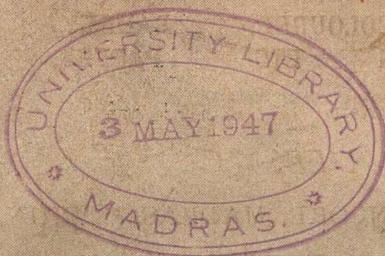
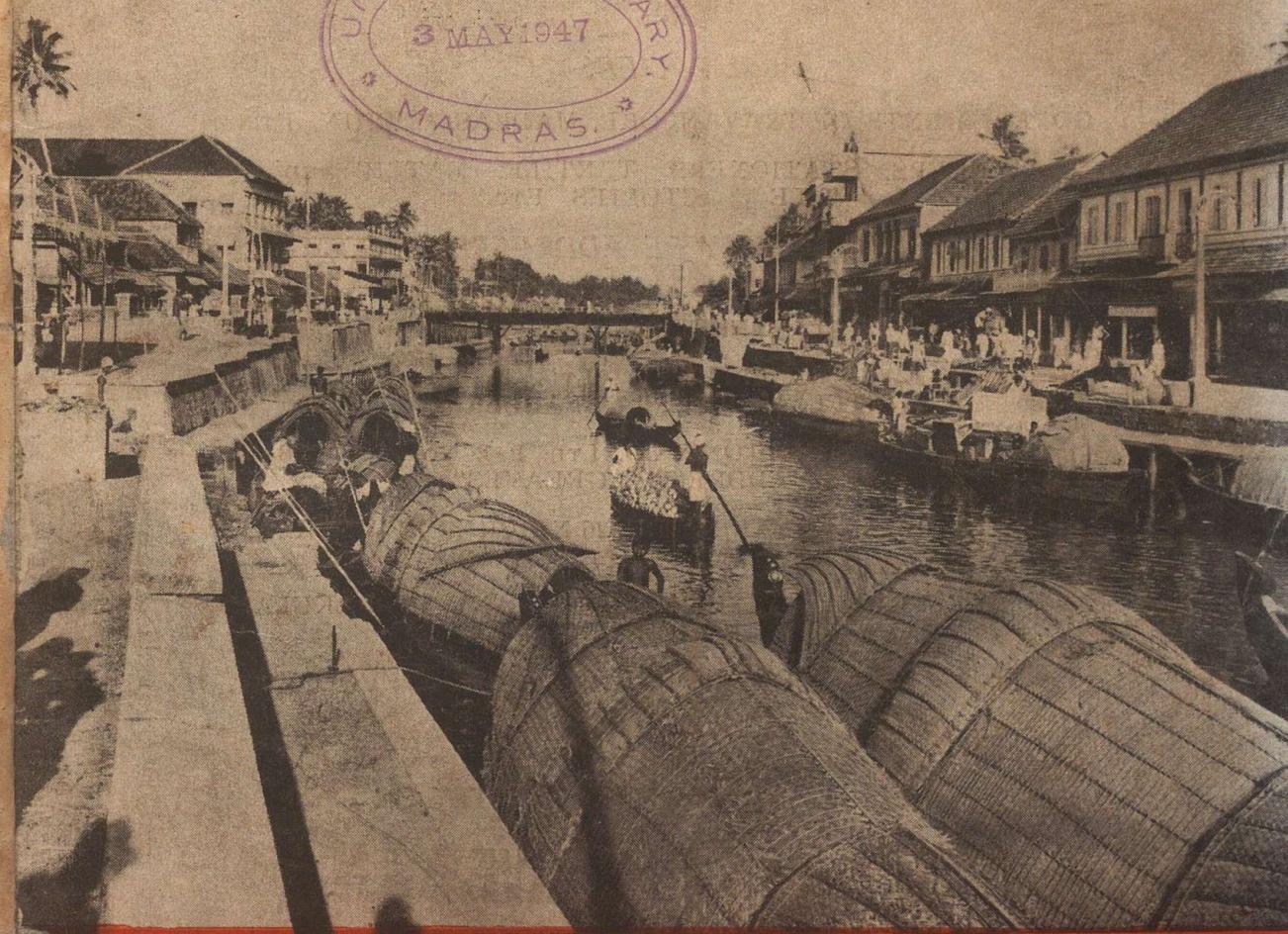


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Vol. VII, No. 9



MAY 1947

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THEIR HIGHNESSES RETURN TO TRIVANDRUM

After spending a few weeks in Madras H. H. THE MAHARAJA, H. H. Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, and H. H. the Elaya Raja, returned to Trivandrum on the 13th March in the Royal Dakota plane. A large gathering cheered Their Highnesses as they alighted at the Trivandrum Air Port.

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Another photograph taken at the Trivandrum Air Port, when Their Highnesses alighted from the Royal Dakota plane.

Leaving Delhi at mid-night on the 27th March after attending an important conference held in connection with the drawing up of India's future constitution, achivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, flew all through the night and reached Trivandrum the next morning. He is seen alighting from the 'plane none the worse for the long night flight.



March of Events.

ACCORDING to an announcement in the London Gazette of the 21st March 1947, His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has been appointed Honorary Colonel of an Indian Army Regiment—16th Light Cavalry. Other recipients of this Honorary appointment among the ruling princes of India are His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur—the Central Indian Horse, His Highness the Raja of Fadrikot—Sikh Light Infantry and His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar—Rajaputana Rifles.

ARAT PROCESSION

WITH a ceremonial walk of three miles, clad in the simple garb of a Hindu devotee and accompanied by His Highness the Elaya Raja and Hindu officers of the State, and all State paraphernalia, His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore on the evening of the 7th April carried out one of the traditional acts of worship of the tutelary deity of the Travancore Royal

House. This grand State function marked the conclusion of the ten days festivities in the Sri Padmanabha Swami Temple.

WORLD RICE CONFERENCE AT TRIVANDRUM

AT the invitation of the Travancore Government the sittings of the two international bodies, the Rice Study Group and the Rice Conference of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations will be held shortly in Trivandrum. Delegates are expected to attend from the United States, the United Kingdom and various rice producing countries in the world. The Rice Study Group will consist of technical experts and advisers, numbering about sixty who will work out in Trivandrum, preliminaries for about six weeks from May 15. The Rice Conference will be held sometime in July.

According to a Washington message eight governments are invited to send experts to the Rice Study Group—China,

France, India, the Netherlands, Siam, the Philippines, Great Britain and the United States. The group will discuss technical problems relating to the expansion of rice production, and problems relating to rice stabilisation etc.

REVIEW PARADE AND PRESENTATION OF THE MAHARAJA'S COLOUR

CROWDS numbering several thousands watched the presentation of the Maharaja's colour to the Third Travancore Nayar Infantry and the Review Parade of the First Travancore Nayar Infantry held at the University Stadium on the afternoon of the 27th March at which His Highness the Maharaja took the salute. Among the spectators were Lieut. Colonel C. G. N. Edwards, Resident, Madras States, and Mrs. Edwards, His Highness the Elaya Raja, and other leading officials and non-officials.

RELIEF TO THE UN-EMPLOYED

HAVING learnt that a large number of persons have been thrown out of employment following the closure of some of the coir factories in the taluks of Ambala, puzha and Shertallai, Government have set apart a sum of rupees two lakhs for the purpose of certain items of public works, which will employ the men thrown out of employment. The Labour Commissioner will be in administrative control of the schemes, and Mr. K. Narayana Pillai, Retired Executive Engineer has been appointed special Engineer for the project.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF STATE

IN order to carry out a systematic survey of the valuable mineral resources of the State and to train local personnel for the purpose, the University of Travancore, in co-operation with Government, have appointed Mr. Lawrie; Senior Geologist of the Geological Survey of Scotland on contract for three years, his services having been lent to the State by the British Government. Mr. Lawrie will hold his appointment under the University, and the terms of his appointment are to start and establish a systematic survey and mapping of the State, to investigate the mineral resources of the State and to train local personnel in this work. Mr. Lawrie is expected to take charge of his duties shortly.

BHUDDHIST ART IN TRAVANCORE

RECENT additions to the Trivandrum Museum relate to some valuable specimens of Gandhara sculpture of the second century A. D. They consist of figures of Buddha, in seated and standing postures and also heads of Buddha resembling those of the figures of ancient Helenistic or Greek art. Another noteworthy addition is that of a stone image of Vishnu from Kaviyoor belonging to the early Chola period, i. e., 10th century A. D.

THE FRANCHISE COMMITTEE

THE Constitution Act which has just been promulgated (published elsewhere) provides for the creation of two Houses of the Legislature, namely, the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA

Congratulates First Travancore Infantry.

1941

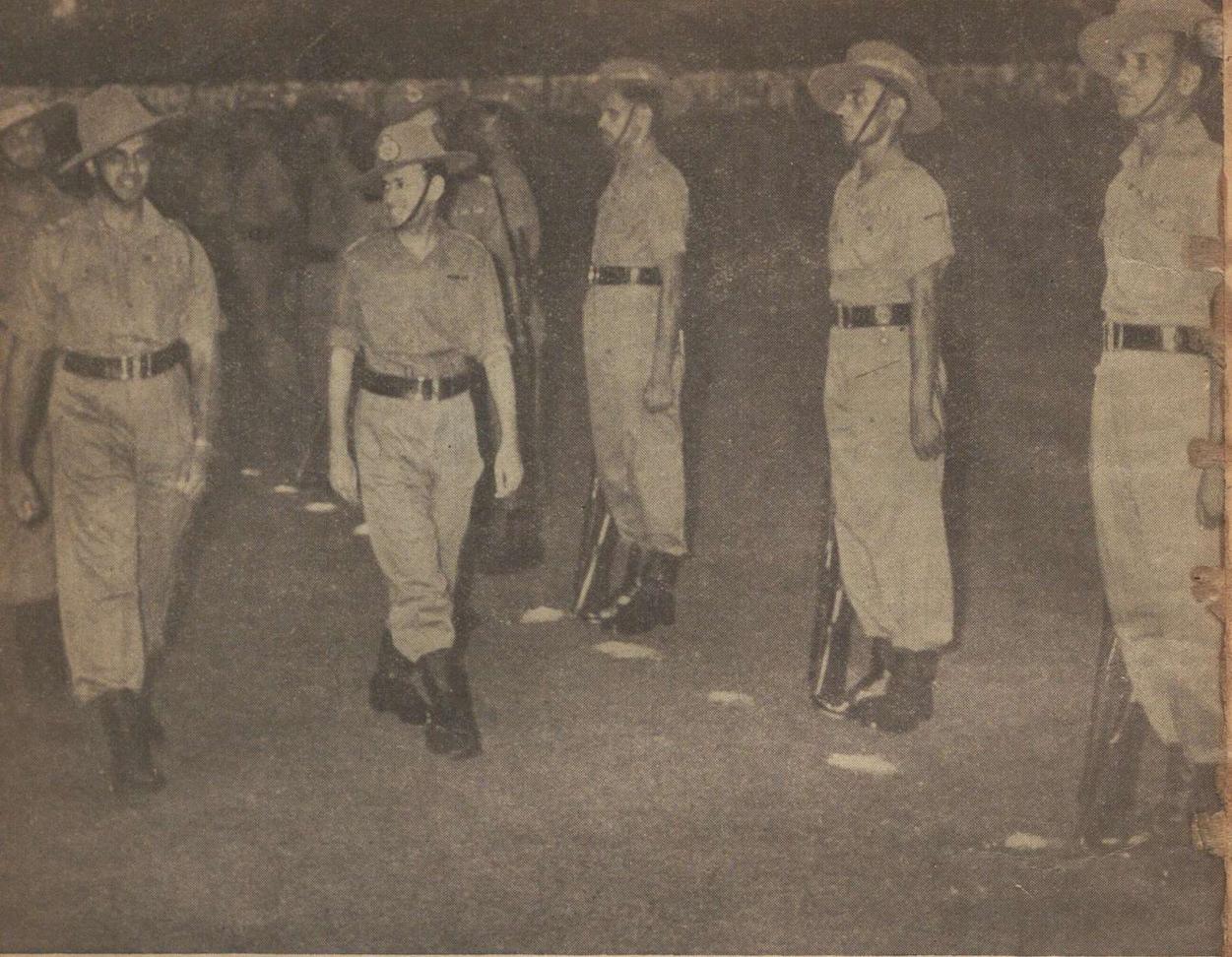
A striking picture of H. H. the Maharaja addressing the First Infantry of the Travancore State Forces at a Review Parade held recently.

He recounted their many achievements during the last war.

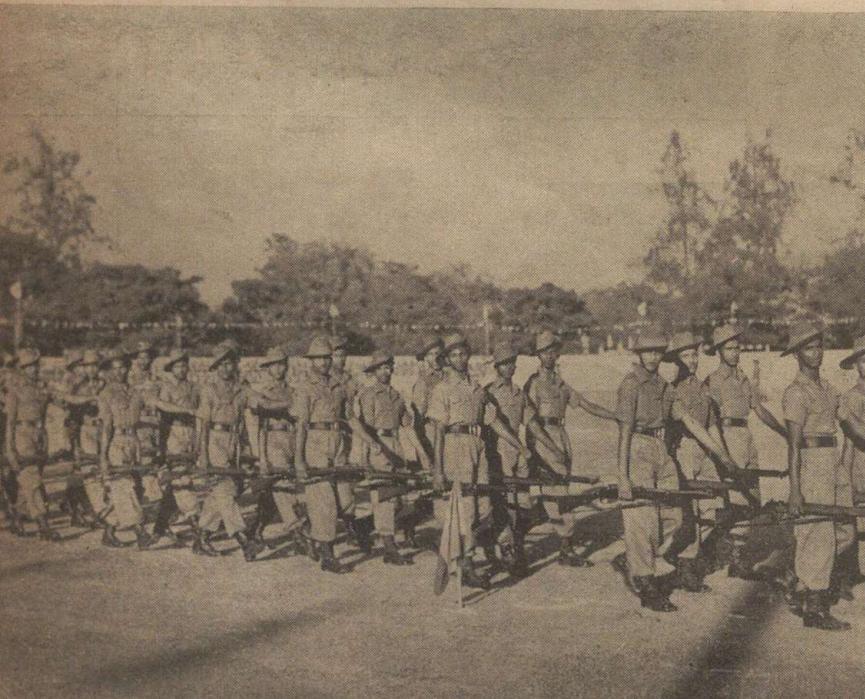


H. H. the Elaya Raja and Mrs. Edwards, with Lieut. Col. C. G. N. Edwards, Resident, Madras States, photographed at the Review Parade.





Above H. H. THE MAHARAJA is here seen inspecting the First Infantry of the Travancore State Forces at a Review Parade held at Trivandrum recently.



A view of the March Past of the First Infantry at Review Parade.

It is provided in the Act itself that the formation of constituencies, reservation of seats, qualifications for membership and other matters should be laid down by rules to be passed under the Act. In order to implement these proposals and to enable Government to frame the necessary rules, Government have appointed a "Franchise and Delimitation Committee" composed of representatives of various interests and communities to make the requisite investigations and to report to them on the steps to be taken to carry out the above objects.

The duties of this Committee will be :—

(1) To make proposals as enjoined in Section 4 of the Act with regard to the institutions, trades, occupations and professions that should be afforded representation in the Council, the method of their election, the strength of the Council and connected matters.

(2) In accordance with Section 5 of the Act, to fix the number, extent, boundaries, nature and strength of the constituencies, to have a register of electors prepared, to make proposals with regard to the communities including Muslims and Latin Catholics who should be given reservation and the method to be adopted therefor in General constituencies and to make all such proposals as are necessary for the purpose

of bringing into effect the provisions contained in the Act.

(3) The Committee will be presided over by Mr. K. Sankaran, Judge, Travancore High Court and Mr. A. Gopala Menon, Retired Director of Public Instruction, a member of the Committee, will be Secretary of the Committee.

(4) The Committee is empowered to take evidence at such places and in such manner as they may consider necessary for the above purposes.

(5) It will be the duty of the Committee to make suggestions for the delimitation of the constituencies in such a way that all sections and communities in the State shall, as far as practicable, have due representation in the Assembly in accordance with their numerical strength.

In order to facilitate the work of the Committee, three sub-Committees viz., (1) the Council Sub-Committee, (2) the delimitation Sub-Committee and (3) the Reservation Sub-Committee have been constituted. These Sub-Committees, as soon as they finish their work, will place their proposals before the full Committee who will then make their final and consolidated recommendations to Government. The Committee shall submit their report within a period of four months.

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PRESENTATION OF "MAHARAJA'S COLOUR"

PRESENTING the "MAHARAJA'S COLOUR" to the Third Travancore Nayar Infantry at a parade held at the University Stadium His Highness the Maharaja said :—

The ceremony which I am about to perform just now, is the sequel and complement to the presentation of the Regimental Colour, for which I came into your midst a few years ago. Army Units cherish with becoming regard, the possession of these Colours, which symbolise at once their common tradition and allegiance, and inspire them with a dutiful sense of trusteeship for the future.

I am happy that on this occasion, as on the last, your taking charge of this sacred trust is marked by the presence of all units of our State Forces. It is superfluous for me to remind you of the significance of this occasion and therefore with confidence in your future and with the best of good wishes to all of you, collectively and individually, I have very great pleasure in committing to your safe keeping the "Maharaja's Colour."

STAMP OF TRUE SOLDIER INDISPUTABLY RETRIEVED

Royal tribute to the First and Second Infantries of the Travancore State Forces

ADDRESSING the members of the First Travancore Nayar Infantry which returned to the State recently after meritorious War Service in British India and overseas, His Highness the Maharaja said:—

You are home again, and the hopes of victory and honour to which I gave expression, in bidding you good-bye nearly seven years ago, have been fully realised. You of the Travancore State Forces are equal sharers today, in the deeds of daring and valour, of suffering and ultimate success, in fellowship with His Majesty's Forces and those of the Allies. The war, which dragged on for six dreadful years, holds the record for the saddest story of human suffering and destruction, widespread in range, and gruesome in remembrance. The grim determination of the allies to win their way through was the only silver lining to the cloud, when effort seemed so endless and victory so distant.

Eager Spirit Spoiling for Fight

At an unlooked for moment, however, when you of the First Infantry were still girding up your loins, and preparing to embark upon a further and a more perilous uptake, the bugles of cease fire resounded over the fields, and I know your rejoicings were not unmixed with an undernote of disappointment that your eager spirits,

just spoiling for fight, had to be curbed. Like the true soldier however, you bowed to the happy decree which ended the inhuman carnage and quickly turned your hand to the urgent task of patient waiting and silent rehabilitation. This has detained you till now in foreign climes and while your eager hearts longingly turned towards home, you stood at your post with an un-ruffled sense of duty, until in the ordered dispensation of business, your turn to march back home arrived, preceded only by a few short months by your brothers of the Second Travancore Nayar Infantry who like you have also achieved equal distinction on active service abroad.

