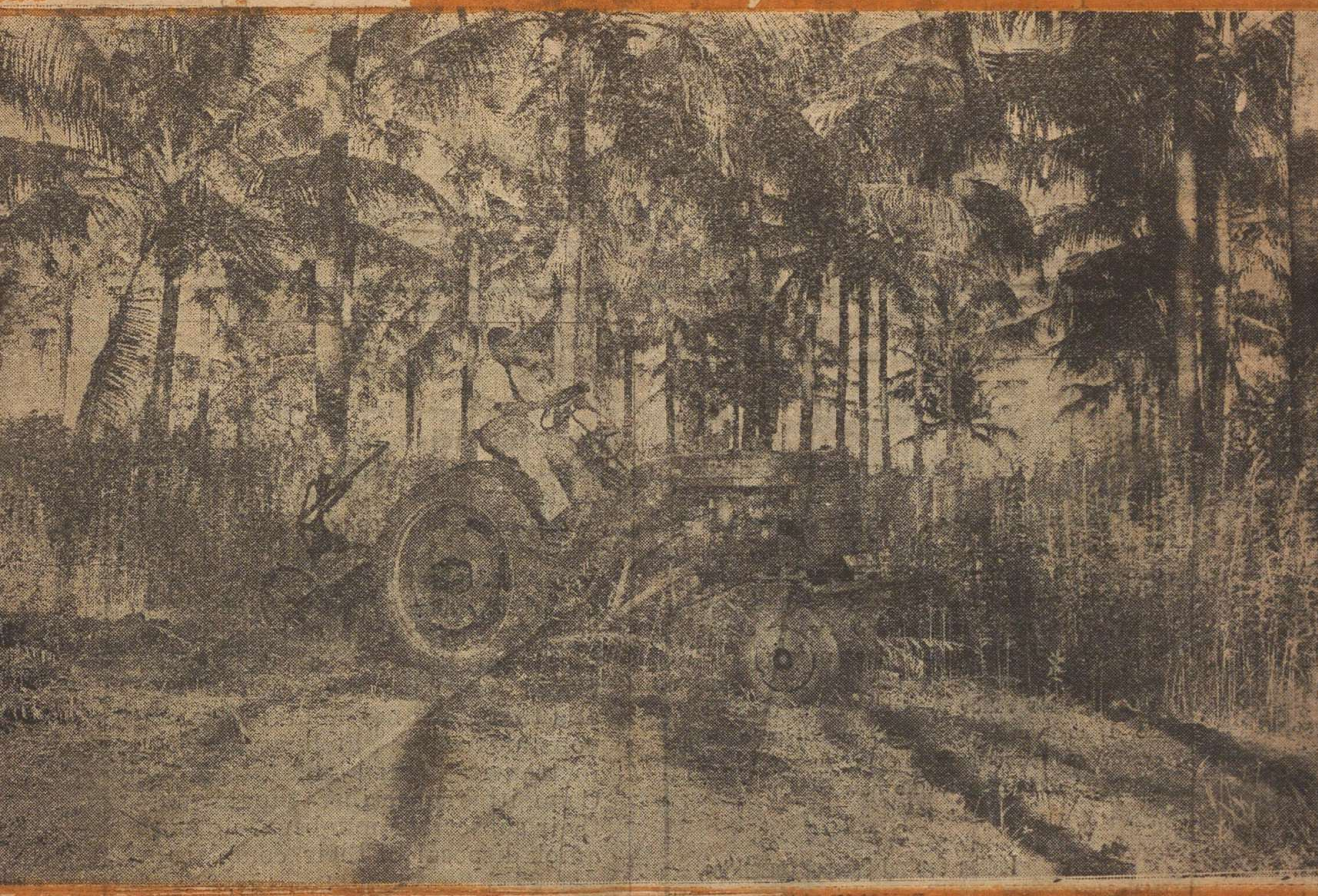
BULLETIN

Issued by the

INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE



Vol. VI. Ernakulam, November 1952. No 4.

BULLETIN

Issued by

THE

Indian Central Coconut Committee

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In this Issue

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). The new rate of subscription has been brought into effect from the issue for August, 1952 (Vol. VI. No. 1) and amounts with us standing to the credit of subscribers on 1st August, 1952 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 numbers to ensure quick disposal of their complaints.

Secretary,
Indian Central Coconut Committee,
Ernakulam.

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THE INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE

VOL. VI. | ERNAKULAM, NOVEMBER 1952. | NO. 4.

MANURING OF THE COCONUT

Regional Practices

AGRICULTURISTS usually use such manures as are locally available. The ordinary run of them use organic manures such as cattle dung, green leaves, oil cakes, fish manure, and ashes. Estate owners use chemical fertilizers. These need be applied in small doses only and the quantity of the manure required, will therefore, be comparatively small in bulk and capable of being transported easily. One bag of ammonium sulphate contains the same quantity of nitrogen as 20 bags of farmyard manure, 1 bag of muriate of potash the same amount of potash as 10 bags of ash and one bag of superphosphate the phosphorus contained in 4 bags of fish manure. Thus, if inorganic manures are used it would be enough if 3 bags of them are transported whereas if organic manures are used in their place 34 bags of the stuff would have to be transported. For purposes of adding organic manure to the soil it may be enough if some good green leaf manure is grown and incorporated into it *in situ*. Instead of transporting 100 headloads of green leaves to the estate it would be enough if one bag of green manure seeds is taken to it and sown there.

