

THE ESTATE BUYER

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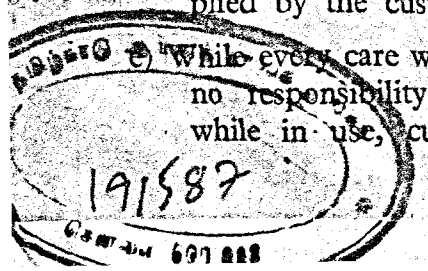
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General

Advertisements



PRUNING—THE LEAST UNDERSTOOD CULTURAL PRACTICE

(Reprinted with permission from the Journal of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras Vol. I No. 6)

HOW, When and Why to Prune :

Though pruning seems to be one of the oldest of cultural practices, it is the least understood of any. In the minds of many people it is something, perhaps the one thing, that must be done to many kinds of plants if they are to thrive. This is evidenced by their desire, or even insistence, that their fruit trees or ornamental shrubs be pruned at a particular time during the year, even though no further care in the way of cultivation, fertilising, spraying or dusting is contemplated for them during the remainder of the year. They don't know just what pruning does to or for their plants nor what it is *expected* to do. They simply have a blind belief that it is good for them, that it is necessary, that without it failure is certain. Their ideas as to how severe the pruning should be or how it should be done are hazy.

On the other hand, there are those who do not believe in pruning, who think it will prove harmful. In support of this belief, they cite the fact that no one prunes the trees and shrubs of the forest, and they thrive ; that, furthermore, the trees, shrubs, and other plants of the orchard and garden, if left unpruned, grow, flower, and mature fruits and seeds.

Which point of view is right ? Doubtless something is to be said on both sides of the question. Careful analysis, coupled with observation, shows that there is nothing mysterious or even unnatural, about pruning and that results or responses that are obtained may be explained on the basis of a few comparatively simple underlying principles. Recognition of these principles not only leads to a better understanding of the responses obtained but furnishes a reliable guide as to what to do and what not to do in the way of pruning.

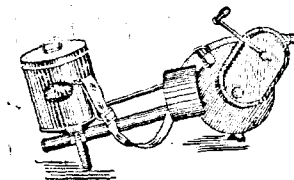
As a natural or unnatural Process :

In the first place, in defence of the practice, it may be pointed out that some pruning is an entirely natural process. In the unpruned tree or bush of whatever kind in the forest, orchard, garden, or along the roadside, twigs and small limbs and large branches die. These dead branches dry out, become brittle, and finally break off and fall to the ground. This is self-pruning, unaided by man. No one, not even an advocate of no pruning, would argue that the eventual breaking off of the twigs and limbs that die, harms the tree, and, if it is not harmed by their natural fall, it would not be harmed by their having been cut off a day or a week or perhaps a month or even a year earlier. By the same course of reasoning, it may be concluded that removal still earlier, when the twig or branch had become so weakened that its early death could have been predicted, would not have been harmful. It may, therefore, be remarked that the pruning out of this type of wood, which is of little or no further use to the tree, is the safest and yields the most favourable responses.

(Continued on page 13).

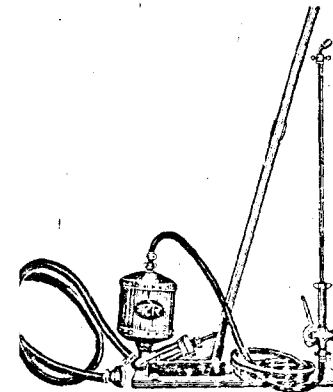
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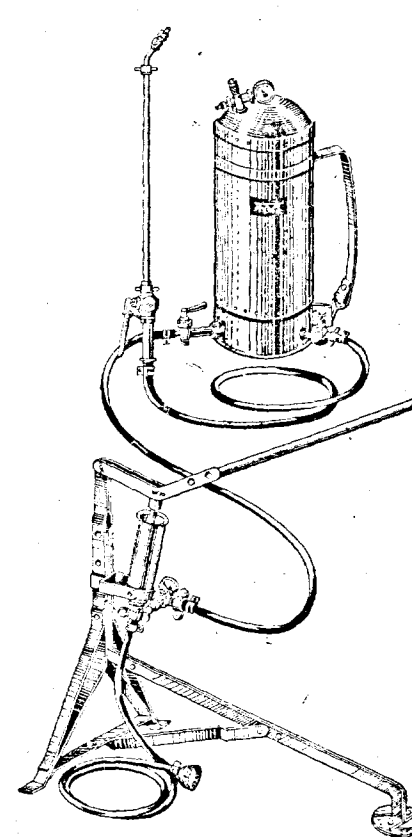
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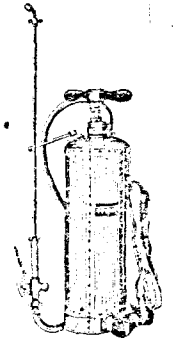
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OUR SERIAL FRENCH TUITION

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

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

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

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

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

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

LESSON N° 2

Phonetic Signs

A.—The phonetic sign consisting of *horizontal* brackets (see issue N° 4—March 57,) be, from now on, and for the purpose of facilitating printing, replaced by ordinary, *vertical* brackets.

