BULLETIN

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INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE

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BULLETIN

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THE

Indian Central Coconut Committee

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Secretary,
Indian Central Coconut Committee,
Ernakulam.

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The Coconut Caterpillar
(*Nephantis Serinopa*, Meyr.)

(By T. P. R. Chettiar, Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam.)

THE damage to coconut palms in the back-water areas of Travancore-Cochin caused by the coconut caterpillar must be familiar to any one travelling in that region. An examination of the affected palms will reveal tiny caterpillars on the underside of the leaflets of the palms, eating away their green matter under cover of silken galleries, leaving only the mid rib behind.

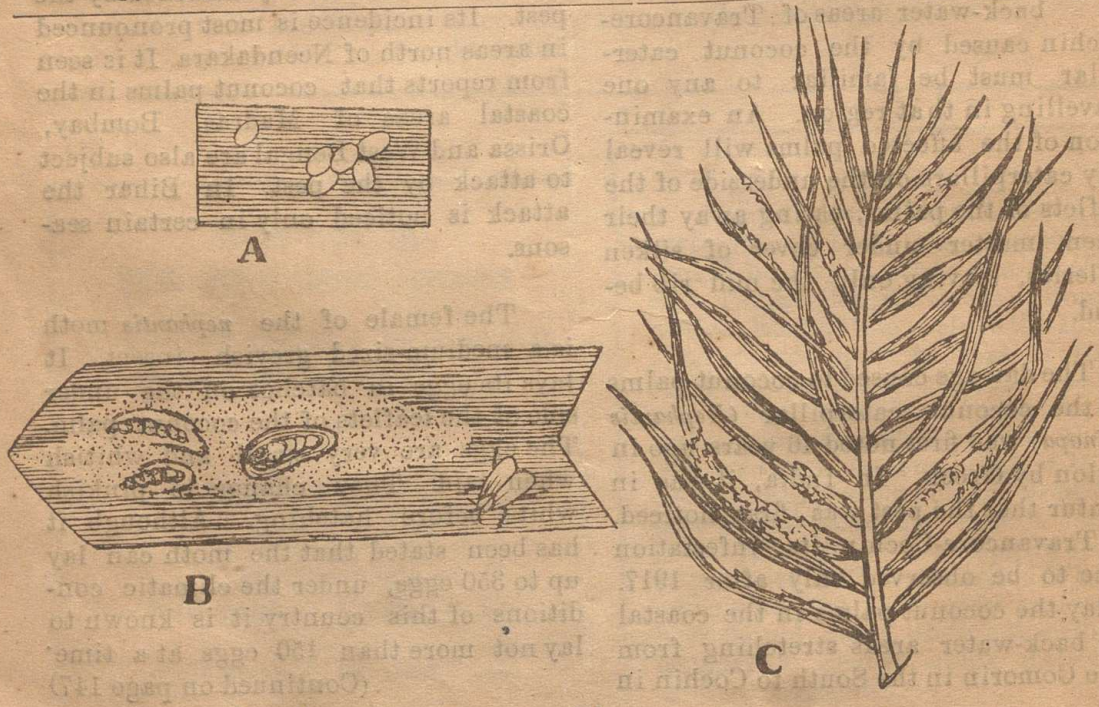
The damage caused to coconut palms by the coconut caterpillar (*Nephantis Serinopa*) was first noted 46 years ago in Ceylon by Green. In India, it was in Guntur that the pest was first noticed. In Travancore-Cochin its infestation came to be observed only after 1917. Today the coconut palms in the coastal and back-water areas stretching from Cape Comorin in the South to Cochin in the North are seriously attacked by the pest. Its incidence is most pronounced in areas north of Neendakara. It is seen from reports that coconut palms in the coastal areas of Madras, Bombay, Orissa and West Bengal are also subject to attack by the pest. In Bihar the attack is noticed only in certain seasons.

The female of the *nephantis* moth is a medium-sized greyish insect. It lays its eggs in batches on the under side of the leaflets of the coconut palm. The eggs are very small and whitish when laid. They change to pinkish white before hatching. Although it has been stated that the moth can lay up to 350 eggs, under the climatic conditions of this country it is known to lay not more than 150 eggs at a time.

