

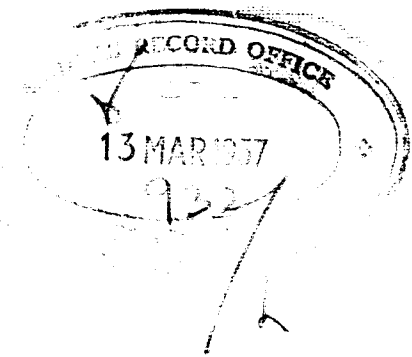
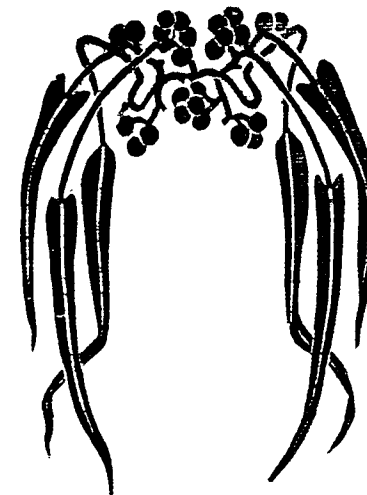
Vol. 2.

No.

P. 426

THE ESTATE BUYER

THE ADVERTISERS' MONTHLY
OF SOUTH INDIA



FEBRUARY
1957

Price 8 Annas

THE ESTATE BUYER

CONTENTS

I. ADVERTISEMENTS:-

	Page
Rates & conditions for Advertisements	2
General Advertisements	3
Advertisements for Estates Lands & Built Properties	11

II. READING MATTER:-

Know Your Garden Pests and Diseases	4
Qualities of Mind essential for top men in Industry ..	10
"The Private Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai, Dubash to Dupleix"	15

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:

- These rates are valid "per issue", i.e.: for a single insertion.
- They apply whatever the text, and whatever the amount of words contained in the space concerned.
- The rate is uniform, regardless of the page on which the advertisement is to appear.
- Where blocks are to be used, the said blocks should be supplied by the customer.
- 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



KNOW YOUR GARDEN PESTS AND DISEASES

(Reprinted with permission from the Journal of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras Vol. I N.5)

I. SNAILS AND SLUGS.

Tonight, slugs and snails will be eating vegetation in almost every residential block in every town, city and suburb in our Country—and also on every continent and on many of the islands of the world. It would be easier if we could adopt a live-and-let-live policy toward such universal pests. But slugs and snails are too annoying and too destructive to tolerate.

If you are a non-squeamish gardener, slug and snail control can be simple. Whenever you come across one of these pests destroy it at once.

In the daytime, you uncover these pests mostly underneath and in the protection of rocks, leaves, densely foliated plants, boards, boxes, plant tubs, or any object that rests on the ground. If you destroy the pests as you see them, the slug and snail problem should never become serious. Those that do invade your clean grounds probably would come from untended areas nearby, or in plant material brought from outside.

Eggs of snails and slugs also come into the garden in soil from outside. Learn to recognise these eggs and destroy them immediately. The eggs look like small pearls, about the size of a grain of wheat. They are deposited in clusters in the same protected places where you find the adult pests in the day time.

Sometimes, in spite of day-to-day lookout and destruction, you notice that snails and slugs are coming from somewhere every night to eat your lettuce and other plants. Scattering poison bait around the plants is the most common way to check an onslaught, or you can fall back on physical destruction. At night go out to the scene of the devastation with a torchlight and hunt for the pests in action on the leaves. Kill them when you find them. Two or three evening hunts for slugs or snails will often end the scourge.

Bait and poison controls.

Poison baits consist of pellets made up of bran, ground grain or plant material as an attractant. This is mixed with a small quantity of arsenic, DDT, Chlordane, etc., and scattered regularly and consistently around plants.

You can also dust the plants under attack with the chemicals mentioned above.

Natural enemies of slugs and snails are crows, ducks, geese etc. In Western Countries the carabid beetle—a carnivorous ground beetle—is used in the control of snails and slugs. These large beetles, black or dark reddish brown in colour, with a purplish sheen, have powerful jaws, a noticeable antenna, and large abdomen, and make short work of these slimy pests.

