

# BULLETIN

ISSUED BY

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE

Vol. I

ERNAKULAM, DECEMBER, 1947

No. 5

## COCONUT CULTIVATION

II

### Manuring

When prices fall, coconut growers tend to neglect their gardens. The practice of manuring their trees is then practically given up, with the result that the yield goes down. A vicious circle of deterioration is thus set up. Commonsense should, however, tell the growers that when prices fall they should rather aim at augmenting production so that their income-level might be kept steady.

There are two things which coconut growers would do well to bear in mind. First, they should not take to planting coconut in all sorts of unsuitable places, as was done when prices were soaring. Secondly, they should make the existing trees yield more and more by bestowing on them proper attention.

### Maintain Soil Fertility

Let us consider how the existing trees could be made to yield more. Now, it is a folly to suppose that the soil is an inexhaustible reservoir of fertility. Any crop grown on the soil depletes its fertility to a certain extent. From an acre of coconut

garden we remove annually on an average 2000 nuts and 700 leaves. The soil thus gets deprived of that amount of fertility which is needed to produce the above numbers of nuts and leaves. And unless steps are taken to give back to the soil what it has lost it will soon grow barren and sterile.

### Different Manures

Now, what are the manures best suited for the coconut tree? As a result of

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE
1. Coconut Cultivation (II)	1
2. KALPAVRIKSHA (Illustration)	2
3. Diseases of Coconut and How to Control them (III) by Dr. K. P. V. Menon, Plant Pathologist, Quilon.	5
4. The Narakkal Coconut Marketing Society Limited	6
5. You Ask, We Answer.	8
6. News and Notes.	8
7. Market Report (November 1947)	11



tests it has been established that the coconut tree requires for its nourishment more of potassic manures and common salt than anything else. The fertilizer called Kainite consists of 12.5 per cent of potash, 1.2 per cent of lime, 34.6 per cent common salt and 10.5 per cent magnesium sulphate. Kainite is thus an excellent manure. Ordinary kitchen ash is also an excellent manure. It contains  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 per cent of phosphorus, 4 to 6 of potash and 10 to 30 per cent of lime. Prawn dust contains 6 to 8 per cent of nitrogen and 5 to 6 per cent of phosphorus. It is, therefore, considered that a mixture consisting of fish, ash and kainite is the manure best suited for the coconut tree.

The soils of the sea coast and of the shores of the backwaters require to be fed with lime only as they already contain salt.

#### Seven Mixtures.

The following seven types of manure mixtures contain all the elements of nutrition required by the coconut tree and growers can select any one of them according to availability and convenience. Backwater clay contains potash.

Manure mixtures for coconut trees grown on the sea coast and the shores of the backwaters :-

1	Prawn dust	7 lbs.
	Ash	20 lbs.
	Lime	2 lbs.
	Backwater clay	4 lbs.
2	Cattle dung (old)	2 baskets
	Ash	1 tin
	Bonemeal	2 lbs.
	Lime	2 lbs.
3	Oil cake	10 lbs.
	Ash	1 tin
	Backwater clay	2 baskets
	Lime	2 lbs.

Manure mixtures for coconut trees grown in the interior :-

1	Cattle dung (old)	100 lbs.
	Ash	1 tin
	Kainite	2 lbs.
	Bone meal	1 lb.
2	Goat & poultry manure	2 baskets
	Ash	1 tin
	Common salt	2 lbs.
	Bone meal	1 lb.
3	Decayed rubbish	2 baskets
	Lime	2 lbs.
	Ash	$1\frac{1}{2}$ tins
	Common salt	2 lbs.

(Rotten leaves and lime will mix with the soil well if applied to it before the commencement of the rains).

4	Oil cake	6 lbs.
	Fish	4 lbs.
	Common salt	2 lbs.
	Ash	1 tin

It has been proved that trees in the interior respond well to a treatment of salt and bonemeal. Trees on the sea coast and on the shores of the backwaters do not require salt and kainite. They need more of lime.