B.—Here are a few explanations on the phonetic signs used in the present French

ah	—sounds like "far", but without pronouncing the "r"
ai	—Sounds like "fair", but without pronouncing the "r"
aN	—nasal "a"
ay	—like in "take"
(ay)	—same as above but with rounded lips. (nearest English pronunciation: "earth without the "th"
e	—sounds like the "e" of "founder"
ee	—as in "teeth"
(ee)	—same as above but with rounded lips in order to approximate to the pronunciation of the French "U"
iN	—nasal "ai" (like in "bang")
o	—like in "pot"
oh	—like "wrote"
oo	—like "root"
oN	—nasal "o" (somewhat like "long" without the "g")
uN	—nasal "u"
g	—as in "gaff"
l	—as in "lamp"
r	—as in "rat"

s	—as in "see"
zh	—like the "s" in "treasure"
w	—as in "wise"
(w)	—same as above but with rounded lips
ny	—as in "canyon"

I.—Grammar

A.—"La Liaison" (the joining of words)

The reader will have noticed, in the phonetic pronunciation appearing in the previous lesson and in the present one, that several words are linked together. Eg.: "Nous avons" is pronounced: noozavoN. This is what is called in French grammar "la liaison", i.e.: the "joining" of words, the rule for which is as follows: The consonants, placed at the end of words, are mute when preceeding a word which begins with another consonant; but they are sounded when preceeding a vowel or a mute "h".

e.g. "Les bons enfants" is pronounced: lay/bonzaNfaN. As "bon" begins with a consonant, the "s" of "les" is not pronounced; whereas, "enfants" beginning with a vowel, the said "s" is sounded.

Not to join certain words in French is incorrect, but, on the other hand, it is very incorrect to systematically join all the words together.

The "liaison" is obligatory when the words form a group closely linked together by their meaning. When the said link is less obvious, the "liaison" becomes discretionary, and it is up to the person who speaks to use it or to avoid it according to the "music" of the sentence. In fact, only practice can acquaint you with the right way of applying the aforesaid rules.

II. VERBS

(Imperfect — Imparfait)

TO BE	—ÊTRE (aitre)	TO HAVE	—AVOIR (ahvwahr)
I was	—J'étais (zhaitai)	I had	j'avais (zhavai)
Thou wast	—tu étais (t (ee) aitari)	Thou hadst	—tu avais (t (ee) avai)
He was	—il était (eel aitari)	He had	—il avait (eel avai)
We were	—nous étions (noozethioN)	We had	—nous avions (noozavioN)
You were	—vous étiez (voozethiai)	You had	—vous aviez (voozaviai)
They were	—ils étaient (eelzetai)	They had	—ils avaient (eelzavai)

III. VOCABULARY

a	—un (masculine) (uN)	Ill	—malade (mahlad)
	une (feminine) ((ee)n)	Bed	—lit (lee)
Poor	—pauvre (pohvre)	Table	—table (tahbl)

Rich	—riche (reesh)	Arm-chair	—fauteuil (fohteuil)
Gloomy	—sombre (soNbr)	Chair	—chaise (shaiz)
Sad	—triste (treest)	Sofa	—sofa (sofa)
Cheerful	—gai (gay)	Cupboard	—armoire (ahrmoyr)

IV. SENTENCES

I was poor	—j'étais pauvre (zhaitai pohvre)
Thou wert rich	—Tu étais riche (t (ee) aitari reesh)
He was gloomy	—il était sombre (eel aitari soNbr)
We were sad	—nous étions tristes (noozethioN treest)
You were cheerful	—vous étiez gais (voozethiai gay)
They were ill	—Ils étaient malades (eelzetai mahlahd)
I had a bed	—j'avais un lit (zhavaizuN lee)
Thou hadst a table	—tu avais une table (t (ee) avai (ee) n tahbl)
He had an arm-chair	—il avait un fauteuil (eel avaituN fohteuil)
We had a chair	—nous avions une chaise (noozavioNz (ee)n shaiz)
You had a sofa	—vous aviez un sofa (voozaviaizuN sofa)
They had a cupboard	—ils avaient une armoire (eelzavait(ee) n ahrmoyr)