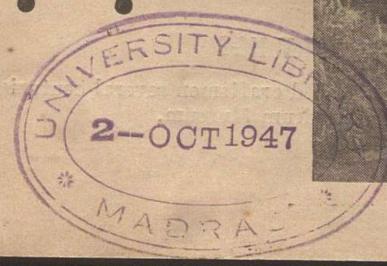
Since your return, I have been looking forward to greeting you in person, and I am happy to be able to do so today when all units of the State Forces are gathered together without exception by the blessing of Providence. The splendid chance which came to the First and Second Infantries has put their names in the war annals of India and these Units from the South may claim as their greatest contribution to

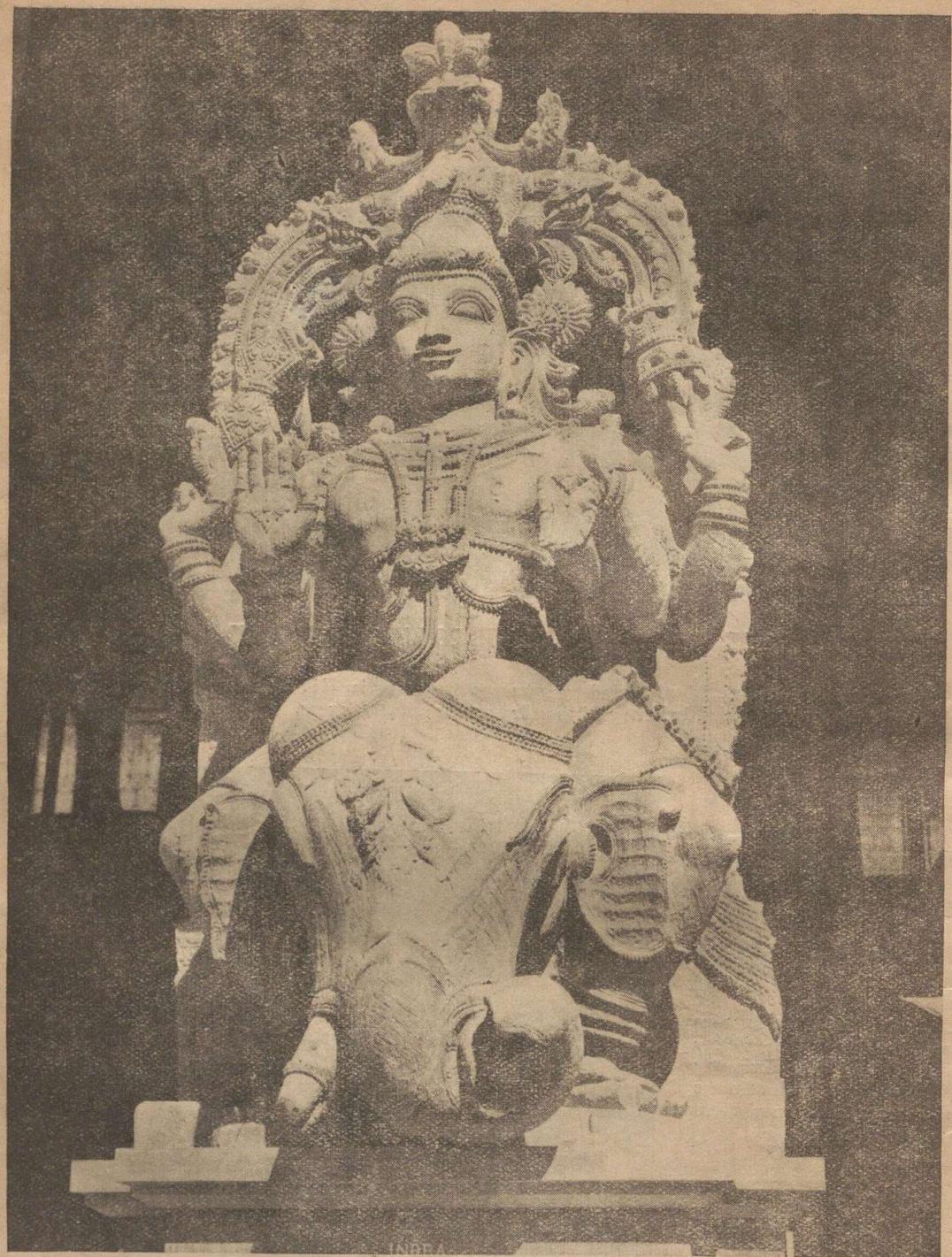


PRESENTATION OF MAHARAJA'S COLOUR TO THIRD INFANTRY

At a parade held recently and witnessed by immense crowds His Highness presented the Maharaja's colour to Third Infantry of the Travancore State Forces.

H. H. the Maharaja is here seen congratulating the Officer Commanding the First Infantry of the Travancore State Forces on its many achievements in India and abroad.





TRAVANCORE'S EXQUISITE WOOD CARVINGS

This magnificent statue of Indra, carved by Travancore's famed craftsmen several centuries ago, is in a wonderful state of preservation, and adorns the Trivandrum Museum.

war-effort the fact that they have given the lie direct to that polite fiction, which passed muster, that the South Indians did not belong to the martial races of India, and for whom now the stamp of the true soldier has been indisputably retrieved. It is superfluous at this stage to repeat the encomiums which the Travancore troops have received from the highest civil and military authorities in India and abroad, and how your good name has reflected lustre on the State in a pre eminent degree. The chance which came to you may well have raised similar hopes in the hearts of the other Units, who for no fault of theirs, continued to stay at home, and suffer from the lack of that limelight for which in all good faith their hearts must also have craved. Merit and opportunity do not always run hand in hand, and I am sure you will not grudge them that due need of consolation that it was not lack of merit that kept them behind. They have fulfilled with praiseworthy devotion to duty, tasks which if less spectacular were nevertheless no less obligatory and stressful. Now in this hour of happy reunion—let us rejoice together at home that the imminent and incalculable perils of modern warfare are over and a new day with new possibilities and responsibilities is dawning in the sky. Tried soldiers and their keen comrades are like burnished gold and the laurels just won must gladden your hearts and chasten your purpose.

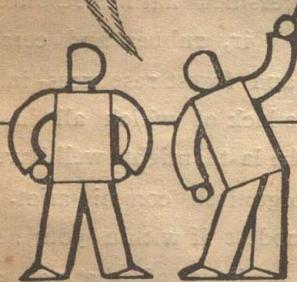
Travancore's Contribution

Will it be out of place if after your several distractions, you were told that

Travancore furnished in recruitment more than the expected quota for particular periods, that one hundred thousand men were recruited to the various services, exclusive of recruitment through the technical recruiting and V. C. O.s and King's Commissioned Officers, that Travancore made a great contribution in manpower in the construction of important military works, that the 53 G. P. T. Company was a remarkable unit manned entirely by Travancore personnel, that Travancore youth covered themselves with individual distinctions and decorations, in the navy and the army, and that Travancore with its diversified natural resources made supplies in coir, rubber and ceramics, in woodware and forest resources, in tea and tapioca, the lack of which all in a global war like the last, might well have baffled the best organised commissariat. It will not be immodest if within your hearts you cherished a picture of what you and your State have stood for during the dark years. I will not say more.

Let me repeat that it is with sincere pleasure and pride that I see before me this evening a full assemblage of the entire State Forces, and in bidding you of the First Infantry, a most hearty welcome, I offer you all my best wishes for the welfare of yourselves and your hearth and home and pray for Divine blessings on our joint task of promoting the happiness and prosperity of Travancore.

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THE RULING HOUSE OF TRAVANCORE

A PEEP INTO THE HISTORIC PAST

THE Ruling House of Travancore traces its descent from the ancient Chera dynasty of Southern India, who with the Pandyas and the Cholas, ruled over Tamilakam (Tamilnad) extending from the Tiruppati Hill in the north to Cape Comorin in the South, and from sea to sea in the West and East.

The Cheras were foremost among the three and achieved undying fame as great conquerors, staunch upholders of Indian ideals and munificent patrons of Aryan and Dravidian culture. The Pandya and Chola dynasties became extinct long ago; but the Cheras survive in the two ruling families of Travancore and Cochin.

Early Beginnings

In the early centuries of the Christian era, representatives of the Chera House settled down in Quilon, resisted the frequent incursions of the Pandyas and developed the trade and commerce of that part. It was this Quilon branch that founded the Quilon era in 825 A. D., after its victory over the Pandyas at the battle of Karaikottai in 791 A. D. And it is from this branch of the Cheras that the rulers of Travancore claim descent.

The territory over which the Cheras of Quilon originally held sway was known as Kupakakhandam and extended from Cape Comorin to Kanetti in Central Travancore; before long the frontier was pushed further north to Tiruvalla.

In 885 Ayyanatikal Thiruvati, the then king of Quilon, granted certain concessions to a Church erected at Quilon by the foreign Christian merchant, Maruval Safir Iso, as seen from the Syrian Christian Copper plates now preserved in Kottayam. In course of time the Quilon dynasty became divided into two branches, the one at Quilon being known as Jayasimhanad and the other which for political reasons established itself at Kalkulam in South Travancore, being called Chiravay.

Ravi Varma Kulasekhara

Ravi Varma Kulasekhara, surnamed Sangramadhir or "dauntless in war", was a great conqueror. He was born in 1266. Soon after assuming the reins of Government he conquered the whole of Kerala, subdued the Pandya and Chola kings, and in 1312-13 crowned himself Emperor of the whole of South India, in the ancient city of Kanchipuram. Several of his inscriptions have been discovered there, at Srirangam in Trichinopoly, Panruttin in Cuddalore, and at Poonamallee in Madras.

In The Portuguese Period

Although, after the death of Sangramadhir, most of the territories conquered by him were lost to Travancore, the whole of Tinnevelly District remained with her. Numerous inscriptions of Travancore rulers are found scattered all over that area.

When the Portuguese arrived in Kerala in 1498, Travancore was the most important principality of the Malabar Coast. De Barros, the Portuguese 'historian', writes : "The Portuguese on their arrival found Travancore a powerful kingdom, the king of which our people call REY GRANDI, because he is greater in his dominions and the State he keeps than those of the other princes of Malabar". Rama Martanda Varma, who ruled from 1500, to 1535, was a distinguished sovereign, and eloquent testimony to his greatness is borne by the Italian traveller Ludovico Varthema (1510) and the Portuguese traveller Duarte Barbosa (1514). St. Francis Xavier, in one of his letters dated 1544, describes the then ruler as "the great king of Travancore."

English East India Company

The earliest settlement of the English East India Company in Kerala was Vizhinjam, an old sea port to the south of Trivandrum, which had attained great celebrity between the 8th and 12th centuries A. D. The Company was granted permission to erect a factory here, sometime about 1644. Later the Company was allowed to construct another factory at Valiatura and in 1684 a fort at Anjengo. In 1723 a treaty was concluded between the ruler of Travancore and the Company, in which it was laid down that "the Government of Travancore will be in league and united in good friendship with the Honourable Company." Travancore was thus one of the first Indian States to enter into treaty relationship with the East India Company.

Maharaja Martanda Varma

At the beginning of the 18th century Travancore had the good fortune of having as its ruler Maharaja Martanda Varma

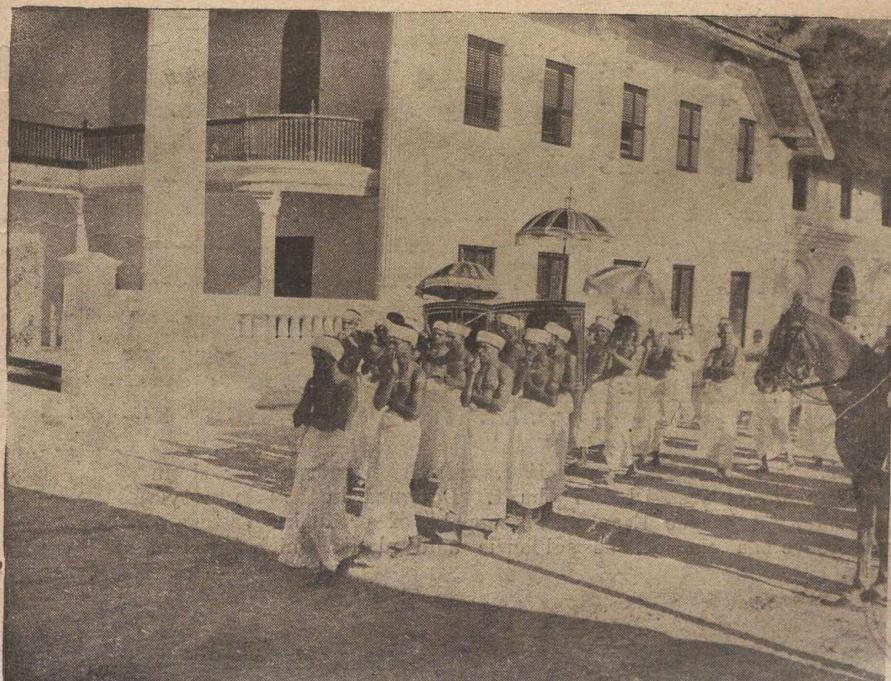
appropriately surnamed the Great. He reigned over Travancore from 1729 to 1758. Maharaja Visakham Tirunal, one of his illustrious successors, describes him as "one of those whom the world produces but at rare intervals. He was born to command and conquer." Martanda Varma, soon after his accession to the throne, added Attingal to Travancore, conquered the principalities of Quilon, Kayamkulam, Ambalapuzha, Thekkumkur and Vadakkumkur, inflicted a crushing defeat on the Netherlands East India Company at Colachel and compelled them to conclude a treaty with him at Mavelikara which tolled the death-knell of their power and influence on the Malabar Coast. The ruler of Cochin sought his protection against the Zamorin of Calicut and the aggressor was driven back from Cochin, whereupon he also entered into a treaty with Travancore. This remarkable career of conquest and annexation was followed by the no less necessary work of consolidation and reform. Resolving to signalise his reign by a great act of State, the Maharaja, on the 17th January 1750, publicly dedicated the whole of his territory to his family Deity at Trivandrum—Sri Padmanabha—undertaking to administer it thereafter as his servant and agent.

Maharaja Rama Varma

Maharaja Rama Varma who succeeded Martanda Varma and ruled from 1758 to 1798 was also a distinguished ruler. He added to the State some more northern principalities, extending Travancore up to its present limits in the north. He constructed the famous northern fortification of the State, known as the Travancore Lines, running from the seacoast near Cranganore to the foot of the Western Ghats, to protect the country against foreign aggression.

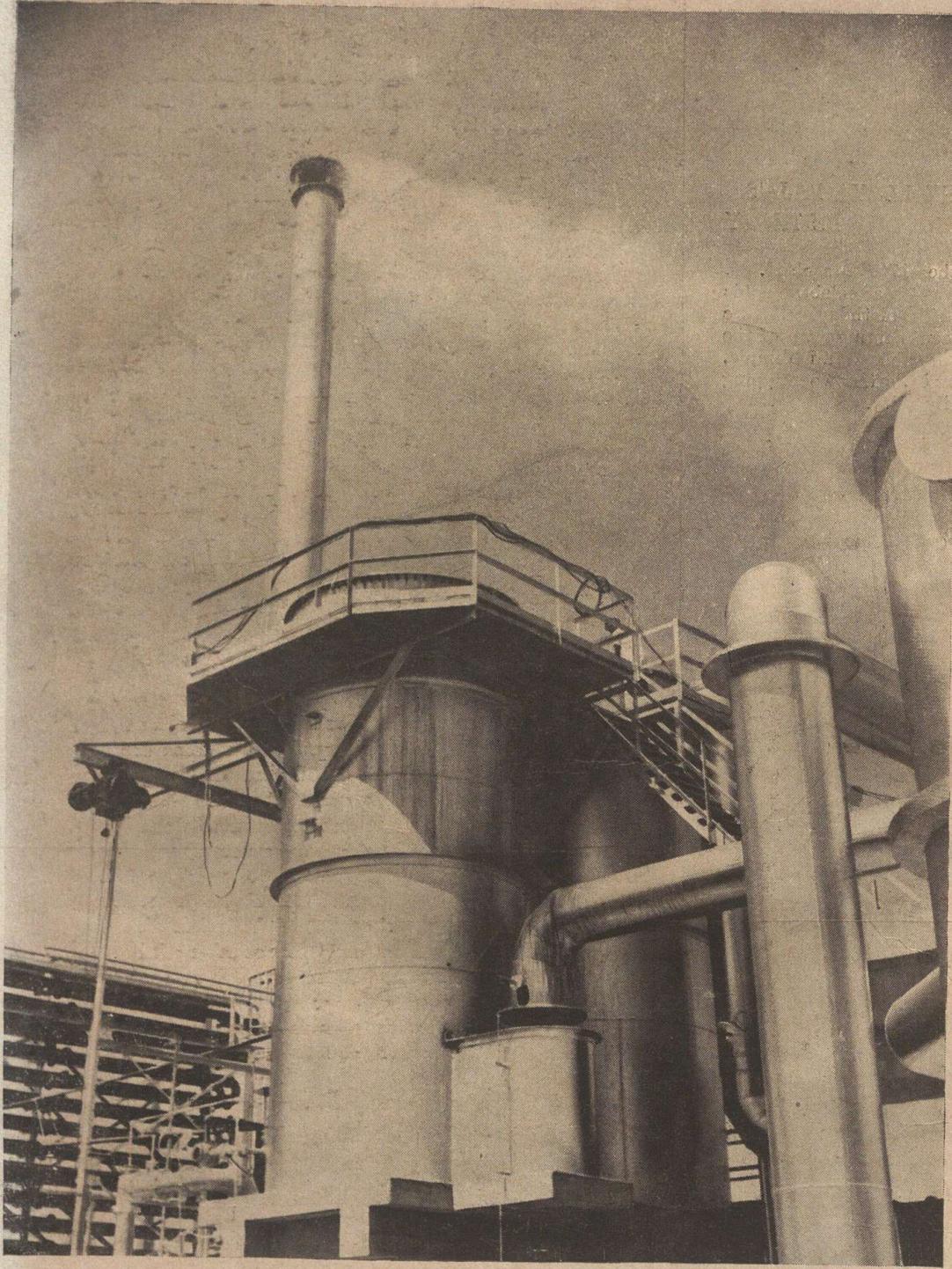
H. H. THE ELAYA RAJA'S BIRTHDAY

On the 17th March H. H. the Elaya Raja celebrated his twenty-fifth birthday. Here he is seen coming out of the Sri Padmanabhaswami Temple, Trivandrum, after worshipping his family deity.



A view of H. H. the Elaya Raja's Birthday procession.

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The Fertiliser Factory at Alwaye has started production, whereas concerns started in other parts of India for a similar purpose are still being built. Designed in the latest style this factory is the largest of its kind in the East, and is capable of producing 75 tons of chemical fertilisers a day. Above is a view of the sulphuric acid plant, which forms an important part of the factory.