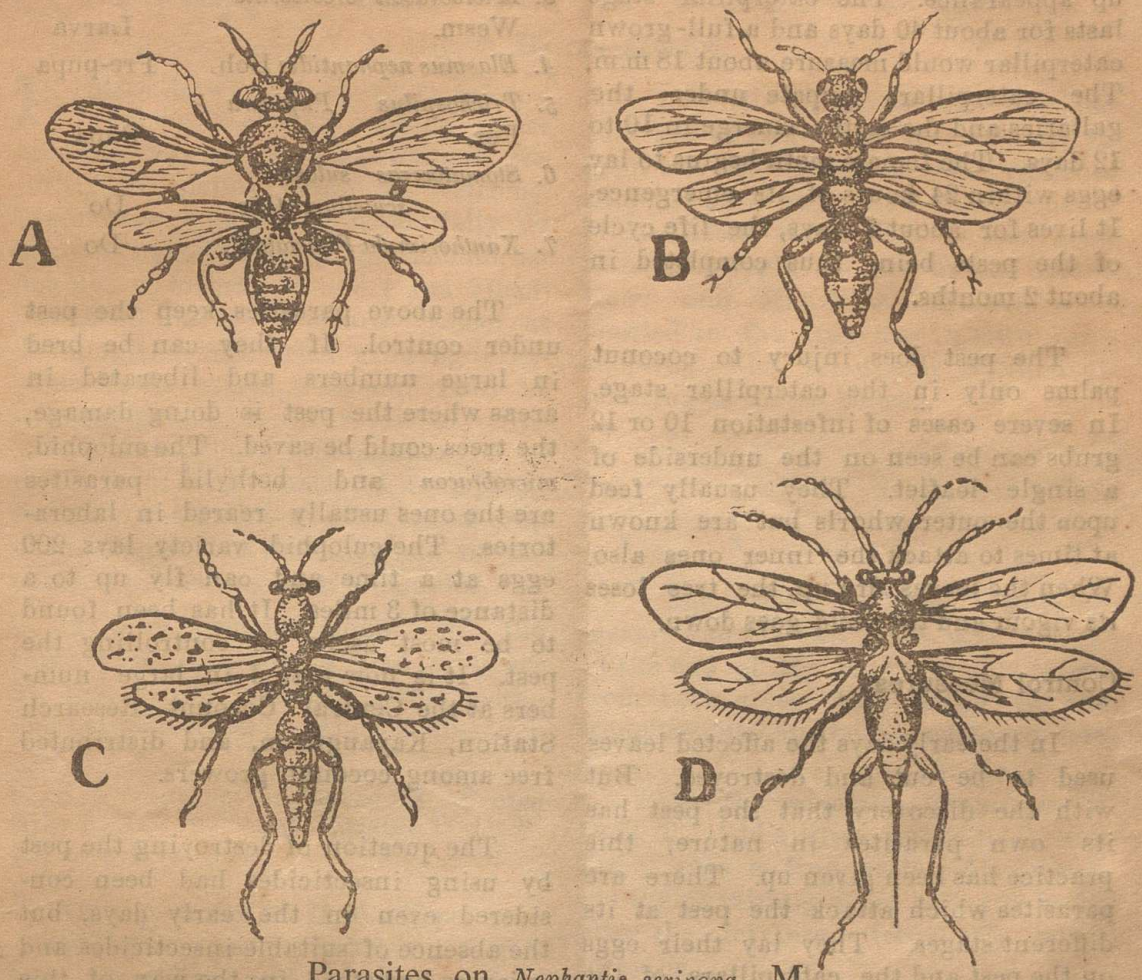
(Continued on page 147)

The Black-headed caterpillar of coconut Palm *Nephantis serinopa* M.

A. Caterpillar
B. Pupa
C. Female moth
D. Male moth



A. Eggs of *Nephantis serinopa* M.
B. A piece of coconut leaflet showing the pest in different stages of development.
C. An attacked frond



Parasites on *Nephantis serinopa* M.