#### Ash and Ammonium Sulphate.

But the best of all manures is a mixture of 3 lbs. of ammonium sulphate and 20 lbs. of ash applied annually to every tree. If this manure is applied it would be advisable to apply to each tree 100 lbs. of green manure or cattle manure also once in three years.

#### A Ceylon Method

Some of the methods of manuring followed in Ceylon are worth adopting here. One of these is to tether cattle to the coconut trees during the night and in the morning to cover up with soil the urine and dung voided by the cattle.

### Coconut Husks

In areas where coir fibre is made, the dust that is left behind after beating the husks could be used as a manure mixed with cattle dung or green leaves. Such a mixture must be put in a one-foot deep trench dug between two rows of trees and be covered up. This procedure helps also to preserve the moisture in the soil. Coconut husk has in it potash which is essential for the growth of the coconut tree. Therefore, in places where it is not required for retting and coir making and so can be had cheap, 500 to 1000 husks should be buried around each tree.

One method of applying coconut husks as a manure is as follows :-

Dig between two rows of trees a trench 6 ft. wide and 1½ ft. deep. Line the bottom with dried coconut leaves and fill the trench with the husks arranging them in layers with the inside up. Cover up the whole with earth.

The husks so buried prevent, during the rainy season, the water in the soil being drained away completely, and during the Summer help the surface soil to retain the moisture.

Husks used for burying should not be exposed to rain, as in that case, they would lose the element of fertility in them.

Of the manures mentioned above, bone meal, oil cakes and common salt are available from Government manure depots. Salt for manuring purposes is sold from the depots at cheap rates.

### Artificial

There is a notion prevalent among growers that if the coconut tree is treated with artificial manure, it should always be treated with such manures only and that otherwise the health of the tree would suffer. A similar complaint is heard in regard to the application of prawn dust also.

Now, a tree is very much like a human being in the matter of the food it is accustomed to. Suppose a man whose food usually consists of ghee, milk, meat and eggs suddenly finds himself put on a frugal diet of rice gruel. Will he or will he not get weak? The same is the case in regard to a coconut tree which having been fed on artificial fertilizers finds itself suddenly deprived of them. Just as in the case of the man it is not the fault of the ghee or milk or meat that he gets weak so in the case of the tree, it is not the fault of the fertilizer that the yield of the tree falls below par when it ceases to get the fertilizer.

But then, if you are once convinced that regular manuring gives you increasing profits why give it up at all? Do we let our children starve now, fearing that they may have to go without food on some future day?

### A Grateful Yields

There is no other tree like the coconut which will give a regular yield, if properly taken care of. Whatever manure is applied to it will be seen reflected in its growth and yield. The trunk of the coconut tree is an open book in which you can read the lean days and the prosperous times it has passed through. Some of the trees in the Vytila Farm which were already there when Government purchased the plot prove this. While the lower part of their trunks looks lean and emaciated the upper part has a fat and well-fed appearance.

### Feed them Well

It is, therefore, up to you to care for your coconut trees as jealously as you would care for your own children. On these trees depends the very life of the people of the West Coast. It is, therefore, the sacred and bounden duty of the people to see that they do not suffer in the least.

(*To be continued*)

(From an article by Mr. K. Gopala Marar  
Economic Botanist, Cochin State)

# Diseases of the Coconut & How to Control Them.

## III

(By Dr. K. P. V. Menon, Plant Pathologist, Quilon)

### ROOT DISEASE

This is the most important coconut disease as far as Travancore and Cochin are concerned. This disease first broke out in Meenachil Taluk (Travancore) nearly sixty years ago. A little later it was reported from places like Kaviyoor, Thiruvalla, Kayamkulam etc. It may safely be assumed that it made its appearance in Travancore from more than one independent focus of infection. It has been spreading steadily and now it occurs in varying degrees of crop infection from Cochin-Kanayannur taluk in the North to Quilon in the South.

