BULLETIN

Issued by the

INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE

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BULLETIN

Issued by

THE

Indian Central Coconut Committee

EDITOR: SRI K. GOPALAN, M. A., B. COM. (MANCH'R), SECRETARY, INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE'S OFFICE: TO THE SOUTH OF S.R.V.H. SCHOOL, OFF CHITTUR ROAD, ERNAKULAM.

TELEPHONE NO: OFFICE: 127; SECRETARY'S RESIDENCE: 177

In this Issue

COVER PICTURE:=Coconut-Growing on bunds in low-lying land.

NOTICE

In view of the high cost of production of the "Bulletin Issued by the Indian Central Coconut Committee" the Committee had at its meeting held on the 30th April, 1952, decided to enhance the annual subscription per copy of the "Bulletin" (both English and Malayalam) from Six annas to Twelve annas (inclusive of postage). It has been decided to make the new rate of subscription effective from the issue for August, 1952 (Vol. VI. No. 1) and amounts with us standing to the credit of subscribers on 1st August, 1952 will be adjusted according to the new rate.

Secretary,
Indian Central Coconut Committee,
ERNAKULAM.

NOTICE

Non-receipt of copies of any particular issue of the "Bulletin" should be intimated to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam before the 15th of the month next to that of the issue. Complaints received later will not be entertained. Subscribers may, however, please note that ordinarily the responsibility of this office would cease when the copy is posted and that it cannot hold itself responsible for loss which might occur in transit. When addressing the Committee subscribers should quote their subscriber number to ensure quick disposal of their complaints.

Secretary,
Indian Central Coconut Committee
Ernakulam.

BULLETIN

ISSUED BY

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE

VOL. VI. | ERNAKULAM, SEPTEMBER 1952. | NO. 2.

HOW TO PREVENT DROUGHT IN COCONUT GARDENS

DROUGHT or absence of moisture in the soil is a condition most unfavourable to plant growth. If there is an inadequacy of moisture in the soil, plants growing in it begin to wilt. This results in stunted growth. In the case of the coconut palm, lack of soil moisture leads to shedding of buttons and immature nuts. If there is any source of water available nearby such coconut gardens should be watered. Small oil engines are now easily available for the purpose.

Between Shertallai and Ambalapuzha in Travancore-Cochin and between Engandiyoor and Ala in Malabar District there are vast stretches of loose, porous sand. Such sandy stretches are to be met with at Payyannoor, Trikkaripur, Cheruvathoor and Kanhangad also. In these places the water table is not very low. Water can be struck 10 to 20 feet below the soil surface and with the aid of a 5 h. p. oil engine, about 5 acres could be easily irrigated. The operation of the machine does not require any special skill; nor is it very costly. Only about a rupee worth of oil will be required to work the engine. Its cost would be about Rs. 2000-, and it could be easily transported from place to place. Full details regarding the machine can be had either from officials of the Department of Agriculture or the agents of the supplying firms.

If coconut gardens are irrigated with the aid of oil engines, it should be easy to cultivate vegetables in the interspaces. Such cultivation will not only be a source of additional income but will benefit the coconut trees

themselves. In places such as Ala, Kaipamangalam and Valapad coconut growers have begun to appreciate the advantages of using oil engines for irrigation and they are coming into increasing vogue.

Burial of Husks

Burial of husks in trenches dug between rows of trees is also an effective method of preventing drought. This is particularly useful in loose porous sandy soils. As there is very little trouble from white ants in such areas, the husks will remain in the soil for 5 or 6 years without being destroyed by the termites. The husks help to retain the soil moisture besides yielding to the coconut palm certain manurial ingredients required by it.

When it is proposed to carry out the above operation, the husks obtained from nuts harvested each month should be stored in a shed without being exposed to sun and rain. Just before the commencement of the south-west monsoon, trenches 5 feet wide, 2 feet deep and of convenient length should be dug between rows of palms and the husks arranged in them with the fibrous face up. When the trenches are full, they should be covered with earth. The palms on either side of such a trench will not require watering or manuring for about six years. It may take about 6 years to complete the burial of husks in a 6-acre garden and from the 7th year the operation can be restarted from where it originally began. In regions where the husk is not valued for its fibre, burial of husks in this manner is a profitable procedure.

Addition of Silt

There is yet another method of preventing drought in loose sandy soils. This is done by treating the trees to a liberal dose of sea or backwater silt. This treatment enhances the water-holding capacity of sandy soils. Dump 10 to 15 baskets of silt each at points equidistant from every four trees and when it gets dry scatter it and plough it into the soil. In May-June sow a crop of some green manure. In August-September slash and incorporate it into the soil. If this is done regularly every year, separate watering and manuring can be avoided.

In places such as Arur, Ezhupunna and Thuravur in Travancore - Cochin State, it is usual to spread in summer silt on the beds of basins round the palms, cover it with a layer of straw stalks and water the trees with water from ponds in the gardens. The cost of fetching and pouring about 200 pots of water would be about Rs. 2/- in these parts. This method of watering is intelligent enough but does not go far enough. It is true that the silt and the straw help to retain the water in the basin but the benefit of it goes only to roots in the basin. The more advantageous and profitable procedure, therefore would be to spread the clay broadcast in the garden and sow and incorporate into it a green manure crop.