A. Stomatoceras
B. Bethylid
C. Elasmus
D. Apantales

(Continued from page 145)

The eggs hatch in 3 to 7 days and the young caterpillar has a pinkish body with red lines along the length of it. The caterpillars, on hatching scrape the green matter of the leaves and construct tunnels or galleries with silk and castings and continue their destructive activities under cover of such galleries. The attacked leaflets dry up and when a large number of them are infested the whole leaf presents a reddish and dried

up appearance. The caterpillar stage lasts for about 40 days and a full-grown caterpillar would measure about 18 m.m. The caterpillars pupate under the gallaries and the moths emerge in 10 to 12 days. The female moth begins to lay eggs within 24 hours of its emergence. It lives for about 7 days, the life cycle of the pests being thus completed in about 2 months.

The pest does injury to coconut palms only in the caterpillar stage. In severe cases of infestation 10 or 12 grubs can be seen on the underside of a single leaflet. They usually feed upon the outer whorls but are known at times to attack the inner ones also. When the leaves dry up, the tree loses its vigour and the yield goes down.

Control Measures

In the early days the affected leaves used to be cut and destroyed. But with the discovery that the pest has its own parasites in nature, this practice has been given up. There are parasites which attack the pest at its different stages. They lay their eggs on the pest and the caterpillars of the parasite eat up the pest.

The following is a list of parasites that attack the pest in its different stages:-

Name of Parsite	*Stage at which pest is attacked*
1. *Trichogramma*	Egg
2. *Perisierola Nephantidis*	Larva
3. *Microbracon brevicornis* Wesm.	Larva
4. *Elasmus nephantidis* Roh.	Pre-pupa
5. *Trichospilus Pupivora* Fer.	Pupa
6. *Stomatoceras sulcati-scutellum* Gir	Do
7. *Xanthorimpla Punctata* F.	Do

The above parasites keep the pest under control. If they can be bred in large numbers and liberated in areas where the pest is doing damage, the trees could be saved. The eulophid, *microbracon* and bethylid parasites are the ones usually reared in laboratories. The eulophid variety lays 200 eggs at a time and can fly up to a distance of 3 miles. It has been found to be most useful in controlling the pest. It is now reared in large numbers at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam, and distributed free among coconut growers.

The question of destroying the pest by using insecticides had been considered even in the early days, but the absence of suitable insecticides and sprayers had stood in the way of this method of control.

But the last decade has seen the discovery of several useful insecticides like D. D. T. and B. H. C. and experiments have been started at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam, in the matter of controlling the pest by the use of insecticides. It has now been found

Pineapple Cultivation in Coconut Gardens

(By O. Raman Menon)

In these days of food scarcity any measure taken for raising inter-crops in coconut gardens without injuring the palms should be welcome. Inter-crops which may incidentally do also some good to the palms should be doubly welcome. When I was Headmaster of the Horticultural School at Trippunithura, I tried growing pineapple in the space between rows of coconut palms. As a result of cultivating pineapple in this manner for 10 or 12 years continuously, I found that not only was I able to get a good crop of pineapples but that the yield of the coconut palms was nearly doubled.

At the commencement of the south-west monsoon I had trenches 3½ feet wide and 1¾ feet deep dug between rows of palms. A 10—inch layer of cattle and horse manure mixed with bits of straw was then spread in them and the sides of the trenches trimmed until they were three-fourths filled. After about five or six good rains pineapple suckers of the Giant Kew and Mauritius varieties were planted in the trenches in two rows adopting the triangular method of planting as shown below.

x x x x

x x x x x

The space allowed between suckers and the two lines was 2 feet. At the end of the rainy season, earth from both sides was added to the trenches until in their place there were

---

that by spraying the leaves of affected trees by 0·2 per cent wettable D. D. T. the attack subsides.