In the Second Mysore War the Travancore Army fought side by side with the British soldiers at Calicut, Palghat and other places. Colonel Humberstone, commanding the Company's forces, wrote on that occasion to the Maharaja : "I am well informed how steady and sincere an ally Your Majesty has been to the English Nation. On the 29th December 1789 when Tippu Sultan, the son and successor of Haidar, marched with his army to invade Travancore, on the ostensible reason that he gave protection to refugees from Malabar and Cochin, a few Travancore soldiers administered a formidable blow to him." As Colonel Wilkes, the historian of Mysore, observes : "The fortune of a day which was turned by twenty men cost the Sultan's army upward of two thousand." Tippu himself was lamed for life, and his seals, rings and ornaments appropriated as trophies. Rama Varma came to be known as Dharma Raja for the courageous stand that he took against Tippu and the asylum he gave to those whom the Sultan defeated and persecuted ; and his name is remembered with gratitude all over Kerala even today.

From 1810

From the accession of Rani Gauri Lakshmi Bayi in 1810, the State has steadily maintained its onward march in all directions. Maharaja Swati Tirunal (1829—46), eldest son and successor of Rani Lakshmi Bayi was not only a great ruler but also a distinguished poet, composer and patron of arts and letters. Maharaja Ayilyam Tirunal (1860—80) gained for Travancore, in the discussions on India in the British House of Commons, the coveted distinction of "the Model Native State." Maharaja Visakham Tirunal (1880—85) and Maharaja Sri Mulam Tirunal (1885—1924) were also remarkable rulers who conferred many lasting benefits on their subjects. His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal, Maharaja Sir Bala Rama Varma, a worthy successor of those illustrious rulers, has within the space of fourteen years of rule secured for himself an abiding place in the hearts and affections not only of the people of Travancore but of the whole of India by his epoch-making acts of far-sighted statesmanship.

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★CADYL in Rexona, is a special compound of antiseptic, healing and nourishing oils which in emollient form are particularly valuable for the care of the skin.

Rexona for skin-health

THE PARAMOUNT NEED FOR A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

The only chance of resolving the present political deadlock in India

SACHIVOTTAMA Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, in a Statement to the Press, after welcoming the significant and timely joint appeal for peace issued by Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah, has emphasised that the only chance of resolving the present political deadlock is the immediate summoning of a round table conference consisting of top-ranking leaders of the Congress, the Muslim League, Sikhs, Christians and the States' representatives. The following is the full text of the statement:—

"It becomes increasingly difficult to reconcile the policies pursued at this critical juncture by the leading political personalities in India. Mr. Jinnah, through the Secretary of the Muslim League, has definitely stated that he does not propose to call a meeting of the Muslim League Working Committee until some definite result emerges from the discussions that are proceeding in New Delhi. In other words, the relations between the Muslim League and the Congress have definitely reached a stalemate. Mr. Jinnah in his recent utterances has further made it clear that he is definitely adhering to his ideal of two Indias, namely Pakistan and Hindustan. At the same time, the leaders of the Hindu and Sikh Communities in Bengal and the Punjab have adopted new programmes. In the result the Muslims are in favour of a united Bengal and united Punjab while the Hindus, and evidently the Sikhs, also, are in favour of a divided Bengal and a divided Punjab. One thing nevertheless is definite viz., that the British are pursuing a policy based on their relieving themselves of the responsibility for the governance of India from June 1948 and probably sooner. So far as the States

are concerned, the practical disappearance of various aspects of Paramountcy even prior to the zero hour 1948 may be taken for granted.

Communal issue and maintenance of peace

"Faced with those problems, both Sardar Vallabhai Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have declared publicly that the communal issue is one for peaceful settlement or open conflict. Whatever the future may bring, one of the fundamental questions that will arise for immediate solution is the organisation of the army in India for the purpose at least of maintaining internal security, in view to the possibilities which cannot be ruled out, of communal dissension and strife. If the report of the Madras Mail's New Delhi correspondent is authentic, Mahatma Gandhi seems to be in favour of the continuance of India's Defence Forces at their present strength. If this be so, Mahatma Gandhi has, with the adaptability of great minds, realised that his ideal of non-violence will have to be suspended for the time being by reason of the logic of events and the inability of the Muslims in Bengal,

the Hindus in Bihar and practically all the communities in the Punjab to follow his lead as to Ahimsa. At all events, it is obvious that if the Indian Army is reduced to its pre-war strength of under 150,000, in the present posture of world affairs and having regard to such world developments as the modified conscription policy of Great Britain and the tendencies observable in the United States and Russia, India can hardly be counted amongst the Great Powers, as Pandit Nehru obviously wishes India to be. The question of the strength of the Army, crucial as it is, is however overshadowed by the problem of the future of the Indian Mercantile Marines, and the Navy and Air Force of the future self-governing India. No one can gainsay that even the adherents of non-violence will have to put their hands very deeply into their pockets to establish naval and air bases in India to protect the country against possible aggression. A full realisation of these over-riding factors should persuade the warring communities to understand that there is something much more urgent and vital for this country to attend to than communal bickerings. Mahatma Gandhi, speaking at New Delhi on the 12th April and after advising the average men to give up concentration on newspapers, has denied the tendentious report appearing even in responsible papers that there has been a quarrel between him and the Congress High Command; but it must be obvious that there is a great difference of opinion as to the methods to be pursued in settling communal problems and maintaining peace and harmony in India.

Fundamentals of the present position

The time is now not only ripe but overdue for the country at large to appreciate the fundamentals of the position, which may thus be summarised:—

(a) Notwithstanding the democratic structure of the Congress, there is no doubt that what Mahatma Gandhi says will be implicitly followed even by those who may, in private, differ from him. In fact, one of the advantages and sources of strength of the Congress is that its policy is in basic things dictated by one great personage.

(b) It is equally true to say that whatever Mr. Jinnah directs will be carried out by the Muslim League.

(c) The Constituent Assembly will, so far as the Muslim and Hindu Communities are concerned, follow the dictates of these two leaders.

(d) With regard to the Indian States, recent events have demonstrated that the Rulers are not united and no leader is certain of adherence of his colleagues in the Chamber of Princes. In fact, the Princes' Chamber has obviously outlived its usefulness and must be regarded as ineffective for practical purposes. Nevertheless, if the leading States take a particular line, it is likely that others would express their concurrence.

States' position *vis a vis* Union Centre

In this connection, it may be noted that new developments are fore-shadowed amongst the Indian States, which are no longer acting together in the matter of constitution making. None of the States has gone back on the decision that they will co-operate in the formation of an All-India Union. Some States, including Travancore, have also expressed the opinion that even if an All-India Union becomes impracticable, there will be no objection to their co-operating on the basis of a strong Union or Federal structure with complete autonomy within the respective States coupled with the delegation of all essential powers and jurisdiction to a Central Authority. This process can only take place through negotiation and not by a process of dragooning or press propaganda based on invective. It is remarkable that simply because some States now agree with a particular political party in some of the details of constitution-making, they have not only been acclaimed as progressive but all recent attacks against them suddenly stilled notwithstanding the absence in some cases of duly constituted legislatures or even municipal institutions. Other States that have gone so far as to adopt Adult Franchise and the elimination of nominated members in their Legislatures and vested most extensive powers of administration in popularly elected Legislatures, are now styled non-progressive, according to the

slogans daily uttered by party journals. There is in fact far too much make-believe and hypocrisy in such topics. People who do not practice non-violence in action or in spirit constantly preach Ahimsa. People who do not spin are ardent propagandists of the Charkha. Parties and groups alternately plead for a return to pristine village life and for immediate industrialisation. A similar process is now, I am afraid, taking place with reference to Indian States and their future programme. It is time that politics became a little more realistic.

The paramount need of the hour

It is manifest that following on the significant and timely appeal for peace jointly issued by Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah the only chance of resolving the present impasse would be in arranging for the immediate summoning together of a compact body of outstanding personalities, headed by Mahatma Gandhi and two or three Congress leaders, Mr. Jinnah and two or three Muslim League leaders, some Sikh and Christian leaders and some representatives of the States that really count. If they sit down together with a will to settle and resolve not to separate without reaching a compromise, an agreement may result in view of the paramount need to do something constructive before the middle of the next year. If they fail, India will have inevitably to go through a period of confusion and chaos. It is imperative however, that such an attempt should be made at this juncture. It is noteworthy that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has envisaged such a course of action in a recent speech. This attempt may be quite independent of the work of the Constituent Assembly.

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J.51

Essential Oils in Travancore

By Rajyasevapravina Dr. K. L. Moudgil M. A. D. Sc., F. R. I. C. F. I. A. Sc.,
Director of Research.

THE term "essential oil" is somewhat misleading. It is derived from the word "essence." These oils are really essences and have a pleasing odour. In contrast with essential oils like the oil of rose or the oil of cardamoms, there are other oils, called fixed oils, like coconut oil or gingelly oil. Apart from the difference in their chemical composition, there is one very notable difference between essential oils and fixed oils. If we take a mixture of an essential oil like, say, the oil of lemon-peel and water and boil it, the vapour rising from it will contain both water and oil so that when we condense it, we get a mixture of oil and water which can be separated. On the other hand, if we boil a mixture of a fixed oil like groundnut oil and water, the vapour contains only water and the oil is left behind. In other words, the essential oils are volatile in steam while the fixed oils are not volatile.

An Article of Trade from Ancient Times

Essential oils are used chiefly in perfumery but they are also used in medicine and as insecticides. They have been an article of trade from ancient times and so highly prized that new routes were sought, opened and developed, both on land and by sea, in quest of them. They have been used in religious ceremonial for more than 4,000 years both in the East and in Egypt and near Europe. Cunculam on the coast of Travancore (probably Quilon or Kayamkulam) was a trading centre and Roman, Greek and Phoenecian vessels carried them to Persia and Arabia in their onward

journey to the early Mediterranean civilizations.

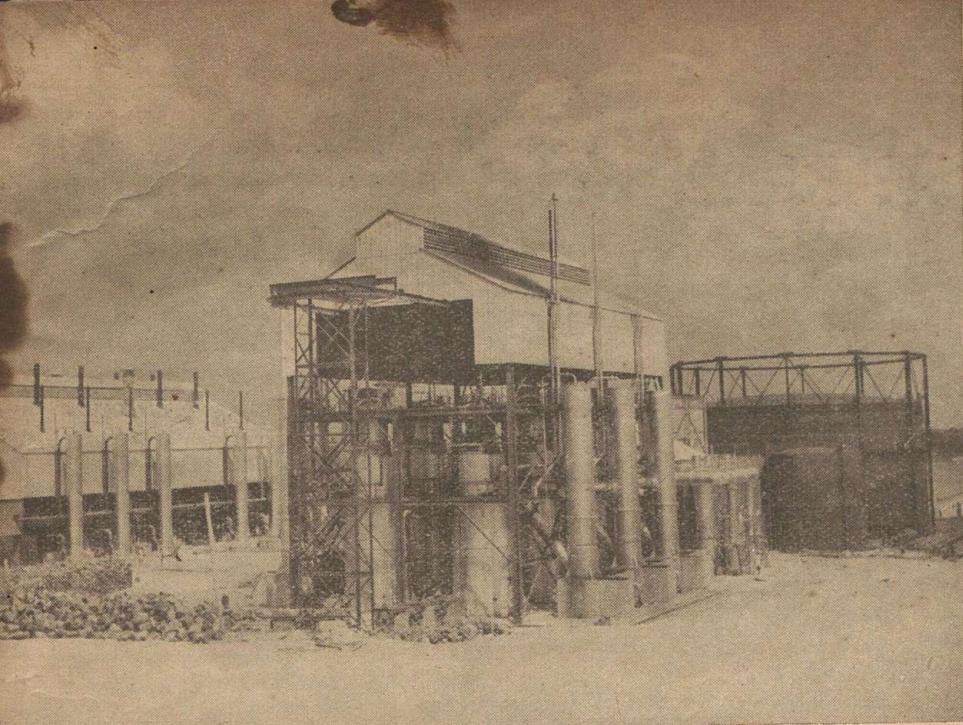
Method of Obtaining Essential Oils

Any pleasant smelling plant will give an essential oil. If the plant part is crushed and distilled with water, the oil and the water will distil over and can be collected in two layers, one of the oil which generally floats on top and the other of water. These can be separated and the oil can be dried if necessary. This is the commonest method for obtaining essential oils. The quantity obtained is generally very small, less than 1 per cent. There are other special methods, particularly for the preparation of more rare floral perfumes like that of Jasmine, but they need not be dealt with in this brief account.

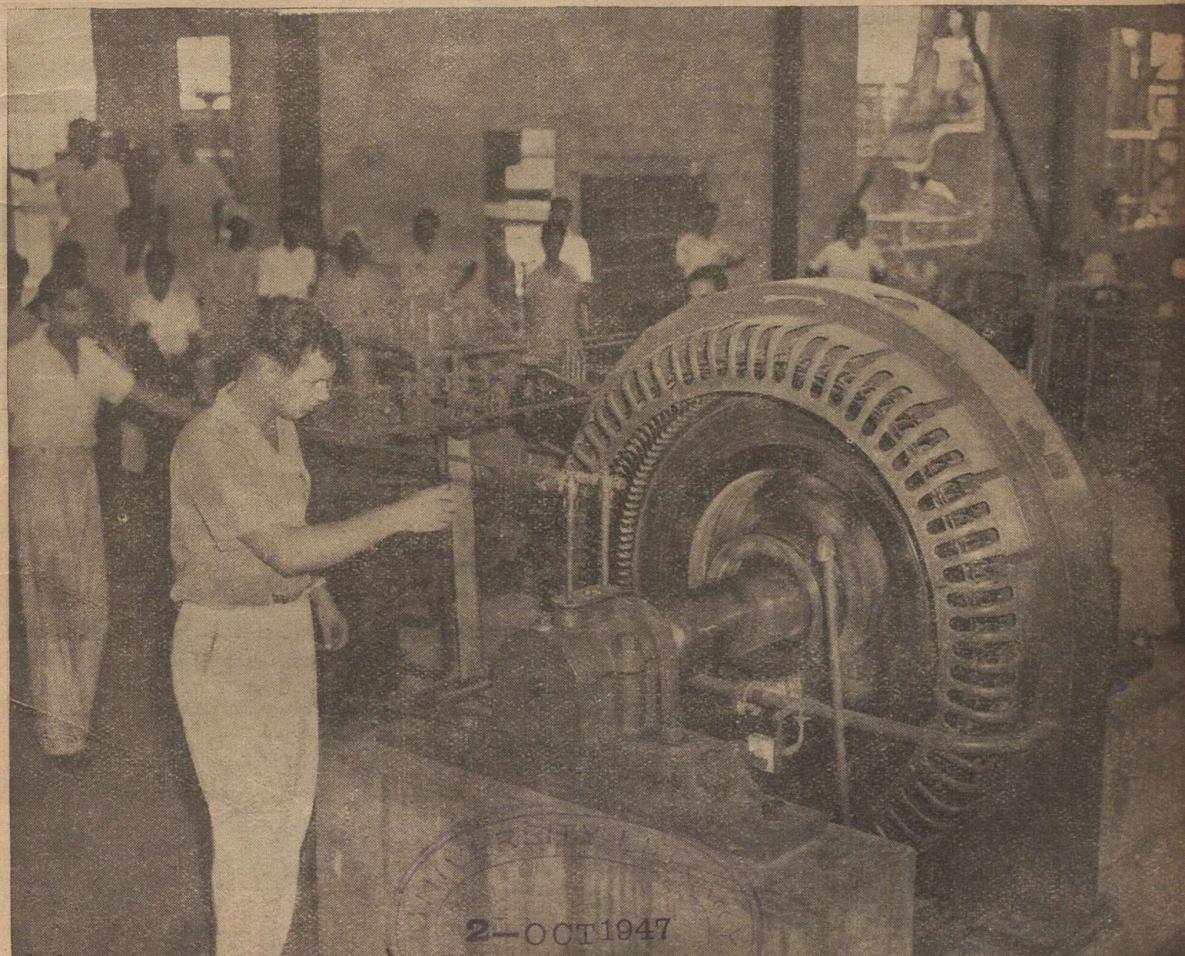
Essential oils occur in all kinds of plants and in some animals also. They are obtained from different parts of the plants, the heart-wood, the bark, the rhizome, the root, the seeds, the flower and the leaf. Sandalwood oil is obtained from the heart-wood, cinnamon oil from the bark, ginger oil from the rhizome, cardamom oil from the seed, rose oil from the flower and thulsi oil from the leaf. Many plants yield different essential oils from different parts of the same plant. The oil obtained from cinnamon leaf is different from that obtained from the bark. The same plant gives different oils under different climatic conditions.

Opinions differ as to what part these odiferous materials play in the life history of plants. Do they help to attract the

Hydrogen and Pro
Gas Plants (FACT, Alw)

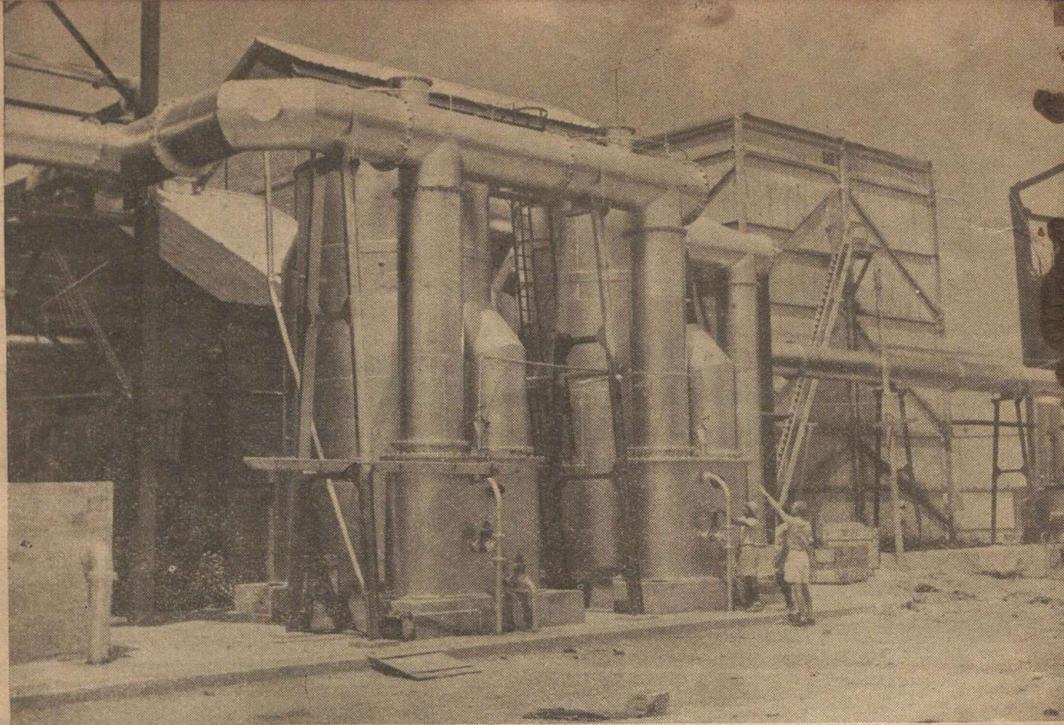


A refrigeration compressor in the Ammonium synthesis building.