In the low-lying regions of Cochin-

Kanayannur Taluk coconut gardens have ponds and canals. In February-March these are cleaned and the clay and silt applied to the palms after first treating them to the available ash and farm-yard manure. If the ponds and canals are not cleaned and the silt and clay applied to the trees, they suffer from drought which causes button-shedding.

Drought is common in regions of loose porous sandy soils and of the means described above the one most suited to the concerned locality may be adopted to prevent it.

Clayey Soils

In Travancore-Cochin there is a type of land known as "*Kayal*" wet land. These lands lie contiguous to the backwaters (*Kayal*) and the soil in them is black and clayey. Coconut is grown extensively in this type of land. But during summer the soil gets dry and cracks and the coconut palms are affected by drought. To prevent this, people of this area add to the soil plenty of sand which improves its texture and aeration. The pith left behind after the extraction of fibre from retted coconut husk is also added to the soil to improve its texture. As the retting of husks and the extraction of fibre are important occupations in these areas the soil gets a regular addition of coir pith and along with the sand which also is regularly added, it helps to improve the texture of the soil and improve its water-holding capacity. These treatments also help to raise the soil level above the water table.

Laterite Soils

In the laterite areas coconut is grown along with other trees such as arecanut, jack, mango and tamarind, although there may exist here and there an unmixed coconut garden. It is usual to water the gardens in these areas. But the practice of preparing basins of short radius round coconut palms and letting into them inadequate quantities of water from the irrigation channel is not commendable. The basin should have at least a radius of 3 feet and water should be let into it until it is full. The basin should not be raked up and the water allowed to become muddy.

Hilly Regions

With the rise in the prices of coconuts and coconut products coconut cultivation has begun to spread towards the hilly regions of the eastern part of the West Coast. Innumerable new plantations have been started in the eastern parts of Ernad, Walluvanad, Kozhikode, Kurumbranad, Kottayam and Chirakkal Taluks of Malabar District. These areas are lateritic subject to drought. As the water table is very low, irrigation is out of question. What should be done in these places is to conserve in the summer the moisture the soil absorbed during the rainy season. There are two ways of conserving soil moisture: One is by incorporating into the soil as much organic matter as possible. The other is to stir the soil at the appropriate seasons either by ploughing or digging. If a green manure crop is grown in the garden and incorporated into the soil,

it would not only ensure the addition to the soil of organic matter but the stirring of the soil as well.

With the first soaking showers of the south-west monsoon, plough the garden twice over. Apply ash broadcast at the rate of 50 to 60 tins per acre and sow the seeds of some green manure crop like kolinji, dhaincha, sunn-hemp or wild sunn-hemp. The seed rate may be 25 to 30 lb. per acre. Cover the seeds with a light plough or triangular harrow. By August-September the green manure plants would begin to flower. Slash them at this stage and plough them into the soil. If a green manure crop is properly grown and incorporated into the soil it has the effect of adding the following quantities of manures to an acre of land:

Green Manure	5000 lb.
Amm. Sulphate	2 cwt.
Pot. Sulphate	1½cwt.
Superphosphate	1 cwt.

The cultural operation would be complete only when, after the north-east monsoon, the garden is once more ploughed or dug and the soil stirred.

The above procedure of manuring and cultivation is the best suited for coconut gardens in the laterite regions. It eliminates the need for preparing separate basins round each palm. The main thing to do on hill-slopes is to put up innumerable bunds along the length and breadth of the garden and thus divide it into a number of small plots. This prevents the top soil from being washed off and causes the rain water to sink in the garden itself, without flowing away.