II. THE NEMATODE.

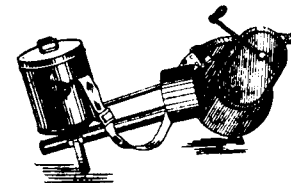
Microscopic worms called root-knot nematodes infest garden soils almost everywhere. These parasites attack roots of various plants, forming galls or root knots. With a damaged

(Continued on page 9)

IDEAL EQUIPMENTS

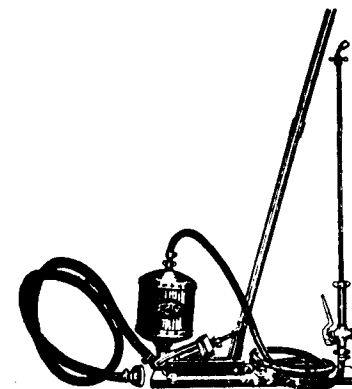
FOR

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.

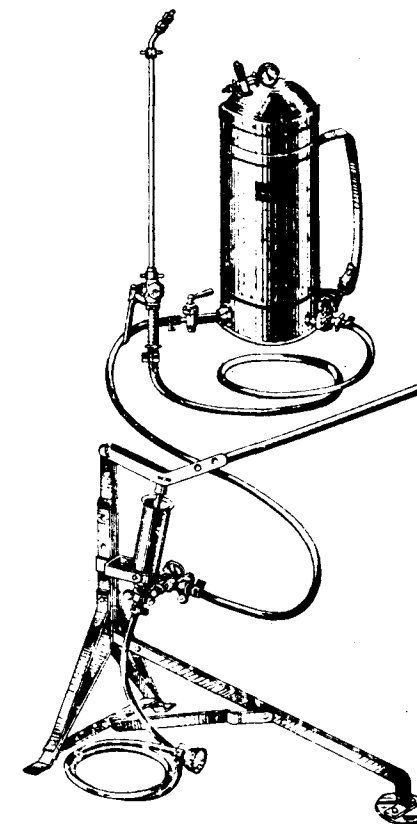
Manufacturers:

AMERICAN SPRING &
PRESSING WORKS

MALAD - BOMBAY

Phone: 84221

Tele. "KILLOCUST"

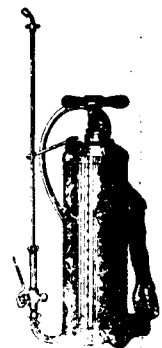


PRESSURE RETAINING
KNAPSACK SPRAYER

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 with
separate filling Bung, back Rest
& 2 Adjustable Leather Shoulder
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 & CO
93, Sri Narasimharaja Road,
BANGALORE-2

Sole Agents For: "BLÉDINE"
SELVA EMPORIUM

183, MAHATHMA GANDHI ROAD

PONDICHERRY

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

PHONE : 236

TELEG : SELVAMPOR

Give your Baby
 "BLÉDINE" Flour
 OR
 "PHOSPHATINE FALIERE"
 The Ideal Baby Food

FOR TRANSLATIONS

FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH

AND

FROM FRENCH INTO ENGLISH

OF

ANY LITERARY OR OTHER WORKS

Please apply to :

Mr. Armand GALLOIS-MONTBRUN

10, DUPLÉIX STREET—PONDICHERRY

Translator of: 1) "MALABAR FARM" by Louis Bromfield
 (at the request of LIBRAIRIE STOCK—PARIS)
 2) Part of "THE SECOND WORLD WAR"
 by Sir Winston Churchill
 (at the request of LIBRAIRIE PLON—PARIS)

Learn the French
 they speak in France



No textbook can teach you to *speak* a foreign language correctly. The Linguaphone method gives you the rhythm, the lilt, the everyday speech of the ordinary people. It takes you into the conversational atmosphere of the boulevard and the cafe.

Spend fifteen minutes a day and in a few months you can express yourself freely in any language you choose (31 languages available). Write today for details of this unique method of language study.

Other languages available include:

English
 Hindustani

Italian
 Arabic

Chinese
 German

Russian
 Spanish

Persian
 Hebrew

etc.

LINGUAPHONE

FOR LANGUAGES

THE LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
 Dept. 98/FH, 359, D. Naoroji Road, Bombay 1.

COMPANY LAW SUPPLEMENT

(Monthly)

BY

JOHN AND ROW

(Authors of the Ready Referencer on the Indian Companies Act, 1956)

Annual Subscription Rs. 24/-

Main object—Keeping the law up-to-date

Contains:—

1. Criticisms of certain sections of the Act
2. Articles of general importance
3. Government notifications
4. Digest of cases
5. Model Articles of Association
6. Queries & Answers
7. Forms & Precedents

EXPRESS PUBLISHERS (Private) LTD.