One pound of D. D. T. (50 per cent wettable) can be suspended in 25 gallons of water and sprayed with a sprayer on the leaves of the affected coconut palms. One gallon of the mixture would be sufficient to spray three palms. Each tree should be sprayed thrice a year, once in October, again in January, and in April for the third time. The spray should be directed at the underside of the leaflets.

In mixing D. D. T. with water do as follows:-

Take the required quantities of D. D. T. Add a little water to it and stir it into a fine paste. Afterwards add the remaining water and stir well. Stir the mixture frequently while spraying.

D. D. T. can be purchased at about Rs. 3/- per pound from the bazaar. Details regarding sprayers can be had from the nearest agricultural officer. The cost of spraying a tree once may not be more than 2 annas. It should, therefore, be easy for coconut growers to take to spraying to get rid of the coconut caterpillar and increase the yield of their gardens.

ridges about six inches high. I could plant about 1,000 suckers in an acre and in the summer of the following year I could harvest about 5,000 lbs. of pineapples.

In the next two years a little cattle manure was applied to the ridges and earth added to them from either side. The yield during these years was nearly as much as that in the first year of fruiting. In the fourth year the plants were removed and suckers from them freshly planted in new trenches prepared as already described.

When I had trenches dug to plant plantains in the place where the old pineapple plants were, I found that the old trenches were full of roots of the coconut palms. That explained why the palms had gained in health and vigour and given increased yields ever since I had started cultivating pineapples. The coconuts were evidently benefiting by pineapple cultivation.

When the Horticultural School had been started, not more than 400 coconuts used to be harvested in the months of January-February to March-April. But after pineapple cultivation was started more than 900 coconuts were available at each harvest.

In areas near the towns cultivation of pineapple in coconut gardens using compost would be very profitable. Good variety of pineapple would easily fetch 3 annas a pound.

Pineapple cultivation is very easy to undertake. The plant does not require any watering and is not eaten by cattle. All that is required is that some heavy manuring should be done at the time of planting. Pineapple is a sweet and nourishing fruit. A fruit of the Giant Kew variety would weigh 8 to 10 lbs. Pineapple juice is good for children and invalids alike.

Take good care of your coconut garden.
The garden will take care of you!

Weeds on Coconut Lands

By V. Mahadevan, Superintendent, Badabedde Estate, Pannala, Ceylon

THERE are still people who waste time, money and labour on the operation known as "clean - weeding." People of this school of thought maintain their gardens always in a very clean and tidy condition; their lands are kept free of all weeds, and any weeds which appear are removed and burnt, together with all fallen coconut fronds. In the writer's opinion, clean-weeding is a waste of money and the burning of vegetation and plant debris is a crime.

Such people do not realise that weeds can be kept under control and the estate kept in a neat condition simply by slashing and regular cultivation. Nor are they aware that if weeds and plant debris are incorporated in the soil instead of being burnt, the soil is improved much more than if the plant ash only is returned to the soil. The incorporation of vegetable matter into the soil increases its moisture-holding capacity and improves soil texture, whereas a soil which is lacking in vegetable humus and has been scorched by fire is lifeless and infertile and more subject to erosion.

Clean-weeding and the burning of weeds and fronds do irreparable damage to a property. The only return for the money spent on these operations is a few pounds of plant ashes, while the colour of the palms and their yields will steadily deteriorate as a result of faulty agricultural practices.

The growth of weeds should be encouraged, but controlled; shrubby growths should be removed by selective weeding or kept down by slashing. Weeds should be encouraged for the following reasons:-

(a) Some of the weeds are legumes with nodules on the roots, capable of assimilating and fixing nitrogen from the atmosphere.

(b) A carpet of weeds protects the soil from the heat of the tropical sun. Where there is clean-weeding the soil is hotter and there is a greater loss of moisture by evaporation and of soil-humus by oxidation.

(c) The weeds break the force of falling rain. Thus there is little loss of soil by erosion and the soil structure is not broken down or the soil compacted by the force of the driving rain.