V. NUMERATION

21 vingt et un (viNtayun)	31 trente et un (traNtayun)
22 vingt-deux (viNtadux)	32 trente-deux (traNted(ay))
23 vingt-trois (viNtetris)	33 trente-trois (traNtetris)
24 vingt-quatre (viNtekahtr)	34 trente-quatre (traNtekahtr)
25 vingt-cinq (viNtesink)	35 trente-cinq (traNtesink)
26 vingt-six (viNtesees)	36 trente-six (traNtesees)
27 vingt-sept (viNtesait)	37 trente-sept (traNtesait)
28 vingt-huit (viNte(wee)t)	38 trente-huit (traNtew(ee) t)
29 vingt-neuf (viNten(ay) f)	39 trente-neuf (traNten(ay)f)
30 trente (traNt)	40 quarante (kahraNt)

(to be continued)

(Continued from page 4)

As a Subtraction Process :

Obviously, pruning of any kind whatsoever is a subtraction process. The plant is left with a shorter stem, fewer branches, less leaves, or fewer roots than it had before; furthermore, there is more or less of a corresponding reduction in potential new growth of stem, leaves, branches, and roots that otherwise would be developing from the removed parts. Consequent on this removal of vegetative parts, there is a reduction in flower-bearing fruit-bearing and seed-bearing surface, if not in the flower buds themselves, and there will be a corresponding reduction in the number of these organs of reproduction. In brief, the plant as a whole is reduced in size by pruning, and this in turn generally means a slower subsequent increase in size. There is likewise a reduction in present and future productivity, and measured in terms of numbers of flowers, fruits, and seeds. This dwarfing influence is slight or decided, depending on whether the pruning is light or severe and also depending on the number of flower buds it removes. If the pruning is very severe and continued season after season, it may result in progressive dwarfing of the plant for the total growth that is subtracted will exceed that which is being added through the formation of new wood, leaves and roots.

This does not mean that no pruning is warranted or that all pruning should be light. It depends on conditions. While the plant is young and small, and rapid increase in size is wanted, pruning should be relatively light. This is just the opposite of the procedure followed by many, on the erroneous assumption that severe pruning "invigorates" the plant and makes it grow more rapidly. The trees in many an orchard have been dwarfed during their early years and their bearing considerably delayed by too severe pruning, by subtracting each year almost as much wood growth as was produced the preceding season. On the other hand, when fruit or ornamental plants attain about as large a size as it is considered desirable for them to have, pruning should be more severe; annual subtractions should about equal annual additions. This stage of development is often reached fairly early in the life of a hedge or rose bush. Seldom is severe pruning—severe in the sense of annual subtraction in excess of annual increment—warranted with either fruit or ornamental plants. However, it should be noted that the amount of pruning that is severe, in the sense just defined, for one plant, might be comparatively light for another.

As a means of Diverting the Plant's Energies :

Removal of a portion of a plant's top (stem, branches, or leaves) temporarily changes the top-root ratio. That is, the same root system exploits the same moisture and nutrient supply in the same soil mass but supplies fewer branches, leaves, and growing points than before. The result is a larger amount for each one, and consequently the possibility of its growing more rapidly than otherwise it would, at least until its supply of carbohydrate becomes a limiting factor. Pruning is thus a means of diverting a portion of the plant's water and nutrient supply from one part or growing point to another. Much of the most effective, intelligent pruning is done with this objective in view. A limb or branch or a whole side of a plant that is being outgrown and subordinated by other parts of the plant may be stimulated into more active growth by pruning back the more vigorous members and diverting a portion of their energies into the weaker members. It is in this way that a well-balanced, symmetrical top can be developed and maintained. This function of pruning is of relatively more importance in the culture of ornamentals than of plants grown for their edible leaves, fruits, or seeds.

A special and usually undesirable, effect of diverting the energies of a plant from one growing point to another is often seen following severe pruning when water-sprouts or suckers are forced out from dormant buds on wood several years old. These growths are evidence of a balance between top and root that has been badly upset. Sometimes water sprouts can be used to advantage in renewing portions of the top and replacing wood that has become weakened from overbearing or other causes, but generally they indicate too heavy pruning and should serve as a warning against its repetition.