#### The Symptom

The most common obvious symptom of the disease is a yellowing and drooping of the outer whorls of leaves. The leaflets in these then turn brown and start drying up from the tip downwards. These leaves are shed in quick succession and the leaves that are produced later become stunted in size. A steady reduction in the size of the crown also is produced. The shedding of all immature nuts, if the tree is bearing at the time of infection, is another important and early symptom. This might happen either before the yellowing of the leaves or soon after it. The shedding of nuts stops after a few months. The tree by this time is considerably weakened and the subsequent spathes that appear are smaller in size and contain fewer female flowers, thus reducing the yield to a considerable extent. In very advanced cases of the disease the spathes become so very weak and reduced in size that they are unable to burst open normally. The heart of

the crown remains healthy but in its weakened state it often falls a very easy prey to the bud-rot organism. This quickly develops a soft rot destroying the crown which is blown off in the wind, leaving the headless stem.

Roots of affected trees on examination will be found to be rotten. Under the microscope the conducting vessels of the infected roots may be observed to be choked up with fungal mycelium. Such roots are unable to exercise their normal function. All the roots of a tree are not infected but slowly and surely the infection spreads and the healthy roots become rotten one by one. Thus after initial infection the disease lingers on undermining the health of the tree till, in course of time, the latter succumbs to it.

#### The Remedy

From a large number of isolation and inoculation studies it was observed that the following fungi were intimately associated with this disease. (1) *Rhizoctonia solani*, (2) *R. Bataticola* and (3) *Botryodiplodia theobromae*. Normally they are not virulent parasites but are evidently capable of assuming parasitic roles when the normal health of a tree is impaired by adverse conditions of growth. In plant pathology root diseases are most difficult to tackle. The best method of control advocated in such cases is the augmentation of the natural resistance of the host. From an extensive soil survey of the infected areas of Travancore and Cochin it was found that these soils were badly deficient in the essential plant nutritional constituents. Deficiency of potash was most marked. Therefore, for

controlling the disease the first thing to be done is to raise the nutritional status of the soil. Green manure is excellent for coconut soils. For the application of this, seeds of sunn hemp or *Crotalaria striata* may be sown in coconut gardens and when the crop comes into flower it may be uprooted and applied to the soil in trenches between rows of trees. In addition to this, manure at the rate of 10 lbs. of groundnut cake and 30 lbs. of firewood ash per tree may also be given. Cultivation is more important to the coconut palm than manuring and therefore regular cultural operations should be done at the proper time. Drainage conditions in coconut gardens should be improved to see that no water-logging of the root system takes place since water-logging appears to be one of the predisposing factors for infection.

#### NUT FALL or MAHALI

This disease is commonly found on arecanuts but sometimes it spreads to coconuts also. It attacks the first bunches causing early dropping of immature nuts and female flowers. A fallen nut on examination will be found to have its perianth or stalk-end discoloured and rotten due to the parasitic activity of the fungus, responsible for the disease. The parasite can assume epidemic proportions during warm moist days in the rainy season when the atmospheric humidity is high. For preventing this disease it is necessary that, in infected areas, all the lower bunches of coconut palms are given a prophylactic coating of Bordeaux mixture by spraying just before the beginning of the rainy season. All fallen nuts should be carefully picked up from the gardens and burned to ashes to prevent dissemination of the disease from that source.

## The Narakkal Coconut Marketing Co-operative Society

---

A co-operative society has been established at Narakkal in Cochin State with a view to organising coconut growers on a co-operative basis and enabling them to earn better profits by arranging for the co-operative marketing of coconuts and copra. The society has been started under a scheme jointly financed on a 50:50 basis by the Government of Cochin and the Indian Central Coconut Committee. It was registered on the 3rd January 1946 and began functioning in September of that year.

In the beginning the society used to purchase copra from small producers and merchants, dry it properly and sell it to wholesale dealers. When price control was introduced the society had to incur some loss while disposing of the stock of copra it had in hand. During the control period the society did little business as it was not found profitable to do so.