—*Ceylon Coconut Quarterly.*

May Operations in Coconut Gardens

Sowing of Seednuts

May is the best month for sowing seed coconuts. The site selected for sowing should have been cleared sufficiently early, dug up and charred by burning rubbish on it. All odds and bits lying about should be removed and sufficient sand added to the site. Ridges 5 feet broad should then be formed with suffiicient space between them and the seednuts planted on them in four rows. If some gammexane is sprinkled in the pits in which the seednuts are planted, white ant attack can be prevented. The space between the rows shoud be 1 foot and between nuts 9 inches. If the sowing is done at the commencement of the south-west monsoon watering the seednuts can be saved.

Planting Coconut Seedlings

Those who have no facilities for watering seedlings should plant them in May with the commencement of the monsoon. The seedling should be planted on a mound at the centre of the bottom of the pit, formed by a mixture of charred earth, sand and manures. If about ¼ lb. of gammexane is sprinked round the nut, white ant attack can be prevented. If the seedling is planted on mounds as described above, it will not be affected by waterlogging. The rain water would flow to the four sides of the pit bottom leaving the seedlings free. Commencing from a month after the planting, ¼ lb. ammonium sulphate may be applied to the seedling every two weeks when there are good rains.

To prevent soil and manures being washed away by the rains, the gardens should be divided into small plots with cross bunds put across them. Catch drains should be provided in gardens subject to water-logging.

The vegetables planted in April should be manured as they grow up. Cattle manure, compost, ashes, bone-meal, prawn dust and oil-cakes, all are good manures. Add ash and any of the other manures to the vegetables and water them well. By the commencement of the rains the trenches should be filled and raised into ridges.

Inter-crops in Mysore Coconut Gardens

In the Tumkur and Hassan areas of Mysore State, coriander, ragi and corn are raised as inter-crops. It is in May that the soil is prepared for such inter-crops. After ploughing the garden twice or thrice either coriander is sown, or the seeds of corn dibbled in straight lines or the seedlings of ragi planted in rows. Corn is used as a cattle feed.

Green Manure

The first steps to raise green manure crops in coconut gardens

should be taken in May. Apply broadcast in the garden ashes and dung at the rate of 50 tins and 100 baskets respectively per acre and plough them in. Sow the seeds of some green manure crop like *Kolinji*, Sunn-hemp, Daincha or wild sunn-hemp at the rate of 25 lb. per acre. Cover the seeds with a light plough or a triangular harrow. By September the green manure plants would flower. Slash them down and plough them in.

Burial of husks

Some persons bury coconut husks in coconut gardens as a method of manuring. This is done at the end of May with the commencement of the South-West monsoon. Dig between rows of coconut palms, trenches 5 feet broad, 2 feet deep and of convenient length. Arrange in them coconut husks with the fibrous side up, upto a thickness of 1¼ feet and cover up with soil. This will not interfere with the normal digging and ploughing operations. The husks will absorb water during the rains and the roots of the coconut palms on either side of the trenches spreading into them will draw in moisture and nutrients from the husks.

In dry areas, burial of husks combats the effects of drought. It takes about 6 to 7 years for the husks to disintegrate, and burial of husks is, therefore, necessary only once in 6 or 7 years. Burial of husks can be done with profit in the Tumkur and Hassan areas of Mysore State.

It is with the light showers of May that paddy should be sown in coconut gardens. If the palms have been planted in straight rows and with proper spacing, paddy can be grown in the inter-spaces. Plough the garden once or twice, rake in the weeds and burn them and sow the paddy. Cover the seeds with a light plough or a triangular harrow. The seed rate would be about 5 paras (80 lb.) of paddy per acre. After germination apply ash once or twice. Paddy cultivation is done in some coconut gardens of Travancore-Cochin and Malabar. The yield will range between 25 to 50 paras of paddy per acre. The ploughing of the soil and the addition of manure will only do good to the coconut palms. Soils which are not very fertile should have some oilcakes, prawn dust or bonemeal added to them.

You Ask, We Answer

Mixing cattle manure with green leaves

Question: It is usual in our parts to collect in a pit cowdung and urine, add to them green leaves and water weeds and let them rot. Does this practice bring about any chemical change in the mixture, leading to loss of manurial elements ?