Another illustration of utilising the diverting influence of pruning is seen in plants that characteristically tend to form far too many flower buds, flowers, fruits and seeds for their own good. If left to themselves, they "bear themselves to death", as the grower phrases it. This literally, is what sometimes happens, though more often the plant is greatly weakened and dwarfed by heavy bearing. More or less severe pruning, or thinning, especially of a kind that removes flower buds or flowers, diverts a portion of the energies of the plant from reproductive activities to vegetative growth, and the plant as a whole is invigorated. Thus, it is seen that pruning may have diametrically opposite effects on vegetative vigour and plant size—*reducing* them, when vegetative growth principally is removed, and *increasing* them, when flower, fruit and seed production is reduced or prevented.

As a means of Flower and Fruit thinning:

Many kinds of plants normally produce flowers in such abundance that, if they are all allowed to develop, few or more have a chance to attain maximum size or a size that is satisfactory from the standpoint of the plant grower. Cultivation, irrigation, and fertilisation are practices commonly employed to improve size and grade, but with a heavy setting of flowers they have their limitations. Thinning of blossoms or removal of buds (or fruits), which is in reality a special type of pruning, is a very effective method of dealing with this problem and is commonly practiced with roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, etc. From disbudding to the removal of certain branches so that those which remain can bear larger flowers or fruits is but a short step, and this latter practice is plainly a case of pruning. It may be regarded as prethinning or anticipatory thinning, or it may be considered as another type of diverting the energies of the plant from one point to another. This is by far the most important objective in pruning practice, whether with fruits, such as the lime, lemon, or grape; or with ornamentals, such as the rose, hibiscus, chrysanthemums or bougainvillea; or with vegetables such as the tomato. The gain in size, grade, and quality serves to compensate for the decrease in numbers occasioned by the *subtracting* effect of pruning.

Observation shows that with many kinds of both fruits and ornamentals, the largest and best fruits and flowers are borne on the strongest, most vigorous shoots and shrubs, and the smallest, poorest specimens are borne on the weaker wood. This means that the type of pruning that is most effective in increasing size of flowers and fruits and in improving their grade without at the same time causing too much reduction in their total quantity, is one that removes the thin, weak, slender wood and retains that which is naturally strong, thick and stocky. This has been aptly called the *thin-wood* method of pruning.

Season of year for Pruning:

The season of the year at which plants of different kinds are pruned is influenced by many factors. Some pruning is occasioned by breakage or other mechanical injury of certain branches,

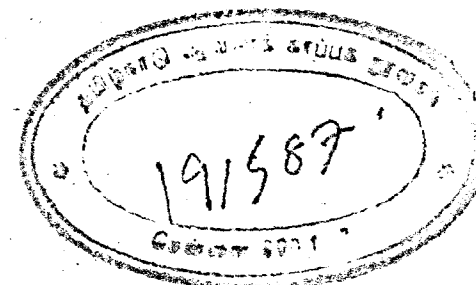
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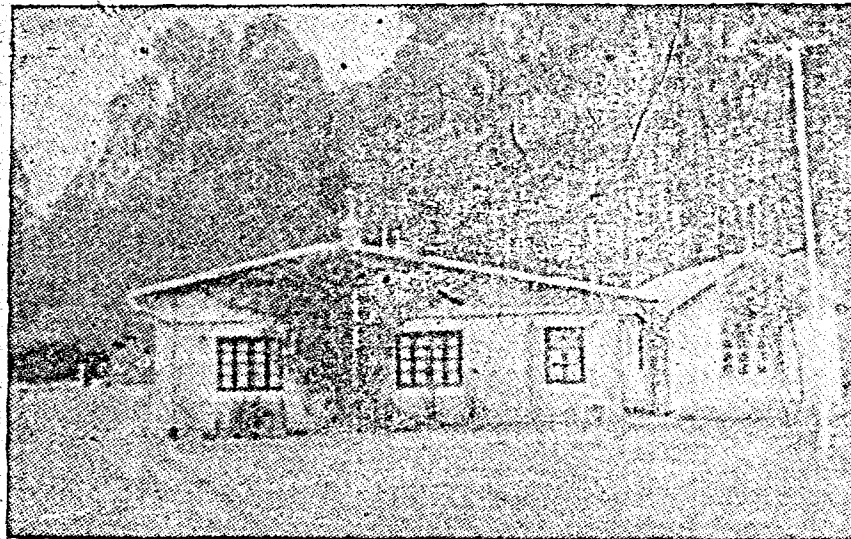
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G. O. Ms. N^o. 2798 dated 22nd August 1956

THE PRIVATE DIARY OF ANANDA RANGA PILLAI,

DUBASH TO

JOSEPH FRANÇOIS DUPLÉIX,

Knight of the Order of St. Michael,

AND

GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY

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

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

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

Late of the Indian Civil Service.