The following are the principal activities the society is at present engaged in:-

1. Enlisting as members as many coconut growers as possible.
2. Purchasing from growers on an annual contract basis and at a price fixed by mutual agreement, the output of their gardens. (There are now contracts with ten growers and on an average 25,000 nuts are collected from them at each harvest).
3. Advancing to growers who enter into contracts as mentioned above, amounts not exceeding the value of nuts that may be collected at two harvests.

(A sum of Rs. 3,300 - has been advanced in this fashion).

4. Retting the husks obtained from the nuts purchased by the society. (105,809 husks have so far been buried for retting. They will be exhumed in March next and used for coir making).

5. Preparing copra from the nuts purchased by the society and selling such copra. (From June 1947 to Stepember 1947, coconuts of the order of 1,17,531 were purchased and converted into copra).

Monthly reports of the activities of the society will hereafter be published in this "Bulletin".

## Statement of the Transactions of the Society for the period 1-4-47 to 31-10-47.

PARTICULARS.	No./WRIGHT	PRICE		
		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Stock on 1-4-47	Nil.			
Purchase of nuts	1,45,540	21,804	14	9
Transport charges, wages for husking, cutting and drying nuts etc.		1,005	5	4
Wages for putting husks in pits, hire for pits etc.		480	6	5
Total		23,290	10	6
Profit		967	10	5
Grand Total		24,258	4	11
		Cdy. Mds. lbs.		
Sale proceeds	1. Copra	59 - 11 - 15½	17,831	14 1
		No.		
	2. Husk (Raw)	7,390	172	0 0
	3. " (Dry)	15,738	188	3 0
	4. Shell	45,967	361	0 4
	5. Other Items		13	3 0
Stock in hand	1. Husks in pits	1,13,474	4,540	0 0
	2. Coconuts	1,159	158	13 6
	3. Husks (dried)	7,779	100	0 0
	4. Shell	34,558	245	0 0
		Cdy. Mds. lbs.		
	5. Copra	2 13 13	648	3 0
	Total		24,258	4 11

(From notes sent by Mr. Kartha, Secretary of the Society)

# NEWS & NOTES

## KASARAGOD CENTRAL RE- SEARCH STATION.

The Committee's Central Research Station at Kasaragod came into being on the 15th November 1947 with the formal taking over by the Committee

## YOU ASK, WE ANSWER.

Coconut trees in these parts put forth big clusters of young nuts but before they attain the size of a lime the nuts fall off leaving only a few in every bunch. Is there any remedy for the nuts being shed thus? Why are they so shed?

(Mr. T. K. P., Narakkal)

"The shedding of buttons (young nuts) in coconut is a fairly common feature. In some cases it is very marked while in others it is negligible. The problem is under investigation at the Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod and it is not possible at this stage to state whether it is possible to control it effectively. There is evidence to show that button-shedding is to some extent a varietal character and that it is influenced by environmental conditions as well. Continued and excessive drought during Summer, water-logging and inadequate drainage have been found to induce button-shedding on an increased scale. Regular intercultivation and proper manuring of trees have been found to minimise shedding. The problem has, however, to be studied thoroughly to obtain results of practical value. The matter will receive greater attention when the Indian Central Coconut Committee takes over fundamental research on coconuts at their Central Coconut Research Stations."

O. S. S., Coimbatore.

on that day of the Madras Government's Coconut Research Station at the place. Situated about 3 miles from the Kasaragod Railway Station, the Research Station comprises an area of 25 acres of deep well-drained red sandy loam in Kudlu village. The technical staff which consists of one graduate Farm Manager, one graduate Science Assistant, one Clerk and one Fieldman have been placed at the disposal of the Committee on the foreign service conditions of the Government of Madras. The Madras Government have agreed to acquire for the Committee an area of 110 acres adjoining the station for its further development and steps are being taken to complete the acquisition proceedings as early as possible. The Director and other technical personnel for the station will be appointed before long.

