowers of the male plants may be cooked as "greens." In Dutch Guiana, the green fruits shredded and fermented, serve for the preparation of a sourkraut, "papaja-zuurkool."

Breakfast Fruit.

Just plain ripe papaya in the half shell sprinkled with lemon juice is an everyday breakfast treat. For a tasteful variation, fill the cavity with orange juice.

With Lime-Parsley Butter Balls.

Select a firm, half ripe papaya; peel, and cut into 1 inch wedges. Place in a saucepan, add a very small amount of water, and cook until tender. Prepare the lime-parsley butter balls as follows: Soften 6 tablespoons butter or margarine with a spoon. Add 1 tablespoon lime juice by drops, working it into the butter. Chop two tablespoons parsley very fine, season highly with salt and pepper. Roll balls into parsley. Arrange the wedges on a platter, or mash the hot papaya, garnish with butter balls, and serve as a vegetable.

Baked Papaya

Quarter a firm, ripe papaya. Keep the seeds. Dust the papaya with salt and spice powder. Dot with butter or margarine. Bake for about 30 minutes until tender. Sprinkle with uncooked seeds and serve immediately with wedges of lime lemon.

Or, the papaya may be peeled and placed in a baking pan with just enough water to cover the bottom. Sprinkle the fruit with salt and lime lemon juice. Bake as directed above.

Papaya Chutney

- 2 1/2 cups peeled and chopped green papaya
- Papaya seeds, about 1 teaspoon.
- 1 lemon with peel, chopped fine.
- 1 clove garlic, chopped fine.
- 1 1/2 cups brown sugar.
- 1 cup vinegar.
- 1/2 cup raisins.
- 1/4 cup currants.
- 1/4 cup chopped crystallised ginger.
- 1/2 teaspoon salt.
- 1/2 teaspoon pepper.

Combine ingredients and cook gently until fruit is tender and mixture thickens. Put in sterilized jars and seal.

Papaya Pickle

- 4 cups sugar.
- 2 cups white vinegar.
- 1 teaspoon whole cloves.
- 1/4 teaspoon peppercorns.
- 4 bay leaves.
- 1 lemon, thinly sliced.

(1) Named from an erroneous idea that it was a native of Caria.

8 cups half-ripe papaya strips about 1 1/2 inches long and 1/2 inch wide.

2 cups water.

Make a syrup of sugar and vinegar, and cook for 5 minutes. Add cloves, peppercorns, bay leaves, and lemon. Cook papaya strips in the water for 5 minutes. Drain and add to the syrup. Cook uncovered for about 30 minutes, until fruit is tender and transparent. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal immediately. Makes 3 pints.

Brazilian Papaya

Peel and cut ripe papaya into thin slices and chill. Serve with this topping: Whip 1 cup heavy cream until stiff; fold in 3/4 cup drained grated pineapple and 6 tablespoons icing sugar. Add flavouring if desired.

Papaya Milk Sherbet

1 cup sieved ripe papaya pulp.

Juice of 2 oranges.

Juice of 1 lemon.

1 cup sugar.

2 cups cream.

Combine papaya pulp with orange and lemon juice. Add sugar to cream; blend with fruit mixture. Pour into freezing tray of automatic refrigerator. Set control at coldest point. When half frozen, beat or stir with wooden spoon. When frozen reset control to normal.

Papaya Parfait

Mash together 1 cup each of ripe papaya and drained grated pineapple. Add 1/2 cup chopped drained cherries. Sweeten if necessary with icing sugar. Arrange alternate layers of vanilla ice cream and fruit in parfait glasses. Top with sweetened whipped cream, coloured with a dash of cherry juice.

Papaya Pie

1 cup pineapple juice.

3/4 cup sugar.

3 cups papaya, cut in 1 inch cubes.

1 teaspoon cornflour.

2 teaspoons water.

1 tablespoon butter.

Pastry for 2—crust pie.

Combine pineapple juice and sugar in saucepan; bring to a boil. Add papaya and cook until soft, but do not let it go to pieces. Lift out papaya carefully and set aside. Combine cornflour and water; stir into juice and boil until it thickens. Add butter. Line a pie dish with pastry and put in the papaya. Pour syrup over it. Weave strips of pastry on top and bake in hot oven for 25 minutes.

Salad Combinations.

Cut ripe papaya cubes or balls, cover with lemon or lime juice, and let marinate while chilling. Combine fruit with chopped celery and green seedless grapes; or with grapefruit or orange sections; or with chopped salted peanuts. Serve with your favourite salad dressing on crisp lettuce.

Papaya Drinks

Shake these up in a quart fruit jar:—

Jungle Special: Use equal portions of papaya juice and cocoanut milk; add dash of lime juice.

Pineapple Cooler: Use half papaya and half pineapple juice. Add ice and a dash of lemon.

Golden Drink: Shake together 1 part carrot juice 1 part pineapple juice, and 2 parts papaya juice.

Papaya Lemonade: Use 3 parts papaya juice and 1 part lemon juice. Sweeten to desired taste.

THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

(Its origin, growth and present state in India)

The article published below is a contribution from one of our readers. It gives the PERSONAL views of a "Tiller of the Soil", which might be of interest to other "Tillers of the Soil". The latter may or may not endorse the author's suggestions in the matter.

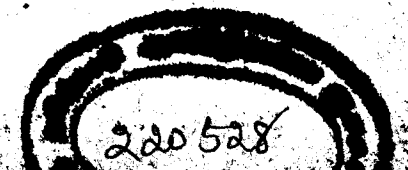
Hunger and food are primitive; but out of the darkness of the womb the baby emerges, and from that moment onwards, it feels the need of hunger. Agriculture evolved out of this eternal demand of the belly, together with a creative solution for the problem raised. From time immemorial the industry has been going on silently. The tiller of the soil has been a mechanic in the industry right from the start, having to deal with nuts and screws, and to overcome difficulties without help from outside. Perhaps a very bad mechanic, lazy, stupid and careless concerning machines, and needing specialist help in all serious problems. But mechanism starts on the land; however amateurishly, there we started to conquer nature with ever more ingenious weapons. There the machine is a natural growth, seen at once as the right thing in the right place; and the man who deals with it appears as fully a man, a staring contrast to the man at the running-shaft in a factory.

The machines have evolved on the land as naturally as flowers. First the spade, then the plough; many have followed, the rake, the harrow, the drill, the thresher, the elevator, sickle, scythe, the reaper, the binder, and so on. Many more things, more admirable and picturesque than the ones already in being, are bound to arise as naturally or organically and inevitably as all the others in course. The climax is yet to come.

Agriculture is the biggest and the oldest of all the industries of the day. In India alone, over 23 crores of people are engaged in the industry, and the total population of 36 crores of Indians forms nearly one fifth of the whole population of the world. Born as a natural consequence in the history of the human race for the preservation of man's birth-right, the industry exists by itself. There is no stinking odour about it. Still, it suffers a callous neglect, which undermines the economic development of the Nation as a whole. As the basic industry of India, it has a vital part to play in the progress and prosperity of the country.

It is now playing a more important part in our national economy than it has done for many years past, and it will almost certainly continue to do so for some time yet to come. It is, however, carried on mostly according to traditional methods. Tradition is not a fixed and final thing; if it is alive—and it is only worth anything when it is alive—it is subject to growth and development. The cultivator with his spade and hoe appears to have jumped out from ancient India, standing clumsily in the way of the scientific farmers of the 20th Century. The time has come to place the industry on a more scientific basis. The bullock can no longer carry the burden of modern India. Power-pumps, tractors, digging machines, harvesters, creameries, trucks and lorries, elevators and pressing-plants are all urgently required to revolutionize Indian Agriculture.

The age-long Centuries old tradition of slow-moving habits should go out of the field, and with steady progress in technique, and application of science to farming, it may even



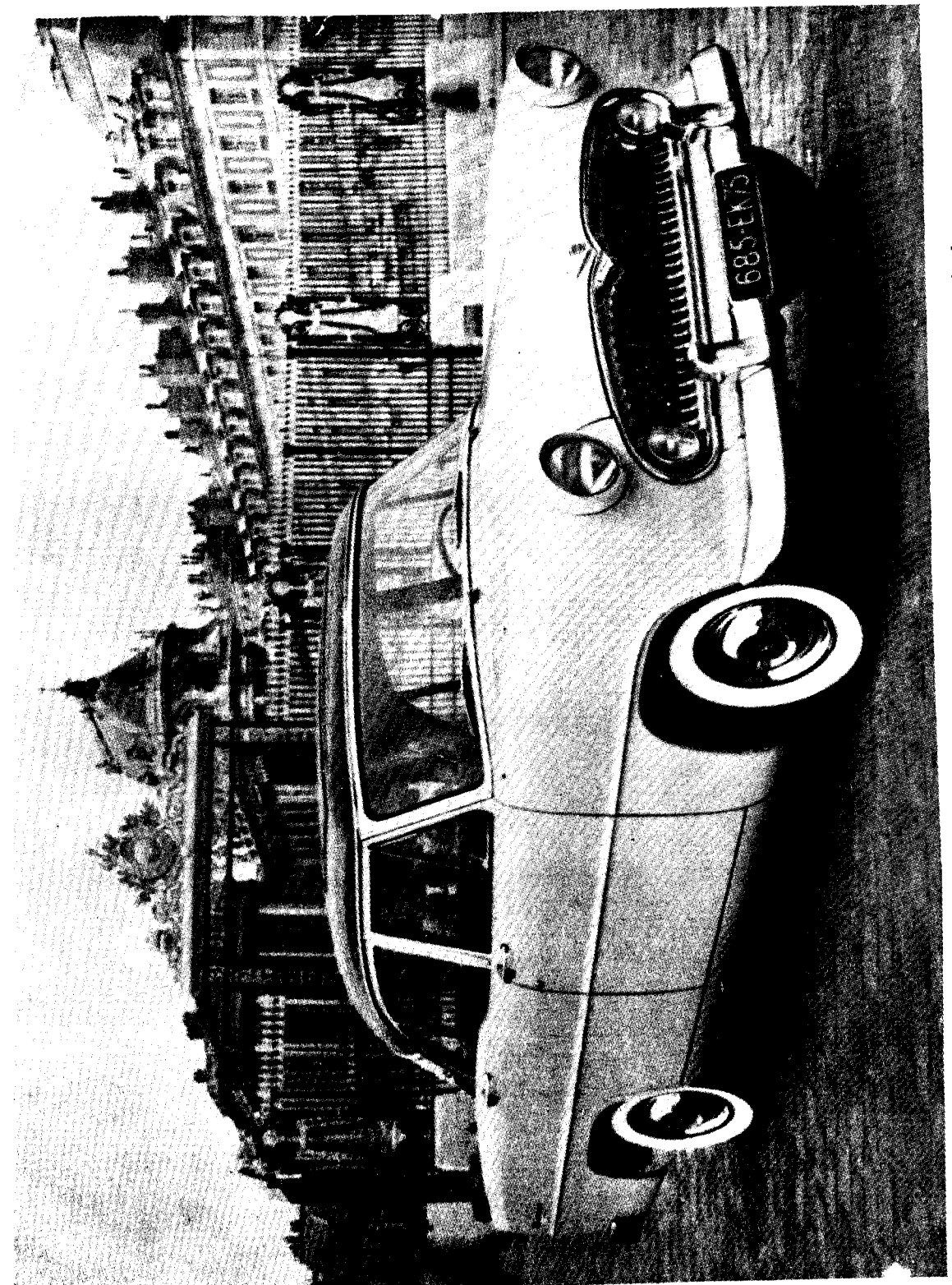
happen that we shall have still fewer people engaged in Agriculture than at present. But it should in any case be possible in future to produce more with less labour. This is not necessarily a cause for regret, since, if Agriculture is to maintain its importance in our national economy, it must become progressively more efficient. Speaking of mechanization, there are few subjects harder to think out than this question of machinery. An honest man will tend to be inconsistent. Even Mahatma Gandhi, who decided to oppose with the whole force of his mighty spirit the entry of the machine into India, made an exception in favour of Madame Singer's sewing machine. It is hard to be sensible on this subject.