Answer: The practice of mixing up green plants and other organic matter with cowdung and urine is good. There will be no loss of manurial value, if the heap is protected from rain and sun.

Manuring Mixed crops

Question: In some localities coconut trees are planted intermingled with arecanut palms and plantains. Although the gardens are well manured and during summer-months watered, the yield is not satisfactory. What is the reason for this ?

Answer: Unless sufficient space is left in between the diffenent trees *viz.* coconut, arecanut and plantains and the garden is very heavily manured, yields are bound to be low. Plants, whether coconuts, arecanuts or plantains, require sufficient space for their root development, for taking up nutrients from the soil and sufficient sunlight for proper growth and photosynthesis. To keep up the yields you may give the maximum quantities of manures generally recommended for each of the three crops

Manures may be applied to the above crops as detailed below:-

Coconut and arecanut palms:— At the commencement of the south west monsoon take shallow basins around the coconut and arecanut palms and put in them sufficient quantities of green leaf and cowdung and cover these with a two-inch layer of sand. About 100 lbs. of green leaves and 75 lbs. of cowdung would be required for a coconut palm. One-fourth of these quantities would be necessary for an arecanut palm. Fill up the basins by the middle of August after applying one tin of ash to each coconut palm, and ¼ tin to each arecanut palm.

Plantain:— Plantains should be manured at the time of their planting. One measure of ash should be put in each pit before planting. After planting apply about 100 lbs. of green leaves in each pit. Also put at the four corners of the pit, above the green leaves and without touching the plant, about one basketful of rotted dung. After the emergence of 4 or 5 leaves the sides of the pits should be trimmed. The whole garden should be intercultivated at the proper time.

News and Notes

As indicated in the previous issue of the "Bulletin", the Indian Central Coconut Committee had, at its last meeting held in October 1952, decided that the work done so far in the matter of the control of pests of the coconut palm, should be reviewed at a Conference of the Entomologists of the States of Madras, Travancore-Cochin and Mysore, the Head of the Division of Entomology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, and the officers of the Committee, and that future lines of action should be laid down. The conference was held at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam, on the 5th March 1953, and its recommendations will be considered by the Indian Central Coconut Comittee when it meets on the 8th April 1953.

* * * *

The Indian Central Coconut Committee participated in the Agricultural Exhibition held in conjunction with the Shri Jagannath Temple Festival at Tellicherry from the 24th February 1953 to the 3rd March 1953. The usual range of exhibits and the Committee's publications were on display at the Committee's stall which drew a large number of interested visitors.

On the lst, 2nd and 3rd March, the Agricultural Assistant of the Committee's Office, addressed largely attended meetings in the temple premises on important aspects of coconut cultivation.

* * * *

Under the Scheme for spraying coconut palms to control the leaf disease implemented under the auspices of the Committee, 10980 trees were sprayed during the month of January 1953. The scheme which was started in October 1949, has been extended for the third time for a period of one year from the 1st December 1952 and the total number of trees sprayed in December 1952 and January 1953 was of the order of 24,433.

* * * *

The rat poison which is considered the most effective in America today is said to be Warfarin discovered by Dr Karl Paul Link of the University of Wisconsin. Warfarin is a colourless, essentially tasteless and odourless chemical and it will shortly be available in water soluble form. Where rats will not touch a dry bait they will drink, and water-soluble Warfarin is to be used in such cases. Rats and mice have the instinct of shunning poisoned baits if they get the slightest hint. The action of Warfarin is to cause internal hemorrhages and thus kill the rat. This does not give the slightest hint to the other rats how they have been poisoned and they continue to eat or drink warfarin baits and die after some days.

* * * *

The 17th session of the Indian Central Coconut Committee will be held in the Law College Hall at Ernakulam on the 7th and 8th April, 1953, instead of on the 8th and 9th April 1953, as already published in the last issue of the Bulletin.

The Hon'ble Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, will inaugurate the plenary session of the Committee on the afternoon of the 8th April.