\* \* \* \* \*

## "THE INDIAN COCONUT JOURNAL."

The Committee has in hand the publication of a quarterly periodical called "The Indian Coconut Journal", the first issue of which will be issued this month. The journal will contain articles on various aspects of the coconut industry written by experts. A few pages in it are reserved for select advertisements. The annual subscription is Rs. 2/- only

\* \* \* \* \*

## AREA UNDER & PRODUCTION OF COCONUTS IN MYSORE.

In the November 1947 issue of the "Bulletin" in the article entitled "Area and Production of Coconuts in India" a statement was included showing the

annual production of coconuts for the five years 1941-42 to 1945-46, in the Provinces/States. The Chief Marketing Officer, Mysore now reports that the production figures for that State as given by him previously and quoted in our last issue have been modified and that the following would be the correct figures:—

PRODUCTION IN 1000 NUTS.

1941-42	265,226
1942-43	264,986
1943-44	269,754
1944-45	272,288
1945-46	281,272
Average	270,705

The above will work out at 8.2 per cent of the total Indian production instead of at 9.7 per cent as published in our last issue. Consequently the percentage of production for some of the Provinces/States would suffer slight alteration as shown below:—

Madras	45	per cent
Assam	1.9	„
Travancore	36.4	„
* * *	* * *	* * *

SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

At its sixth meeting held on the 28th November 1947 in Bombay presided over by Sardar Bahadur Sir Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian-Central Coconut Committee approved of, among other things, three schemes for the establishment of coconut nurseries. The biggest of these schemes is one to cover the Province of Madras and involves the setting up of 8 nurseries one each at Nileshwar, Pattambi, Pattukottai, Aduthurai, Samalkot, Maruteru, Anakapalle and Coimbatore. These include the four nurseries already in ex-

istence at Nileshwar, Pattambi, Pattukottai and Samalkot, but their present output is to be increased substantially. The Scheme is for a period of five years and the annual output of seedlings is estimated at 1,60,000. The second scheme, also for five years, is for the establishment of a coconut nursery at Kumta in the North Kanara District of the Bombay Province and the annual output of seedlings from this nursery is estimated at 30,000. The third scheme, which, too is a five-year one, is for setting up a nursery at Tezpur in Assam with a target of 30,000 to 40,000 seedlings per year.

The Committee also decided to constitute a sub-committee to consider and make recommendations with regard to measures for the stabilisation of coconut prices.

In his opening speech the President Sir Datar Singh, stressed the importance of laying the utmost emphasis on increased and improved production of coconuts. Although the partition of the country had not seriously affected the position of the Indian Dominion in regard to coconut production there was no room for any complacency and the problem of increased and improved production remained as urgent and pressing as ever. The gap between production and demand had to be bridged.

Referring to the "Grow More Coconut" campaign that the Committee proposed to organise, the President said that for the campaign to succeed there should be a large number of growers' associations all over the country which would act as high tension lines to transmit to its members the energy of the ideas emanating from brains departmental and otherwise.

# MARKET REPORT

(November, 1947)

## Cochin, Alleppey and Calicut

In our report for October 1947 we said that the month was closing with practically a collapse in the Cochin oil market and that the closing rate on the 29th October was Rs. 1261 per ton. The next two days

### VAIKOM SHERTALLAI COPRA CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY'S PROGRESS

A report regarding the working of the Vaikom-Sherthallai Copra Marketing Co-operative Society for the months of Kanni 1123 M. E. (17th September 1947 to 17th October 1947) and Thulam 1123 M. E. (18th October 1947 to 16th November 1947) has been received.

According to the report, in the former month the prices of copra and coconuts declined considerably. The price of copra per candy of 655.6 lbs. was Rs. 240 only and that of coconuts Rs. 100 per one thousand. The society sold during the month copra valued at Rs. 37,000 and collected copra worth Rs. 38,425. The number of coconuts collected was 12,000 and the number of husks buried for retting 4,000.