33, Broadway

Madras-1

FOR EVERYTHING IN ELECTRICALS

Tel: "BHAGAVATHAR"
PONDICHERRY

(Wholesale & Retail)

Phone No: 246

We stock English and Indian Cables, Fluorescent tube-lights and accessories, lamps of all wattages, all kinds of Ceiling, Table, Cabin and Pedestal Fans, A.C. Single phase and 3-Phase Meters, M. E. M. Goods, and 'SIEMENS' Watermeters.

Motors and Pumpsets will be booked and supplied to Pondicherry State Agriculturists and Landowners.

House-wiring Contracts undertaken at competitive rates with best materials.

Authorised Dealers & Stockists for Sen-Raleigh Group Bicycles.

Indents from Import Licence-holders for M. E. M. Motor Starters Switchfuses, Cutouts, and all varieties of electrical goods will be booked on reasonable terms and prompt shipment.

For other particulars, contact :

T. S. N. SUNDARARAJA BHAGAVATAR & SONS,
IMPORT & EXPORT & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
154 Bharathi Street, PONDICHERRY.

N. SINGARAM



STATIONERY MERCHANT

43, DUPLIX STREET

PONDICHERRY

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)

root system that cannot supply enough water to the tops, infested plants may wilt or die during the hot weather.

The root-knot nematode is just one variety in the huge nematode family. Other members include species which produce animal diseases such as hookworm, trichinosis and elephantiasis. Other nematode forms are parasites on plant stems and flowers. But the root-knot nematode is of the most serious consequence to gardeners.

Although found in all soils, root-knot nematodes seem to cause most damage on sandy soils. They live as deep as six or eight feet, but are most numerous in the top two feet of soil.

Nematodes become inactive when it is cold, so it is possible to raise winter crops on land that has a high nematode population. The worms become active when the soil warms up. Plants usually begin to show signs of trouble in summer when the roots have become badly damaged.

Test for presence of root-knot Nematode :

The simplest way to find out whether you have nematodes in your soil is to examine the roots of susceptible plants or weeds which have grown during the summer. As a test, you could transplant a few healthy carrots, with tops on, into soil which you want to check. After a month pull the carrots up and examine them for warts, bumps or protuberances which are signs of nematodes. You can roughly estimate nematode population by the number and size of the galls on the roots and by the vigour of the plants.

Soil fumigation :

Soil fumigation offers the most promising results in the control of the root-knot nematode. A soil fumigant such as Aldrin may be used. In preparing soil for fumigation, follow these directions :—Spade or plough the soil about 8 inches deep and rake it into a good planting condition. Remove large roots and other trash. Water the soil and let it dry to the point where it is just moist. The soil should not be too hard and packed or too wet or dry. Now make furrows about 6 inches deep and 12 inches apart. Pour the soil fumigant, according to manufacturer's instructions evenly along these furrows and rake loose soil over it. Sprinkle water lightly on top. Wait three weeks before planting in the treated soil.

Susceptibility to Nematodes :

Here is a list of some of the ornamentals and vegetables which are susceptible, tolerant, and resistant to nematodes:—

Susceptible.

Ornamentals :—Begonia, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Coleus, Dahlia, Hollyhock, Pansy, Petunia, Rose, Snapdragon, Violet, Zinnia.

Vegetables :—Bean, Pea, Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Cucumber, Brinjal, Lettuce, Melon, Ladiesfinger, Capsicum, Pumpkin, Squash, Spinach, Sweet Potato, Tomato, Turnip.

Tolerant.

Ornamentals :—Alyssum, Aster, Cosmos, Calliopsis, four-O'clock flower, Gaillardia, Geranium, Honeysuckle and all conifers.

Vegetables :—Artichoke, Asparagus.

Resistant.

Ornamentals :—Amaryllis, ferns, lantana, African marigold.

Vegetables :—Garlic, Lima bean Onion, Sweet corn.

515 to flow your mind...

QUALITIES OF MIND ESSENTIAL FOR TOP MEN IN INDUSTRY

In India, with general industrialisation well under way, there is a growing demand for the right type of men to hold key posts in the management of industry. Technical experience has progressed to a good degree, and highly technical personnel to handle production and to control the factories are not wanting. But suitable personnel to run the industries have not yet developed up to the mark. Upon these men, who are called upon to hold, at the top, responsible administrative posts, depends to a great extent the success of trade and industry.