What they do in Tanjore District

In Tanjore District, coconut palms are generally manured with cattle manure and ashes. There is no dearth of cattle manure in these parts and usually about 4 to 5 baskets of dung and 1 to 2 baskets of ash are applied to each palm. But the manures are put in small basins and they touch the boles of the palms. The result is that roots develop on the bole area above the soil surface. What should be done is to prepare wide trenches

round the palms and apply the manures away from the boles. *Kolinji* grows plentifully in this area and this is either uprooted and put in the trenches or ploughed into the soil at the beginning of the north-east monsoon. In Tanjore, the practice of converting dung into cakes for purposes of fuel is not so widespread as there is no dearth of firewood here. Vedaranyam, situated on one of the deltas of the Cauvery has a fine forest of trees suitable for fuel. Besides, the district has innumerable casuarina plantations which also supply firewood.

In Tanjore the husk of the coconut is mostly burnt as fuel. The husk is not retted for the extraction of fibre, although some poor people are seen to beat the fibre out of the green husk and make yarn out of it. Consequently, the cost of husk is only Rs. 5 to 10 per thousand in this district. A few persons use the husks as manure and bury them between rows of coconut palms. The availability of firewood and coconut husks for purposes of fuel releases plenty of dung for purposes of manuring the soil which is naturally fertile.

There are plenty of trade contacts between Ceylon and the Tanjore District and the advanced methods of coconut cultivation obtaining in Ceylon are sometimes found copied in this district. Quality seedlings are selected for planting, sufficient space is left between the seedlings, husks are buried in trenches between rows of palms and beetles are extracted from their holes with beetle hooks. From some new gardens brought up as above, the yield is of the order of 6000-8000 nuts per acre. The Agricultural Department is doing propaganda regarding improved methods of cultivation and the seedlings supplied from the Government Coconut Nursery at Pattukottai, are proving very popular. The desire to plant and manure coconuts in a scientific manner, is on the increase.

Burial of Husks

The practice of burying husks between rows of palms is becoming popular in Tanjore District. Sri N. K. S. Abdul Rassak of Maruvakkad has been able to raise the yield of his garden from 17,000 to 95,000 nuts as a result of burying husks in it. His garden is 18 acres in extent and the trees are middle-aged ones. In 1940 the yield was only 17,000 nuts. From that year he began to bury in trenches dug between rows of palms the husks of the nuts harvested in his garden, the damaged fronds and a kind of wild plant with fleshy leaves. This garden is now held out as a model to neighbouring cultivators.

In Clayey Soils

In some parts of places such as Engandiyoor in South Malabar district and Narakkal, South Thuravoor and Chennankari in Travancore-Cochin, the soil is clayey. In these places plenty of sand is incorporated into the soil every year. This is done in order to improve the texture of the soil. Cattle dung and ashes and sometimes prawn dust are also applied. Where the soil is least clayey, a mixture of silt and sand is incorporated

into the soil. This is done in Kartigapalli Taluk.

In Kari Lands

In some "Kari" lands, another practice has been observed. In Mundamveli near Shertallai the coconut palms stand on narrow bunds. In the intervening channels there is almost at all times 6 feet of water. This water is subject to tidal action and the bunds are often damaged by the flow of water and a considerable part of the roots is left exposed. The bunds cannot be easily earthed up. What they do here is to collect in wicker baskets the silt at the bottom of the channels and spread it on the bunds. Two persons hold the basket while a third dives and collects the silt and fills the basket. Three such persons can spread the silt over an area of 10 cents in the course of a day. The basket holders are paid Rs. 2 per day and the diver Rs. 2-4. When the silt dries up a little, sand is brought in boats and spread thinly over it. This simple treatment enables the trees to yield rather well. The silt collected from the bottom of the channels appears to contain some manurial elements. If the bunds are prepared with greater width and the trees planted a little more apart, the per acre yield is sure to go up.

In Porous Sandy Soils

Places such as Trikarippur in Kasaragod Taluk in South Kanara district, Payyannur in Chirakkal Taluk and Nattika in Ponani in Malabar District and Shertallai in Travancore-Cochin, all have porous sandy soil and manuring is seen done here in the following three ways:—

(1) Some irrigate their gardens during summer with the aid of pumpsets and add silt, dung etc. to the basins round the palms and to the irrigation channels.

(2) Some prepare basins round the palms, spread clay in them and water the palms with pots of water fetched from nearby ponds. To prevent rapid evaporation of the water, stalks of straw, dry leaves or coir pith are added to the basins. A mixture of dried and powdered cow dung and ash is preserved for this purpose. Drying and powdering of dung, however, results in the loss of a lot of nitrogen from it and mixing it with ash makes it lose the remaining nitrogen also. Drying and powdering of dung and mixing the powder with ash are, therefore, unscientific. Dung should be preserved without being exposed to sun or rain. It should be kept moist by sprinkling over it water or cattle urine. Dung which rots in this manner is a good manure. Ash should be kept separately without being exposed to wind or rain. There is no harm in applying them to the soil simultaneously. If spread in the basin of the coconut palm at the time of watering, they will become easily available to the palm.