During Thulam white edible copra was in considerable demand. White edible copra of the Rayi grade sold at Rs. 300- per candy while mill copra was quoted at Rs. 260-. The market for white edible copra was Bombay. There were no exports to Karachi. The society sold during the month copra of the value of Rs. 34,705 and collected copra valued at Rs. 37,293. At the end of the month the Society had in hand stock worth Rs. 17,688. Half the copra purchased was of the white edible variety. The coconuts purchased during the previous months were dehusked and sold at Rs. 114-4 per one thousand. An additional 12,000 nuts were purchased during the month.

of that month showed only a further decline in price, coconut oil at Cochin on the 31st October being quoted at Rs. 1227/10 per ton. A rather curious phenomenon at the end of October was that Alleppey prices were slightly higher than those of Cochin, whereas usually Cochin prices are ahead of Alleppey ones. This was due to the fact that some freight became available on the metre gauge of the S. I. Ry. and some oil was despatched to Tinnevely and other places. The price position on the 31st October for the three markets was as follows:-

	31-10-1947 Cochin			Alleppey			Calicut		
	RS.	AS.	PS.	RS.	AS.	PS.	RS.	AS.	PS.
Coconuts per 1000 (husked)	122	0	0				136	8	0
Copra (per-ton)	879	12	0	906	5	0	864	0	0
Coconut oil „	1227	12	0	1231	3	0	1296	0	0
Coconut oil cake „	358	1	0	333	7	0	256	0	0

On the 1st November the markets showed no improvement except that oil at Cochin and copra at Alleppey rose by a few rupees. The position was as follows:-

	1-11-1947 Cochin			Alleppey			Calicut		
	RS.	AS.	PS.	RS.	AS.	PS.	RS.	AS.	PS.
Cocnuts per 1000	122	0	0						
Copra (per ton)	852	8	0	923	6	0	not		
Coc. oil „	1244	10	0	1231	3	0	quoted		
Coc. oil cake „	332	8	0	333	7	0			

During the first week of the month the transactions were few and far between. The reasons responsible for bringing the

market practically to a stand-still during the last month and referred to in our last report continued to persist. Merchants were reported to be holding large stocks as there was no outlet for exports to the interior markets there was little buying or selling.

The prices on the 8th November were as follows:-

8-11-1947		Cochin		Alleppey		Calicut			
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Cocnuts-									
per 1000	not					121	0	0	
Copra (per-	quoted								
ton)						896	0	0	
Coconut Oil „		1162	13	0	1296	0	0		
Coconut Oil „									
Cake		307	13	0	288	0	0		

The dullness in the market continued through the 2nd week of the month. There were no exports to speak of. On the 15th November the situation was reflected in the following prices:-

15-11-1947		Cochin		Alleppey		Calicut			
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Coconuts									
per 1000	125	0	0	--			118	12	0
Copra (per									
ton)	886	10	0	863	9	0	896	0	0
Coconut-									
oil	1227	10	0	1186	12	0	1328	0	0
Coconut-									
oil cake	358	1	0	342	0	0	272	0	0

The third week of the month, however, witnessed a slow but steady improvement, and on 20-11-1947 the prices were reported as follows:-

20-11-1947		Cochin		Alleppy		Calicut			
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Coconuts									
per 1000	127	0	0				113	0	0

Copra (per-									
ton)	903	10	0	889	3	0	928	0	0
Coconut									
oil „	1270	4	0	1231	3	0	1336	0	0
Coconut									
oil cake „	352	15	0	346	4	0	336	0	0

On the 21st, oil at Cochin was quoted at Rs. 1312-14-per ton and at Alleppey at Rs. 1265-6- In the latter place copra too picked up and was quoted at Rs. 923-6 per ton.