It is often argued against mechanization of Agriculture that it throws a large number of hands out of employment. This is hardly true in the eyes of the world, for it is not a utilitarian problem. It is a human concern, false to the context. Though we are human and all seek happiness, we only regard problems in the light of utilitarianism, and to attempt otherwise is a battle lost in advance. The human problem here is simply that farmwork is one of the few really satisfying tasks in the world. It is a shared effort, especially in field-operations like harvesting; it is communal work without being stressed as such, and is enjoyed even though this may not be admitted. If it is knocked out, the agricultural profession will suffer on the human side. Gradually each man will come to work more and more on his own, neither able nor willing to take part in this, that and the other task in company. In reality, by the advent of machines, we see labour-saving carried a long step forward on a big scale. Plenty of leisure, or a Leisure-State, might appear to result. We know it is purely theoretical, a mere theorem no more connected with the given situation than a conclusion by Euclid, (who died mad). For we have done nothing to increase leisure, while increasing the saving of labour.

It is not the aim of mechanization to create a Leisure-State. No one wants the Leisure-State. All we want is work that suits us. Some already have this. Every one turns with dismay at the idea of leisure. We can never make that a goal ! We are quite unfit for it mentally. We cannot bear idleness. We cannot fill that empty cup with happiness. Owing to the failure of intellectual leadership, the breakdown of religion, and the shortcuts to culture, our minds are now for the most part demoralised. In any true sense, we know nothing, we see nothing, we understand nothing, we listen to nothing, and we are all incapable of reflection. Hence, the hardest toil is a welcome refuge from the horror and tedium of leisure. We loathe a long holiday. We cannot endure pleasure for more than an hour. Agricultural labourers die six months after retiring. Unemployed middle-class people die slowly all their lives. So we can turn back with less gloom than before and look at Mechanised Agriculture : it is splendid, but only from the utilitarian point of view, only in order that employers of labour and future cultivators may be enabled to till hundreds of acres of land with the minimum number of men, if not single-handed, as many times as possible during the year. The tremendous amount of leisure released through mechanization can be made use of in other directions, where much remains to be done towards the educational, moral and cultural advancement of the Community.

(To be continued)