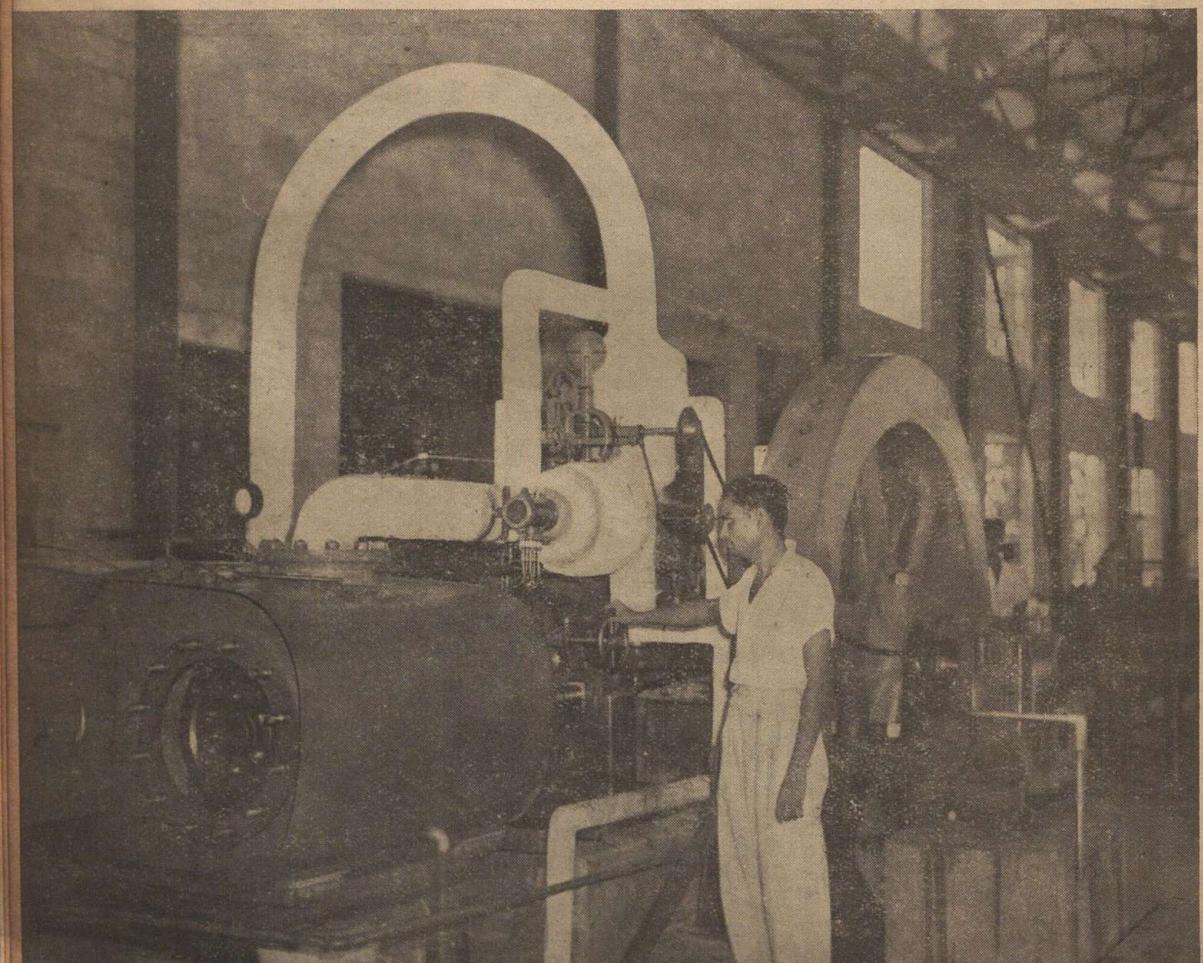


2-OCT 1947

Precipitators
Producer Gas
t. (F A C T,
ye).



One of the three recirculators in the ammonia synthesis building.



bees which then assist in fertilisation or are they the end products of some plant metabolism in fact, a waste material? Are they generated with a view to protect the plant from attack by insects or other pests? It has been also suggested that these tiny globules of oil help to prevent excessive respiration from the leaf. The essential oils may be serving any or all of these useful purposes in plant life.

Rich Vegetation

Travancore possesses a rich vegetation which includes a large number of essential oil bearing plants. So far, however, only one of these, lemongrass, has been used for producing a trade oil. Some plant products like ginger and cardamoms are exported as such and the oil is produced from these raw materials in Europe and America. There is no reason why the oil should not be produced here and exported with greater profit to our people. It is likely that some of the other plants which grow in Travancore, would yield a marketable oil, hitherto not known to the essential oil trade. It is equally probable that some plants, not indigenous to Travancore, which are known elsewhere to give valuable oil, could be introduced into the State. Citronella oil is produced in Ceylon, but it is not grown in Travancore though the climatic conditions are very similar. Gingergrass oil is cultivated in Central and other parts of India. A grass somewhat similar to ginger grass, known as *inchipul*, grows wild in Travancore but the oil it yields is not acceptable to the trade. Gingergrass proper could probably be introduced in the State.

Investigations into Essential Oils

After the war of 1914-'18, Government opened an essential oil section in the Department of Industries and an essential oil expert, the late Mr. P. N. Vridhachalam, was appointed who started a preliminary survey of the essential oil resources of the State. This section was abolished after two or three years, but the College Laboratories continued the work as a spare-time research activity. In 1921, I started a series of investigations and along with some of my colleagues, including the

essential oil expert, examined the oils from *inchipul*; from the leaves of *Lantana camara*, which is a wayside plant found all over Travancore; from the seeds of Travancore cardamoms, wild and cultivated; from the leaves of *Calamintha umbrosa*, a plant which grows wild in the State and smells like camphor; from the ginger rhizome and more notably the peelings of ginger which are obtained during the preparation of "white" ginger for the market; from the resin obtained from the heart-wood of *Canarium strictum* or *kunderikam*, and from *Ageratum conyzoides*, a wild plant known as *appa*. One of the Research Students, Mr. N. S. Varier, made an extensive study of the production of lemongrass oil in the field and, later, he examined the oils from *Zingiber zerumbet*, cinnamon leaf from the Travancore forests, a wild variety of *thulasi* (*Kattu-thulasi*) and from *Hyptis suaveolens*. Other research students have examined the oils from other plants. One of these, *Adenosma capitata*, (*Karpoorachedi*) has been found to give a pleasing oil which may find acceptance in the market.

All this work has an industrial and economic objective which can be realised only in three stages. The first stage is the production of the oil in the laboratory and the study of its composition and characteristics. The second stage is the production in larger quantities with a twofold object, namely to get a trade report on it and also to work out its cost of production. The third stage involves the improvement of the quality of the oil and its standardisation so that we may fight against competition from others, lest a trade oil, once established, gets thrown out of the market.

I shall deal briefly with the efforts that are being made by the Department of Research in respect of these three types of activity.

Work of the Department of Research

The laboratory work is undertaken by research students. It provides valuable training in a useful technique in organic chemistry; and, further, without this basic research the other stages of development are not possible. It should be remembered, however, that every new oil may not be of

economic value. We may have to examine a number of plants before we come to an oil which is likely to be promising. Nevertheless, even negative results are of value.

The second stage had not been taken up for systematic and planned study till recently. Attempts had been made to find a market for *inchipul* oil by the Department of Industries and Mr. C. Kumara Das produced this and some other oils in quantity, but the first reports were not encouraging and the work was not carried out on a semi-commercial basis to assess the opinion of oil dealers in different countries. A proposal was considered a year ago by the Post-War Industries Sub-Committee and on their recommendation, Government have sanctioned a three year scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 46,500 for setting up a pilot plant for the production of promising oils in commercial quantities for ascertaining the cost of production and the opinion of the essential oil trade. The oils from cardamoms, ginger and pepper are already in the market. What we have to find out is the cost of producing these oils in Travancore and their trade quality, so that instead of exporting the raw materials we may produce and export the oil. The ginger scrapings which are at present swept away and used only as manure, have been found to yield an oil which has the same characteristics and composition as the oil obtained from the whole ginger rhizome. It should be profitable to produce a trade oil from this asset which is at present wasted.

The third stage of this planned research is best illustrated in the case of lemongrass oil. Travancore oil, which is more often known as Cochin lemongrass oil after the name of the port of shipment, enjoys a reputation in the market which has not been yet reached by oils produced in other countries. The State produces about 3/4 of the total world output and the Travancore oil fetches a higher price than others. At one time this oil was practically the monopoly of Travancore, but other countries have been trying to grow the plant and have rapidly bridged the gulf between the quality of our oil and their earlier production. By selection work they are evolving strains of the grass which give an oil of improved quality. If we in Travancore rest merely on the old reputation of the Travancore oil, it is likely that before long other countries will outstrip us. We have also to improve our oil and exert ourselves in this competition if we wish to retain the lead which we enjoy. For this reason, Government sought the advice of the Department of Research and as a result, the Applied Chemistry and the Applied Biology Committees of the Council of Research have prepared and submitted a long-term scheme for the opening of a research station in North Travancore for the selection and breeding of superior strains of lemongrass.

Two aspects of Lemongrass Distillation

Mention may be made of two very important economic aspects of lemongrass distillations which have been thoroughly

investigated in Travancore. As is well known, the cost of production of this oil depends largely upon the cost of fuel. When the market is bright and good prices are paid for the oil, the producer can ignore the cost of fuel but when the market prices come down, production becomes uneconomic and fields of lemongrass are left unharvested. In our work, we have shown that at the start of the distillation there is a profuse yield of the oil but towards the end, for the same quantity of fuel, the yield is very poor. Yet our producers distil the plant to the bitter end. The last portions of oil are also not the best so that the process is wasteful especially when the cost of fuel is high and the price of oil is low. Instead of distilling the grass to the bitter end, it would be more economical to stop the distillation at the stage when the yield gets low and does not cover the cost of fuel required for further distillation.

Another problem, which had bewildered the lemongrass oil trade, has been successfully solved. Lemongrass oil is priced because of its high citral content. This citral is used as the starting material for the synthesis of ionone which is used for reproducing the perfume of violets. The estimation of citral content requires time and technical skill, but the price of the oil is ultimately fixed on this basis. A rough and ready test of quality of this oil is, however, made by determining solubility in 70 percent alcohol. At one time, all Travancore oil was soluble in 70 percent alcohol, and oil from other sources was insoluble. It was found, later, that, progressively

some batches of Travancore oil were not soluble in 70 percent alcohol. This was ascribed to adulteration, bad storage, carelessness in handling and defective distillation, but opinion among the essential oil chemists was divided. It has been shown by us that there is no adulteration of the oil going into the export market in Travancore. The cause of the insolubility has been traced to the occurrence, in varying proportions, of a different kind of grass in the lemongrass fields.

This grass looks like lemongrass and gives an odour which is similar to the lemongrass odour. There is one way, however, in which it can be distinguished from lemongrass. The stem of this grass is white while that of lemongrass is red. Admixture can be avoided by selecting seeds only from the red variety, and in the existing fields by rooting out the white variety.

Need for Co-ordinated Planning

While adequate plans have been made and considerable amount of work has been done on essential oils in general, the further work on lemongrass oil calls for a co-ordinated planning. The producers and the exporters are different persons. It is necessary that both should co-operate with a view to stabilise the position of lemongrass oil. While the long range plan of research in respect of selection of superior strains will take time to bear fruit, there are many problems connected with this oil which call for early attention. During recent years, schemes of investigation connected with trade commodities have been

financed by those who derive profit from the industry. The Jute industry of Bengal and the Lac industry in Bihar, finance their own research work. The Central Indian Coconut Committee has taken over the research programmes on the coconut which were formerly conducted by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. There is now talk of a Rubber Research Institute being started. By such arrangement, apart from securing the required financial backing and guarantee for long-range plans of research, the interested trade and industry participates in regulating the programme of work, and in defining the scope of investigations. Moreover, work that you have paid for always appeals to you and you take more kindly to the innovations it indicates. Thus, not only is the work kept on the practical level but the results also secure more ready application.

An Essential Oil Industry is already established in the State. It calls for expansion and consolidation. The spade work in the field of research has been going on for over 25 years, thanks largely to the efforts of the research workers in the College of Science and the University. Government have already shown their concern and deep interest in the matter. It is time that the trade and industry came forward so that by the collaboration of all these agencies the future of the essential oil trade in the State may be strengthened and safeguarded and this potential source of wealth exploited to the best advantage of the country.

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TRAVANCORE INFORMATION and LISTENER, May 1947

Travancore Reforms Proclamation

ACT XII OF 1122

PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE UNDER DATE THE
24TH MEENOM 1122 CORRESPONDING TO THE 7TH APRIL 1947.

[The Travancore Reforms Proclamation, Act XII of 1122, which fulfils the pledges given by Government in their two earlier Communiques is intended to give the people complete control of Government, subject to efficiency and continuity. The Act provides for two Chambers of the Legislature, of which the first chamber, namely the Sri Mulam Assembly, will be constituted on the basis of adult suffrage with reservation for certain important minorities, and the second chamber, the Sri Chitra State Council, on a functional and facultative basis, providing representation for various interests, trades and occupations.

Power is given to the Legislature, subject to certain obvious limitations, to discuss and enact measures with regard to public revenues, religious rights and usages, and also with regard to the provisions of the Act itself.

The central feature of the scheme is that the executive administration of the State is placed in the hands of the Legislature, and the policies formulated by the Legislature will be carried out and implemented by the executive administration.]

Preamble

WHEREAS it is Our intention fully to associate duly elected representatives of Our people with Our legislation and administration and to vest in them the requisite rights, privileges and obligations;

We are hereby pleased to enact as follows:—

PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement

1. This Act may be called the Travancore Constitution Act, 1122. It shall come into force on such date as Our Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, appoint.

Definitions

2. In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

- (a) "Assembly" means the Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly constituted under this Act;
- (b) "Council" means the Travancore Sri Chitra State Council constituted under this Act;
- (c) "Dewan" means and includes an officer appointed by Us as such and any one who performs the functions of the Dewan for the time being;
- (d) "Legislature" means the Travancore Legislature comprising the Assembly and the Council;
- (e) "Administrative Committee" means the Administrative Committee constituted under this Act and "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Committee so constituted;

(f) "Office" includes place and employment.

The expressions "official" and "non-official" where used in relation to any person, mean respectively a person who is or who is not in the civil or military service of Our Government.

PART I.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature

3. Subject to the provisions of this Act there shall be two Chambers of the Legislature, namely, the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly.

Composition of the Council

4. (1) The Council shall be composed of members elected on a functional and facultative basis from amongst the members of institutions, professions, trades, labour and other organisations and occupations in accordance, with rules made under this Act.

(2) No person who has not attained the age of twenty-five years shall be eligible to become a member of the Council.

Composition of the Assembly

5. (1) The Assembly shall be composed of members elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage representing constituencies to be fixed in accordance with rules made under this Act. The number of members shall be fixed from time to time as may be determined by rules made under this Act.

(2) Every person above the age of twenty-one and otherwise qualified as a voter shall be entitled to vote for the Assembly, but no person who has not attained the age of twenty-five years shall be eligible to become a member of the Assembly.

Officers of Chambers

6. (1) The Council at its first sitting shall elect two of its members to be

respectively President and Deputy-President thereof, and so often as the office of the President or Deputy-President becomes vacant, the Council shall elect another member to be President or Deputy-President, as the case may be.

(2) A member holding office as President or Deputy-President of the Council shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the Council, may at any time resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to Our Dewan, and may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council passed by a majority of all the members of the Council; but no resolution for the purpose of this sub-section shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution.

(3) During the absence of the President from any sitting of the Council the Deputy-President, or, if he is also absent, such person as may be determined by rules made under this Act, or, if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the Council, shall act as President.

(4) There shall be paid to the President and the Deputy-President of the Council such salaries as may be respectively fixed by rules made under this Act.

(5) The foregoing provisions of this section shall apply in relation to the Assembly as they apply in relation to the Council with the substitution of the titles "Speaker" and "Deputy-Speaker" for the titles "President" and "Deputy-President" respectively and with the substitution of references to the Assembly for references to the Council :

Provided that, without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (2) of this section as applied by this sub-section, whenever

the Chambers of the Legislature are dissolved, the Speaker or the President as the case may be, shall not vacate his office until immediately before the first meeting of the Chambers after the dissolution.

Term of the Council and the Assembly

7. Every Council and every Assembly shall continue for a term of four years from its first meeting :—

Provided that.—

(a) either Chamber may be sooner dissolved by Us ;

(b) the said period may be extended by Us for a period not exceeding one year ;

(c) after the dissolution of either Chamber, Our Dewan shall appoint a date not more than six months after the date of the dissolution for the next session of that Chamber.

Sessions of the Council and the Assembly.

8. (1) The President in the case of the Council or the Speaker in the case of the Assembly may appoint such time and place for holding the session of the Chamber over which he presides as he thinks it, and may also, from time to time, prorogue such session, provided that the time and place of the first session of either Chamber may be fixed by Our Dewan.

(2) Any meeting of either Chamber may be adjourned by the person presiding.

(3) Unless otherwise provided by or under this Act, all questions before either Chamber shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present including the presiding authority, who shall, in the case of an equality of votes, have a second or casting vote.

(4) All questions before the Joint Committee of both Chambers, hereinafter provided for, shall be determined by a clear majority of not less than five.

(5) The powers of either Chamber may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy in the Chamber.

Officials not to be elected as members

9. An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of either Chamber,

and if any member of either Chamber accepts office in the service of Our Government, his seat in that Chamber shall become vacant.

Effect of a member of one Chambre becoming a member of another.

10. If a member of either Chamber, becomes a member of the other Chamber, his seat in such first mentioned Chamber shall thereupon become vacant.

A member elected for both Chambers to signify his choice.

11. If any person is elected a member of both Chambers he shall, before he takes his seat in either Chamber, signify in writing to Our Government the Chamber of which he desires to be a member, and thereupon his seat in the other Chamber shall become vacant.

Oath to be taken by members of either Chamber.

12. Every member of either Chamber shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before such officer as may be designated by Us, an oath in the form prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Penalty for sitting and voting when not qualified or when disqualified.

13. If a person sits or votes as a member of either Chamber when he is not qualified or is disqualified for membership thereof, he shall be liable in respect of each day on which he so sits or votes to a penalty of five hundred rupees, to be recovered as a debt due to Our Government.

Supplementary provisions as to the composition of the Legislature.

14. Subject to the provisions of this Act, provision may be made by rules under this Act as to—

(a) the manner of filling casual vacancies occurring by reason of absence of members from Travancore, inability to attend duty, death, acceptance of office, or resignation duly accepted or otherwise ;

(b) the qualification of electors, the formation of constituencies, the method of election for the Council and the Assembly and the reservation of seats, and any matter incidental or ancillary thereto ;

(c) the qualifications for being elected as members of the Council or the Assembly;

(d) the final decision of doubts or disputes as to the validity of an election; and

(e) the manner in which the rules are to be carried into effect.