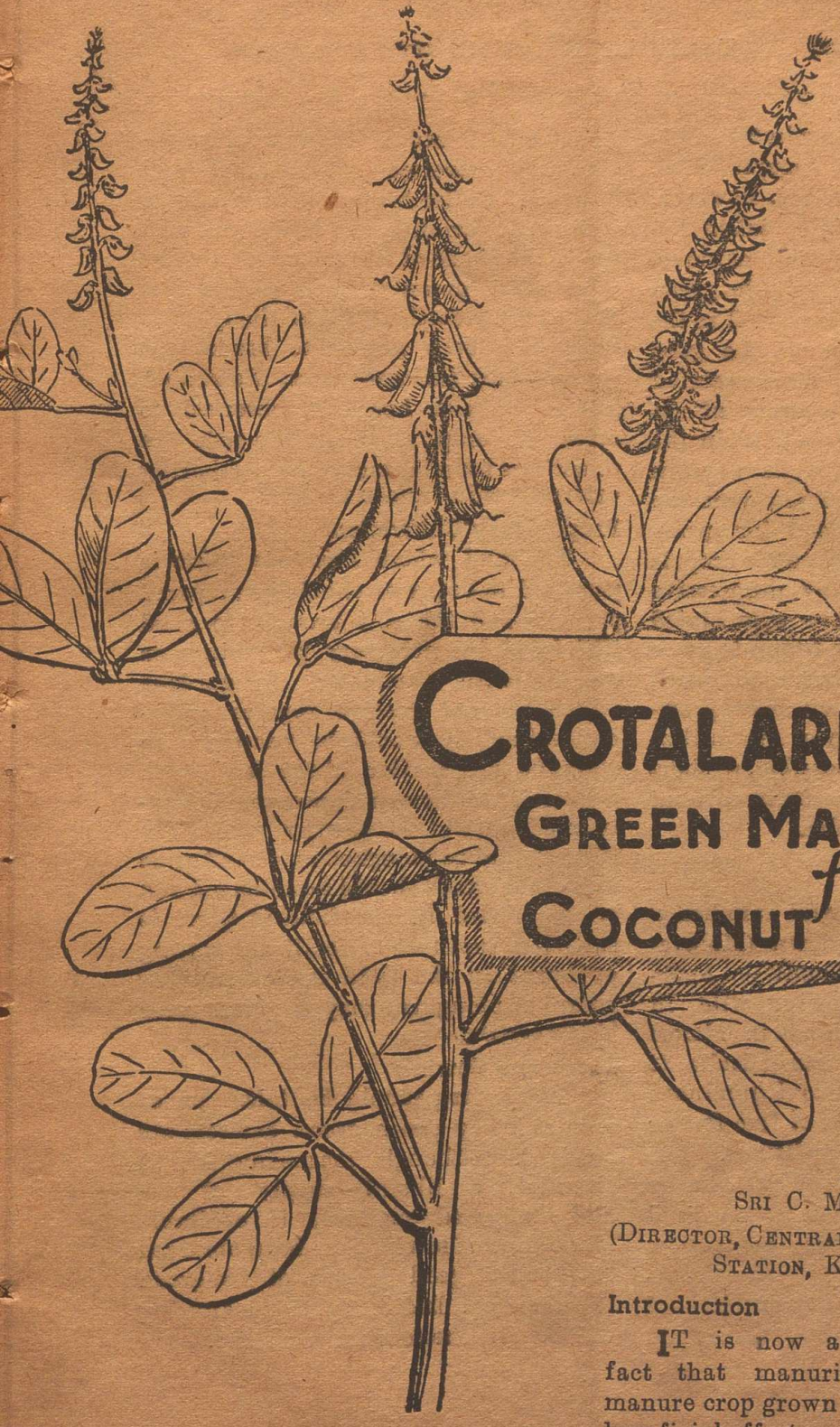
If drought in coconut gardens is eliminated a 20 per cent increase in yield may surely be expected.

MAXIMS FOR COCONUT GROWERS

Intercultivate your Coconut Gardens every year—Regular Cultivation is as important as manuring.

* * * * * *

Regularly search for pests and diseases and take timely measures against them.



CROTALARIA STRIATA
GREEN MANURE CROP for COCONUT PLANTATIONS

By
SRI C. M. JOHN,
(DIRECTOR, CENTRAL COCONUT RESEARCH STATION, KASARAGOD).

Introduction

IT is now a well established fact that manuring with a green manure crop grown *in situ* bestows many beneficial effects on the soil and thereby enhances soil fertility and crop production. This system of manuring

has become fairly popular in the cultivation of crops like rice, sugarcane etc. With regard to the coconut, however, the growers have not fully taken advantage of the benefits of this technique, mainly for want of a suitable green manure crop that would grow well in the shade of the coconut and yield a good tonnage of green matter. Trials carried out with different green manure plants at the coconut research stations in the Madras State over a decade, have shown that *Crotalaria striata* has many desirable qualities and is well adapted for growing in coconut gardens. This crop is now well known to many progressive coconut growers who have appreciated its usefulness and have begun to grow it in their gardens. In order to introduce the crop to a wider circle of growers and enable them to grow and utilize it in the best manner possible, a short account of growing it *in situ* in coconut gardens is given hereunder.

The Plant

Crotalaria striata or 'wild sunnhemp' as it is now popularly known (Malayalam -- *Kilukkampatti;* Tamil -- *Kattuchanappu*) is found growing wild in waste and uncultivated lands in almost all the major coconut tracts of India. It is a hardy and herbaceous leguminous plant growing to a height of five feet or more under favourable conditions. The plant is easily distinguished by its bushy nature and the conspicuous terminal inflorescences with closely set yellow flowers which finally develop into drooping pods. It can thrive in a variety of soils including slightly saline soils and when established is capable of withstanding extremes of rainfall and drought. Under favourable conditions, it grows luxuriantly and bushes out well under the shade of the coconut. Unlike most other green manure plants, it is not eaten by cattle or goats though the latter have been noticed to brouse the young tender inflorescences. No serious pest or disease has been observed to affect the crop, although the pods are sometimes found attacked by pod-boring caterpillars in certain seasons.

Preparatory Cultivation

The land where *Crotalaria striata* is proposed to be grown should be prepared properly and the soil brought to good tilth by giving necessary ploughings or digging with mammotty. In gardens which do not receive regular intercultivation, it would be necessary to start the preparation of the land with the receipt of summer showers sufficiently in advance of the sowing time. The plots should be ploughed twice and grass and other weeds should be collected and either buried in the field if there is sufficient moisture to facilitate rotting or burnt in the field itself. Another course of ploughing may be given prior to the sowing.

Seeds and Sowing

The sowing should be taken up as soon as heavy pre-monsoon showers are received. Although manuring is not essential, a liberal supply of ash and farmyard manure, if available at the time of sowing, has been observed to promote good growth of the green manure crop. Indirectly, this manuring will benefit the coconut trees also.

On the West Coast the best time for sowing is soon after the receipt of the first heavy showers in April-May so that by the time the South-West monsoon sets in, the plants would have sufficiently grown up to withstand the monsoon rains. The receipt of continuous heavy rains immediately after germination or in the young seedling stage may seriously affect the young crop and result in uneven stand. The sowing time has, therefore, to be adjusted carefully so that the young crop is not damaged. It is even desirable to sow the seeds early in April-May in anticipation of the receipt of rains.