(3) Some persons dump silt into the garden and when it dries up, spread it evenly and mix it with the soil. In such gardens it would be desirable to

sow the seeds of some green manure at the commencement of the South-west monsoon and plough it into the soil, when the crop begins to flower.

Manuring Coconuts on Bunds

Coconut is grown on bunds in fields and low-lying lands. As such lands will be away from hills and waste lands, if may not be easy to get green leaves near them. Therefore, basins are prepared round the palms at the commencement of the south-west monsoon and in August-September the basins are filled up after applying to the palms the available quantities of dung and ash. Every summer the sides of the bunds are earthed up by digging up soil from the intervening channels. The top of the bund is made to slope to the centre from the two edges so that, if any rains were to fall the water may sink in the bund itself. New roots spread out into the soil added to the sides of the bunds and the palms gain in vigour and productivity.

Coconut palms standing on bunds in backwaters in which prawn breeding is done have a special advantage. The prawn is cured on the bunds and the waste matter left behind has good manurial value containing as it does nitrogen and phosphorus. As prawn dust will be cheap in such places, it can be purchased and applied to the palms. All that would be required to complete the manuring would be to add a tin of ash to each palm.

In the Plains

In the plains coconut is grown along with other trees such as areca, jack and mango in compounds attached to houses. Some gardens are irrigated and the manures usually applied to coconut palms are cattle dung, green leaves and ash. If manure depots are situated nearby, some persons get fertilisers also for application to the palms. The trees bear tolerably well.

On Hill Slopes

There are innumerable coconut gardens in the eastern parts of Malabar district. The hill sides have been terraced and coconuts planted on them. In some places in this area, during the rainy season, basins are opened round the palms and after putting into them leaves and some ash the basins are covered up. This is done mostly in the Ernad and Walluvanad taluks. Many seem to believe that rhinoceros beetles will be produced if cattle dung is used as a manure.

In Kozhikode and Kurumbranad taluks green leaves and dung are applied to the basins. In August-September ash also is applied and the basins are then covered up. The garden is cultivated twice—once in July—August and again in November—December. There are good coconut gardens in such places as Nanmanda, Balussery, Perambra, Payyoli, Kallachi, Kakkattil, Kuttiyadi and Kavilampara in Malabar District.

In Kasaragod Taluk

There are a number of Coconut Research Stations in Kasaragod taluk. Growers in this taluk are, therefore, alive to the need of cultivating coconut on modern lines. Fish manure is available in the coastal areas of the taluk and in places such as Trikkarippur, Cheruvathoor, Nileshwar, Kanhangad, Pallikere, Kalnad, Kudlu and Mogral, some of the growers apply to their palms 15-20 lb. of fish manure, in addition to the other manures. In gardens treated in this manner, the per acre yield is of the order of 6000-7000 nuts per annum. In the eastern parts of the taluk, cattle dung, green leaves and ashes are applied to the palms.

In the Kottayam and Chirakkal Taluks in Malabar district which have hard laterite soil, the manures applied by some are green leaves, ash and common salt. Some apply 7 to 8 lb. of common salt to each palm. They say this results in increased yield.

Some growers of Kidangoor and surrounding places in Travancore-Cochin apply 7 to 8 lb. of lime to their palms. But neither common salt nor lime is by itself a manure. This may help to render into an assimilable form manures which may remain in an unavailable condition. Only small quantities of them need, therefore, be applied to the palms. Lime is known to correct soil acidity or an excess of organic matter in the soil. This condition obtains in the Wynaad area. Lime can be used also in areas where silt accumulates as a result of floods. Kidangoor in Travancore-Cochin, is such an area.

Coconut Crop Competition for Travancore-Cochin

Competition Rules

THE important role played by crop competitions in the matter of stepping up agricultural production is now recognized on all hands and such competitions are now organized in several States of the Indian Union in respect of paddy, wheat etc. It is remarkable how such competitions bring within a very short time, good cultivators to the forefront and create in others the urge to emulate them. These competitions are known to stimulate the farmers, urge to use improved methods of farming and thus produce more from his fields and gardens.

Having regard to the above, the Indian Central Coconut Committee has decided to organise crop competitions for coconut in the Travancore-Cochin State, jointly with the State Government, from the 1st January 1953. The rules regarding the conduct of the competition are published below for general information and it is hoped that a large number of growers will be participating in the competition.

COMPETITION RULES

1. This competition is organised by the Travancore—Cochin Government and the Indian Central Coconut Committee for assessing the yield of coconuts grown under any system of cultivation.

2. These Rules shall be known as the Coconut Cultivation Competition Rules.

3. The competition is open to all *bona fide* cultivators of coconut in the different taluks of the State.

4. It will be held at taluk, district and State levels.

5. The taluk competition will be the basis for deciding the winners for the district and State competitions.

6. The plot adjudged to have yielded the maximum number of nuts per acre during one calendar year will be awarded the prizes hereinafter mentioned.