Business and proceedings in the Legislature.

15. Provision may be made by rules or Standing Orders under this Act for regulating the course of business and the preservation of order in the Chambers of the Legislature and the rules or Standing Orders may provide for the number of members required to constitute a quorum, and for prohibiting or regulating the asking of questions on and the discussion of, any subjects specified in the rules.

Salary of members.

16. Either Chamber may make provision for the salary of its members and may, in addition, provide for their travelling allowances.

Meetings of the Legislature.

17. The Assembly and the Council shall each hold at least one session in every six months.

Sittings of either Chamber.

18. The sittings of each Chamber shall be public, provided that in cases of special emergency, either Chamber may hold a private sitting with the assent of two-thirds of the members present.

Introduction of Bills.

19. A Bill may originate in either Chamber.

Standing Committee.

20. There shall be constituted a Standing Committee for the consideration of Bills composed of eleven members elected by the Assembly and five members by the Council. The members of the Administrative Committee dealing with the department or departments which may be concerned with the subject-matter of any Bill shall be ex-officio members of the Standing Committee for the consideration of that Bill. It shall be lawful for the

Standing Committee to co-opt any member who possesses the knowledge or special qualification in regard to any particular Bill in addition to the members aforesaid.

Government Bills and other Bills.

21. (1) Any enactment which Our Government may consider necessary shall be referred to the Administrative Committee dealing with the department to which the subject-matter of the enactment relates, and the Administrative Committee shall then place it in the form of a draft Bill before the Standing Committee for its consideration. The Standing Committee shall consider the Bill and shall make a report thereon, within a prescribed time, to the Chairman of the Administrative Committee who shall then introduce the Bill in either Chamber of the Legislature.

(2) Any other Bill introduced in either Chamber by any member of that Chamber shall not be proceeded with after its introduction until it is referred to the Standing Committee for consideration and its report received thereon.

Measures that shall not be considered by the Council and the Assembly.

22. It shall not be lawful for the Council or the Assembly to discuss any matter or deal with any resolution or enact any measure relating to or affecting,—

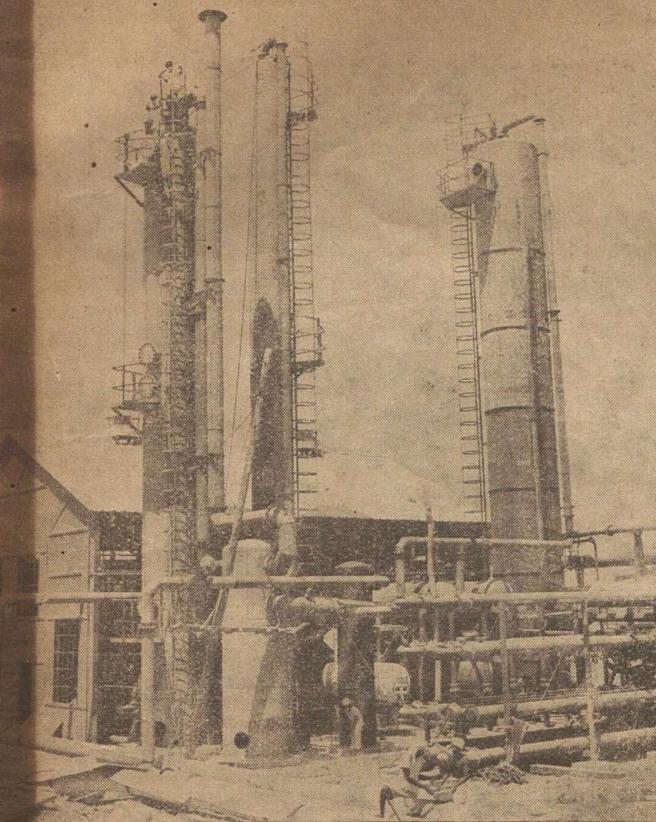
(a) the Ruling Family of Travancore or any Member thereof or the management of Their Household; or

(b) Devaswoms or Hindu Religious Endowments; or

(c) Our Army including Our State Forces and Our Body Guard and such Naval, Air, and other Units as may be constituted from time to time; or

(d) the relations of Our Government with the British Government, the Government of India, or foreign Princes or States; or

(e) matters governed by treaties, conventions or agreements made by Our Government with the British Government, the Government of India or foreign Princes or States.



The Nitrogen Plant, FACT, Alwaye.



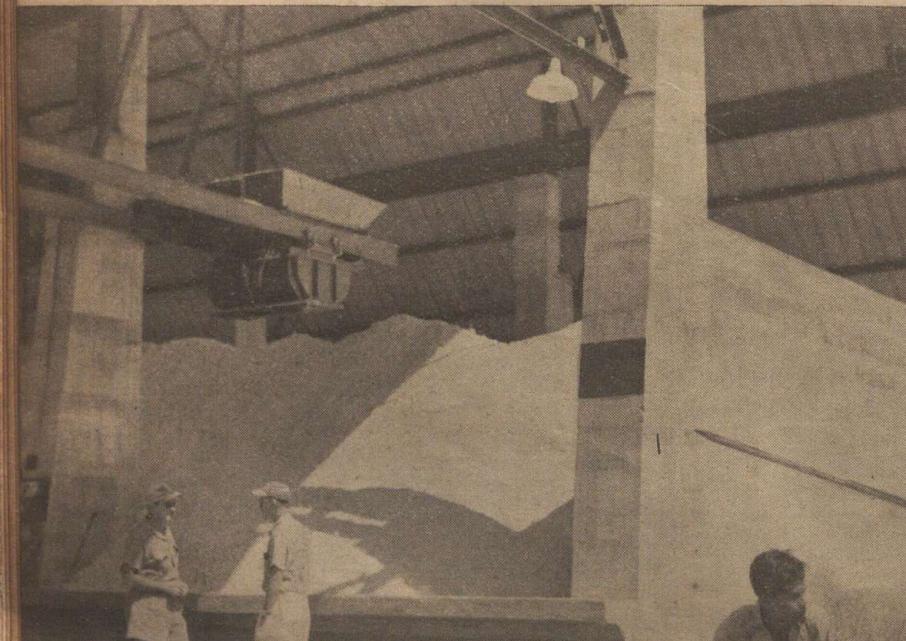
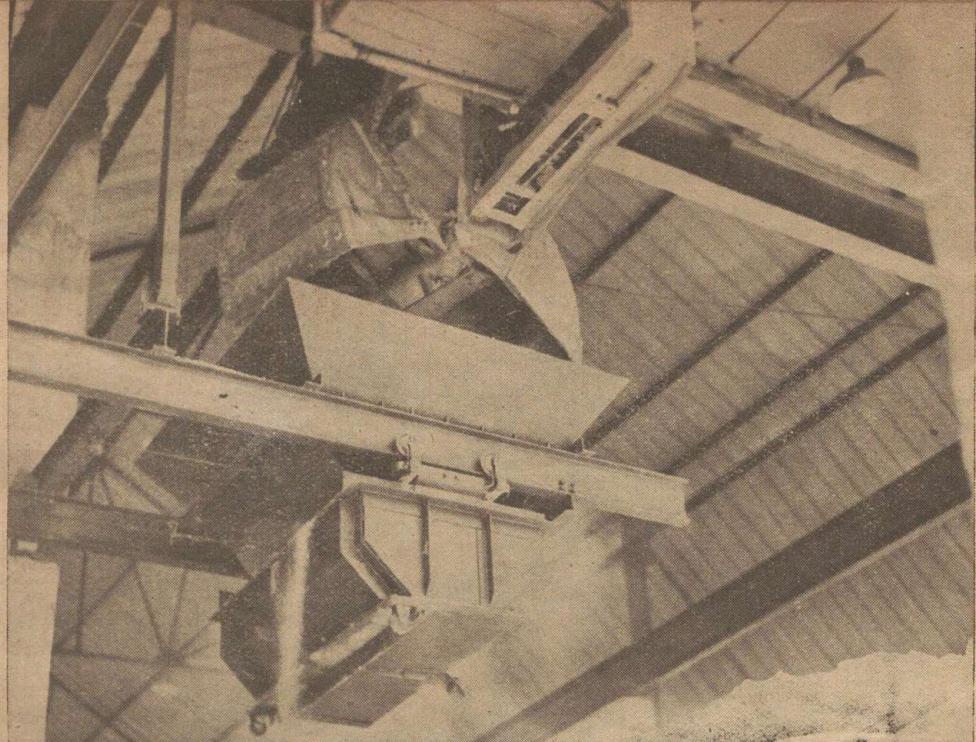
Skip hoist for transporting wood to the factory.



Aside is a view
Ammonium Sulphate F
FACT, Alwaye.

UNIVERSITY
2-OCT 1947
MADRAS

loading sulphur
hopper for deli-
into sulphuric
plant. (FACT,
Alwaye).



Huge stocks of
sulphur have been
built up in the
FACT, Alwaye.

Measures affecting public revenues, religion or religious rites.

23. (1) No resolution or measures affecting the public revenues of the State or imposing any charge on such revenues or affecting the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Our subjects shall be discussed in or passed by either Chamber of the Legislature unless assented to by a majority of two-thirds of all the members of that Chamber.

(2) Our Dewan may, for reasons to be stated in writing, disallow any resolution or measure passed by the Legislature under sub-section (1).

Measures affecting the provisions of this Act or rules.

24. No resolution or measure affecting the provisions of this Act or the rules passed thereunder shall be discussed in or passed by either Chamber of the Legislature unless assented to by a majority of two-thirds of all the members of that Chamber.

Provided that no resolution or measure under this section shall be moved unless notice of the same shall have been signed by at least one-fourth of the members of the Chamber in which it is to be moved and left at the office of that Chamber one month before the date of the meeting at which it is to be moved.

Provided further that no resolution or measure affecting the provisions of this Act or the rules shall be moved, discussed or passed in either Chamber during the first term of the Legislature.

Passing of Bills.

25. Except as otherwise provided by or under this Act, a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Legislature, unless it has been agreed to by both Chambers, either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed to by both Chambers.

Powers of the Dewan in certain cases.

26. Where in either Chamber any Bill has been introduced, or is proposed to be

introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved, or proposed to be moved, Our Dewan may certify that the Bill, or any clause of it, or the amendment, affects the safety or tranquillity of Travancore, or any part thereof, and may direct that no proceedings, or that no further proceedings shall be taken by the Chamber in relation to the Bill, clause, or amendment, and effect shall be given to such direction.

Reconsideration of Bills

27. Our Dewan may, where a Bill has been passed by both Chambers, as also in any other case, return the Bill for reconsideration by either Chamber.

Assent of the Sovereign necessary for every law.

28. When any Bill has been passed by both Chambers of the Legislature, the Bill shall be submitted to Us through Our Dewan for Our assent. No such Bill shall become law until We have declared Our assent thereto.

Joint Committees.

29. (1) Provision may be made by rules under this Act for the constitution of Joint Committees consisting of an equal number of members from both Chambers of the Legislature in order to discuss and settle any difference of opinion which has arisen between the two Chambers.

(2) Provision may be made by rules under this Act for the joint sittings of both Chambers and for meetings of the Joint Committees for the purposes referred to in this Act and for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed at such joint sittings and meetings.

Standing Orders

30. It shall be lawful for either Chamber of the Legislature to make from time to time Standing Orders for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in that Chamber in so far as these matters are not provided for by rules made under this Act. The first Standing Orders shall

be made by Our Government, but may be altered by the Chamber to which they relate.

Any Standing Order made as aforesaid which is repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under this Act, shall, to the extent of that repugnancy but not otherwise, be void.

Freedom from arrest.

31. Every member of either Chamber of the Legislature, except when he is charged with a criminal offence, shall be privileged from arrest in going to and returning from and while within the precincts of either Chamber and shall not, in respect of any statement in either Chamber, be amenable to any action or proceeding in any Court of law or in any other Body or Tribunal save such as may be constituted by the Chamber under its Standing Orders.

Reports etc., privileged.

32. All official reports and publications of either Chamber shall be privileged and statements made in either Chamber wherever published shall also be privileged.

Freedom of speech

33. Each Chamber shall make its own Standing Orders with power to attach penalties for their infringement to ensure free debate, to protect its official documents and the private papers of its members, and to protect itself and its members against any person or persons interfering with, molesting or attempting to corrupt its members in the exercise of their duties.

Budget

34. (1) The annual Budget of the State shall be prepared by the Administrative Committee on Finance in consultation with the Finance department and shall be laid in the form of a statement by the Chairman of that Committee or by any other member of that Committee authorised by it before both Chambers of the Legislature in each year.

The Financial Secretary to Government shall be present to explain the Budget when required to do so.

(2) No proposals for the appropriation of any revenue or moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of Our Government.

(3) The Council and the Assembly may deal with the Budget, subject to such conditions and restrictions as to subjects and other matters, as may be imposed by rules made under this Act.

(4) The proposals for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to the following heads of expenditure shall not be submitted to the vote of the Assembly or the Council, nor, shall they be open to discussion by either Chamber at the time when the Budget is under consideration :

(a) expenditure relating to any matter removed from the cognisance of either Chamber by Section 22 of this Act,

(b) expenditure which is obligatory under any law.

(c) pensions and gratuities granted by Us or with Our sanction or under rules sanctioned by Us,

(d) salaries and allowances of officers.

(i) appointed by Us under Our Sign Manual ; or

(ii) whose appointments are specified in this behalf in the rules made under this Act,

(e) interest on loans and sinking fund charges,

(f) contributions made by Us or with Our sanction ; and

(g) expenditure classified by Our Dewan as :—

(i) Maramat, and

(ii) Political.

For the purposes of this sub-section, the expressions "salaries" and "pensions" include remuneration, allowances, gratuities, any contribution out of the revenue to any provident fund or family pension fund and any other payments or emoluments payable to or on account of a person in respect of his office.

Explanation.—The term "allowances" in this section does not include travelling allowances, as defined in the Travancore Service Regulations.

(5) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (4), the proposals of Our Government for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to heads of expenditure not specified in the above heads shall be submitted to the vote of the Assembly and of the Council in the form of Demands for Grants by the Chairman of the Administrative Committee having jurisdiction with respect to the subject matter of such appropriation or by any other member of that Committee authorised by it.

(6) The Assembly may assent or refuse its assent to any Demand or may reduce the amount referred to in any Demand either by a lump sum reduction or by the omission or reduction of any particular item or items of expenditure of which the Grant is composed.

(7) The Council may assent or refuse its assent to any demand, but shall not reduce the amount referred to in any Demand either by a lump sum reduction or by the reduction of any particular item or items of expenditure of which the Grant is composed.

Reference to Joint Committee in case of disagreement

35. In case of disagreement between the Assembly and the Council regarding the voting of any Demand, Our Dewan shall refer such Demand to a Joint Committee of

both Chambers of the Legislature subject to such rules as to composition and procedure as may be made under Section 29.

Power of Dewan in cases of refusal by the Legislature to vote the demands

36. The Demands as voted by the Assembly and the Council respectively, and the decision of the Joint Committee, if any, shall be submitted to us through Our Dewan and if Our Dewan declares, for reasons to be stated in writing, that he is satisfied that any demand which has been refused by the Assembly, the Council or the Joint Committee, is essential to the discharge of the responsibilities of Our Government, Our Government may act as if the Demand had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent, or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, by the Assembly, the Council or the Joint Committee.

Questions and resolutions

37. Subject to such restrictions and conditions as to subjects and other matters as may be imposed by Our Government by rules made under this Act, any member of either Chamber may—

(a) ask questions and supplementary questions, and

(b) move resolutions.

Chairman to introduce official resolutions and motions

38. Official resolutions and motions shall be introduced in either Chamber by the Chairman of the Administrative Committee or by any other member of the Administrative Committee authorised by the Committee.

Vacancies in the Legislature

39. (1) A member of either Chamber may resign his office to Our Dewan, and, on the acceptance of the resignation, the office shall become vacant.

(2) If for a period of six consecutive months any such member is absent from Travancore, or unable to attend to the duties of his office, Our Government may, by notification published in Our Government Gazette, declare that the seat of that member has become vacant.

Dewan's right to address the Legislature

40. (1) Our Dewan shall have the right of addressing either Chamber or both the Chambers assembled together and may for that purpose require the attendance of members.

(2) Our Dewan may send messages to either Chamber whether with respect to a Bill then pending in the Legislature or otherwise and a Chamber to whom any message is so sent shall with all convenient despatch consider any matter which they are required by the message to take into consideration.

No act of the Legislature to be deemed invalid by reason of vacancy of members, etc.

41. No act of either Chamber shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in that Chamber on the requisite quorum not being present.

PART II.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Jurisdiction of the Legislature.

42. Subject to the provisions of this Act the policies formulated by the Legislature shall be carried out and implemented by the administrative authorities and departments of Our Government.

The Dewan.

43. The executive administration shall be conducted in accordance with rules made under this Act and under the general and disciplinary control of Our Dewan who shall be appointed by Us and shall hold office during Our pleasure. He shall in

addition exercise all such powers as are conferred upon him by this Act.

Public Service Commission.

44. (1) There shall be constituted a Public Service Commission for the purpose of recruitment of all but specified categories of public servants and regulation of the conditions of their service.

(2) The Dewan, the Chief Justice and the other Judges of Our High Court, and the Members of the Public Service Commission shall be appointed by Us under Our Sign Manual.

Administrative Committees elected by the Legislature to control policies of Government.

45. The control of the Legislature over the policies of Our Government departments shall be exercised through Administrative Committees elected by both Chambers of the Legislature in accordance with rules made under this Act.

Administrative Committees.

46. There shall be not less than six and not more than ten Administrative Committees and each Committee shall deal with such departments of Our Government as may be assigned to it by rules made under this Act.

Meetings of Administrative Committees.

47. (1) The Administrative Committees may hold their meetings either separately or jointly in such manner as may be determined by rules made under this Act.

(2) The Chairmen of the Administrative Committees may also hold meetings with each other for the purpose of considering the policies of the Administrative Committees in such manner as may be determined by rules made under this Act.

Administrative Committees to deal with administrative policy and measures.

48. The Administrative Committees shall deal with all matters of administrative policy and measures pertaining to the

subjects allotted to them. All matters connected with the normal routine administration of the departments and with appointments, promotions or transfers of officers in the departments shall be governed by rules made by Our Government for the purpose.
Members to be elected.

49. (1) Every Administrative Committee shall consist of not less than three nor more than five members who shall be elected by the Assembly and by the Council in such proportion as may be fixed by rules made under this Act.

(2) Provision shall be made by rules under this Act for the elections to the Administrative Committees and the procedure to be followed for the meetings and for the transaction of business of the Administrative Committees.

(3) The elections to the Administrative Committees shall be held at the first meeting of the Chambers of the Legislature.

Term of the Administrative Committee.

50. The term of each of the Administrative Committees shall be the term of the Legislature that elected it, provided however that the Administrative Committees shall continue to hold office until new Committees are elected by the Legislature.