About 20 to 25 pounds of seeds would be necessary to sow an acre. The seeds are sown broadcast and covered by working a wooden or country plough. Germination of the seeds in some cases has been found to be rather slow and prolonged. It is possible to promote quicker and better germination by pounding the seeds lightly with sand in a wooden mortar just before sowing. In some localities, it takes two or three years for the crop to establish and repeated attempts have, therefore, to be made for two or three years.

Slashing and Incorporation

The seeds will normally germinate within five days after sowing. Although the growth of the plant is rather slow in the early stages, it would bush out after about 45 days and be ready for cutting in about four months after sowing. Maximum vegetative growth would have been attained when the early formed branches have put forth inflorescences and are in good flush. This is the most suitable stage for the crop to be cut for incorporation into the soil. If the crop is allowed to grow still further, the stem and branches will become more woody and may not decompose well when buried in the soil.

When the crop is ready for burying into the soil, the plants would have grown fully and it will not be possible to plough them in, as such. The plants are, therefore, better slashed or pulled out and spread and covered with an iron plough. They may also be buried in shallow basins round the base of the trees or in shallow trenches dug in between rows of trees. If the plants are buried in trenches and not in the entire field, it would be desirable to alter the position of the trenches from year to year so that in the course of a few years almost the entire portion of the garden receives the green manure. It is important to bury the crop when there is sufficient moisture in the soil as then only will the decomposition of the green matter proceed satisfactorily.

Yield

The yield of green stuff may vary according to the stand of plants, their growth and the stage when they are cut. Though high yields upto 30,000 lb. per acre have been obtained under favourable conditions at the Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, an average yield of 7,000 to 10,000 lb. per acre can normally be expected under less favourable

conditions. The green matter contains about 2.2 per cent nitrogen on moisture free basis and is easily decomposed if the crop is cut at the proper stage of growth and buried properly.

Seed Collection

As already mentioned, the crop is best cut for green manure when the plants have bushed out and most of the branches are in flower. Any delay in this, either with the intention of collecting seeds or due to other causes will adversely affect the quantity and quality of the green matter. It is thus obvious, that it is not desirable to retain the crop sown for green manure for the collection of seeds. Still, at the time the crop is actually cut, a few mature pods will be available for picking from the first formed inflorescences. For obtaining more seeds it will be necessary to allow a narrow belt of plants to grow along the borders of fields. These may be pulled out when sufficient quantity of seeds has been gathered.

Regular supply of seeds can however be obtained if the plants are properly raised in the borders of plantations or in waste lands nearby and allowed to grow without disturbance. The plants are found to come up well under such conditions and to yield seeds throughout the year for two years at least.

For obtaining good seeds, it is necessary to pick the pods when they are fully mature and the seeds rattle inside on shaking. The picking of pods is better done after a spell of sunshine when the pods are not wet with the rains. The picked pods should be dried well for a few days and the seeds extracted. The seeds may be further dried for two or three days, and cleaned and stored properly. About 100 lb. of seeds can be obtained from an acre.

Recommendations

(1) Prepare the land sufficiently in advance of the sowing time by ploughing or digging. Remove all grasses and other weeds and keep the soil in good tilth.

(2) Sow good seeds, preferably after pounding with sand soon after the premonsoon rains in April-May to ensure quick and better germination.

(3) Adopt a seed rate of 20 to 25 lb. per acre. A second sowing may be attempted if the early sown crop fails to establish.

(4) Apply a liberal dose of ash and farmyard manure, if available, to the fields at the time of sowing the seeds.

(5) Cut or pull out the plants after about 4 months' growth in August-September when they are in full flush and incorporate them into the soil by ploughing or burying them in shallow basins dug round the trees or in shallow trenches dug in between rows of trees.

(6) The above operations should be carried out when there is sufficient moisture in the soil.

What Coconut Growers Should Do in October

HEAVY bunches of tender nuts should be tied up in August, September and October to prevent them from buckling, as has already been stated in the last two issues of the "Bulletin".

Immediately after the north-east monsoon, that is, by about the end of October, the soil in the garden should be stirred either by digging or ploughing. Later, in November and in December the triangular harrow should be worked to prevent the soil from getting cemented up on account of late showers.

Ginger, turmeric, yam, colocasia, and other such root crops become ready for harvest by the end of October. Before the garden is ploughed or dug up as a whole, these should be pulled out.

The stems and leaves of the plants should be thrown into compost pits which should be dug now.

Pits for planting coconut seedlings, and trenches for planting vegetables also should be prepared by the end of October when the soil is still soft.

It is profitable to plant plantains in coconut gardens, particularly in new gardens. Plantains which will bear fruit in December of next year may be planted now. In bearing gardens, plantains may be planted at points equidistant from every four palms. The planting should be done at the beginning of October and the pits for the purpose should be 3 ft. cube. About 2 lb. of ash may be added to each pit which after the sucker is put in position may be filled with green leaves and covered up with earth scraped down from the pit sides. Four or five rains in October are sufficient to enable the plantains to get established.

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(7) The crop intended for incorporation as green manure should not be retained for collection of seeds. Seeds required for raising subsequent crops can be obtained by leaving some plants in the borders of fields or by growing them in uncultivated or waste lands or in borders of plantations.