7. Plots which are entered for the competition shall be at least half an acre in extent. Any person can have more than one plot entered for competition by paying the necessary entrance fee.

8. No competition shall be held in a taluk unless there are at least 12 cultivators entering plots for the competition.

9. Cultivators who wish to participate in the competition shall send in their applications in duplicate in the prescribed form to the Agricultural Inspector of the taluk concerned on or before the 15th November* of the year preceding the competition. Forms of application will be made available at the offices of the Agricultural Inspectors of the taluks concerned.

10. One copy of the application will be returned to the applicant if his entry is accepted and he shall be assigned a serial number and shall be provided with a card of entry showing the name of the competitor and details of the land included in the competition.

11. The application shall be accompanied by an entrance fee of Rupee ONE for every plot entered for the competition. The competitor will be given a receipt by the Agricultural Inspector for the entrance fee taken.

12. Every competitor shall maintain a correct and detailed account of his total cost of cultivation which should be shown to the Agricultural Officers and the Judges appointed for the competition.

13. The competitor shall number all the coconut trees in the plot entered for competition and the numbers shall be written prominently on the trees in tar. Only the mature nuts on them would be harvested and the yield of the entire plot calculated for the year to judge the annual yield of the plot.

14. On the nuts attaining maturity,

* The last date for the receipt of applications for the 1953 competition will be the 31st Dec. 1952

the competitor shall give the Agricultural Inspector notice in writing of the date proposed for harvest each time at least a fortnight before that date.

15. For judging the crops in the taluk, the Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin, shall arrange to have a Committee of judges constituted consisting of the Tahsildar as the President, the Agricultural Inspector as Secretary, and the taluk Statistical Assistant and four non-officials.

16. The harvesting shall be done in the presence of two or more judges and the competitors or their duly authorised agents. Such of the other competitors of the area as may be willing may also be present.

17. The nuts harvested every time from each plot entered for competition shall be recorded by the Agricultural Inspector and a statement showing the yield of the plot prepared in quadruplicate duly attested by the judges and the competitor or his authorised agent present on the spot. One copy of the statement shall be given to the competitor, the second given to the Committee of judges, the third to the Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin and the fourth sent to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee.

18. At the close of the year the Agricultural Inspector shall prepare also in quadruplicate a statement of the yield of nuts per acre per annum in respect of each of the plots entered for the competition, and send one copy of it to the competitor, the second to the Committee of judges, the third to the Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin, and send the fourth to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee.

19. The competitor in a taluk whose plot produces the highest yield by number of coconuts per acre per annum shall be given a prize of Rs. 100/- subject to provisions in Rule No. 22, and a certificate signed by the President, Indian Central Coconut Committee.

20. The Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin, after getting the reports of all the taluks of the districts, will decide to which competitor in each district the prize is to be awarded. He will be given a cash prize of Rs. 250 subject to provisions in Rule No. 22, and a certificate of merit signed by the President, Indian Central Coconut Committee.

21. The competitor in the State whose plot produces the highest yield by number of coconuts per acre per annum will be given a cash prize of Rs. 500 and a certificate of distinction signed by the President, Indian Central Coconut Committee.

22. No individual will be eligible to receive more than one prize at a time.

What Coconut Growers Should Do in January

THE collection of seed coconuts commences in January and goes on till April.

The first step in this connection is the selection of the proper area. Seednuts should not be collected from places where the soil is over-fertile or has too much moisture in it. The nuts collected from trees which bear well under ordinary conditions are the best for seed purposes, for the seedlings raised from such nuts will thrive anywhere. It is not desirable to collect seednuts from trees growing in gardens bordering on the backwaters. Here the yield of the palms may not be due to their intrinsic worth, but because of the soil fertility and other favourable environmental conditions. It is best, therefore, to select gardens where the palms are cultivated under ordinary rainfed conditions and where they bear well without any special manuring or other care. It is often asked whether seedlings from nuts collected from the backwater areas will grow well in hilly regions and *vice versa*. It may generally be stated that seedlings produced from nuts collected from trees that bear well

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If a taluk prize winner happens to be the District or State prize winner also, he will be awarded the District or State prize only, the taluk or district prize being awarded to the competitor next in order of merit in the taluk or the district concerned.

In case of a tie the concerned prize will be divided equally.

23. The prizes will be awarded at public meetings organized at the taluk and district headquarters for the award of the taluk and district prizes and at the headquarters of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for the award of the State prize.

24. All competitors shall abide by the above rules and any competitor who at any stage fails to observe the rules shall be disqualified to take part in the competiton.

25. Objections by the competitor against the decisions of the judges shall be lodged, within a week after harvesting, with the Divisional Agricultural Officer of the District and the decision of the Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin, shall be final in all matters connected with this competition.

26. The Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin, shall have the right to pass subsidiary rules for the proper conduct of this competition in consultation with the Indian Central Coconut Committee and to make suitable modifications in the *modus operandi* and all competitors shall agree to abide by the modified rules and procedure.

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in areas which are dry and lack in specially favourable conditions, will thrive anywhere.

Similarly, gardens which are abnormally fertile or have too much soil moisture or are irrigated, are not suitable for collecting seednuts from. So also, palms which stand near kitchens,cow-sheds,canal banks,latrines etc. are unfit as parent trees, as they stand in conditions of abnormal fertility.