Chairman of the Administrative Committee.

51. The Chairman of each Administrative Committee shall be elected by the members of the Administrative Committee in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Meetings of the Administrative Committee.

52. Each Administrative Committee shall meet at least once in a fortnight and no administrative Committee shall transact any business without at least two members being present.

Administrative Committee may invite other members.

53. It shall be competent for the Administrative Committee to invite not more than

three members of either Chamber of the Legislature to take part in the discussions of the Administrative Committee on any subject in respect of which the members so invited are, in the opinion of the Administrative Committee, specially qualified to offer advice.

Secretary and Convener of the Administrative Committee.

54. The Government Secretary in charge of the subjects assigned to each of the Administrative Committees shall be ex-officio Secretary of the Administrative Committee and shall act as the Convener of its meetings.

Officers to attend when called upon.

55. (1) Government Secretaries, Departmental Heads and other officers shall, if so required, furnish information to and attend and take part in the meetings of the Administrative Committee and of either Chamber of the Legislature.

(2) The services of the Law Officers of Our Government shall be available to the Administrative Committees and to the Legislature.

Special meetings of the Administrative Committee.

56. The Chairman of the Administrative Committee shall be competent to convene a special meeting of the Administrative Committee.

Administrative Committee's power to delegate.

57. It shall be lawful for the Administrative Committee to delegate to its Chairman such functions as it may deem fit.

Removal of members of Administrative Committee.

58. A member of the Administrative Committee shall vacate his membership on such Administrative Committee if—

(a) a motion of non-confidence against him is passed by not less than two thirds of the members of the Chamber that elected him ; or

(b) he fails or is unable to attend any meetings of the Committee for a period of four months.

(c) Save as otherwise provided, he ceases to be a member of the Chamber that elected him.

Members of Administrative Committees not eligible for office.

59. No member of any of the Administrative Committees shall be eligible for any office of profit under Our Government during the period of his membership of the Committee.

Allowances to members of Administrative Committees.

60. The members of the Administrative Committee shall be paid such allowances as may be fixed by the Chamber of the Legislature which elected them.

Legislative measures and motions to be moved by Chairman or member of Committee

61. (1) Subject to the provisions contained in this Act, it shall be competent for the Chairman or any member of the Administrative Committee authorised by the Committee in that behalf, to initiate legislative measures or to move any resolution or motion relating to any of the subjects falling within the jurisdiction of such Committee.

(2) The Chairmen of the Administrative Committees shall have the right to attend and to take part in the proceedings of either Chamber whenever subjects relating to their departments are under consideration in that Chamber, but shall not have the right to vote in the Chamber of which they are not members.

Dewan may convene meetings of Administrative Committees.

62. Our Dewan may convene meetings of one or more or all the Administrative Committees either separately or jointly and may confer with or address them on matters within their jurisdiction or for purposes of co-ordinating their activities.

Dewan's power to veto.

63. Our Dewan shall have power to veto any resolution of the Administrative Committee for reasons to be stated in writing.

PART III.

THE JUDICIARY

No resolution or motion on matters pending in courts.

64. Neither Chamber of the Legislature shall be competent to discuss or pass any resolution on any matter pending before any Court of law.

Interpretation of statutes.

65. The High Court shall be competent to interpret the provisions of this Act, either on a case stated or when otherwise coming within their cognisance.

PART IV.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Emergent action

66. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, Our Dewan shall have power, in cases of emergency and for reasons to be stated in writing, to take such action and to authorise such expenditure as may, in his opinion, be necessary in the interests of Our Government or for the carrying on of any department or for the safety or tranquillity of Travancore or any part thereof.

Provision as to rules.

67. Our Government may make rules for the purpose of this Act which may contain such general and supplemental provisions as appear necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to the provisions of this Act or to supply any lacuna therein.

Repeal.

68. The Travancore Legislative Reforms Act II of 1108 is hereby repealed :

Provided that all proceedings taken or held under that Act shall be deemed to have been taken or held under this Act so far as they may be consistent with the provisions of this Act.

The Prerogative rights and inherent powers of the Sovereign.

69. Nothing contained in this Act or in any other Act or Proclamation shall affect or be deemed to have affected Our Prerogative rights or Our inherent Sovereign powers in respect of legislation or administration.

UNIFICATION OF KERALA— ITS IMPRACTICABILITY

"Apart from other arguments it would be seriously jeopardising the economic and industrial progress and programme of Travancore to form a political unit along with Cochin and Malabar on equal terms, as is now proposed"; observed Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, in the course of his comment on the recent statement made by Dewan Bahadur C. P. Karunakara Menon, Dewan of Cochin, stressing the need for a United Kerala Province.

The following is the text of the statement

The decision of Travancore to dissociate itself from the proposal to form a United Kerala Province has already been announced, but it is impossible to pass over without comment the recent statement reported to have been made by Dewan Bahadur C. P. Karunakara Menon, Dewan of Cochin, albeit he has stated that he is only expressing his own view.

In the first place, a Province is not the same thing as a sub-Federation. A Kerala Province means and involves the bringing of all the three units of Travancore, Cochin and British Malabar under one central administration. As Dewan Bahadur Karunakara Menon envisages it, the Province or Sub-Federation will have a President chosen from each of the federating units, holding office in turn. He will, therefore, be a super-Ruler chosen from each of the units, alternately exercising jurisdiction over the Rulers of Travancore, Cochin and

Malabar and administering certain subjects over the heads of the two Rulers and the Head of the State or Province to be constituted from the present British Malabar area. It cannot be forgotten that Cochin has an area of just over 1,400 sq. miles and at present a revenue of less than three crores. Travancore has an area of 7,700 sq miles and a revenue of $8\frac{1}{2}$ crores. British Malabar has an area of less than 6,000 sq. miles and a population of above three millions. The total revenue of Malabar is probably less than that of Cochin. The standards of education, public works, public health and general administration and industrial advancement vary greatly from unit to unit, and apart from other arguments, it would be seriously jeopardising the economic and industrial progress and programme of Travancore to form a political unit along with Cochin and Malabar on equal terms, as is now proposed.

Although Travancore has declared and proposes to adhere to the decision to function as an independent entity in the future Indian set-up, its willingness has also been made absolutely clear that if there is a strong Central Government formed for the whole of India or any considerable portion of it, Travancore will be willing to co-operate with that entity on all essential matters

comprising even items over and above those now placed in the category of Central Subjects according to the British Government's plan, which has been accepted as the basis for discussion. This plan is however quite distinct from that outlined by the present Dewan of Cochin which cannot possibly be accepted by Travancore".

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Cheraman Perumal Vanchi Martanda— A Poet King of Travancore.

BY RAO SAHIB M. RAGHAVA IYENGAR,

(Professor of Tamil, University of Travancore.)

As editor of the Sen Tamil more than forty years ago, I had occasion to go through an inscription from Muvalur in the Tanjore district brought to my notice by the late Pandit Pinnathur Narayanaswami Iyer. This record cited a stanza of Kambar besides mentioning a Chera King. At my suggestion, the inscription was subsequently published in the Sen Tamil.(1) The identification of the names mentioned in this record as well as the history regarding these personages has been engaging my attention off and on. The conclusions I arrived at recently are given in this article.

The Tamil portion of the Inscription consists of four verses with an introduction which says that Akhilakalavallayan Cheraman Perumal Vanchi Martandan Tiruppa-mutta Tiruvadi made a present of certain laudatory verses to a famous Pillai-Perumal. Of the four verses the first is fragmentary and its meaning is not clear.(2) A translation of the other verses is given below.

"The river Kaveri, the Chola country the race of Karalars (a section of Vellalas), scholars, chieftains and virtuous men, and the town of Puduvali worthy of the world's esteem—the prestige of all these has been enhanced by the birth of Pillai-Perumal"(3)

(1) Sentamil, Vol. IV, p. 251.

(2) "தொவயயங்குசெய் யா...ம பாற்கடற் சேதிபர் கோன் மாமால் புதுவைச் சடையன் னனென் மங்கையுங்கே ஆமா மனையந்த வாயிழழ செந்த... தாசையெல்லாம் போமாறு கண்டு விட்டாளென்று குறுமப் புந்தொடிக்கே"

"Who can sufficiently praise the household charity of the Puduvali Sadaiyan having the lance that destroys all falsity? For the waters of the Kaveri are just enough to wash the hands of those who come to partake of his hospitality." (4)

"Lo! Behold the Chedipa, Pillai-Perumal, with hands bountiful as the clouds. O ye men of earth, leave misdeeds and give food to the poor thus vanquishing all evil." (5)

The following points emerge from the inscription. Vanchimartanda, beyond doubt a Chera king, as the *birudas*, Vanchi Cheraman Perumal and Tiruppa mutta(6) Tiruvadi show, has praised the virtues of a chieftain, Pillai-Perumal. There must have

(3) "காவிரியைச் சோட்டைக்க காராளர் தம்மரபை நாவலரைக் காவலரை நல்லோரைப்— பூவலயம் உள்ளத் தரும் புதுவை யூரைச் சிறப் பித்தான்

பிள்ளைப் பெருமாள் கிறந்து.

(4) மெய்க்குழி வந்து விருந்துண்டு மீனு மவர் கைக்குவ நீர் போதங் காவேரி— பொய் கழுவும்

போர் வேற் சடையன் புதுவையா னில்லறத்தை யார் போற்ற வல்லா ரநிந்து.

(5) பேரோசைப் பிள்ளைப் பெருமாளைச் சேதிபனைக் காரோசைக் கையாளைக் க(ண்ம)ரே—பாரோ விடுங்கோள் கொடுங்கோ(ள்) விழிய ருள்ளுண்டன்ன மிடுங்கோள் கொடுங்கே (இற?)

(6) Tirupa is the contraction of Tiruppapuri.

been potent reasons for this praise of a personage who appears to have been a mere chieftain, by a Chera king, reigning over a great part of Kerala. Who, then, was this worthy chief?

Pillai-Perumal

From the verses of the Muvalur inscription itself, we may infer that besides being a Vellala (of the Karala sub-caste) he belonged to Puduvai or Puducheri in the Chola-nadu, that he was also called Chedipa and that he was a virtuous man whose charities formed an ideal for others to follow. The third stanza quoted in the inscription praising Sadaiyan's hospitality is also found in the Tamil-Navalar-charitai (verse 80) (an informative collection of accounts of Tamil men of letters) with the note that it was sung by Kambar. Evidently the Sadaiyan of Puduvai must be the patron of Kambar himself. Probably this Sadaiyan was an honoured elder member of Pillai-Perumal's family. And we may well suppose that as an elder member of that family, a song in his praise by the prince of poets was treasured up as a family heirloom, by later generations.

This famous patron of Kambar who lived about the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth century, had a son by name Chediraya. But we cannot identify this Chediraya with the Pillai-Perumal Chedipa of the Muvalur record for reasons shown below.

The Virachilai Inscription

An exact cross-reference to Pillai Perumal of Puduvai has been noted by me in an inscription of the Pudukkottai State. An epigraph dated in the reign of Virapratapa Devaraya Maharajah (saka 1365 corresponding to A. D. 1443) records gift of lands by Pillai Perumal, (7) the reformer of the

(7) 'சௌமமண்டலத்துச் செய்மாணிக்க வளாட்டுத்திருவாளர் க்கூற்றத்துப் புதுச் சேரிச்சோழமண்டலத் தாப னசாரியன் புதுச் சேரியுடையான் பிள்ளைப் பெருமான்'

(Pudukkottai State Inscriptions, No. 705,
page 486.)

Chola mandala, chieftain of Puducheri, and a native of Puducheri lying in the Tiruvarur Kurram of the Jayamanicka Valanadu of the Cholamandala. Needless to say, this Pillai Perumal is the identical chieftain of the Muvalur inscription whose date therefore must be about A. D. 1443, when Emperor Virapratapa Devaraya II ruled over Vijayanagar. Other inscriptions of the times notably one at Tirukodika (8) also refer to the influence of this Chedipa chief, his gifts and patronage of Tamil bards, calling him the "crown of scholars" (Sen-Tamil Sikhamani). Pillai Perumal Chedipa descended of an ancient family traditionally known for generosity, is thus seen to have lived in the later Vijayanagara period; perhaps he was also connected in some way with the administration of that empire itself.

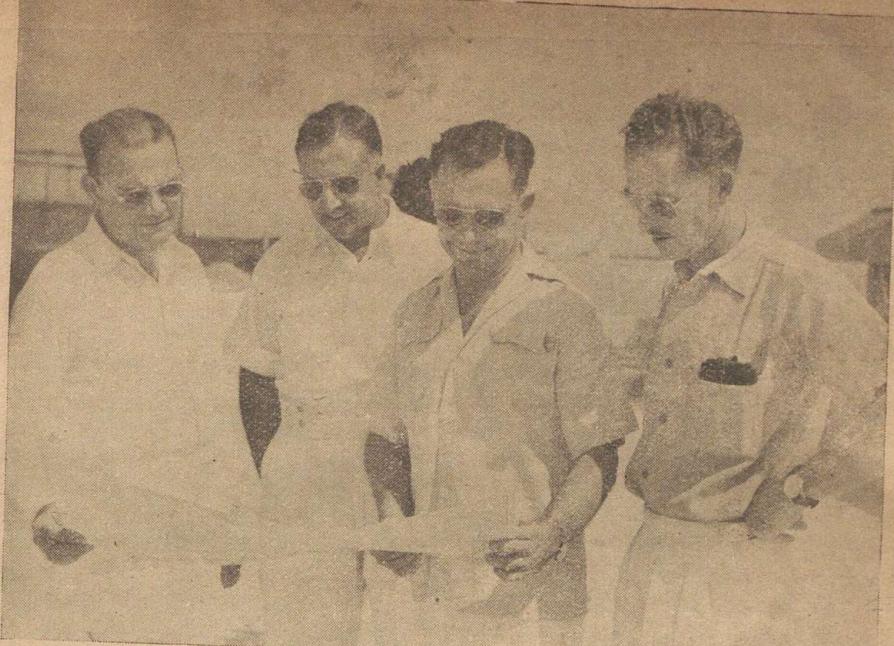
Chola Mandala Sthapanacharya

The fact that he is called *Cholamandala Sthapanacharya* would indicate that he was responsible in some measure for reviving the ancient glory of the Chola country. The nature of the help rendered by him to this country is not known. We learn, however that there was about this period, "a great ruin" in the affairs of the Tanjore region, a lot of anarchy and local repression in the collection of taxes. An inscription of Tiruvaigavur (9) states that the people were paying taxes to the temple authorities but not to the crown. The temple authorities probably leased out the right to collect taxes. These lessees mismanaged the collection work, for, we read that collections were not made by any one single person." At last, after considerable negotiation, the people got the list of "admittedly payable" taxes fixed and had them engraved on the temple wall.

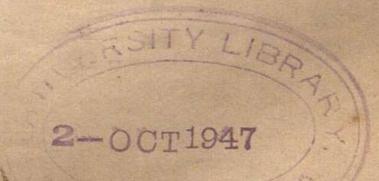
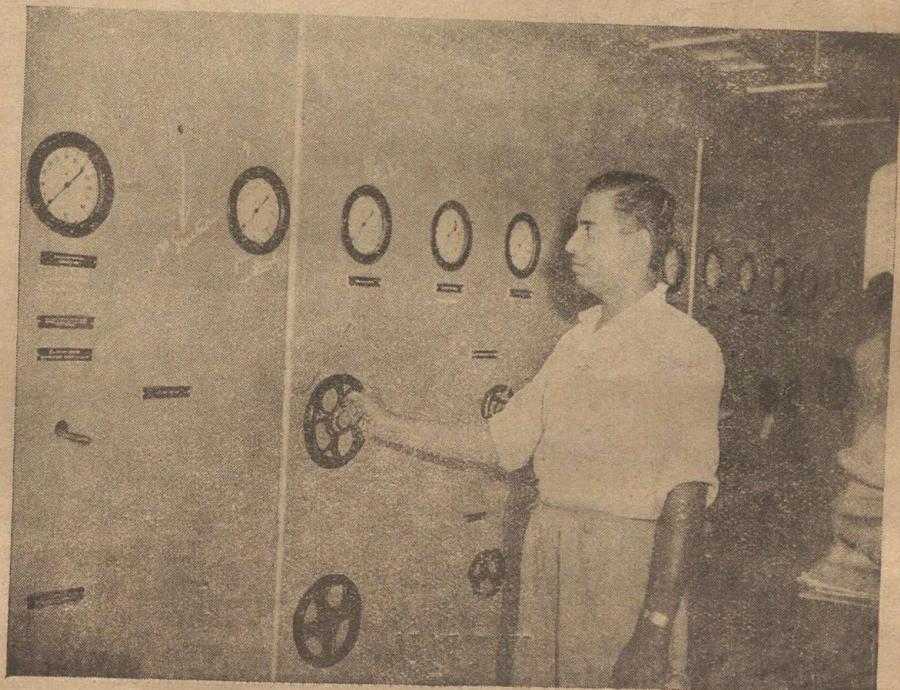
In this fixation of taxes, and restoration of order out of maladministration some part if not the most important part has to be assigned to the influential local chieftain of the region who is also known to have lived at about the same period—Pillai Perumal.

(8) A.R. No. 33 of 1925, p, 94.

9) A. R. No. 59 of 1914, E.R. 1915,
pp. 106-108.



Studying the plan of the great production drive of the Fertiliser Factory, Alwaye are Mr. Edwin W. Pauley, Mr. C. S. V. Ramani, Mr. L. C. McCarty, and Mr. H. G. Felio, who are in charge of the FACT, Alwaye. Below is the most modern control panel of the FACT, Alwaye.





NATARAJA

This ancient bronze image may be seen in the Trivandrum Museum.

Chedipa. Probably, the people, grateful for the boon of peace after the woes of anarchy, honoured him as 'the Master who re-established the glory of the Chola mandala.'

Cheraman Vanchi Martanda, probably Sri Vira Rama Martanda Varma

The Muvalur inscription reveals that the alliance of Pillai Perumal Chedipa of Puduvai and perhaps a feudatory chief of the Vijayanagara empire in the South, was valued by the Chera king Cheraman Perumal Vanchi Martanda. It follows therefore that this king, a contemporary of the chief, must be placed in the middle of the fifteenth century A. D.—about A. D. 1443, the date of the Virachilai inscription mentioned before.

The list of kings of the Royal line of Travancore relating to the fifteenth century as given in Sri V. Nagam Aiya's Travancore State Manual Vol. I, pp. 267 and 275-6 is as follows :—

1. Udaya Martanda Varma
2. Venad Mootha Rajah
3. Vira Rama Martanda Varma Senior Tiruvadi of Tiruppappur
4. Aditya Varma (Senior Tiruvadi of Siraivoy)
5. Sri Vira Ravi Ravi Varma (Senior Tiruvadi of Tiruppappur).