(8) Pick pods for seed purposes only when the pods are fully mature and the seeds rattle. The seeds should be dried well and properly before storing.

Green manure your gardens for better soil conditions and increased yields. Green manure by itself is very good. But fuller benefits can be obtained, if it is supplemented by regular and systematic intercultivation and manuring with other manures.

What Coconut Growers Should Do in November

IN November coconut gardens should be cultivated either by digging, ploughing or scattering the mounds heaped up earlier. The object of the operation is to stir the soil well and destroythe weeds. It helps weathering of the soil and prev ents loss by e v a p o r a tion of sub-soil moisture. Cultivation is as important as manuring for the coconut. The cross-bunds in the garden also should be strengthened during this month. This prevents washing away of the top soil by occasional rains and helps to increase the moisture content of the soil, as all the water sinks in the soil instead of flowing off.

It is in November that the co conut grower should commence operations for growing summer vegetables in his garden. The pits and trenches for growing greens and vegetables such as bitter gourds, snake gourds, ash gourds etc., should be prepared during this month. After the pits and trenches are dug their bottoms and sides should be charred by burning rubbish in them. The above vegetables can be grown only in gardens in which facilities for irrigation exist.

Yams and colocasia (big variety) do not require watering. Pits for planting them also should be prepared in November. Round pits 2 ft. in diameter and 6 inches deep should be dug 5 ft. apart and charred by burning rubbish in them.

Pits for planting coconut seedlings also should be got ready in November. November is the best month for all digging operations. The rains would have ceased but the soil would still be soft for digging. After November it would get hard making digging difficult.

Pits for planting coconut seedlings on hill slopes should be 4 ft. cube. On the plains they need be only 3 ft. cube. In low-lying regions, the depth should be adjusted according to the water-table. Otherwise the pits may get filled with water and the seedlings rot. The distance between pits ought to be 28 ft. But, if seedlings are planted in single rows on field bunds or road sides the distance between seedlings need be only 20 ft. The pits should be charred as many times as possible by burning rubbish in them.

You Ask, We Answer

Irrigation with Sea Water

Question: Is sea water good for irrigating coconut gardens? If so, I should like to pump sea water into my coconut garden.

Answer: Sea water does not seem to be good for irrigating coconut gardens. An excessive concentration of the manurial solution in the soil affects the coconut palm. The addition of too much ammonium sulphate, potassium sulphate or superphosphate to the soil causes wilting in plants, because such addition results in an increase in the concentration of manurial solution. In some low-lying backwater areas, where coconut gardens are subject to the flow of saline water the trees have been known to taper at the top and sometimes to wilt and die. In such places sand is dumped and the level of the garden raised. Ash is never applied to the coconut trees. In Cochin-Kanayannur and Karunagapalli taluks canals are dug to divert the flow of saline water. Manuring here consists of adding to the soil sand and non-acidic backwater silt.

But irrigation with saline water is usual in regions of loose sand. It is not found to cause any injury to the trees in such soils. This may probably be because with each watering the salinity sinks to lower layers of the soil and the region of the roots is left free of it. A 15-acre coconut garden near Poothotta in Travancore is reported to have been irrigated for a long time with saline water pumped from the nearby river without any deleterious effect. The soil in it consists of loose, porous sand and has very little water-holding capacity.

There, however, appears to be no doubt that irrigating with sea water, soils which are even slightly clayey is injurious to plant growth. Watering plants in the Hill Palace garden at Trippunithura with saline water from the nearby Karingachira river led to wilting of the plants.

But those growers whose gardens are situated near the sea can do one thing. They can dig wells near the sea and irrigate their gardens with water from them, as it will be comparatively less saline than sea water. In such places as Quilandy, Payyannoor, Trikkaripur, Kanhangad and Kasaragod water in wells on the sea coast have been found to be free from salinity. In the Katappuram village of Ponani taluk coconut palms are irrigated with water fetched from tanks on the sea coast. The water in these tanks is practically free from salt.

It may, therefore, be concluded that there should be no objection to watering coconut palms with water drawn from tanks and wells dug on the sea shore.

NEWS AND NOTES

The sixteenth meeting of the Indian Central Coconut Committee will be held at Ernakulam from the 7th to 9th October, 1952 under the presidency of Sardar Datar Singh, Vice-President, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Additional Secretary to the Government of India. The Committee will be considering at this meeting its Budget Estimates for 1953-54 and the Revised Budget Estimates for 1952-53 and progress reports for the year ending the 30th June, 1952 in respect of the Central Coconut Research Stations, Kasaragod and Kayangulam and Regional Coconut Research Stations and Nursery Schemes financed by it along with State Governments.

x x x

Information has been received from the Government of Madras indicating that during July, 1952, 57,085 coconut seedlings were distributed among 792 growers from the nine coconut nurseries of the State, financed jointly by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and the State Government.

x x

From reports received from the Director of Agriculture & Food Production, Orissa, it is seen that during the five months from February, to June 1952, 12,145 quality coconut seedlings were distributed among coconut growers from the coconut nurseries at Puri, Cuttack and Balia, jointly financed by the Committee and the State Government.

x x x

According to information received from the Director of Agriculture, Bombay State, out of a total of 9830 seedlings available for distribution from the coconut nursery at Kumta in Bombay State, 8217 seedlings were distributed during the months of June and July, 1952.

x x x

The Indian Central Arecanut Committee, Kozhikode has announced a prize of Rs. 2000/- for the successful invention of a simple and cheap time-saving machinery, workable both by machanical means and by power, which is capable of husking arecanut in all stages of maturity without impairing the shape of the kernel inside and slicing the kernel into the required shape and size. Full particulars can be had on application to the Secretary, Indian Central Arecanut Committee, Kozhikode.