The qualities which a man should possess in order to hold a potential executive post are many and various. The main characteristics can be summarized as follows :

1. **Mind** :—A mentality which aspires to high ideals.
2. **Adaptability** :—The ability to perform to the greatest degree the functions allotted to him, in any circumstances in which he may find himself.
3. **Experience** :—A foundation of wisdom, based upon personal experience, upon which he can draw for practical knowledge.
4. **Moral Courage** :—A mental condition which will enable him to recognise and meet a difficult responsibility. The power to carry out fearlessly the dictates of the mind.
5. **Resourcefulness** :—The ability to discover and apply that method which will most successfully accomplish a given result.
6. **Physical and Mental Alertness** :—This expression denotes energy and power, and may be defined as follows :
Mental : An inherent power of the mind, alert to grasp a problem or situation.
Physical : Capacity for action and for performing work with alacrity.
7. **Initiative** :—This is the active element of resourcefulness and connotes the ability to translate into action that which his resourcefulness and experience dictate. It is to put into motion those forces which will accomplish a given result.
8. **Character** :—This is what a man presents to the world, that which he has acquired mentally, intellectually, and spiritually, through environment, experience, education, and inheritance, and which manifests itself and reacts to various stimuli.
9. **Judgment** :—The faculty of dissecting facts and weighing them according to their relative importance, and of drawing the conclusion which aptly fits the occasion.

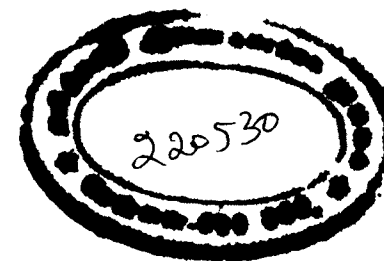
All these qualities, mentioned above, bear a close relation to the mind in man, and, in fact, the mind forms the substratum for all of them. Hence, it becomes necessary for a man to know his mind completely before he can establish the necessary attributes within himself for the rest.

Napoleon said : "Imagination rules the World." Verily, mind is everything, and it has been the subject of serious consideration by ancient philosophers and modern scientists alike. Many people do not try to understand the existence of the mind and its operations. The turbulent vagaries of the mind, if not properly controlled, make a slave of man, and wreck his aim in life. Conquest of the mind is the greatest of all conquests.

(Continued on page 14)

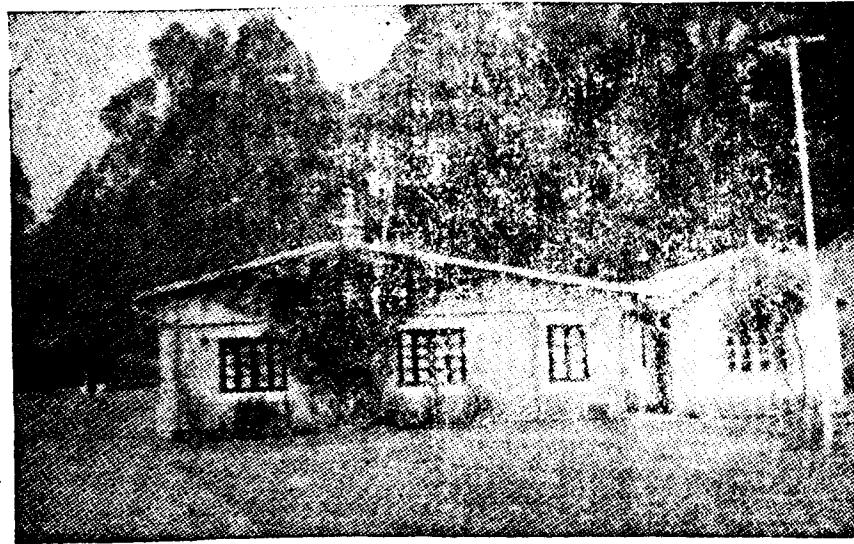
Advertisements for:

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.

(Continued from page 10.)

For a doctor, the mind is only an extension of the brain, like bile from the liver. Perhaps he can explain the function of the brain. The afferent nerves bring the sensations from the periphery or extremities of the spinal-cord. The sensations then pass to the medulla oblongata at the back of the head, where the fibres decussate. Finally they reach the brain, the supposed seat of the mind. The mind feels the sensations, and sends motor impulses through the afferent nerves to the extremities, hands, legs, etc. Beyond explaining the brain function, physiologie still gropes in darkness.