The gardens selected should be those under rainfed conditions and the palms in them good bearers of middle age. Gardens in which good bearers are few should not be selected for purposes of seed collection.

Forty fronds and twelve bunches on the crown—these are the hall-marks of a good parent palm. An ideal parent palm should be healthy and vigorous, have a thick-set crown and petioles and peduncles which are stout, strong and thick. Palms which are alternate bearers or yield barren nuts are unfit to be parents. Also palms which shed buttons and immature nuts should be rejected. The crown of an ideal mother palm resembles an unfurled umbrella. About 100-150 nuts of different stages of maturity could be counted on it.

The seednut should be of middle size, spherical in shape with thin husk and thick kernel. It is palms on which nuts of this description set in large numbers that should be selected as parent trees. Nuts that become fully mature in the months of January, February, March and April are harvested for seed purposes. They should be lowered from such trees with the aid of ropes. If the nuts are allowed to drop to the ground they are likely to be damaged. From the collection of nuts all bad and damaged ones should be removed.

Seednuts should not be allowed to dry in the sun. They are best stored in a shed where the husk is allowed to dry gradually.

Only healthy and vigorous seedlings with good girth at collar should be selected for purposes of planting. Weak seedlings should be rejected and destroyed.

Irrigation

In irrigated gardens irrigation should commence in the middle of January. Watering is generally done only in the plains. If watering and manuring are done regularly, on an average 200 nuts can be harvested from each palm. Some persons put fresh dung in the main irrigation channel while others spread in the basins dung and straw. When once irrigation has been started it should be done continuously for seven days. Afterwards it can be done on alternate days.

Coconut palms which suffer from leaf disease should be sprayed with fungicides three times a year—once in January and once each in April and September.

You Ask, We Answer.

Cashew leaves as Green Manure: Paddy as an Inter-crop.

Question: Can the leaves of the cashew be used as green manure? If not, why not?

Answer: Leaves which easily rot and get incorporated into the soil are the best for purposes of green manuring. Leaves of the mango, hog-plum (*Spondias magnifera*) *ungu* (*Bauhinia Vari-gata*) etc. are of this type. Leaves of the jack, cashew, laurel etc. are not considered to be so good as green manure. But green leaves of whatever origin, when they rot and get mixed up with the soil, improve its texture. They improve the water-holding capacity of porous soils and aeration in clayey soils.

The shed leaves of the jack and cashew can be collected and converted into compost by adding to the collection occasionally some cattle urine or water mixed with cattle dung. Compost may be applied to coconut palms at the rate of 100-150 lb. per tree. In the case of sandy porous soils, compost may be applied broadcast and ploughed in. The seeds of some green manure crop like *kolinji*, sunn-hemp or wild sunn-hemp may then be sown in the garden and when the plants have begun to flower, slashed and incorporated into the soil.

Question: The soil in my garden is sticky and lateritic. Can I, without harming the coconut palms, bund up the interspaces into small plots, let water into them, plough them up and grow paddy in them?

Answer: The procedure mentioned above will obstruct soil aeration and the roots of the coconut palm, which travel out 20-25 ft. from the bole will be affected thereby. On the other hand, there is no harm in ploughing up the interspaces without letting in water and sowing hill paddy. Manuring for this purpose may be done at the rate of 100 baskets of rotted cattle dung and 50 tins of ash per acre. If the former is not available 2 to 3 cwts of oil cake may be used in stead. In July-August after the paddy has been harvested add ash at the rate of 50 tins per acre, plough again and sow horsegram. After the horsegra n crop has been harvested, plough the garden once again.

News and Notes

AN enquiry into the cost of cultivation of coconuts in Malabar District, under the direction of the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, was started on the 12th November, 1952 by a four-man team from the Committee's office headed by the Statistical Assistant. The enquiry in Malabar District will be followed by one in South Kanara District. It may be recalled in this connection that two enquiries into the cost of cultivation of coconuts have been conducted already, one in the Cochin area of Travancore-Cochin and the other in the Travancore area of the State, and the results published in "The Indian Coconut Journal".

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A Conference of coir interests, convened by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, was held at Trivandrum on the 14th November, 1952, under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Sri P. Govinda Menon, Finance Minister, Travancore - Cochin Government, to concert measures for affording relief to coir workers and to consider the question of the formation of a Coir Board. Sri K. P. Madhavan Nair, the Vice-President and Sri K. Gopalan, the Secretary of the Indian Central Coconut Committee who were present at the conference by invitation, explained the Committee's long standing claim that it be allowed to undertake the work of developing the coir industry.

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The Indian Central Coconut Committee will be participating in the All-India Educational, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Ernakulam from the 21st December 1952 to the 4th January, 1953.

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An acre of soil, three feet deep contains enough potassium in its natural state to serve as fertiliser for plants on that area for a thousand years, says a report in "Soviet News".

A group of Soviet scientists have been trying to solve the problem of how to make this potassium, imprisoned in the soil's main constituents, the aluminium silicates, available to the crops. They have isolated bacteria which can break down the silicates, thereby releasing the potassium.