MARKET REPORTS

I. COCHIN, ALLEPPEY & CALICUT.

The daily prices of coconuts, copra, coconut oil and coconut oil cake at Cochin, Alleppey and Calicut from the 11th August, 1952 to 10th September 1952 are given below:—

Date	Coconut per 1000			Copra per ton			Coconut oil per ton			Coconut oil cake per ton		
	Cochin	Alleppey	Calicut	Cochin	Alleppey	Calicut	Cochin	Alleppey	Calicut	Cochin	Alleppey	Calicut
	Rs.	s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11-8 52	130	*	82-8	1055-6	1068-12	1120	1585-10	1573-3	1632	289-14	273-10	256
12-8-52	*	*	110	*	1068-12	1120	*	1573-3	1632	*	273-10	256
13-8-52	*	137-8	112-8	*	1068-12	1120	*	1573-3	1632	*	273-10	526
14-8-52	130	*	110	1055-6	1077-5	1120	1585-10	1590-5	1632	289 14	282-2	256
15-8-52	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16-8-52	132-8	135	110	1063-15	1085-14	1120	1594-3	1590-5	1624	298-6	291-9	256
17-8-52					SUNDAY							
18-8-52	135	*	110	1065-10	1085-14	1112	1594-3	1590-5	1632	302-10	299-4	256
19-8-52	130	*	110	1069-14	1094-6	1120	1594-3	1590-5	1632	315-7	299-4	256
20-8-52	130	135	110	1083-8	1102-15	1144	1611-4	1615-15	1672	323-15	307-13	256
21-8-52	130	*	113-12	1093-12	1120-1	1160	1628-4	1624-8	1712	323-15	307-13	256
22-8-52	130	*	112-8	1104-13	1128-10	1160	1645-5	1633-1	1712	323-15	307-13	320
23-8-52	132-8	135	110	1104-13	1128-10	1168	1645-5	1624-8	1728	323-15	307-13	320
24-8-52					SUNDAY							
25-8-52	*	*	110	*	1111-8	1152	*	1633-1	1704	*	316-6	320
26-8-52	130	*	110	1104-13	1128-10	1152	1645-5	1633-1	1696	323-15	316-6	320
27-8-52	13[illegible]-8	132-8	110	1099-12	1120-1	1144	1636-13	1624-8	1696	323-15	307-13	304
28-8-52	130	*	117 8	1088-10	1128-10	1120	1619-12	1607-6	1680	323-15	307-13	304
29-8-52	125	*	112-8	1078-7	1111-8	1120	1602-11	1607-6	1680	323-15	316-6	304
30-8 52	127-8	130	112-8	1078-7	1111-8	1104	1602-11	1607-6	1680	323-15	307-13	304
31-8-52					SUNDAY							
1-9-52	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2-9-52	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
3-9-52	*	130	112-8	*	*	1104	*	*	1680	*	*	304
4-9-52	*	*	112-8	*	1128-10	1120	*	1607-6	1640	*	316-6	304
5-9-52	125	*	110	1088 10	1128-10	1120	1619-12	1615-15	1648	323-15	307-13	304
6-9-52	125	132-8	110	1091-3	1128-10	1120	1624	1615-15	1664	323-15	299-4	304
7-9-52					SUNDAY							
8-9-52	125	*	110	1091-3	1128-10	1136	1628-4	1615-15	1664	323-15	299-4	304
9-9-52	127-8	*	108-12	1099-12	1128-10	1132	1636-13	1615-15	1664	323-15	282 2	304
10-9-52	*	*	113-12	*	1128-10	1132	*	1615-15	1672	*	294-4	304

* No Supply

Trend of Coconut Oil Price In Cochin

OUR observation that the price of coconut oil at Cochin would revolve round about Rs. 1,600/- per ton for some time to come, made in the last issue of the "Bulletin", seems to have beenmore than justified. The price of oil which was Rs. 1, 594/3 per ton on the 19th August steadily rose to Rs. 1,645/5, on the 22nd, thanks to demand from Northern Indian markets. It remained at that level till the 26th August, when it began to recede until it fell to Rs. 1,602/11 on the 30th of the month. The reason for this fall was reduced demand from Calcutta and other Upper Indian markets. With the beginning of September, however, the outlook began to improve, thanks again to fairly brisk demand for oil from Upper Indian buyers and the availability of adequate waggon space to despatch the stuff. On the 12th September the price had gone up to Rs. 1,653/4 and on the 13th it was even better at Rs. 1,679/6, although on the 15th it was a little lower at Rs. 1,662/6. It would appear that the stock of coconut oil in Calcutta is low and that the prospects of replenishing it from Malaya etc., are not promising owing to the new import licensing policy of the Government of India in respect of coconut oil. Cochin and foreign coconut oil are said to enjoy at present price parity in Calcutta. The present upward trend is expected to last for some more days.