Of these Kings the first and third are Martanda Varmas. (10) The first Udaya Martanda Varma died in 1444 (619 M. E.) The second, Sri Vira Rama Martanda Varma, ruled from as early as 1439 A. D. (614 M. E.) as a Vatteluthu inscription of his at Tirunavaykulam (11) proves. The date 1439 A. D. agrees with A. D. 1443, the date of the Virachilai inscription and what is more important, Sri Vira Rama

(10) These Martanda Varmas ruled different tracts of the Chera country at the same time. *Vide* Travancore State Manual Vol. I, pp. 267 and 276.

(11) T. A. S. Vol. I, p. 209.

Martanda Varma specifically bears the title mentioned in the Muvalur record—the Mutta Senior) Tiruvadi of Tiruppappur. The titles Senior Tiruvadi of Tiruppappur and Senior Tiruvadi of Siraivoy are assumed alternately by kings of Travancore of this period, reminding us of the alternation of Rajakesari and Parakesari by Chola kings.(12)

We have two inscriptions at Sherma-devi (13) in the Tinnevelly district referring to a Tiruppappur Mutta Tiruvadi dated A. D. 1444 and 1448 which have also to be referred to Sri Vira Rama Martanda Varma as Sri Udayamartanda Varma died by A. D. 1444 (M. E 619). Acting on the material available, the probability of the dates, and the occurrence of the key title Tiruppappur Mutta Tiruvadi, we may identify Sri Vira Rama Martanda Varma with the Vanchi Martanda of the Muvalur record. (14)

T. A. Gopinatha Rao's identification

Sri T. A. Copinatha Rao, the eminent epigraphist, identifies our Vanchi Martanda with an Udaya Martanda Varma (1567-1597 A.D.) (15) reigning one hundred years after the middle of the fifteenth century, a contemporary of Achyuta Deva Raya of

(12) Sri Nagam Aiya also calls attention to the fact that the titles are borne by the elder and younger brothers of the same family.

(13) A. R. Nos. 608 and 638 of 1916.

(14) With the available information, it is not possible to know if the elder Udaya Martanda possessed the title Tiruppa Mutta Tiruvadi and hence the above inference. If the elder Udaya Martanda is meant, the Muvalur record would have mentioned specifically Udaya Martanda and not merely Martanda. However, the upper limit of the date of Vanchi Martanda of Muvalur inscription, namely, fifteenth century, has been fixed beyond doubt.

(15) T. A. S. Vol. I, pp. 55-56.

Vijayanagara. Pillai-Perumal, according to him, is none other than a traitor, Chellappa of the Chola country, who is stated to have taken refuge with the Travancore king. We are told that the Vijayanagara emperor Achyuta, defeated the Tiruvadi Udaya Martanda Varma and demanded the traitor from him as one of the conditions of peace.

The chief of the Muvalur record—Pillai Perumal—is somehow supposed to have incurred the displeasure of the Vijayanagara emperor and taken refuge in the court of his friend, Martanda Varma (of the late sixteenth century) who had finally to surrender him to the conqueror Achyuta Deva Raya.

All the above suppositions are evidently wide of the mark, the identification of Pillai Perumal Chedipa (praised as the Cholamandala Sthapanacharya and famous as the jewel of scholars in inscriptions) with a little known rebel by name Chellappa mentioned in the *Achyutaraya Abhyudayam* (a poem in praise of Achyutaraya) fails to carry conviction; it does not even have the fundamental likeness of names, not to speak of the difference in dates. Udaya Martanda does not also appear to have the specific title 'Tiruppa mutta Tiruvadi' (16) The Virachilai inscription of the Pudukotta State regarding Pillai-Perumal gives us the real and final clue to the date and identity of the Chedipa chief and therefore of Akhilakalavallava Vanchi Martanda, the Senior Tiruvadi of Tiruppappur. Epigraphical testimony, so accurate and couched in such unambiguous language as in the Virachilai inscription, forms no doubt the correct basis of identification.

Akhila Kala Vallava

Cheraman Perumal Vanchi Martanda of the Muvalur epigraph, the author of a

(16) He is known in most of his inscriptions as Siraivoy mutta Tiruvadi. Vide T.A.S., Vol. I, p. 56, Foot note No. 22

Tamil song in praise of one of his allies, was evidently a Tamil poet of distinction. He also has the *biruda* Akhilakala Vallava—one learned in all the arts. It is indeed a pity that accounts of this poet-king's benefactions for learning, besides his gifts to temples, have not come down to us. Only imagination has to fill in the outlines of a discerning life of devotion to arts and literature led by this Kalavallava.

Vira Rama Martanda Varma was not alone in his love of Tamil; his brother Champaka Aditya Varma caused in Kollam year 644 (A. D. 1469) a bell to be hung up in the temple at Tirukkurungudi (in the Tinnevelly district.) On the bell are a Sanskrit sloka and a Tamil verse describing the royal donor. The Tamil poem is to this effect:

"King Aditya of the Southern Vanchi, prince of Siraivoy in Jayatunganadu, learned in all the arts of the Universe, born in Visakhom of the Kanni month, presented a bell to God Nambi of Tirukkurungudi in the Kollam year 644 as though inviting Lord Brahma to join in the worship." (17)

Tamil inscriptions reveal that two brothers of the royal line of Travancore—Martanda and Aditya—evidently set up a precedent by assuming the title Akhilakala vallava, celebrating their unique delight in, and patronage of, learning.

17 செயதுங்க நாட்டுச் சிறைவாய்மன்
ஆதித்தன் தென்வஞ்சியான்
வியலைன் ரகிலகலாவல்லவன் கன்னி
விசாகம் வந்தேதான்
நயமொன்று கொல்லம் அறுநாற்று
நாற்பத்து நாலிலைப்பாய்
அயனும் பணிய மணியளித் தான்
நம்பிக் கன்புழகொன்றே"

T. A. S. Vol. IX, p. 9.

Travancore will not Participate in Committees and Conferences of Chamber of Princes

IN an interview granted to the Associated Press regarding the abstention of Travancore from the Bombay meetings of the Rulers and Ministers Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, said :

Travancore has not during many years associated itself with the activities of the Chamber of Princes. His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, notwithstanding the above circumstance, has extended the courtesy of invitation to States that have not associated themselves with the Chamber's activities and has, in view of the present political needs, asked them to participate through their representatives in various Committees like the Negotiating Committee and the Constitutional Advisory Committee. In pursuance of this policy, which has been welcomed, I have been taking part in the work of the Committees. The decisions passed not only in these Committees but in various conferences and meetings of Rulers and Ministers have been unanimous or practically unanimous until quite recently.

During the last few months, however, certain States that have participated in the discussions have taken an independent line of their own, both with reference to the Constituent Assembly and the Committees created by the Constituent Assembly. It is apparent that there has been a definite break in the solidarity and the outlook of the Rulers and their Advisers.

In these circumstances, Travancore has decided not to be drawn into controversies over such matters and does not propose to take part in these meetings and conferences especially because its attitude is one of independence after June 1948 subject to negotiations on matters of common concern as already stated more than once.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar finally wished to make it clear that there has been no instance of any difference of opinion

between the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and the representatives of Travancore with regard to any questions which have formed the subject of discussions and conferences and that all these questions have resulted in agreed decisions to which Travancore will adhere.

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HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT IN THE STATE

Travancore Government not to modify their published scheme

Government have issued the following Press Communiqué :—

THE Travancore Government have noted the resolution published by the Interim Government of India dated New Delhi, April 15, 1947, without any previous intimation to or consultation with this Government and without reference to this Government's letter addressed to the Government of India in October 1946.

Need for adequate outlets

The Government of Travancore realise the need for the utmost economic co-operation with the Central Government and are in agreement with the Government of India on the points emphasised in the resolution, namely, the increasing requirements of India's rapidly-expanding agriculture and industries, the effective development of all forms of transport and the evolution of a sound policy of defence with special reference to strategic considerations. This Government assert that these very considerations make it impressive that Travancore, the most populous and the most industrially advanced of the maritime States in India, should have adequate outlets and opportunities for the export of timber, tea, rubber, spices and other valuable agricultural products for the development of fisheries, and the export of fish, which now takes place mainly from the south, for the exploitation and export of the extensive salt and mineral resources of the southern regions of the State and for the import of consumer goods including machinery, textiles and other requirements of that region which possess natural advantages for developing harbour facilities and which, until quite recently, and for over ten centuries, was a busy maritime centre. This region cannot be perpetually dependent on northern ports which are over 150 miles away and which, on account of the configuration of the country, are not

and cannot be profitably connected by railway with the southern tracts.

This Government do not require and have not asked and do not propose to ask for any financial or other assistance from the Government of India for the developing of their ports and will decide the navigational and engineering problems on their responsibility.

Cochin Harbour Agreement to be revised

This Government note with surprise the implicit suggestion of bad faith contained in the resolution and the reference that has been made to the Cochin Harbour Agreement and Conference. Neither this agreement or the conference had any bearing on, nor application to, ports south of Quilon and are limited in terms to the backwaters in the Travancore territory between Quilon and Munambam and even this is only with reference to the sharing of certain import duties. Furthermore, the independent political position of Travancore after the middle of next year, subject, only to any future voluntary agreement or treaty that may be entered into by the Travancore Government with any Central or local Government, will obviously necessitate a revision and reconsideration of the Cochin Harbour Agreement whether it be viewed as an instrument of partnership and joint venture or a treaty between four Governments (namely, the Government of India and the Governments of Travancore, Cochin and Madras), the final decision of one of which has been announced, namely, to relinquish in June 1948, that Government's rights and obligations in India as a paramount power.

The Travancore Government therefore, see no reason to modify their published scheme as to harbour developments in the State.

What Others Say

GOING AHEAD

TRAVANCORE, under Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, that restless genius has turned over a new leaf in the history of its constitutional progress. The Travancore Dewan who is an astute statesman and a politician of high repute, has no faith in Ministries or for that matter in the cabinet system of Government. The waywardness of political parties in legislatures and popular representative institutions often frustrates the endeavours of governments to understand the wishes of the people correctly through these ministries. The fickle-mindedness of the ministers and their individual failings keep them at variance with their following and they become the victims of no-confidence motions engineered against them, even before they have had time to sit tight on the saddle. These are facts endorsed, by our own experiences in our neighbourhood, not very long ago. Probably not many have stopped to think about its deleterious effects on the administration as a whole. A continuity of policy which is essential to the successful management of the people's affairs becomes practically impossible and to that extent the country's interests are seriously imperilled. As a practical statesman,

conversant with the working of all systems of governments, every where in the world, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar is able to see these inherent defects in the cabinet system of Government.

In the free India of the morrow, the Indian States will have the opportunity of standing far and away from the whirlwind of political evolutions that may take place, in British India. The trend of events that have taken place in Delhi point to this fact. So far as we could see there will be nothing in the immediate future to influence a change in the attitude of the India Government.

Against this background, and in the light of the experience gained elsewhere it will be interesting to examine the Travancore scheme. It lays down clearly and emphatically that the control of the legislature over the policies of government departments shall be exercised through administrative committees elected by both the chambers of the legislature. There will be ten such committees, each dealing with the affairs of the departments of the public service assigned to it. It will be the privilege of these committees to hold their sittings either separately or jointly and the chairmen of the Committees may

also hold meetings with each other for the purpose of considering policies of the committees.

Thus a composite body, of the people's representatives elected by both the chambers of the legislature, presided over by a chairman, will be in charge of the affairs of each Department. Coming to the powers of the Dewan, over these committees, we are told that he may convene meetings of one or more of them either separately or jointly, and confer with or address them on matters within their jurisdiction or for the purpose of co-ordinating their activities. The Dewan shall have power to veto any resolution of the administrative committee for reasons to be stated in writing. *The arrogation of these powers by the head of the administration may be regarded as the 'sting' in the whole scheme by those who may have their own concept of democracy. We have no quarrel with the Dewan of Travancore for arrogating unto himself such powers in a scheme in which he seeks to democratize the administration and bring it in line with those that may be evolved in politically advanced countries.* We have been very keen observers of the trend of thought and action in the political world all over, and we will be excused by clamorous lovers of democracy when we say that control must be centred in one man to some extent when people are admitted to the privilege of shaping their own destinies particularly when there is a general disposition to allow popular administrations, to deteriorate into what are called mobocracies.

(COCHIN ARGUS.)

INDEPENDENCE OF TRAVANCORE

THE statements made by the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Clement Attlee, and the Secretary of State

for India and other leading Cabinet Members on the intention of the British Government to withdraw from India by July 1948, have brought into prominence the question of the exact position of the Indian States. The Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee has categorically stated that it is not the intention of the British Government to hand over the Paramountcy that the King Emperor enjoys over the Indian States to any Government of British India and he has also made it clear that before the date of the final transfer of power to British India, the Princes are entitled to enter into separate negotiations for safeguarding their own future.

Travancore's peculiar position

Of all the Indian States, Travancore enjoys a very peculiar position not only by reason of continuity in the succession to the throne but also by the fact that Travancore has never been conquered by any outside power in the long course of its history of over a thousand years. There is hardly any other Indian State which has the same unique position. Examining the constitutional position of the Indian States from Kashmir down to the South, it will be found that almost all the States with very few exceptions like the States of Hyderabad and Travancore had at one time or other come under British Rule.

Kashmir was, at one time part of the Mogul Empire and was later annexed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh and came under the British Rule after the treaty of Amritsar. In fact, Kashmir State consists of large portions of the territories given in exchange and for other considerations by the British Government.

The Rajaputana States though tracing their origin and authority to the pre-Mogul period, had practically all of them been under Mogul Rule and later on they have

allowed themselves to continue in the same position under the British Government. The Mahratta States are of more recent growth. The British Government have not only fixed the geographical limit of the territories but have also in limiting the succession to the throne, indirectly administered the country on one pretext or another, and interfered in many internal matters. This they did in some cases because their treaty or sannad definitely gave the right; in others on the ground that the Princes were feudatories to the Crown.

Coming to the South, Mysore though originally an independent Hindu Kingdom, was after the suppression of Tippu, handed over to the Hindu Dynasty by the British Government under certain stipulations and conditions. Many restrictions were imposed under these agreements by which the British Government have certain powers of interference and of even taking over the administration by virtue of which, as in 1831 British Government took over the administration of the State.

Hyderabad as a state came into existence in the early part of 18th century and there is continuity of tradition only from that date. But Hyderabad was not annexed and the relationship with the British has been settled by treaties.

An ally of the English Government

The British first came to Travancore in 1764 and established a factory at Anjengo. During the Mysore Wars, Travancore was a steadfast ally of the British and was included as such in the Treaty of 1784 between the East India Company and Tippu. In 1788, Travancore entered into an agreement with the British to allow two battalions of sepoys to be stationed at the Travancore Frontier. This was consolidated by an agreement in 1795 by which an annual subsidy adequate to maintain three

battalions of sepoys together with a company of European Military and two companies of Lascars to be stationed in Travancore or on the frontiers was given by Travancore. In 1805 another treaty was entered into under which in addition to the subsidy, a sum sufficient to maintain one more regiment of East India Company's native Infantry and, in case an additional force should be required, another amount were to be given. But none of these agreements in terms assert any position other than that of equal contracting parties and today the legal position of the State is that it is an Ally of the English Government under specific treaties and agreements. If, therefore, by the 1st of July 1948 paramountcy ceases, in strict law, Travancore becomes an independent State entirely independent of British India or of any other State and is put back to the position which it enjoyed in 1795.

Legal implication

The legal implications of this position have to be fully understood. It means that the Sovereigns of the State are for all purposes as independent as any other independent Sovereign State. It follows that in external as well as in internal matters no other power or State can under international law have any right of interference.

It is for Travancore hereafter to consider under what conditions, if any, the State will enter into a treaty with an All-India Government or with Indian Provincial Governments or with other States. These are matters which it is up to every patriotic Travancorean to ponder over seriously and it is now time for all the people of the State to stand united behind the Sovereign in the assertion of Travancore as one of the independent States of the World.

(THE KERALA KAUMUDI, Trivandrum)

"DELIGHTFUL AND FASCINATING"

The following is extracted from an article published in the *Hindu* by Mr. L. W. Matters who visited Travancore during January 1947.

MY ignorance of Travancore, beyond the fact that it is a progressive State with a very high measure of literacy, was overcome to some extent by the information imparted by Sir C. P. in two brief talks I had with him and later on with His Highness, the young Maharaja, a man of great charm and advanced outlook. I learned much about political developments; much about Travancore's natural resources and industrial potentialities, and from Sir C. P. I came to understand why education is so widespread and equality between man and woman is more pronounced than it is elsewhere in India.

The Garden of India

My wife and I left Madras one evening by the S. I. R. for the long journey to Shencottah. It was quite a comfortable trip, the train riding smoothly over the narrow-gauge line. At Shencottah we were met by a most courteous and thoughtful official of the State Guest organisation, and set off by car for Trivandrum. After driving a few miles we were able to appreciate why Mahatma Gandhi had dubbed Travancore, "The Garden of India". For the first twenty miles or so the motor road winds around the hills through heavy jungle country with a river splashing and gleaming through the long valley on whose further side rise more hills dark with the dense forest growth of teak and other valuable timbers. All along the roadside lay big piles of teak logs, most probably the undisposed accumulation of the war years. We saw no wild animals, but it was easy to imagine that immensity

of forest alive with creatures, big and fierce, from the lumbering elephant to the springing panther.

Journeying another hour we came on the cultivated lands of the less primeval country—plantations of rubber, coconut, betelnut and tapioca. At one place we stopped and spent half an hour to learn something of rubber production, from the tapping of the trees, to the panning-off of the latex, and its rolling and smoking into sheets of crepe rubber. Some three or four hours after leaving Shencottah we drove into Trivandrum, there to be quartered at "Lyndhurst", one of those palatial guest-houses which so many State governments provide for privileged visitors, and after tea we were shown round the city, spacious, well-cared for, and most attractive.

A Country of Great Antiquity and Tradition

At Trivandrum there is much to remind the visitor that Travancore is a country of great antiquity and tradition with a proud claim that although it has "never laid at the foot of any conqueror", it has always opened its hospitable doors to every cult and every people. As is well-known Travancore has the highest percentage of Christians among its population, and I hope I am right in saying that it was here that, according to legend, Saint Thomas came nearly two thousand years ago, with his followers from Syria. The museums reveal through certain exhibits, as some architectural features in the city do also, that there was a time when the Chinese maintained close relations with Travancore and contributed a great deal to her arts and crafts.

The history of the State is a fascinating one and what is so admirable is that every effort has been made to preserve and enrich it. Art galleries, museums, and ancient

palaces like that of Padmanabhapuram are a feature of Travancore's respect for and veneration of its past.

Of course we visited Cape Comorin where the three seas meet. Here we were on territory so rich in epic lore, where Rama and Sita dwelt, and the terrific struggle between Right and Wrong was fought out. Fortunately for me a young friend in Madras had eloquently coached me in the story of the trickery and abduction of Sita, of how the Gods had come to her rescue, of the flight of Hanuman to the Himalayas to bring back Sanjeevi, the healing herb, and how I would see, if I kept my eyes open, parts of the mountains which the messenger Monkey God had dropped near Comorin.