Before sowing, the bacteria are introduced into the soil, or the seed is "infected" with them. Field experiments with cotton and spring wheat have shown that this method increases yield even more than fertilising the soil with potassium would do. And the amount required for 127 acres of sown-land is only one ounce of the bacterial preparation.

* * * *

Bayers have announced an insecticide called "SYSTOX". No chemical formula has been mentioned as yet, but its mode of action appears novel. It is sprayed on to plants infected by or susceptible to aphis and is then absorbed by the plant into the sap. In this way it circulates throughout the plant. It is said to distribute very quickly and is given off by normal evaporation from all plant surfaces in the form of a "gas" which is toxic to aphis and not only clears the attacked plant but also renders it immune from further attack for some considerable time. No mention is made as to whether insect pests other than aphis are affected.

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The Government of Madras have reported that 14,495 coconut seedlings were distributed among 202 coconut growers in September, 1952 and 11,889 seedlings amoung 137 growers in October, 1952 from the nine nurseries in the State financed jointly by the State Government and the Indian Central Coconut Committe. The number of seedlings distributed from these nurseries from April to August 1952 was 1,09,738.

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 October to 10th November 1952 are given below:—

Date	Coconuts 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.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11-10-52	132-8	135	117-8	1159-6	1231-3	1152	1730-9	1675-13	1712	328-3	307-13	320
12-10-52				SUNDAY								
13-10-52	135	*	117-8	1175-10	1188-7	1168	1756-2	1727-2	1752	328-3	316-6	320
14-10-52	132-8	*	113-12	1180-11	1205 9	1184	1756-2	1735-10	1744	332-8	316-6	320
15-10-52	135	137-8	112-8	1166-4	1205-9	1184	1739-2	1727-2	1760	332-8	324-14	352
16-10-52	135	*	118-12	1179-14	1205-9	1184	1756-2	1744-3	1760	341-0	342-0	352
17-10-52	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
18-10-52	*	140	*	*	1205-9	*	*	1748-8	*	*	359-2	*
19-10-52				SUNDAY								
20-10-52	135	*	117-12	1208	1222-10	1192	1815-13	1778-6	1776	362-5	359-2	352
21-10-52	137-8	*	113-12	1242-1	1230-1	1196	1841-6	1795-8	1792	358-1	346-4	352
22-10-52	140	140	111-4	1261-11	1265-6	1224	1875-8	1855-6	1832	362-5	346-4	352
23-10-52	140	*	112-8	1256-9	1265-6	1248	1867-0	1831-7	1880	362-5	346-4	352
24-10-52	140	*	112-8	1260	1256-14	1232	1875-8	1838-14	1856	358-1	350-9	352
25-10-52	140	142-8	110	1292-6	1273-15	1216	1918-2	1882-11	1880	358-1	342	352
26-10-52				SUNDAY								
27-10-52	140	*	110	1271-1	1291-1	1232	1896-13	1882-11	1872	358-1	342	352
28-10-52	140	*	106-4	1318-13	1299-10	1248	1969-4	1916-15	1888	358-1	342	352
29-10-52	140	*	112	1321-6	1325-4	1280	1977-13	1941-14	1952	349-8	342	368
30-10 52	140	*	106-4	1298-6	*	1280	1943-11	*	1920	336-12	*	368
31-10-52	140	*	108-12	1283-14	1282-8	1272	1918-2	1881	1904	345-4	346-4	360
1-11-52	140	145	108-12	1278-12	1273-15	1240	1913-14	1881	1896	345-4	333-7	360
2-11-52				SUNDAY								
3-11-52	135	*	111-4	1254-14	1239-12	1224	1867	1846-13	1864	345-4	333-7	360
4-11-52	137-8	*	102-8	1256-9	1231-3	1184	1871-4	1846-13	1816	468-14	333-7	360
5-11-52	135	145	105	1263-6	1248-5	1200	1884	1872-7	1856	345-4	333-7	360
6-11-52	140	*	107-8	1273-10	1272-4	1200	1901-1	1872-7	1840	349 8	333-7	360
7-11-52	140	*	107-8	1253-3	1248-5	1208	1849-15	1846-13	1856	349-8	333-7	360
8-11-52	135	*	102-8	1195-8	1214-2	1184	1798-12	1778-6	1808	349-8	360-12	360
9-11-52				SUNDAY								
10-11-52	137-8	*	97-8	1223-5	1214-2	1152	1832-14	1786-15	1792	349-8	324-14	344

* No Supply.

Trend of Coconut Oil Price in Cochin

THE upward trend in the price of coconut oil in the Cochin market noticed in the third week of October continued upto the 29th of the month on which day the quotation was Rs. 1977/- per ton. Firmness in the Colombo and Singapore markets consequent on good demand from overseas buyers was mainly responsible for this phenomenon. In fact the Cochin oil was cheaper for Bombay and Calcutta buyers. By the end of October, however, the uneasiness felt in the Bombay and Calcutta oil-seeds markets, resulting from lack of demand from foreign buyers and large arrivals of the new groundnut crop, was reflected on the Cochin market too. Demand for coconut oil from Bombay and Calcutta fell and the price reacted sympathetically. Diversion of a large quantity of edible copra (cups) at Calicut and Alleppey for milling purposes contributed to the fall in the price of coconut oil in those markets and also at Cochin. Large sales put through by a prominent dealer at Alleppey at the end of the first week of November, apprehending a further fall in price also helped to aggravate the position. On the 8th November the price of oil at Cochin had come down to Rs. 1798—12—0. But at this price there was brisk buying by Bombay and Calcutta interests. M/s. Lever Bros. and Tatas also seem to have purchased large quantities at this price. This had a heartening effect and the price was quoted at Rs. 1832 per ton on the 10th and Rs. 1811 on the 11th.