Mind is not a gross thing, visible and tangible. Its magnitude cannot be measured. Its form is unknown. According to the Vedantic School, it is atomic, all-pervading, and of the same size as that of the body. It is the Common Sensory, the five senses are blended there. A bundle of habits and of thoughts, it selects, attends, and rejects. The POWER of powers, who gives power to the mind, is truly the Almighty, who sits as a silent witness in man, Calm as ever.

In simple words, mind is the power in man which is Conscious of Self, and which conceives thoughts or ideas of things, judges about them, reasons about them, and resolves and acts regarding them.

Thus defined, the mind consists of two parts, the intellect which perceives, judges, and reasons, and the will, which wishes, resolves and acts. Generally one does not speak of the mind of animals. Animals have mere sense perceptions and impulses, which are direct and instinctive, without reasoning or reflection. No doubt, certain moods and actions in animals do suggest the appearance of some kind of reasoning and choice. But, in such cases, a careful examination of them leaves the animals altogether behind man in just those things which are clearly and unmistakably rational or intellectual. Man shares with the animals the sense perceptions, sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell, the impulses of likes and dislikes, and the feelings which are called passions. These animal senses minister to the intellect, being the medium through which man comes to know the realities which exist around him, and thus are secured the materials on which the intellect can work.

Upon these materials, the intellect comes down from above, seizes upon them, and lifts them up into a higher plane. Instead of regarding them merely as single things, it conceives of them as types or classes of things, having certain constant attributes, which distinguish one type of thing from another. In this way, the mind forms abstract ideas, and universal ideas, applicable not only to actual things seen, but also to things not seen but only heard of and read of, and even to possible things, which do not exist but which could exist.

Out of this power of intellect arises human discovery and invention. It was through the power of intellect that Columbus started sailing westwards with absolute confidence that he would reach land across the ocean. It was through the power of the intellect that mankind invented language, building and clothing, looking for food, and working in metals, the arts of writing, painting, architecture, music, engineering and all artificial marvels of modern human life.

The animals have never invented anything new. Some of them are endowed by nature with certain activities such as nest-building, hive-making etc.; but all this is merely instinctive. The young animals do the same as the old animals without having to learn, and do it just as well. Their work is perfect in its way from the very first, and was just as good 2000 years ago as it is now. There is no development, no improvement, no invention of new art or of new commodities in the animal world.

(To be continued)

K. S. RATNAM

* * *

Published with the kind permission of the

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
PUBLIC (GENERAL-B) 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 PONDICHERRY

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)

Thursday, (21st August 1738, or) 9th Āvani of Kālayukti.—The “Phénix”, captain, M. de Butler, which recently arrived from France, has been fitted out for an expedition against Kārikāl. Forty Europeans and forty topasses¹ were embarked under the command of a major and a lieutenant. In addition to the cannon already on board, thirty or forty guns were mounted on the deck. The ship was well provided with all the munitions of war, such as powder, shot, and shell; as also food-stuffs and victuals of various kinds; and the captain set sail at 7 in the morning. Twenty one guns were fired by the ship, and a similar salute was returned by the fort.

Friday, (12th September 1738, or) 31st Āvani of Kālayukti.—The two ships which were despatched to Kārikāl, to effect negotiations for the purchase of that place, have returned. A landing was effected by M. Dirois—who went as commandant—M. Martinville his deputy, and the other officers who accompanied the expedition. The soldiers, bricklayers, and artisans, also disembarked. Prakāsa Mudali the Squint-eyed, who had started in high hopes of obtaining the office of chief Dubāsh, landed with the rest. But on reaching the shore, all were crestfallen, because their object was frustrated.

As regards Krishnaiyan the Hasty, who went to Tanjore accompanied by Sīnappaiyan, it is said that orders were given by the authorities there to imprison both of them, but that they evaded capture, and hid in Sunguvār's choultry. It also appears that directions were issued to put Rangōji Pandit to death, but that he saved himself by flight. Such, it is rumoured, were the details of a letter received by Kanakarāya Mudali from Sīnappaiyan. A servant of the Company, who came thence, and whom I questioned concerning these matters, corroborated the report. •

Tuesday, (16th September 1738, or) 4th Purattāsi of Kālayukti.—The “Duc de Bourbon”, captain M. Marquesac, which sailed for Mocha in Arppisi of Pingala (October 1737), arrived at Pondichery this morning at 9. The captain landed, and visited the Governor. The ship was well laden with coffee, and had no room in her hold for more goods. She was bound for France. The crew reported that trade at Mocha was exceedingly dull; that no sales had been effected during the last two years, and that, unless all the merchandise now at that place was disposed of, it was useless to overstock the market there by sending more goods from Pondichery. M. Gabriel Dumas wrote to the Governor to the same effect from Mocha.