K. S. RATNAM



Please Apply to:
ETABLISSEMENTS J. H. BERRY
2 Rue des Capucins, PONDICHERY

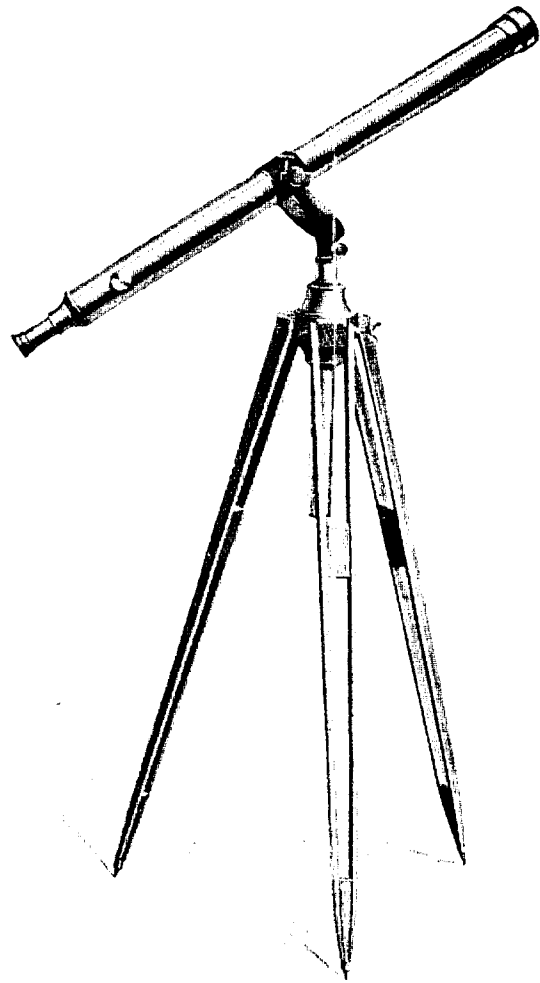
SIMCA
VELETTE "VERSAILLES"
(Limited Shipments Expected)

TELESCOPE

FOR SALE

(Imported from Paris)

Complete with stand, case, one Terrestrial eye-lens and two
astronomic eye-lenses.



LENGTH: Closed: 44" — Open: 62"
MAGNIFYING: Terrestrial eye-lens: 50
First astronomical do : 70
Second do do : 150

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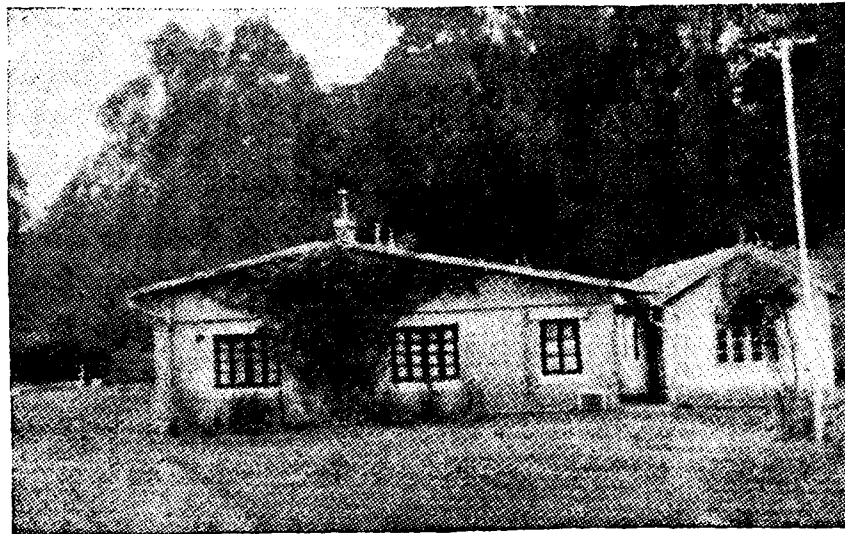
THE EDITOR
"THE ESTATE BUYER"
10, Duplex Street
PONDICHERRY

Advertisements for:

ESTATES - LANDS
&
BUILT PROPERTIES

FOR SALE

An attractive modern Bungalow
KNOWN AS
"STONE HOUSE,"
KOTAGIRI



BUILT ENTIRELY OF STONE

Within 15 minutes' walk of St. Luke's Church, Post Office, English Club and Upper Kotagiri shopping centres.

ACCOMMODATION

Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Study, Bed Room No. 1 (with bathroom), Bed Room No. 2 (with bathroom), Pantry, Store Room and Kitchen. The latter contains electric and oil cookers. The bathrooms have long English baths, basins supplied by electrically heated water tanks, and up-to-date modern sanitation.

SERVANTS' QUARTERS

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

GARAGE

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.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

Apply to:

Messrs KING & PARTRIDGE
SOLICITORS
OOTACAMUND :: NILGIRIS

For Sale

"PRIMROSE HOUSE" OOTACAMUND

A solidly built and fully furnished bungalow with modern amenities overlooking Ooty lake with an extent of over 5 acres of land.

Accommodation consists of:

Drawing room, 2 Dining rooms, 6 Bedrooms with attached bathrooms—pantry, kitchen, outhouses—Beautiful garden and Tennis court.

For further particulars apply to:

M/S KING & PARTRIDGE, SOLICITORS,
OOTACAMUND :: NILGIRIS, S. I.

FOR SALE

"UNDERFELL" - OOTACAMUND

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.

EXTENT : 1.97-7/8 acres.

For particulars apply to:

M/S King & Partridge, Solicitors, Ootacamund,
NILGIRIS, S. I.

FOR SALE

"BLAIR ATHOL"—COONOR

A nice furnished bungalow with garden situated in Upper Coonor, a few minutes' walk from Sim's Park, Coonor Library and Coonor Club.