(Continued on page 158)

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 February to 10th March 1953 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.
11-2-53	160	155	162-8	1206-5	1231-3	1232-0	1798-12	1829-11	1840	341	320-10	328
12-2-53	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13-2-53	165	*	151-4	1222-8	1248-5	1232-0	1826-1	1846-13	1856	341	337-12	336
14-2-53	165	160	155	1231-14	1256-14	1240	1832-14	1863-14	1864	353-13	342	336
15-2-53					SUNDAY							
16-2-53	160	*	152-8	1248-15	1256-14	1248	1841-6	1846-13	1888	366-9	354-13	336
17-2-53	165	*	142-8	1270-4	1282-8	1260	1871-4	1881	1904	366-9	359-2	336
18-2-53	165	160	145	1278-12	1282-8	1260	1892-9	1898-2	1920	375-2	342-0	352
19-2-53	165	*	147-8	1193-3	1291-1	1264	1918-2	1923-12	1920	375-2	376-3	352
20-2-53	165	*	155	1270-4	1308-2	1280	1875-8	1906-10	1920	375-2	376-3	356
21-2-53	165	170	143-12	1253-3	1273-15	1264	1858-7	1898-2	1888	372-2	376-3	356
22-2-53					SUNDAY							
23-2-53	165	*	148-12	1236-2	1265-6	1224	1824-6	1889-9	1872	375-2	376-3	368
24-2-53	160	*	148-12	1253-3	1256-14	1232	1854-3	1863-14	1896	375-2	359-2	360
25-2-53	155	160	148-12	1242-15	1248-5	1232	1843-15	1863-14	1904	375-2	359-2	364
26-2-53	150	*	145	1244-10	1267-7	1224	1854-3	1898-2	1872	392-2	350-9	360
27-2-53	150	*	145	1257-7	1265-6	1240	1871-4	1919-8	1888	358-1	350-9	360
28-2-53	155	160	142-8	1254-14	1273-15	1248	1867-0	1932-5	1904	358-1	354-13	360
1-3-53					SUNDAY							
2-3-53	160	*	142-8	1253-3	1239-12	1240	1862-11	1881-0	1888	366-9	350-9	360
3-3-53	160	*	145	1244-10	1214-2	1192	1841-6	1846-13	1872	366-9	350-9	360
4-3-53	160	*	*	1244-10	1214-2	*	1841-6	1846-13	*	366-9	350-9	*
5-3-53	160	*	150	1253-3	1197	1200	1854-3	1863-14	1840	366-9	350-9	360
6-3-53	162-8	*	150	1257-7	1214-2	1216	1867	1872-7	1840	366-9	350-9	352
7-3-53	160	*	155	1259-2	1231-3	1216	1867	1881-0	1872	366-9	350-9	352
8-3-53					SUNDAY							
9-3-53	160	*	150	1268-8	1231-3	1224	1884	1889-9	1880	366-9	350-9	352
10-3-23	167-8	*	152-8	1278-12	1248-5	1248	1901-1	1889-9	1920	366-9	350-9	352

* No Report.

Trend of Coconut Oil Price in Cochin

(From Our Correspondent)

Cochin, 6th March, 1953.

Cut in the supply of electricity and consequent low production of coconut oil in the mills aided by firm conditions in the Ceylon and Singapore markets were responsible for the price of Coconut oil improving steadily up to the 19th February 1953, when the price of oil was quoted at Rs. 1918/2. From the 19th of the month conditions in the foreign markets began to rule easier and to the dealers in Bombay and Calcutta oil from these markets began to look definitely cheaper than Cochin oil. This led to a fall in demand with its inevitable concomitant of a fall in price in Cochin market. During the last week of the month, however, there was some improvement caused by some exports to North Indian markets and some local demand. The price of oil at Cochin yesterday was Rs. 1875/8. Colombo Coconut oil, however, continues to be cheaper for Bombay buyers, and the market is only sustained by some purchases made by Messrs. Tatas and Messrs. Lever Bros. and the prospect of a further cut in electricity.