ASSISTED BY

K. RANGACHARI, B. A.,

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

Volume 1.

ANANDA RANGA PILLAI'S DIARY

Chapter IV

FROM FEBRUARY 8th, 1739 TO FEBRUARY 13th, 1740

Despatch appointing M. Dirois Director of Chandernagore—Sailing of "Maure"—Arrival of Francisco ira—Said to have brought letter fixing price of Kārikāl—News of M. Delorme and others—Also of M. oir—M. Golard goes as Administrator to Kārikāl—Workmen and warlike stores follow—Arrival and reception of Imām Sāhib—Visits Governor—Who hands him a letter from the Company—Particulars of gifts made to him and suite—Again visits Governor, who requests large loan—This given in part—Imām Sāhib makes a request—Departs for Alambarai—Presents sent to Chandā Sāhib—Arrival of a ship—Her cargo—Departure of M. Dubois and others—Contract for supply of piece-goods by Sēshāchala Chetti—Difficulties at first attending this—How finally settled—Notice issued by Supreme Council—Lays down standard of coinage—Another standard allowed under certain conditions—All other coins called in—Penalty for disobedience—Arrival of "Chandernagore"—Brings news of invasion of India by Tahmasp Quli Khān, who captures Delhi—Alleged execution of Emperor—Quli Khān orders new coins to be struck—Assumes, on these, title of Nādir Shāh—Punishment for calling him by other name—Reflections on fate of Emperor—Beheading of Emperor contradicted—Reported later on to have been re-instated—Retirement of Nādir Shāh—Effects of the invasion—English ship lands certain letters—Father Loliere appointed bishop of Siam—Governor and others offer congratulations—Diarist and Muttaiya Pillai do the same—Former goes to Governor—Meets the dubāsh, who relates a conversation with his master and mentions that Kanakarāya Mudali has apparently made insinuations against him—Reflections on hearing this—Order prohibiting commission of nuisances in town—Arrival of "Maure" from Mocha—Account of cargo sold there—Arrival of "Duc d'Orleans"—News brought by her—"Phelippeaux" driven off her course by gale—Execution of a European—Supreme Council directs use of Arcot rupee in certain transactions—A lunar eclipse—Death of son of Kanakarāya Mudali—Ill effect on career of his father of evil planet under which he was born—Subsequent good fortune on advent of planet Venus—Predictions of astrologer who cast horoscope—Funeral of deceased—Misfortunes which occurred immediately afterwards—Ships which sailed for France prior to 1st November—Their cargoes—Return of "Jupitre" to Mascareigne—Her cargo and passengers—Death of M. Vincens—Detection of system of thefts instigated by late chief of peons—Punishment of actual offenders—Arrival of Francisco Pereira on private errand—Mysterious occurrences at house of an invalid Christian—Sorcerers employed to exorcise evil spirits—Priests on hearing of this remonstrate—Kanakarāya Mudali retorts—Silence of priests—Arrival of "Duc d'Orleans"—Particulars of cargo—Departure of Francisco Pereira for Trichinopoly—Remarks regarding him.

Sunday, 8th February 1739, or 30th Tai of Kālayukti.—A council was convened to-day, and a despatch sent by the Company from France, which had come by land ten days ago—having first reached Persia, then Surat, and finally arrived at Pondicherry—was perused. This notified the appointment of M. Dirois as Director of Chandernagore on the return thence of M. Dupleix to France, but it was provided that until then, he should be Administrator of Mahé. In pursuance of these instructions, orders were issued posting M. Dirois to Mahé. He is to be assisted by M. Moreau, who has been appointed as his Councillor. They will proceed thither in five or six days, on board the "St. Joseph".

This morning, the "Maure" captain, M. de Solminiac, set sail for Mocha, with M. Martinville on board. This gentleman, who has been appointed as chief in Persia, will land at Mahé, and will thence be transported to his destination by a ship coming from Chandernagore. The son of M. Élias has taken passage in the same ship, and will proceed to Persia on board that from Bengal.

Francisco Pereira came this day to Pondicherry, from Chandā Sāhib's camp. It is said that this man has brought with him a letter from Chandā Sāhib, as also the grant and a letter bearing the signature of the Rājā of Tanjore, which settles the price of Kārikāl at one lakh of pons.⁽ⁱ⁾

Monday, 9th February 1739, or 1st Māsi of Kālayukti.—A Council was held this morning. It is reported amongst the French that M. Golard goes as Administrator to Kārikāl, with a few soldiers and sepoys.