ACCOMMODATION:

Side open Verandah, 4 Bedrooms with bathrooms, 1 Single bedroom with bathroom (two bathrooms with modern sanitation and with hot water boiler) Drawing room, Dining room, Glazed room, Pantry, Kitchen with godowns attached, store-room, Garage, Firewood godowns.

OUTHOUSES:

There are 2 rooms with small verandahs 1 Bathroom (could be converted into a small cottage).

GODOWNS:

Four at the back.

PRICE

Rs. 26,000/- or near offer.

EXTENT:

0.25 Cents or thereabouts.

INSPECTION BY APPOINTMENT

For further particulars apply to:

Messrs. KING & PARTRIDGE,

SOLICITORS,

OOTACAMUND. :: NILGIRIS.

"WISTANSTOW", OOTACAMUND. "Ibex Lodge", Glenmorgan Nilgiris

Elevation 7500 feet above mean sea level.

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

Golf Club 400 yards - English Club 2½ miles - Excellent centre for hunting, shooting, fishing and golf.

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.,

Further particulars from

M/s KING & PARTRIDGE,

OOTACAMUND. S. I.

Excellent farm covering 30 acres under bluegum, potato and vegetable cultivation, situated on bus route 15 miles from Ootacamund at an elevation of 6500 feet. Ideal for tea planting.

With large solidly built bungalow, furnished comprising sitting, dining, two large double bed with attached dressing and bathrooms and two single bed rooms with attached bathrooms, pantry store-room, kitchen etc.,

Electrified with running water and modern sanitation.

Four roomed cottage, two large garages, big cattle sheds, six servants' godowns, poultry houses and a block of four rooms.

For particulars apply to:

M/s KING & PARTRIDGE,
Solicitors, OOTACAMUND. S. I.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

PUBLIC (GENERAL-B) DEPARTMENT

G. O. Ms. N°. 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 II

FROM JUNE 20th, 1737, TO JUNE 11th, 1738

Arrival of "Chauvelin"—Sailing of "Phelipeaux"—M. Verrier appointed to Bandar—Departure of "Chauvelin"—Arrival of "Maurepas"—Account of attack on Mocha—Capture of the fort—M. Delorme embarks for France—Comparison between him and his successor, M. Legou—Views of Europeans on the subject—Kindly conduct of MM. Delorme and Dumeslier—Opinion as to their merits—Reasons for return to France of MM. Febvrier and Porcher—Death of a Bishop (Claude Visdelou)—Origin of differences between certain churches—Letter from Imâm Sâhib—Contains draft on account of loan to French—This sent to Alambrai for encashment—Letter to Governor from France—M. Elias announces intended departure for China—Sorrow of Diarist—Grounds for this—Letters intimating early arrival of two ships from Manilla—Sailing of "Nossa Senhora de Saude"—Her cargo—Visit of Kôdanda Râmaiyan to Governor—His reception and treatment—Remarks on these—Arrival of "Sankarapârik" from Manilla—Profits on cargo sold there—Diarist visits Governor—Discussion regarding purchase of ingot of gold—Conversation touching measures taken to ensure standard of fineness of pagodas—Arrival of "Comte de Toulouse"—News brought by her—Intimacy of M. Lenoir with M. Pitt—Visit to M. Elias—Conversation with him—Arrival of "St. Joseph"—Father Lolière conveys message to diarist from M. Lenoir—News regarding M. Vincens—Arrival of "St. Benoit", bound for China—Merchants of old Company contract for supply of piece-goods—Ceremonies observed on the occasion—Agents of Imâm Sâhib arrive with silver bullion to be exchanged for pagodas—Terms of agreement under which this done—Subsequent proceedings—Difficulties which arose—Arrival of "St. Geran"—Appointment of Governor as Chevalier of St. Michael—Proceedings on reading despatch by Council—Reasons for conferring the decoration—Privileges which it will carry—Reflections on good fortune of M. Dumas—Rewards to M. Elias and Kanakarâya Mudali—Remarks on good luck of latter—Cargo of "St. Geran"—Execution of a deserter.

Thursday, 20th June 1737, or 10th Ani of Pingala.—The "Chauvelin", commanded by M. Xavery, arrived in the roads with 25,000 marcs of silver. This will be coined into rupees, and despatched to Chandernagore.

Friday, 28th June 1737, or 18th Ani of Pingala.—The "Phelippeaux", captain, M. Lazar, sailed during the night for Chandernagore, with three lakhs of rupees on board.

Friday, 12th July 1737, or 1st Adi of Pingala.—At noon a Council was held, and it was decided to send M. Verrier as Administrator of Bandar¹, to relieve M. Golard, who is ill.

Saturday, 13th July 1737, or 2nd Adi of Pingala.—The "Chauvelin", captain, M. Xavery, left during the night for Chandernagore, carrying five lakhs of rupees.