The prospects till about the middle of December appear bright, as the price of Ceylon oil at Bombay is definitely higher than that of the Cochin oil and large arrivals of copra in the Cochin market will be arriving only by about December middle.

II. BOMBAY

The weekly wholesale prices of coconuts, copra, coconut oil and coconut oil-cake at Bombay during the month of October 1952 are given below

Date	Coconuts per 1000			Copra per Candy of 22½ qrs.			Coconut oil price naked per quart	Oil Cake per bag of 163 lbs.
	New				Edible			
	Small Rs.	Medium Rs.	Large Rs.	Milling Rs.	Rajapur Rs.	Alleppey Rs.	Rs	Rs.
3—10—52	180	250	290	340	415	340	22-12	23
10—10—52	190	250	300	340	425	340	22-8	22
16—10—52	200	250	325	350	470	345	23-0	23
23—10—52	200	250	325	360	425	360	24-0	23
30—10—52	190	240	340	390	420	390	25-12	24

III. COLOMBO

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

Commodity.	Unit.	October 1952. 6th Rs. Cts.	13th Rs. Cts.	20th Rs. Cts.	27th Rs. Cts.
Fresh Coconuts (Husked) used for copra making and local consumption.	Per 1000 nuts	115·00 to 120·00	120·00 to 125.00	140·00 to 145.00	150·00 to 155.00
Copra—Estate No. 1 Quality at Buyer's store.	Per Candy of 560 lbs.	160.00	180.00	180·00	205·00
Desiccated Coconut-Wharf delivery or Buyer's stores — Medium and fine 50%.	Per lb.	0.50	0.53	0.54	0·58
Coconut oil—white, naked wharf delivery	Per ton.	1000·00	1125·00	1175.00	1325.00

Commodity	Unit.	4-10-52 Rs. Cts.	11-10-52 Rs. Cts.	18-10-52 Rs. Cts.
Coconut (Husked) for xport at Buyer's Stores	Per 1000 nuts	300·00	300.00	300.00

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INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE,
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(Please turn to page 80)

IV. Malabar Markets

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

Commodity and Market	Carry-over	Arrivals	Sales	Balance
Coconuts (in thousands)				
Kozhikode	545	3,762	3,631	676
Badagara	816	1,295	1,872	239
Ponani	797	1,226	1,081	943
Tellicherry & Dharmadam	218	558	594	182
Copra (in candies of 700 lb)				
Kozhikode	852	2,148	1,945	1,055
Badagara	1,163	3,650	3,472	1,341

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

Commodity and Market	1st week Rs.	2nd week Rs	3rd week Rs.	4th week Rs.
Coconuts (Husked for 1000)				
Badagara	120	120	120	120
Ponani	102½-115	102½-110	105-115	102½-112½
Tellicherry & Dharmadam	115 -117½	115 -117½	117½-120	120-121½
Copra at Badagara Market per candy of 700 lbs				
Office	350	355	355	350
Edible Copra				
Dilpas	365	365	350	350
Madras	430	430	430	400
Rajapur	430	430	430	400

V. Import of Coconuts, copra and coconut Oil into India during the months of August and September 1952

AUGUST 1952

COMMODITY AND SOURCE	STATE INTO WHICH IMPORTED								TOTAL FOR ALL STATES FOR THE MONTH		TOTAL FROM THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1952	
	TRAV-COCHIN		MADRAS		BOMBAY		WEST BENGAL					
	QTY.	VALUE RS.	QTY.	VALUE RS.	QTY.	VALUE RS.	QTY.	VALUE RS.	QTY.	VALUE RS.	QTY.	VALUE RS.
COCONUT Nos.												
Ceylon	...	...	2,06,000	52,384	...	...	...	...	2,06,000	52,384	2,46,000	62,969
TOTAL	...	...	2,06,000	52,384	...	...	...	...	2,06,000	52,384	2,46,000	62,969
COPRA (in cwts.)												
Ceylon	5,000	2,04,568	...	...	32,140	17,16,719	...	...	37,140	19,21,287	1,19,800	61,46,690
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	2,754
St. Settlements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	30,000
Seychelles	...	...	...	...	16,860	8,48,369	...	...	16,860	8,48,369	28,820	14,49,426
F. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	2,98,200	5,000	2,98,200	5,000	2,98,200
TOTAL	5,000	2,04,568	...	...	49,000	25,65,088	5,000	2,98,200	59,000	30,67,856	1,54,180	79,27,070
COCONUT OIL (in cwts.)												
Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,247	60,74,159
St. Settlements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,928	74,63,347
F.M.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,188	92,946
Philippines	...	...	...	...	6,241	3,26,250	...	...	6,241	3,26,250	31,575	19,95,778
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	6,241	3,26,250	...	...	6,241	3,26,250	2,25,938	1,56,26,230