The despatch referred to above contained, also, the information that M. Delorme, M. Dumeslier, and M. and Madame Febvrier had reached France safely, and were in good health. I have learnt this news from some who had heard it from M. Golard. M. Delorme, whose health was in an unsatisfactory condition here, has since his return home been restored to the strength and vigour of a man of forty years of age. I have been made acquainted with this by the Governor. M. Lenoir, also, enjoys in France such exuberance of health that he has grown stout and improved in appearance—so much so that some who have since gone home have had some difficulty in recognizing him. This information was also given to me by the Governor.

Tuesday, 10th February 1739, or 2nd Māsi of Kālayukti.—This morning at 9, the Governor took up a position facing the soldiers, who were drawn up on parade in the fort, and desired M. de Bury to read out an order which he put into his hands. It intimated that M. Golard had been appointed Administrator of Kārikāl, and was proceeding thither. After this announcement, the Governor embraced M. Golard, and kissed him. The Councillors next came forward, and spoke words of congratulation to him. In the evening, he embarked with all his effects in the sloop "Adi". Prakāsa Mudali, the son of Arunāchala Mudali, who is to be the chief dubāsh, and Tiruvēngada, the son of Wandiwash Venkatapati Pillai, who is to perform the duties of Arumpātai Pillai, accompanied him to Kārikāl. Francisco Pereira, the physician who came from Chandā Sāhib, also went in this ship, which took on board fifty soldiers. Srīnivāsa Pandit, the son of Mēlugiri Pandit, departed in her, to hold the post of court interpreter. Chinna Parasurāma Pillai was also one of the passengers. The sloop sailed at 7.

Wednesday, 11th February 1739, or 3rd Māsi of Kālayukti.—Today, a native craft set out for Kārikāl with a number of bricklayers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and other artisans. The tools of these workmen, together with a few pieces of artillery, some powder, shells, and other munitions of war, were shipped in two or three other coasters.

Monday, 23rd February 1739, or 15th Māsi of Kālayukti.—This night, Kanakarāya Mudali, Muttaiya Pillai, and Sēshāchala Chetti, started out, and halted at Perambūr Tiruvēngada Pillai's choultry,⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ in expectation of Imām Sāhib's arrival.

(i) This was a coin of the value of a half pagoda.

(ii) A rest-house for the gratuitous accommodation of travellers. This particular building was erected by the father of Rangapillai. Hence its name.

Tuesday, (24th February 1739, or) 16th Mâsi of Kâlayukti.—Imâm Sâhib reached the choultry, at 5 in the morning. He proceeded in company with the three individuals mentioned above, as far as Sêshâchala Chetti's choultry, where he was met by MM. Ingrand and Miran, who were attended by a company of musicians and dancers. The two Europeans conducted him towards the town, and as soon as he reached the gate a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the ramparts in his honour. He took up his abode at the counting-house of Sêshâchala Chetti. Those who went out to welcome Imâm Sâhib, and accompanied him to the town, then returned to their houses, having severally obtained permission from him to do so.

Wednesday, 25th February 1739, or 17th Mâsi of Kâlayukti.—Imâm Sâhib desiring to pay a visit to the Governor, M. Miran, M. Ingrand, Kanakarâya Mudali, and Muttaiya Pillai, went at 10 in the morning, with music, to meet him, and conducted him to the Governor. Twenty-one guns were fired from the fort. They sat on the same seat. Miyân Sâhib and others sat around them. They cordially enquired concerning each other's welfare. The Governor then said to Imâm Sâhib: "As you always take a deep interest in the affairs of the Company, the Directors are anxious to see you. Further, they have in consideration of the close relations which exist between you and the Company, sent a letter and some presents to you." So saying, he produced a letter, and delivered it to Imâm Sâhib. Upon this, twenty-one guns were fired from the fort. As the communication was written in the Persian language, Imâm Sâhib, opening it, perused it himself; and then read it again loud enough to be heard by all the Muhammadans who had come with him. He was very pleased when, after he had seen the letter, all the presents sent by the Company were placed before him. The particulars of these were:—