II. TIPTUR AND ARSIKERE (MYSORE STATE)

The weekly wholesale prices of coconuts, copra and coconut oil at Tiptur and Arsikere during the month of August 1952 are given below

Week Ending	Name of Market.	Coconuts per 1100 Nos. Rs	Copra per satta of 10 Mds. or 315 lbs. Rs.	Coconut oil per tin of 35 lb net. I A Rs.	II A Rs.	III A Rs
2—8—1952	Tiptur	110—164	212-225	28	26	25¼
	Arsikere	150—165	215-220	—	—	32—33½
9—8—1952	Tiptur	117—166	214¼-220¾	28	26	25¼
	Arsikere	140—160	215-220	—	—	27¾—29
16—8—1952	Tiptur	108—164½	218½-223¼	28	26	25¼
	Arsikere	120—140	210-220	—	—	29—32
23—8—1952	Tiptur	130½—166½	222¾-228¼	30	28	26½
	Arsikere	110—177¼	226¼-233	—	—	28—30
30—8—1952	Tiptur	131—175½	237¼-243¼	30½	28¼	27
	Arsikere	121—168	233¼-240	—	—	28—30

The prices of coconuts and their products at Tiptur have shown a gradual rise owing to greater demand and inadequate supply of the commodities

The prices of coconuts at Arsikere have registered a gradual decrease during the fist three weeks, as the bidding from the exporters was not favourable and the prices of copra were almost steady during that period. During the last two weeks of the month, the prices of coconuts and copra increased because of favourable bidding and export conveniences.

III. Madras City and Andhra Markets.

The weekly wholesale prices of coconuts, copra and coconut oil in Madras City and Ambajipeta during August 1952 and at Vijayawada during June, July and August 1952 are given below:–

Market and date	Coconuts per 100 unhusked)			Copra per maund (25 lb.)			Coconut oil per tin (37½ lb.)		
Madras City	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.
1—8—52	15	0	0	25	0	0	49	9	0
8—8—52	15	0	0	25	0	0	28	13	0
15—8—52	15	0	0	25	0	0	28	13	0
22—8—52	15	0	0	25	0	0	28	13	0
Ambajipeta									
1—8—52	10	0	0	16	0	0	27	0	0
8—8—52	10	0	0	16	0	0	27	0	0
15—8—52	10	0	0	16	0	0	27	0	0
22 8—52	10	0	0	16	0	0	27	8	0
Vijayawada									
1—6—52	22	0	0	13	2	0	23	8	0
8—6—52	14	5	0	13	12	0	23	8	0
15—6—52	14	0	0	13	8	0	23	8	0
22—6—52	14	0	0	13	8	0	23	8	0
1—7—52	14	8	0	13	8	0	23	8	0
8—7—52	14	4	0	13	8	0	23	12	0
15—7—52	15	0	0	13	12	0	23	12	0
22—7—52	15	0	0	13	12	0	23	12	0
1—8—52	15	8	0	13	12	0	23	12	0
8—8—52	19	0	0	13	12	0	23	12	0
15—8—52	18	12	0	13	12	0	23	12	0
22—8—52	18	8	0	13	12	0	23	12	9

IV. CALCUTTA

The weekly prices of coconuts and copra at Calcutta from the 7th August to the 28th August 1952 are given below.

Commodity.	Unit.	August 1952.			
		7th Rs.	14th Rs.	21s Rs.	28th Rs.
Coconuts (green)	Per 100	25	27	28	25
Do (husked)	,,	23	22	20	20
Do (unhuske)	,,			...	...
Copra (Calicut)	Per Maund	73	70	70	100
Do (Bombay)	,,	88	86	80	80
Do (Andaman)	,,	...	35	35	35
Coconut oil (Penang)	,,	64	65	64	67

...No Supply.

V. Straits Settlements

The weekly prices of coconut products at Singapore and Penang during the month of July 1952 are given below.

	Singapore		Penang	
	Copra	Coconut oil	Copra	Cocont oil
	$	$	$	$
1st week	27.00	41.00	27.00	40.50
2nd week	26.50	40.50	26.50	40.00
3rd week	26.00	39.50	26.00	39.50
4th week	25.75	39.00	25.75	39.00

Coconut Oil Cake: Prices remained unchanged at $ 8/- per picul

The prices quoted above are per picul f. o. b. Singapore and Penang respectively inclusive of cost of containers *i. e.* second hand steel drums in the case of coconut oil and gunnybags in the case of copra.

1 picul=133⅓ lbs. 1 Malayan $=Rs 1-9-6

VI. COLOMBO

The weekly prices of coconuts and coconut products at Colombo during the month of August 1952 are given below.