(1) These were very dark half-cast Christians, claiming to be of Portuguese descent. The name is, in the history of this period, generally applied to soldiers of this class, who were superior to the ordinary peon or sepoy.

Friday, (19th September 1738, or) 7th Purattāsi of Kālayukti.—I set out this morning at half-past 5, for Porto Novo. The business which took me there was to put on board the French ship “La Paix”, captain M. Le Faucheur, bound for Acheen, the merchandise belonging to the Company and to private traders which was ready for shipment, and to see to her despatch.

Sunday, (28th September 1738, or) 16th Purattāsi of Kālayukti.—The ship “Apollon” arrived from France this morning, during the third watch. It is reported that she has brought the insignia of the Order of St. Michael for M. Dumas, the Governor. It is also said that tomorrow, Monday, being St. Michael's day, he will wear the badge of the Order.

Monday, (29th September 1738, or) 17th Purattāsi of Kālayukti.—This morning, the Governor appeared with the badge of St. Michael suspended by a black ribbon over his left shoulder, after the manner of wearing the pūñal, and went to the cathedral in the fort, accompanied by the Councillors, the majors and captains of the army, the ship-captains, and other Europeans of Pondichery. In honour of the occasion, the soldiers were marshalled outside the church, and whilst the service was proceeding within, three volleys were fired by the military outside. These were returned, thrice, by twenty-one guns from the ramparts; and the six or seven vessels lying in the roads each fired three similar salutes. When the service in the cathedral was over, the entire party proceeded to the Governor's residence, where a banquet was spread. As they sat down to this, three salutes of twenty-one guns were again fired from the ramparts, and by the ships. The merchants, the dubāshes, and other principal inhabitants, afterwards went to the residence of the Governor to congratulate him. There was joy in the town this day, and every one regarded with satisfaction the new title of the Governor, who will henceforth be called Chevalier Dumas. Kanakarāya Mudali repaired to the fort in high hopes of obtaining the gold medal—which is in the form of a dollar—promised to him, but he returned disappointed and dejected.

Wednesday, 1st October 1738, or 19th Purattāsi of Kālayukti.—The “La Paix”, captain, M. Le Faucheur, sailed this morning for Acheen, having on board the cargo belonging to the Company and others which was shipped at Porto Novo, and carrying as passengers the supercargo M. Lenoir, Muhammad Sālār Bêg agent of the king of Acheen, Paramānanda Pillai, and the dark-complexioned M. Miran.

Saturday, (4th October 1738, or) 22nd Purattāsi of Kālayukti.—I returned at noon to Pondicherry.

Prior to the arrival of the French merchant-ship, on 28th September 1738, or 16th Purattāsi of Kālayukti, another had come and departed, but as I was not here at the time, I am ignorant as to her name. She was commanded by M. La Blanche, who somewhat resembles M. Legou in appearance, and is short of stature. She had been to Chandernagore to ship some cargo, and is under orders to return in the month of Tai (January) next.

Tuesday, 14th October 1738, or 1st Arppisi of Kālayukti.—Subbaiyan of the Fort and Vīrappaiyan the Sleepy, who were sent with presents to the Rājā of Tanjore, returned to-day to Pondichery. They had neither gone to Tanjore, nor had they delivered the presents to the persons for whom they were intended. Whilst they were halting at Nāchiyārkōyil, emissaries sent by Rangōji Pandit from Tanjore came, and prevented their further progress.

(1) The sacred thread of the Brāhmins.

They were put under strict surveillance, and were forced to deliver the letter which they had with them for Kârikâl. They suffered many hardships at the hands of Rangôji Pandit's men; and during the darkness, under pretence of seeing the amusements at the village, and whilst their oppressors were asleep, they escaped, carrying all the presents away with them. The troubles which they underwent that night were great; it would fill half a dozen pages to enumerate them all. To be brief, they managed to take shelter in the Brâhman village called Puliyantôppu, in the Udaiyar's country, on this side of the Coleroon. From that place they wrote to Kanakarâya Mudali for further instructions. After a lapse of twenty days, a reply came, and Subbaiyan of the Fort and Virappaiyan the Sleepy, hastening to Pondichery, arrived this day, bringing with them the presents which had been entrusted to them.