Friday, 19th July 1737, or 8th Adi of Pingala.—The ship "Maurepas", which departed last year to attack Mocha, reached the anchorage at noon to-day. She announced her arrival to the ship of M. Marquesac by firing seven guns, and then saluted the fort. The captain, M. de la Garde, had hoisted, on the main mast of his ship, the Arabian flag which he had captured in the fort at Mocha. This was blood red, and in the middle was represented a hand with the five fingers stretched out. The captain brought it on shore with him. It was then shown to the Governor, and deposited in the fort. The officers, captains, lieutenants, etc., and the soldiers who formed the expedition, returned by her. At 6 in the evening, all the guns of the fort, as well as those mounted on the ramparts, were fired. As I have not previously said anything about the expedition to Mocha, I now give the particulars of it. When the ship fitted out for this purpose reached her destination, a boat and a catamaran were sent out from the shore to meet her. The crew of the vessel made these fast to her, and owing to stress of

(1) The popular name of Masulipatam. Bandar itself means "landing place."

weather, had to quit the roads; but after four or five days, when the sea became calm, she returned, and proceeded to disembark a few men with arms and ammunition. Before, however, a landing could be effected, the men in the fort had realised that hostilities against them were contemplated. The ship discharged from a mortar a shell which fell into a mosque where the Governor and others were at the time assembled. The fuse of the missile was burning, and emitted sparks. Some people gathered around to look at this novelty, but soon there was an explosion, and twenty-five of the spectators were killed. The Governor immediately escaped into the country. When the expeditionary force heard that he had fled, it marched against the fort, and attacked it. In this skirmish, which lasted for an hour, five of the assaulting party were killed, whilst the enemy suffered a loss of forty-five men. The fort then fell into the hands of the besiegers, who hauled down the Arabian flag, and hoisted their own. A corporal was appointed commandant. The victors occupied the fort for a few days, when persons deputed by the Nawâb who governed the town came to them and paid....¹

Friday, 4th October 1737, or 23rd Purattasi of Pingala.—At 9 this morning, MM. Delorme the ex-Deputy Governor, Lenoir, Dumeslier; M. Febvrier the ex-Secretary, with his wife; and M. Porcher left the beach in a boat, and embarked on board the "Fleury", captain, M. Dordelin, bound for France. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the fort when M. Delorme, the ex-Deputy Governor, left the shore, and nine guns were fired by the ship when he reached her. During the night she set sail. Many in Pondicherry were concerned at the departure of the Deputy Governor, for he was liked by the people for his just decisions. He made no distinction between rich and poor, never took a bribe, and treated the native on a footing of equality with the European. The people were also grieved at the thought of having as his successor M. Legou, who is not famed for his uprightness, and has a partiality for Europeans. They were aware of the weak administration of M. Dumas, and feared that no check would be exercised over M. Legou. Many Europeans shared the opinion of the people of the town that hitherto things had moved smoothly, because M. Delorme conducted the affairs of government with certainly half the ability displayed by the former Governor, M. Lenoir, and that henceforward matters would not go on so favourably. On the other hand, there were some Europeans who rejoiced, thinking that under M. Legou they would have their own way. Both M. Delorme and M. Dumeslier were sorry to part with me, and before embarking expressed their anxiety on my account, because Kanakarâya Mudali and I are not on good terms, and they could no longer support me against him. They feared that during their absence he might endeavour to do me a mischief with the Governor, who is well disposed towards him. They therefore recommended me to the kindly notice of M. Elias, who was asked to watch over my interests. They told him that much as they desired to return to France, they were nevertheless far from happy at being compelled to leave me in this predicament. They took so much interest in me because they knew that I was dependent on M. Lenoir, and had none else to befriend me; and because they were also aware that there was longstanding enmity between me and Kanakarâya Mudali. They were men who always revered God, and walked in uprightness. It was therefore no wonder that prior to their embarkation, all the people united in wishing them well, and a prosperous voyage. God will, no doubt, bless their voyage.

I will now explain why M. Febvrier went with his wife to France. The son of M. Mollandin now resides in that country with his uncle. M. Mollandin, when he died, appointed M. Febvrier as the executor of his estate. M. Febvrier not only took charge of it, but also

(1) Blank in the original.

married the widow. The brother of M. Mollandin has now demanded of the executor the return of the property belonging to his nephew. M. Febvrier has therefore gone with his wife to render accounts, and to deliver up the estate in person. The cause of M. Porcher's departure is as follows. When he was at Bandar, as Administrator, he fell out with the merchants there. One of them, Kôralla Bâlu Chetty by name, preferred, after the departure of M. Lenoir, the late Governor, a complaint against M. Porcher before M. Dumas, the new Governor, and M. Delorme. He accused the Administrator of Bandar of having defrauded the Company, and having despoiled the local traders. M. Porcher was in consequence recalled, and M. Golard was sent in his place. When M. Porcher was arraigned before the Council, he denied the charge, and stated that he only acted under orders from M. Lenoir, who knew all the facts of the case, and that he would go home, and explain everything to him. The Governor and his Councillors assented to this course, and ordered the accused to clear himself in France before the Directors. Hence the departure of M. Porcher by the above-mentioned vessel.