COMMODITY AND SOURCE	STATE INTO WHICH IMPORTED								TOTAL FOR ALL STATES FOR THE MONTH		TOTAL FROM THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1952	
	TRAV-COCHIN		MADRAS		BOMBAY		WEST BENGAL					
	QTY.	VALUE RS.	QTY.	VALUE RS.	QTY.	VALUE RS.	QTY.	VALUE RS.	QTY.	VALUE RS.	QTY.	VALUE RS.
COCONUTS Nos.												
Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,46,000	62,969
St. Settlements	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	44	100	44	100	44
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	44	100	44	2,46,100	63,013
COPRA (in cwts.)												
Ceylon	11,947	4,76,148	...	...	67,860	37,78,885	...	...	79,807	42,55,033	1,99,607	1,04,01,723
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	2,754
St. Settlements	...	...	...	...	10,560	4,90,224	...	...	10,560	4,90,224	11,060	5,20,22
Seychelles	...	...	...	...	2,260	1,13,638	...	...	2,260	1,13,638	31,080	15,63,064
F. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	2,62,500	3,500	2,62,500	8,500	5,60,700
TOTAL	11,947	4,76,148	...	...	80,680	43,82,747	3,500	2,62,500	96,127	51,21,395	2,50,307	1,30,48,465
COCONUT OIL (in cwts.)												
Ceylon	...	...	...	...	6,567	4,86,630	...	...	6,567	4,86,630	94,814	65,60,789
St. Settlements	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	64,840	1,000	64,840	1,05,928	75,28,187
F. M. S.	...	...	...	...	1,000	63,000	...	...	1,000	63,000	2,188	1,55,946
Philippines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,575	19,95,778
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	7,567	5,49,630	1,000	64,840	8,567	6,14,470	2,34,505	1,62,40,700

(*Continued from page 76.*)

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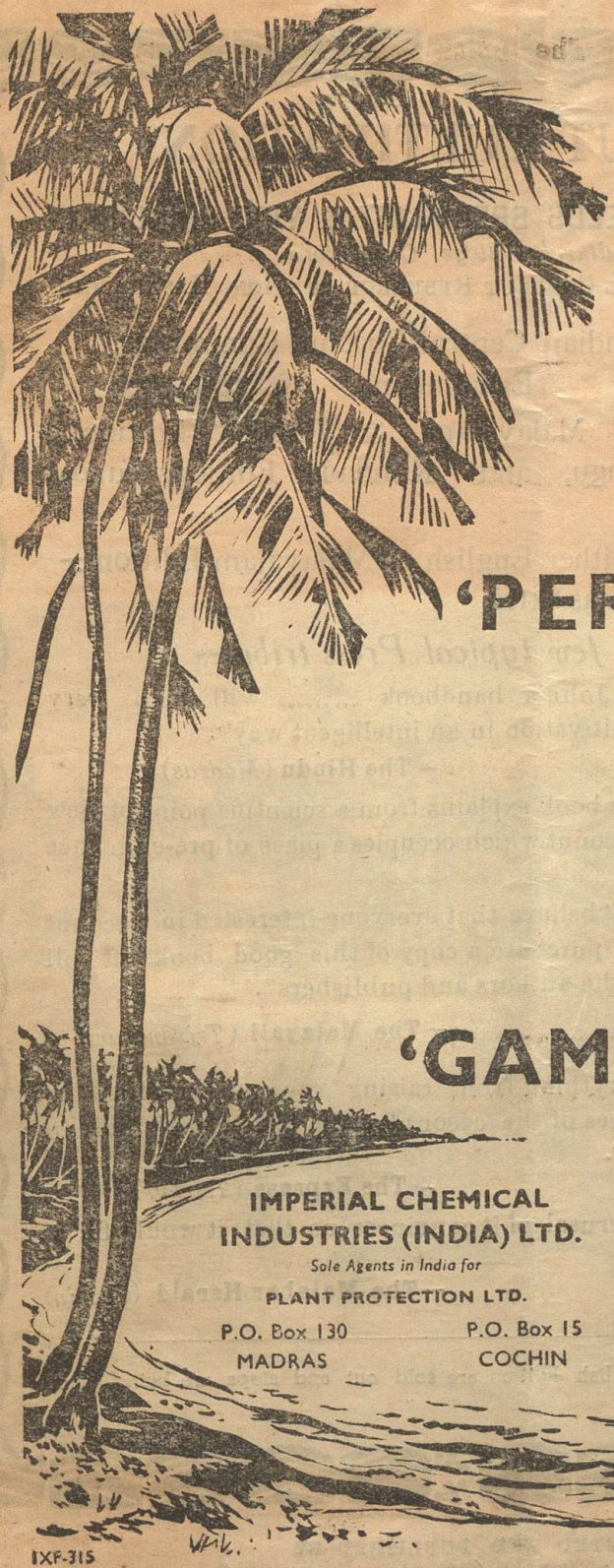

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