It would fill a volume of more than a hundred pages, were I to recount all the incidents which occurred, from the time that the presents were despatched to the Râjâ of Tanjore, to that at which they were brought back to Pondichery. The failure of this mission reflects infinite disgrace on the persons who were entrusted with it, and has brought much discredit on the French. Never before has such dishonour befallen the French Power. The failure of the mission is to be attributed to Chevalier Dumas, who mismanaged the whole affair from the beginning. All peaceful negotiations are now at an end; and it has been decided to annex Kârikâl next January by force of arms. There can be no doubt that under existing circumstances a resort to hostilities will eventuate successfully for the French; for Chandâ Sâhib is now devastating the Chôla¹ country, his army is plundering the villages. People are even being carried away into slavery. The villagers are fleeing to the coast towns, and taking refuge in Tranquebar and Negapatam, and on the northern bank of the Coleroon. The wildest confusion prevails everywhere. The Râjâ of Tanjore has for safety shut himself up in his fort, and is powerless. If the French were now to take up arms and march against Kârikâl, what opposition need be feared from the Râjâ of Tanjore? They have therefore resolved to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity. There is, however, a saying that man proposes, but God disposes. Let us await the course of events.

Friday, 17th October 1738, or 4th Arppisi of Kâlayukti, Constellation, Kêttai.—This morning at about 9, the medal which the Company had sent from France for presentation to Kanakarâya Mudali was delivered to him at the Council Chamber, in the presence of everyone. Eleven guns were fired on the occasion. A gift of a palanquin inlaid with ivory was also made to him. The face of the medal bore figures as on the dollars from Europe, and the reverse the Company's arms. The Governor, when delivering it to Kanakarâya Mudali, said: "The Company has awarded this to you in appreciation of your labours on its behalf." After he had received the medal, Kanakarâya Mudali, entering the palanquin inlaid with ivory, went home accompanied by music. He passed through the street in which my house lies, and then struck into the road by the side of the tank; a short cut which he was, owing to a sudden fall of rain, obliged to take instead of going along the street of the Vellâzhas, and the court street. Although the grant is not, in reality, so great an honour as to fill one with pride, the medal, having come from France, will no doubt arouse intense joy in the hearts of Kanakarâya Mudali and his kinsmen. Others, too, may regard it as something worth obtaining, as they cannot be cognisant of its exact value.

(3) One of the three principalities which were, in ancient times, collectively known as Drâvida. The boundaries of the Chôla country are said to have been the Pennar river on the north, the Pudukôttâ Vellâr on the south, the sea on the east, and the Eastern Ghats on the west. Tanjore was, at the time that Ranga Pillai wrote, regarded as the capital of the ancient kingdom.

Saturday, 18th October 1738, or 5th Arppisi of Kâlayukti.—The shipments made on board the two traders mentioned below, for the return voyage to France were as follows:

The "Duc de Bourbon", captain M. Marquese, was laden with coffee, but no piece-goods.

The "St. Geran", captain M. Aubin, carried Pondichery piece-goods, 1,230 bales; pepper, 300 candies; red-wood, 1 candies.

Laden with the foregoing cargoes, the two ships set sail at night.

(Thursday) 23rd October 1738, or 19th Arppisi of Kâlayukti.—The "Phénix", captain, M. de Butler, started on her homeward voyage to-day, freighted with 1,404 bales of piece-goods and 200 candies of pepper.