	Pagodas.
Cloth of silver, one roll, 21 yards, at 10 pagodas a yard ...	210
Cloth of gold, one roll, 22 & 1/4 yards, at 15 pagodas a yard ...	334
Green velvet, one roll, 40 yards, at 5 pagodas a yard ...	200
Green velvet, one roll, 40 yards, at 4 pagodas a yard ...	160
Silver galloon, marcs 14 and ounces 7 ...	187
Gold galloon, marcs 16 and ounces 7 ...	274
Broad-cloth, 15 rolls ...	604
Rose-water, 12 flasks ...	24
Coffee berries, 2 packages; 547 pounds ...	... (i)
Balm water, 12 flasks ...	4
Hungary water, 24 flasks ...	6
Horse, one ...	400
Do. one ...	150
Clock, one ...	100
Gold casket, one ...	... (i)
The value of the golden flowers embroidered on the velvet covering the couches, and of the like embroidered on the four cushions placed on the couches, was ...	1,200
Gift, in actual cash ...	3,000

(i) Blank in the Original

The total value of the presents given to Imâm Sâhib was therefore pagodas.....(i)

	Pagodas.
Broad-cloth, one roll, presented to the son of the commandant of the fort at Âlambarai—yards 25 & 1/4, price pagodas ...	... (ii)
Chinese lampas, (ii) two rolls ...	16
Broad-cloth given to the master of the mint at Âlambarai—5 yards ...	... (i)
Broad-cloth to the commander at Âlambarai—4 yards ...	... (i)
Broad-cloth to Muhammad Sadr—5 yards, pagodas ...	... (i)
Broad-cloth to Muhammad Yâwar Khân—5 yards ...	... (i)
Broad-cloth to Iswaradan—3 yards ...	... (i)
Do to Qamr' Ali Khân (priest) 5 yards ...	... (i)
Do to three other persons—12 yards ...	... (i)
Total yards of broad-cloth—39 yards ...	... (i)

So the value of the present given, including those to Muhammadans who came along with Imâm Sâhib, was.....(i)

When these had been distributed, Imâm Sâhib took leave. Twenty-one guns were then fired, and he returned to his apartments at Sunguvar's counting-house.

Thursday, 26th February 1739, or 18th Mâsi of Kâlayukti.—This afternoon, Imâm Sâhib went to visit the Governor, who, in the course of conversation, asked him for a loan of 2,00,000 pagodas. He replied that he could not spare so much, and could give only 50,000. The Governor agreed to this. Imâm Sâhib at once gave him 14,000 pagodas, which he had with him, and promised to send the remaining 36,000 as soon as he should reach Âlambarai. When he was taking leave of the Governor, he asked a favour of him, in the following terms: "A southern Brâhman has been imprisoned: as his case is one connected with territory outside of yours, I will, if you release and send him with me to Âlambarai, inquire into it, and settle the matter one way or other." The Governor consented to this, and Imâm Sâhib then took leave of him. In the evening, he went to Kanakarâya Mudali, bade him farewell; next went to Sêshâchala Chetti, and took leave of him; and then went straight to Âlambarai.

When Imâm Sâhib was here, this is what he said to Kanakarâya Mudali: "I am very glad that Chandâ Sâhib made a present of Kârikâl to your people. You are amicably disposed towards one another, and may you henceforward continue so."

Thursday, 5th March 1739, or 25th Mâsi of Kâlayukti.—This morning, the presents specified below were despatched to Chandâ Sâhib:

	Liv.	Sous.	Des.	Pag.	Fan.	C.
Cloth of gold of Beauvais, N ^o 1, one roll, 10 & 1/8 yards, at livres (iii) 110 a yard ...	1,113	15	0	...	...	...

(i) Blank in the Original.

(ii) A Kind of flowered Silk Originally imported from China.

(iii) 1 livre 20=Sous; 1 Sous=12 deniers.

Cloth of gold, Chinese narrow silk, N ^o IV, one roll, 10 & 3/8 yards, at livres 66 a yard	684	15	0	...
Cloth of silver, Chinese silk, N ^o V, one roll, 10 & 3/8 yards at livres 60, sous 10, a yard	627	13	9	...
The foregoing three rolls of cloth, 30 & 7/8 yards in all, are thus of the value of livres 2,426, sous 3, d. 9, which at the rate of liv. 7-10-0 per pagoda is equal to	...	...	323	12 0
Crimson Arab velvet, N ^o XXXII, one roll, 40 & 5/8 yards, at 27 livres a yard	1,096	17	6	...
Blue Poona velvet, N ^o LXXVII, one roll, 40 & 5/8 yards, at livres 22, sous II, a yard	914	11	10	...
The above mentioned two rolls of velvet, 81 & 1/4 yards in all, are thus of the value of livres 2,011, sous 9, d. 4, which at the rate of liv. 7-10-0 per pagoda is equal to	...	...	268	11 0
Mohair, one roll only, 34 & 5/8 yards, at pagodas 2 & 3/4 a yard	...	...	85	5 16
Gold galloon, blue, marcs 8 oz. 5 gr. 6, at livres 96 sous 16 a marc	813	19	6	...
Silver galloon, blue, marcs 6 oz. 6 gr. 7, at livres 55 a marc	377	5	11	...
The foregoing two lots of galloon, weighing in all marcs 15 oz. 4 gr. 5, are therefore worth liv. 1,221-5-5 or at liv. 7-10-0 a pagoda	...	...	162	20 0
Mirror, one : length 60 inches; breadth 40 inches; cost	627	0	0	...
Mirror, one : length 50 inches; breadth 36 inches; cost	460	6	0	...