Monday, 11th November 1737, or 30th Arppisi of Pingala.—At half-past 11 to-day, Monseigneur the Bishop...¹ departed this life. He was once the head of the church of St. Paul², but being dissatisfied with the behaviour of the members of it, he betook himself to the church of the Capuchins. The origin of the dissension between these two churches may be traced to the following incident. In 1712-13, a bull was issued by the Pope of Rome, enjoining the examination of the clergy in all the churches, and the punishment by excommunication of those who had departed from the true teaching of the Mother Church...³

(Saturday), 19th April 1738, or 10th Chittirai of Kalayukti.—Company's peon Gôvinda Rao and his brother brought from the camp of Nawâb Dôst' Alî Khân, Raïs Zahûr Khân, and Imâm Sâhib, at Golconda, a letter addressed by the last mentioned of these to the Governor, M. Dumas. They were also the bearers of another communication to Kanakarâya Mudali, from Ananta Aiyar, the agent of the French. In that from Imâm Sâhib was enclosed a draft on the officer in charge of the treasury at the fort at Alambarai; the Governor was to cause this to be presented, and to obtain the amount mentioned therein. What this sum exactly was is not known, but the transaction related to the grant of a loan by Imâm Sâhib to the French.

Sunday, 20th April 1738, or 11th Chittirai of Kalayukti.—This morning, clerk Sinappaiyan, entrusted with the draft referred to above, proceeded to Alambarai.

Monday, 21st April 1738, or 12th Chittirai of Kalayukti.—This morning, I visited the Governor. He was talking to M. Elias. M. Signard was with them. Just then a courier from Madras delivered a letter to the Governor, who informed us that the "Princess Mary", belonging to the English, had arrived at Madras, and had brought a letter from a friend of his in France, bearing date 13th October 1737. After M. Signard and others had gone, the Governor turned to M. Elias, and told him that the news which he had received from France was all good. He then looked in my direction, and taking the hint, I withdrew to a distance. He spoke further with M. Elias, but I do not know what it was about.

M. Elias summoned me, and said : "Rangappa; I purpose leaving for China. I require 100 candies of lead. Whenever it is procurable in the market at Nâgûr, Porto Novo, or any adjacent places, arrange for the prompt purchase of it. You can employ your servants there

(1) There is a blank in the original in the place of the name. It appears, however, to have been Claude Visdelou.

(2) This church belonged to the Jesuits. It was destroyed by the English in 1761 after the capture of Pondicherry. The church now occupying the site on which it stood is that of the Missions Etrangères.

(3) Blank in the original.

for this purpose; I will pay their wages". When he mentioned his intended departure, it was as though an arrow had stricken me through the ears. I cannot describe on paper the anxiety and trouble which this news evoked. The reason why I felt this so keenly was that since the retirement of M. Lenoir, M. Elias, bearing in mind the animosity which Kanakarâya Mudali harboured against me, was always kindly disposed towards me. He would give a willing hearing to any representation that I had to make, and advise me as to what was to be done; and whenever my name was mentioned by the Governor or his Councillors, he would always speak favourably of me. He was thus helpful to me in several ways, which proportionately irritated Kanakarâyan. My recollection of all this has aroused intense pain in my heart. My prayer to God is that M. Elias may be blessed with a prosperous voyage, sound health, and success in the business which he has in hand; and that he may soon return to this country, in order that I may enjoy his benign support once more. By the grace of God, all this will be realized : of this I make no doubt.

Thursday, 24th April 1738, or 15th Chittirai of Kalayukti.—Two letters, despatched through the post by Mr. Hubbard, the Governor of Fort St. David, arrived during the third watch¹ of the night. One of these was written by M. Carvalho, of Madras, and the other by MM. de la Villebague and Dubois. The first-mentioned stated that M. Carvalho's ship, and that² of MM. Dubois and de la Villebague left Manilla together; that after arriving at St. Nicolas,³ that of M. Carvalho outstripped its consort, and arrived first in port; and that the other might be expected in a day or two. M. de la Villebague intimated in his letter that his vessel had put into St. Nicolas for water, and would reach her destination in five or six days. This news was received with joy by the people, who were experiencing distress, owing to the limited circulation of the Company's coins.

Friday, 25th April 1738, or 16th Chittirai of Kalayukti.—In the third watch this night, the ship "Nossa Senhora da Saude" set sail for Manilla. Her captain is M. de Solominiac, and her supercargo M. Herbert. The native captain is Azhagappan, the husband of Kanakarâya Mudali's sister-in-law. About from 300 to 400 bales of her lading is the property of Armenian merchants. Of the remainder, a considerable portion formed part of the cargo of the "Heureux Marchand", and the rest belongs to local Europeans and natives.

Saturday, 26th April 1738, or 17th Chittirai of Kalayukti.—Kôdanda Râmaiyan, the lessee of the lands of Vazhudâvûr and those of Fort St. David, paid a visit at 5 this evening, to M. Dumas, the Governor of Pondicherry. Entering the house, he proceeded by the staircase to the central hall on the second storey, where the Governor, who had come half way to receive him, embraced and led him to a couch placed on the western side of the apartment. Both seated themselves there, and made enquiries regarding each other's welfare : Kanakarâya Mudali interpreted, and the members of Council were seated in the northern portion of the room. A present of five yards of red and five yards of green broad-cloth, a mirror worth 6 or 7 pagodas, a couple of pen-knives, and two pairs of scissors, was made to him. Seven guns were fired when the Governor first met and embraced him in the central hall. Gifts were also made to Achaiyan, Kônêri Pandit, and Virâ Reddi; each of whom had two yards of broad-cloth. When Kôdanda Râmaiyan was about to take his departure, the Governor asked him whether he had ever visited the interior of the fort. He replied that he would do so if permitted. The Governor thereupon desired Kanakarâya Mudali to conduct him round.