Thursday, (6th November 1738, or 24th Arppisi of Kâlayukti).—As Ammaiappan was weighing out to the people of the country of Pichakadai² a quantity of coral, Kanakarâya Mudali asked M. Dulaurens whether all the arrears connected with the previous coral contracts had been liquidated, and the promissory notes returned. He replied that the amounts due had been recovered. Kanakarâya Mudali then inquired when this was done, and whether the interest had been paid. M. Dulaurens replied that it had not. Kanakarâya Mudali thereupon asked what this would amount to. M. Dulaurens answered that it must be a pretty heavy sum. Kanakarâya Mudali on this exclaimed that the Company should not forego it. M. Dulaurens rejoined, with slight reserve in his manner, that this was the concern of M. Pilavoine, and that was not his business to take action. Thereupon, Kanakarâya Mudali repaired to the Governor, for the purpose of bringing the matter to his notice. M. Dulaurens acquainted me with the conversation which had taken place between him and Kanakarâya Mudali, as recorded above. I observed, in reply, as follows: "During the days of M. Lenoir, I made payment twice, and on neither occasion was interest demanded. You can examine the accounts, if you desire. The country having been smitten with famine, the customers who purchased coral of me have failed to pay me no less than 5,000 pagodas. Nevertheless, I have had to make the amount good to the Company, which I did by borrowing it from others. Under these circumstances, I am justified in demanding interest of me?"

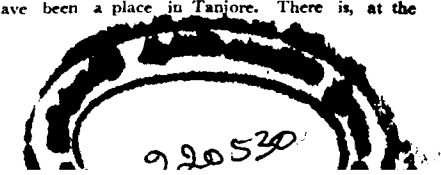
I also adduced other convincing arguments, on which M. Dulaurens inquired whether I would permit him to communicate what I had told him to the Governor. I reflected for a while, and it occurred to me that Kanakarâya Mudali might not, after all, have addressed the Governor, and that this step would only serve as a reminder to him of what he had overlooked. I therefore told him that unless the Governor, himself, raised the question he need not moot it, but that should he start the subject, a suitable representation might then be made. M. Dulaurens replied: "Very well". After a pause, he said: "What has given rise to so much animosity between Kanakarâya Mudali and you?" I answered: "You may remember all the mischievous acts of which he, out of sheer jealousy, was the author during the time of M. Hébert.³ In spite of my unremitting efforts to act in accordance with his wishes, he still cherishes in his heart the old ill-feeling." M. Dulaurens admitted the truth of what I said. I then took leave of him, and came away.

(To be continued)

(1) Blank in the original.

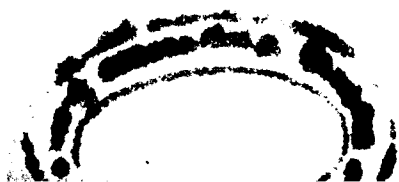
(2) From an allusion further on in the diary this would appear to have been a place in Tanjore. There is, at the present day, a village of that name in the Nannidonu taluk of this district.

(3) Governor of Pondichery, 1715-1718.



Published by
ARMAND GALLOIS-MONTBRUN
PONDICHERRY

SRI AUROBINDO ASHRAM PRESS
PONDICHERRY
PRINTED IN INDIA
176-256 1000



ONE THOUSAND COPIES

of

'THE ESTATE BUYER'

ARE CIRCULATED AS FLLOWS:

I.— To More than 60 Estates (Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Etc.):

In: ALLEPEY	— MANNAR	— HUNSUR
COONOR	— PUNALUR	— KULLAKAMBY
KOTAGIRI	— VANDIPERIYAR	— PATHERAPPALI
MADURAI	— CHUNDALE	— SOMWARPET
POLLIBETTA	— GUDALUR	— COIMBATORE
TRIVANDRUM	— KOZHIKODE	— KANAKURICHI
AYALUR	— OOTACAMUND	— KULU
ERNAKULAM	— RAYAVARAM	— TRICHUR
KOTTAYAM	— COCHIN	

2.— To 16 Nurseries, Farms, Orchards, Dairies, Etc.:

In: ALIGARH	— TRICHUR	— PACHEYKHANI
KASHMIR	— DARJEELING	— WHITEFIELD
SRINAGAR	— OREGUM	— KALIMPONG
COONOR	— ULAO	— PAKYONG
KULU	— HOWRAH	

3.— To Business Concerns, Insurance Co.-Banks, Hotels, Etc.:

In: ALLEPEY	— SALEM	— TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
CHITTOOR	— BOMBAY	— CHIDAMBARAM
ERNAKULAM	— COIMBATORE	— DELHI
QUILON	— MADRAS	— MANGALORE
VISAKHAPATNAM	— TANJORE	— TUTICORIN
BANGALORE	— CALCUTTA	— MADURAI
COCHIN	— CUDDALORE	— HYDERABAD

4.— To Chambers of Commerce.:

In: PARIS	— NEW YORK	— TOKYO
ZURICH	— MARSEILLE	— BERNE
LONDON	— PRAGUE	
HAMBURG	— GENOA	—