Commodity.	Unit.	August 1952.			
		4-8-52 Rs. Cts.	11-8-52 Rs. Cts.	18-8-52 Rs.Cts.	25-8-52 Rs.Cts.
Fresh Coconuts (Husked) used for copra making and local consumption	Per 1000	95.00 to 100.00	90.00 to 95.00	100.00 to 110.00	100.00 to 110.00
Copra—Estate No. 1 Quality at Buyer's stores	Per Candy of 560 lbs.	135.00	130.00	135.00	135.00
Desiccated Coconut-Wharf delivery or Buyer's stores— Medium and fine 50%	Per lb.	0.38	0.38	0.40	40
Coconut oil—white, naked wharf delivery	Per ton.	850.00	830.00	825.00	850.00

Commodity	Unit.	2-8-52 Rs Cts.	9-8-52 Rs Cts	16-8-52 Rs Cts	23-8-52 Rs. Cts.
Coconut (Husked) for export at Buyer's Stores	Per 1000 nuts	305.00	300.00 to 330 00	295.00 to 325.00	295.00 to 300.00

VII. Malabar Markets

Arrivals and sales of coconuts and copra in the different markets in Malabar during August, 1952

ommodity and Market	Carry-over	Arrivals	Sales	Balance
Coconuts (in thousands)				
Kozhikode	764	5,513	5 532	745
Badagara	1,071	1,158	1,040	1,190
Ponani	151	1421	1052	521
Tellicherry & Dharmadam	254	977	675	557
Copra (in candies of 700 lb)				
Kozhikode	1,270	1,265	1,500	1,035
Badagara	5,963	5,140	5,160	5,943

Weekly prices of coconuts and copra in some of the Malabar markets during August, 1952

Commodity and Market	1st week Rs.	2nd week Rs.	3rd week Rs.	4th week Rs.
Coconuts (Husked for 1000)				
Badagara	100-105	105-110	105-110	100-115
Ponani	100-105	105-110	105-110	100-115
Tellicherry & Dharmadam	90-105	105-110	105-110	107½-115
Copra at Badagara Mark per candy of 700 lbs. Office	345	345	350	350
Edible Copra				
Dilpas	365	368	370	370
Madras	430	435	440	445
Rajapur	445	445	460	465

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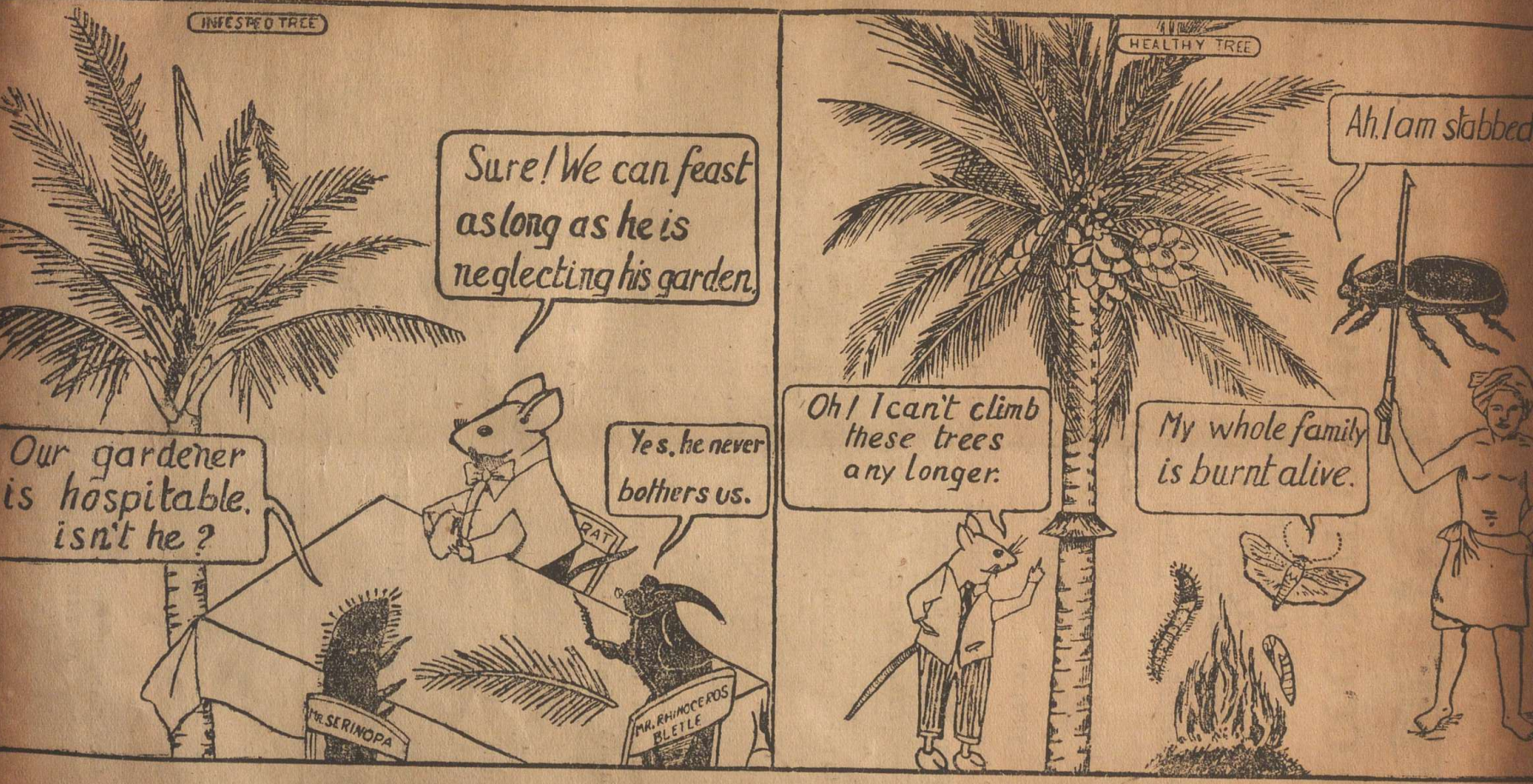

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