Thursday) 9th April 1739, or 30th Panguni of Kālayukti.—A ship arrived in the night at 8, and cast anchor in the roads. In the morning, M. Signard, M. St. Sauveur, and other passengers, came ashore. Her cargo, which consisted of tin, mercury, china-root, camphor, borax,

crockery, rolls of silk, and gold, has been landed, and removed to the warehouse in the fort. It has been decided to dispose of these articles of merchandise by auction, on Wednesday, 22nd April. Notices to this effect were exhibited in the fort, at the cloth-market, church, and court-house.

Saturday, 11th April, 1739 or 2nd Chittirai of Siddhārti.—M. Rousselière Dubois and others set sail this morning for Manilla on board the...¹ bound for that place.

Monday, 13th April 1739, or 4th Chittirai of Siddhārti.—Sangu Sêshāchala Chetti executed a contract for the supply of 2,500 bales of piece-goods this morning at 8, when a present of...¹ yards of broad-cloth was made to him, and thirteen guns were fired. Before he was offered the contract, the Governor had inquired what arrears were outstanding against him. He was informed that the amount was 43,000 pagodas. On hearing this, the Governor was wroth, and declared that he would not give the contract to him unless he liquidated the arrears, and he caused stringent orders urging speedy payment to be issued to him by the Council. Through the medium of Kanakarāya Mudali, who had promised tempting gifts, an arrangement has been privately effected. As Sêshāchala Chetti had on hand piece-goods to the value of 16,000 pagodas, and stuffs worth 28,000 pagodas to his credit in arrears, making in all 44,000 pagodas, it was pointed out that this would be a sufficient security. This, some other arguments adduced in his favour, and the promise of a consideration, induced the Governor to relent. After five or six days, he directed that if Sêshāchala Chetti paid at once, in cash, 10,000 pagodas, the contract would be offered to him. With the assistance of the Governor and Kanakarāya Mudali, both of whom helped him with 5,000 pagodas; by pawning his goods and utensils; and by borrowing money from others, Sêshāchala Chetti made up the 10,000 required, and paid the amount to the credit of the Company. The receipt of the money was duly noted in the register, but after the execution of the contract, and on the same day, it was returned to him...¹

(To be continued)

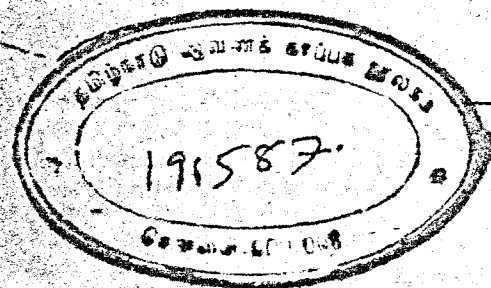
¹ Blank in the original.

by their dying out or by localised insect or disease attack. There is no reason to delay such pruning until a certain season when most of the pruning is usually done. As a matter of fact such delay may be dangerous. Some pruning is therefore done more or less throughout the year. Convenience and certain other practical considerations dictate that most of it be done at certain seasons. Obviously, it would be impracticable to prune plants grown for their flowers just before or during their blossoming season. Many ornamentals can be pruned to best advantage during the active growing season. Were they pruned while dormant many flower buds would be removed and their attractiveness a little later materially reduced. By delaying pruning until immediately after flowering, maximum flower production is obtained, and then the unattractive useless fruiting can be removed to make room for new growth on which the following season's flowers will be produced.

Summary of Pruning Practices :

To summarise, then, we find that pruning should be done in the following circumstances :

1. When twigs or branches have become weak or infected by disease.
2. When it is desired to reduce the height for practical reasons.
3. As a means of diverting the plants, energies to produce more flowers or fruits.
4. As a means of removing unwanted wood.
5. As a means of producing better and larger flowers or fruits.



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