¹ The jânam, or watch, is a period of three English hours.

² This was the "Sankarapârik"

³ Probably St. Nicolas Point in Java, known also as Bantam Point.

After he had seen the place, he repaired to his apartments in Sunguvâr's garden-house. During the administration of M. Lenoir, Kôdanda Râmaiyan would not have received such an honour as a salute of guns, and would not, in any way, have been made much of.

Wednesday, (30th April 1738, or) 21st Chittirai of Kalayukti.—At 1 this afternoon, the ship "Sankarapârik", which left for Manilla in the month of Panguni, of the year Nala (March 1737), returned, after having disposed of the goods which she carried thither. M. de la Villebague is her captain; the supercargo is M. Rousselière Dubois, and they received a commission on the sales. The following is a statement of how the cargo sold: blue piece-goods at 50 per cent profit; coarse cloths, striped and ordinary, at 20 per cent; Bandar stuff at 80 per cent; Chandernagore stuff at 80 or 90 per cent; flowered cloths and fine Madras chintz at 20 or 25 per cent; and the chintzes of Pondichery, Tiruppâpuliur and the surrounding places, partly at a loss, and partly at cost-price. The accounts furnished by MM. Dubois and de la Villebague showed that the rates were not at variance with those of the year Pingala (1737). In the case of flowered chintz, a year's credit was given.

Tuesday, 6th May, 1738 or 27th Chittirai of Kalayukti.—Between half-past 6 and 7 in the morning, I went to the Governor's residence. To a question put by him, I replied that I had brought with me the ingot of Malacca gold which he had given me two days before. He asked me whether I was prepared to give 272 pagodas an ingot. I replied: "My Lord, I have already offered at the rate of 271-3-4 pagodas, and I do not desire the gold if the price exceeds that amount, even by a cash". The Governor objected to receiving Alambarai pagodas, because, so he said, their fineness was only 7-7/8 touches. He wished to be paid in pagodas of 8-1/16 touches. To this I would not assent, but offered to pay only in what was current. He asked me whether I required him to accept even copper coins. He next communicated to me his decision at Council on the previous day. It was to the effect that those who brought into town pagoda coins having a fineness of less than eight touches, would not only render themselves liable to a fine of 1,000 pagodas, but would be treated with ignominy, by being branded with the figure of a dog, and being severely dealt with in other ways. He moreover told me that a proclamation to this effect would be made in the evening by beat of tom-tom,¹ and that notices would be posted up in three places in the fort, viz., the cloth market, the church, and the court. I submitted to him that his order would be a hardship on all the inhabitants of the town, as the gold coins now possessed by them were all of less than the prescribed fineness. He however would not listen to my reasoning: his proposal is impracticable.

The "Comte de Toulouse", which left France on the 11th November 1737, or 30th Arppisi of Pingala, arrived here this day at noon. When she anchored, fifteen guns were fired; as were seven more on the landing of the captain, M. Boutet de Lorient. Within half an hour of disembarking, he proceeded to the residence of the Governor, and handed to him a letter from the Directors. This conveyed no extraordinary tidings, but the captain informed us that M. Lenoir was in Paris enjoying good health, and that his word was law with the Directors of the Company. He also stated that Mr. Pitt² was living in France, in the same house with M. Lenoir, and that they were inseparable companions. He told us that M. Vincens³ was coming out in Tai (January).

¹ A small native drum slung horizontally and beaten at both ends by hand.

² This was apparently George Morton Pitt—Governor of Madras, 1730 to 1735. M. Lenoir was Governor of Pondicherry from 1726 to 1735. Both he and Ranga Pillai were no doubt acquainted with Mr. Pitt, and the two Governors probably contracted friendship. In a later volume of the diary Ranga Pillai refers to "Mr. Pitt, Governor of Madras".

³ The husband of the future Madame Dupleix.

I repaired this evening at 6, to the house of M. Elias. He told me that after the arrival of the French ship he, towards the evening, visited the Governor, who—MM. Dulaurens and Legou being present—communicated the intelligence that the Company entertained a very favourable opinion of him, and had issued directions to accede to whatever representations he might make. He further told me that the Governor had intimated to him that a letter, which was coming out by the next ship, had also been addressed to him by the Company. The Governor, so I was informed, then congratulated M. Elias, on which he returned suitable thanks. I asked him whether he had himself written to the Company, to which he replied that he had not; neither did he know any of the Directors. He spoke in high terms of M. Lenoir, and attributed the favour shown to him by the Company to the recommendations in his behalf made by that gentleman to the Directors.

Forty thousand marcs of silver were received by the "Comte de Toulouse". This, it is said, will be coined into rupees, and sent on to Chandernagore by her.

(To be continued)



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