Vast Resources

Back in Trivandrum after a most interesting tour, visits were paid to several technical institutions and industrial works, including the State Rubber Factory. The Travancore Government are fostering in every possible way the expansion of cottage industries and secondary manufactures. It goes without saying, given the present world demand for raw materials, that Travancore can export to other parts of India and foreign countries huge quantities of minerals, rubber, copra and coir fibre as well as other primary products, but both in Travancore and Mysore I was impressed by the possibilities of developing trade in the less bulky lines of manufacture.

To conclude this brief review of a hurried tour of Travancore let me say that the general impression gained is that of a de-

lightful and fascinating territory of India administered on progressive lines, and giving every evidence of a big future. I am sure Travancoreans are wide awake and can well look after their own interests in any field. Sir C. P. has the reputation of being one of the shrewdest statesmen in India, and it is certain that he is sensitive enough to public opinion and the material and other needs of Travancore. His administration is recognised to be very efficient and that alone is a great thing in a State determined to advance.

"AN INSURANCE AGAINST PARTY CLIQUES"

IMPORTANT modifications in the Travancore reforms scheme have been announced. These modifications, we are told, are made as a result of discussions between the Dewan and prominent public men. The most conspicuous change concerns the special legislative powers of the Dewan as head of the State, *vis-a-vis* the legislature. Under the original scheme, the Dewan enjoyed powers to certify any Bill, against the wishes of the majority in the legislature. In the altered scheme, any Bill which the Dewan thus certifies, will have validity only for one year. The Dewan's powers to veto Bills passed by the legislature are also similarly restricted to a definite period.

Real power is bound to go into the hands of the Committees of the Legislature, who will function as popular ministers. Virtually the only difference between the executive as envisaged in the Travancore reforms

and the ministries in the provinces is that, while in the latter there will be one person in charge of a department or a group of departments, in Travancore there will be several. Though an unexperimented novelty for a small State, in actual working it may be found to possess positive advantages over the ministerial system, especially when the aspirants for ministerial jobs are usually found to far outnumber the openings. *The system may be an insurance, against the emergence of too many party cliques and crises.*

There is nothing in the reforms scheme which prevents the ruler from appointing as Dewan any of the members of the legislature or any distinguished person who enjoys wide and unquestioned popularity in the State. In any case with a strong legislature and enough talented men in the Executive Committees, the Dewan will find very little to occupy himself with.

(THE INDIAN FINANCE)

A NEW ORIENTATION

THE Travancore reforms Proclamation has been issued. Adult franchise of the Lower House and functional representation of the Upper Chamber are two of the main features. The subject has been so long before the public that much of comment would be a supererogation. A perusal of the provisions would show that some substantial changes have been made to the original draft in the light of discussions with prominent public men.

That the Act indicates a new orientation as between the Ruler and the ruled cannot be denied. It is hoped that it will be worked in the spirit it is intended to be worked, so that lasting benefit may accrue in the direction of the happiness of the people and the prestige of the State.

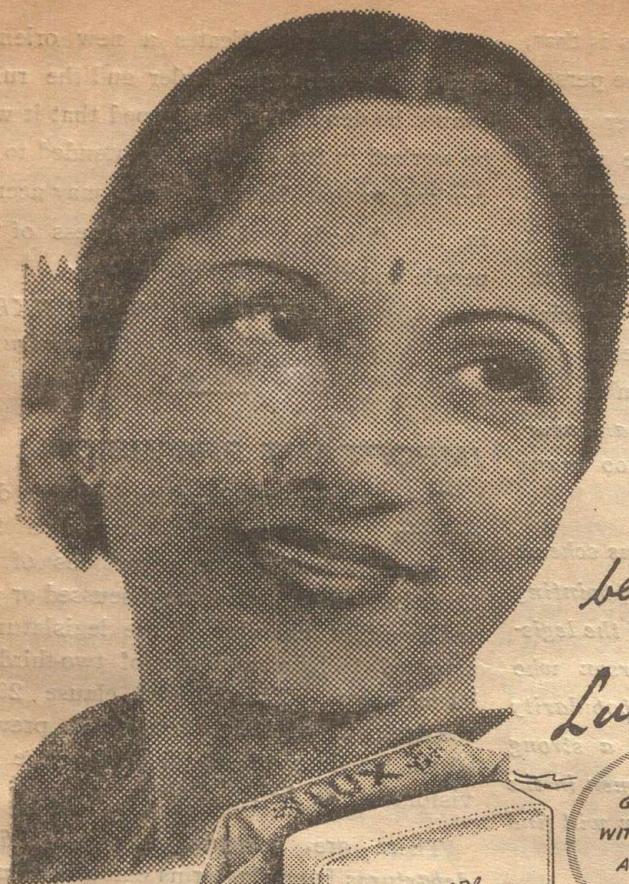
(THE INDIAN THINKER,
Trivandrum.)

IMPORTANT PROVISION

The Travancore Constitution Act does contain one important provision that measures affecting the provisions of the Constitution Act may be discussed or passed by either chamber of the legislature if assented to by a majority of two-thirds of its members. This altered clause 26 of the draft Constitution Act, which prevented the legislature from discussing the provisions of the Act.

There are, however, other significant departures from the terms embodied in the statement of March 22. The Act speaks of "Administrative Committees," through which the legislature is to control Departmental policies. The words "Administrative Committees" did not occur in the scheme published on January 27. Part II of that scheme, under the heading Executive, provided for Executive Committees, but it was stated in the report of March 22 that the word "Committee" would be dropped from the term "Executive Committee" to show that the Committees of the legislature constituted the executive administration, and that the Departments were subordinate to them.

(THE MAIL, MADRAS)



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of the Film-stars

Kannamba knows that her lovely skin needs proper care to keep it smooth and flawless. Do you give your skin regular treatment, too? Try this simple beauty routine yourself for 30 days—you'll love the cool fragrance of this delicate, white soap, and its rich lather will leave your skin radiantly clear and fresh. Give your skin the protection it needs—real beauty care with Lux Toilet Soap.



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beauty treatment
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Lux Toilet Soap

I WORK UP A
GENEROUS LATHER
WITH LUX TOILET SOAP
AND GENTLY PAT IT
INTO THE SKIN...



THEN I RINSE
AWAY THE LATHER
WITH CLEAR, COOL
WATER...



FINALLY, I
GENTLY PAT MY
FACE DRY
WITH A
SOFT TOWEL





TRAVANCORE RADIO PROGRAMME

Programme for May 1947

(455.9 Metres 658 Kilocycles)

THURSDAY, 1ST MAY 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—Music Concert :—

Vidwan Kunnakudi Venkatarama Aiyer (Vocal).
Varahur Muthuswamy Aiyer (Violin).
Karaikudi Muthu Aiyer (Mridangam).

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Swaminatha	Nata	Adi	Sri Dikshitar
Sarasasamadana	Kapinarayani	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Pahijagajjanani	Hamsanandi	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Sarasijanabha	Todi	Chapu	Sri Swati Tirunal
Ramabhirama	Durbar	Chapu	Sri Tyagaraja
Marakoti	Arabi	Jumpa	Sri Dikshitar

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

SRI SWATI TIRUNAL'S CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

Special Programme

(2nd May to 9th May 1947)

FRIDAY, 2ND MAY 1947 :

7-00 P. M.—Recitation of Verses on Sri Swati Tirunal.

7-10 P. M.—Music Concert :—

Asthana Vidwan G. N. Balasubramaniam and party.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

SATURDAY, 3RD MAY 1947 :

7-00 P. M.—Recitation from Sri Swati Tirunal's poems by V. Sankara Aiyer.

7-15 P. M.—Music Concert :—Veena Duet.

K. S. Narayanaswamy (Veena).

K. K. Sivaraman (Veena).

Martandapuram Mani Aiyer (Mridangam).

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

SUNDAY, 4TH MAY 1947 :

7-00 P. M.—Talk in English on "Sri Swati Tirunal—A tribute" by Vaidyasastranipuna Dr. L. A. Ravi Varma.

7-15 P. M.—*Music Concert* :—

Asthana Vidwans Alathoor Brothers and party.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

MONDAY, 5TH MAY 1947 :

7-00 P. M.—*Recorded Music* :—(Sri Swati Tirunal's Compositions.)

7-15 P. M.—*Music Concert* :—

Vidwan N. V. Narayana Aiyer and party.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

TUESDAY, 6TH MAY 1947 :

7-00 P. M.—*Music* by M. R. Sastry—(Selected Hindi compositions of Sri Swati Tirunal).

7-45 P. M.—*Music* by Parassala Ponnammal and party.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH MAY 1947 :

7-00 P. M.—Learn to Sing - Maharaja Swati Tirunal's Compositions.

7-15 P. M.—Talk in Malayalam on "The literary background of Sri Swati Tirunal's Compositions" by N. Gopala Pillai.

7-30 P. M.—*Music Concert* :—

Vidwan N. G. Sitaraman and party.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

THURSDAY, 8TH MAY 1947 :

7-00 P. M.—Talk in Tamil on "Sri Swati Tirunal" by K. R. Kumaraswamy Aiyer.

7-15 P. M.—*Music Concert* :—

Asthana Vidwan Musiri Subramania Aiyer and party.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

FRIDAY, 9TH MAY 1947 :

7-00 P. M.—*Recorded Music* :—(Swati Tirunal's Compositions.)

7-15 P. M.—*Music Concert* :—

Vidwan T. K. Rangachari and party.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.



TUESDAY, 13TH MAY 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—*Music* by Kuttappan Bhagavatar and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Mamavasada	Kanada	Rupakam	Sri Swati Tirunal
Sitapati	Kamas	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Sarasasuvadana	Kalyani	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Padmanabhavahi	Hindolam	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Parvatinayaka	Bowl	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal

8-00 P. M.—Play in Tamil.

8-15 P. M.—*Recorded Music* :—Film hits—SAVITRI.

8-30 P. M.—*Music* by S. J. Krishnappa and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Paralokabhyamu	Mandari	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Mandaradhara	Todi	Triputa	Sri Swati Tirunal
Sarasaksha	Kamavardhini	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Sivanai ninaintu	Kambodi	Adi	Sri Nilacanta Sivan

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH MAY 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—Learn to Sing—Maharaja Swati Tirunal's Compositions.

7-45 P. M.—Talk in English on "Prosperity through Labour Welfare" by K. Lekshminarayanan.

8-00 P. M.—Music by R. Nilacanta Aiver and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Needayarada	Vasantabhairavi	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Janani Ninuvina	Ritigowla	Chapu	Sri Subbaraya Sastri
Mamava Karunaya	Shanmukhapriya	Chapu	Sri Swati Tirunal
Maye	Tarangini	Adi	Sri Dikshitar
Sri Subramanyaya	Kambodi	Tisra	Sri Dikshitar
		Ekam	

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

THURSDAY, 15TH MAY 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—Jalatarangam by D. Krishna Aiyengar and party.

8-30 P. M.—Recorded Music :—M. S. Subbalakshmi.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

FRIDAY, 16TH MAY 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—Music Concert :—

Vidwan P. Malayappa Sastri (Vocal).

Chalakudy N. S. Narayanaswamy (Violin).

Martandapuram Mani Aiyer (Mridangam).

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Pankajavadana (Varnam)	Pantuvarali	Adi	
Parulanuveda	Balahamsa	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Mamavasada	Kanada	Rupakam	Sri Swati Tirunal
Janani Pahi	Sudhasaveri	Triputa	Sri Swati Tirunal
Lalithalavanka	Vasanta	Adi	Sri Jayadeva
Ragam—	Pallavi—	Bhairavi	

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

TUESDAY, 20TH MAY 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—Music by Umayalpuram Kalyanarama Aiyer and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Manasunilpa	Abhogi	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Ramanannubrovara	Harikamboji	Rupakam	Sri Tyagaraja
Etavunara	Kalyani	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Kripayapalaya	Charukesi	Chapu	Sri Swati Tirunal
Tendanitten	Todi	Adi	Sri Ramalingaswami
Pahijagajjanani	Vachaspati	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal

8-30 P. M.—Talk in English on "Solution of the Food Problem" by K. P. Amrithanatha Aiyer.

8-45 P. M.—Thiruvatirakali songs.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST MAY 1947:

7-30 P. M.—Learn to Sing—Maharaja Swati Tirunal's Compositions.
 7-45 P. M.—Music by T. V. Namasivayam and party.
 9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

THURSDAY, 22ND MAY 1947:

7-30 P. M.—Flute by Valadi Rukmini and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Sri Kumara	Atana	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Nata'ana	Simhendramadhyamam	Rupakam	Sri Tyagaraja
Elavatara	Mukhari	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Sri Subramanyaya	Kambodi	Rupakam	Sri Dikshitar
Sakhihe	Sankarabharanam	Triputa	Sri Swati Tirunal

8-45 P. M.—Talk in English on "One World—or Hell" by Dr. G. Raman Pillai.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

FRIDAY, 23RD MAY 1947:

7-30 P. M.—Music Concert:—

Vidwan K. S. Hariharan (Vocal).

Chalakudy N. S. Narayanaswamy (Violin).

Marthandapuram Mani Aiyer (Mridangam).

9-00 P. M. Vancheesamangalam.

TUESDAY, 27TH MAY 1947:

7-30 P. M.—Music by Ambalapuzha Sumati Bai and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer.
Raramaintitaka	Asaveri	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Ramanive	Narayani	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Bogindrasayinam	Kuntalavarali	Kanda- chapu	Sri Swati Tirunal
Sankara Srigiri	Hamsanandi	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Asai konden	Gopikatilakam	Adi	Sri Sudhananda Bharati
Eppadipadinaro	Abheri	Adi	Do.

8-15 P. M.—Play in Malayalam.

8-30 P. M.—Selections from Sri Pattanam Subramania Aiyer.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH MAY 1947:

7-30 P. M.—Learn to Sing—Maharaja Swati Tirunal's Compositions.

7-45 P. M.—Talk in English on "Strange shifts for a living" by L. R. Kasturirangan—The 3rd talk in the series "World of animal life".

8-00 P. M.—Music by K. Kochammini and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Nrutyati	Sankarabharanam	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Sri Venugopala	Durbar	Jumpa	Sri Kavikunjara Bharati
Meenakshi	Purvikalyani	Adi	Sri Dikshitar
Vandesadapadma- nabhan	Navarasakannada	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Saravanabhavaguhane	Kanada	Adi	Sri Papanasam Sivan
Pahijagajjanani	Vachaspati	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

THURSDAY, 29TH MAY 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—*Nagaswaram* by Inchikudi Pitchakannu and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Paramapurusha	Vasantu	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Upacharamu	Bhairavi	Rupakam	Sri Tyagaraja
Nenendu	Karnataka Behag	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Smaramanasa	Durbar	Rupakam	Sri Swati Tirunal
Ninnuchepaga	Mandari	Adi	Sri Pattanam
Echarikakarara	Yedukulakambodi	Jumpa	Subramania Aiyer
			Sri Tyagaraja

8-45 P. M.—Talks in Tamil on “Carnatic Music”—SERIES
First talk :—“Basic Principles — ஆதாரத்த்வங்கள்”

9-00 P. M. Vancheesamangalam.

FRIDAY, 30TH MAY 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—*Music Concert* :—

Vidwan Mudikondan Venkitarama Aiyer (Vocal).

Chalakudy N. S. Narayanaswamy (Violin).

Martandapuram Mani Aiyer (Mridangam).

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Viharamanasa	Sudhabhairavi	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Ramaneevatu	Kalyani	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Sriramachandra	Huseni	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Sundari	Begada	Rupakam	Sri Tyagaraja
Ragam	Tanam	Pallavi	Todi

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

Suggestions from listeners are welcome

Office of the Travancore Broadcasting Station,
Trivandrum.

ராகம்: கேதாரகெளளம்—தாளம்: மிஸ்ரசாபு

ஆரோஹணம்: ஸரிமடாநிய
அவரோஹணம்: ஸநித்தபமகரிய } 28-வது மேளம்

பல்லவி

1. , , மா கா ரி ஸா , ஸா , ஸா | தி த பா , , தி , ஸா , , ||
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வ முரி - நா - ய - - க

2. , , மா கா ரி ஸா , ஸா , ஸி | ரி ஸா தி த பா புநி , ஸா , , ||
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3. , , மா கா ரி ஸா , ஸா , ஸி | ரி ஸா தி த பா புநி , ஸா , , ||
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4. கரி மா கா ரி ஸா , ஸா , ஸி | ரி ஸா தி த பா புநி , ஸா , , ||
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கரி
-- (ஜலத)

அனுபல்லவி

1. , , பா பா தா பா பா , , | தபமகரி ரி பா ம பா , , ||
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2. , , பா பா தா நி தபா தபமக | ரி , , ரி பா ம பதாப ||
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- ஜா த - - ரு - - ப - கு - - ஷ - - ன

1. , , ந் ஸ்ரா ரீ , , ஸா , ,
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 , , மா பா ஸ் னி தா பா , ,
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 க ரி
 - - (ஜலஜ)

சரணம்

,, ரீ ரீ	ரீ , , ரீ , ,	ரி பமகரீ	ரி மகரி ஸா , ,
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கந் தர		தீன பங்தோ	
கரு ணை		யமே தேவ	
கல யகு		ஸல மயி	ஜலஜ

(ஷேதி ஸாஹித்யம் அனுபல்லவியைப் போன்றது.)

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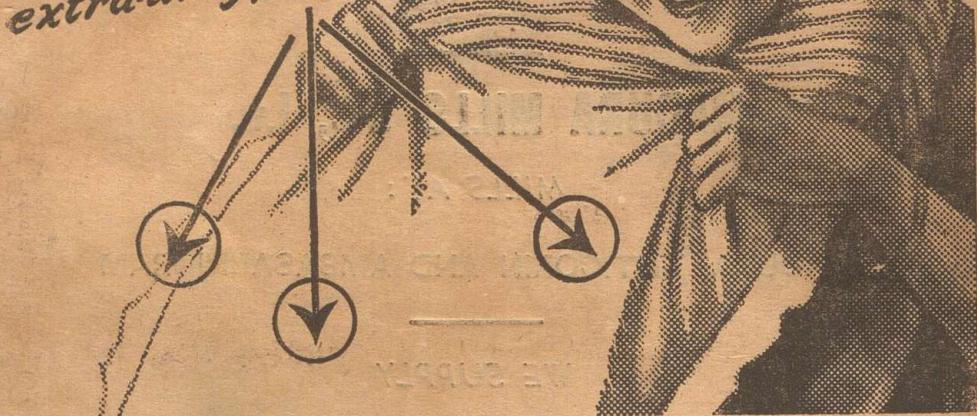
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Have your clothes washed the Sunlight way and avoid damage-by-beating.

Sunlight's rich, self-acting lather, rubbed a little more generously on the extra-dirty parts and gently pressed through the wet cloth, will make your fabrics white all over without beating. Yes, pure Sunlight cleans thoroughly without damage—leaving the clothes as soft as a feather and leaving your hands soft and smooth.



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