But the beginning of the third week witnessed a drop in prices and on the 22nd they were as follows:-

22-11-1947		Cochin		Alleppey		Calicut.			
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Coconuts-									
per 1000	125	0	0				115	0	0
Copra (per-									
ton)	896	3	0	914	14	0	944	0	0
Coc oil	1287	4	0	1265	6	0	1360	0	0
Coc. oil-									
cake	354	10	0	346	4	0	336	0	0

The last week of the month saw a steady increase in copra and oil prices. On the 28th the position was reported as follows:-

28-11-1947		Cochin		Alleppey		Calicut			
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Coconuts									
per 1000	120	0	0				115	8	0
Copra (per-									
ton)	988	14	0	957	10	0	960	0	0
Coconut									
Oil	1381	1	0	1325	4	0	1408	0	0
Coconut									
Oil	366	3	0	350	9	0	376	0	0

On the 29th, oil in Cochin dropped to Rs. 1372-8 but copra picked up and was quoted at Rs. 1005-15-. Coconuts too brightened and climbed to Rs. 128. In Calicut, copra and cake rose to Rs. 976 and Rs. 384 respectively. The price of oil, however, remained stationery.

The month may thus be said to have closed on a somewhat cheerful note.

# TIPTUR AND ARSIKERE

(Mysore)

The Chief Marketing Officer, Mysore has sent us the following report about market conditions in Tiptur and Arsikere:-

During the latter half of October 1947, the market conditions were almost steady and there was no marked change in the coconut and copra trade. The first two weeks of November 1947 witnessed a state of fluctuation in prices day by day owing to the winter season. The supply of coconuts to the markets also decreased since the ryots were engaged in harvesting. Copra from Arsikere was heavily booked towards Delhi, Cawnpore and coconuts to Bombay Province.

The prices reported during the 3rd and 4th week of October were as follows:-

	Tiptur	Arsikere.
Coconuts per		
1,100	Rs.205 to 210	Rs.175 to 190
Copra-One satta of 10 mds. or		
315 lbs.	Rs.290	Rs.285 to 300
Coconut oil per Md. of 24 lbs.		
I Variety	Rs.20	
II	Rs.17-8	
III	Rs.15	

The month of November opened with the prices quoted below:-

	Tiptur	Arsikere.
	as on 1-11-'47	as on 1-11-'47.
Coconuts per		
1,100	Rs.205 to 210	Rs.190 to 208

Copra - One satta of 10 Mds.		
or 315 lbs.	Rs.290-	Rs.280 to 300
Coconut oil per md. of 24 lbs.		
I Variety	Rs.20	
II	Rs.17-8	"
III	Rs.15	"

During the second week the prices of copra increased and those of coconuts remained the same. The prices that prevailed on 8-11-47 were as follows:-

	Tiptur	Arsikere.
Coconuts per		
1,100	Rs.205 to 210	Rs.180 to 200
Copra - One satta of 10 Mds.		
or 315 lbs.	Rs.305 to 310	Rs.305 to 31
Coconut Oil per md. of 24 lbs		
I variety	Rs.20-8	
II	Rs.17	"
II	Rs.14-8	"

The prices that prevailed on 15-11-1947 were as follows:-

	Tiptur	Arsikere.
Coconuts per		
1,100	Rs.190 to 200	Rs.190 to 200
Copra - One satta of 10 mds.		
or 315 lbs.	Rs.302 to 310	Rs.300 to 305
Cocount Oil per md. of 24 lbs		
I variety	Rs.20	
II	Rs.16	"
III	Rs.14	"

---

---

Bulletin Issued by the  
**Indian Central Coconut Committee**  
(English and Malayalam Editions)

*Subscription Rates.*

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Yearly (By Anchal /Post)	0	6	0
Single copy sold at the Office of the Committee	0	0	3
Single copy sent by Anchal/Post	0	0	9

---

SUBSCRIPTION PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

**SECRETARY**  
**Indian Central Coconut Committee,**  
**ERNAKULAM.**

---

---

**"The Indian Coconut Journal"**

Published Quarterly by

**The Indian Central Coconut Committee.**

The first issue is in the press- Annual Subscription  
Rs. 2- only, payable in advance by M. O. Journal not sent  
by V. P. P. Excellent medium for advertisements.

For further details write to:-

The Secretary,  
Indian Central Coconut Committee,  
Ernakulam.

Reg. No. C. 282.

---

Printed and Published by  
K. GOPALAN, Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam,  
AT THE DEENABANDHU PRESS, ERNAKULAM.

---