II. BOMBAY

The weekly wholesale prices of coconuts, copra, coconut oil and coconut oil cake at Bombay during the month of February 1953 are given below:-

Date	Coconuts per 1000						Copra per candy of 22½ qrs.			Coconut oil price naked per quart.	Oil Cake per bag of 168 lbs.
	New			Old			Milling	Edible			
	Small	Medium	Large	Small	Medium	Large		Rajapur	Alleppey		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
5—2—53	235	260	*	240	271	295	375	365	360	24-8	29
12—2—53	240	265	*	245	275	311	380	360	355	24-12	30
19—2—53	225	255	*	235	265	285	390	370	365	25-4	30
26—2—53	215	240	*	230	255	265	385	375	365	25-4	30

* Not avilable

COLOMBO

The weekly prices of Coconuts and Coconut products at Colombo during the month of February 53 are given below:-

COMMODITY	UNIT	2-2-53 Rs. Cts.	9-2-52 Rs. Cts.	16-2-53 Rs. Cts.	23-2-53 Rs. Cts.
Fresh Coconuts—(Husked) used for Copra making and local consumption.	per 1000 nuts	180.00 to 185 00	170.00 to 175.00	170.00 to 175.00	170.00 to 175.00
Copra—Estate No 1 Quality at Buyer's Stores.	Per Candy of 560 lbs.	200.00	195.00	195.00	200.00
Desiccated Coconut—Wharf delivery or Buyer's stores—Medium and fine 50%.	Per lb.	0.51	0.49	0.48	0.49
Coconut oil—white, naked, wharf delivery	Per ton	1,250.00	1,250.00	1250.00	1260 00

Commodity	Unit	7-2-53 Rs. Cts.	14-2-53 Rs. Cts.	21-2-53 Rs. Cts.
Coconut (Husked) for export at Buyer's stores	Per 1000 nuts	310.00 to 340.00	305.00 to 330.00	305.00 to 335.00

(*Continued from page 155*)

With a view to rehabilitating Coconut Cultivation in the cyclone revaged areas of Tanjore District, Madras State, the State Government propose to procure from the West Coast and Pattukottai areas 100,000 seednuts for sale to Coconut Growers. The procurement and distribution is proposed to be done by a special staff appointed for the purpose under the immediate control of the Assistant Oilseeds Specialist, Coimbatore who is in charge of the Comprehensive Coconut Nursery Scheme in the State, which is jointly financed by the Committee and the State Government.

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The Inspector of Agriculture, Vyttila, informs that from the 17th March 1953 muriate of potash and ammonium sulphate would be sold to the public at the Horticultural School, Hill Palace, Trippunithura, and the Government Manure Depot, Mulanthuruthy. The sale at the former place will be on Tuesdays and Thursdays and at the letter on Wednesdays and Fridays, the hours of business being from 9 A. M. to 1 P.M. The sale price of ammonium sulphate will be Rs.21-10-0 per cwt. and that of muriate of potash Rs.17-11-0 per cwt.

IV. Malabar Markets

Arrivals and sales of coconuts and copra in the different markets in Malabar during February, 1953.

Commodity and Market	Carry-over	Arrivals	Sales	Balance
Coconuts (in thousands)				
Kozhikode	901	5,279	5,369	811
Badagara	602	2,185	2,079	708
Ponani	242	1,088	1,052	278
Tellicherry & Dharmadam	407	804	1,008	203
Copra (in candies of 700 lb)				
Kozhikode	1,084	5,304	5,181	1,207
Badagara	1,513	6,605	6,328	1,790

Weekly prices of coconuts and copra in some of the Malabar markets during February, 1953.

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	130-135	135-145	125-140	135-145
Tellicherry & Dharmadam	145-150	150-155	150-155	145-150
Copra at Badagara Market per candy of 700 lbs				
Office	370	370	372	372
Edible Copra				
Dilpas	375	375	375	375
Madras	377	377	375	375
Rajapur	400	400	405	400

Prize for Arecanut Husking and Slicing Machine.

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Further details regarding the prize can be obtained from

The Secretary, Indian Central Arecanut Committee,
Post Box No. 14, Kozhikode.

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