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Dr. P. J. GREGORY

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Editorial

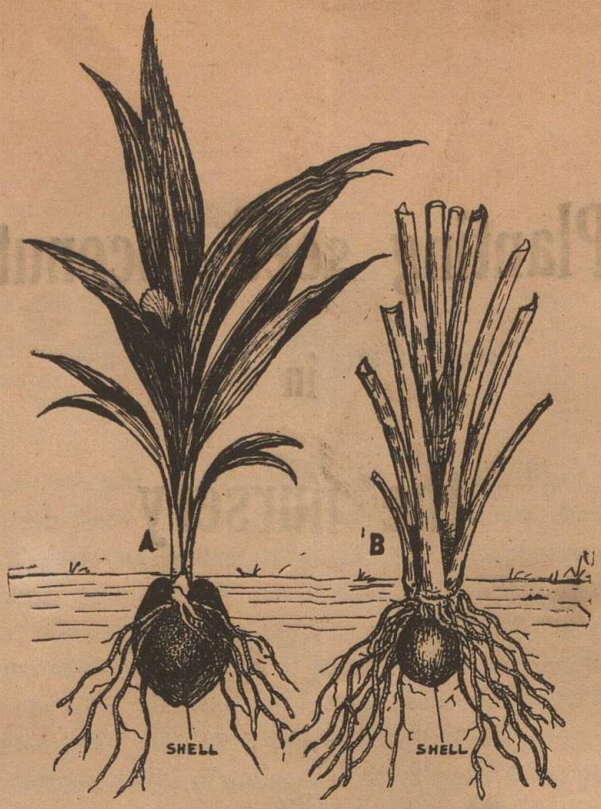
A New Dynamism

WE HAVE JUST CROSSED THE MERIDIAN OF THE III PLAN PERIOD AND there has naturally been an assessment of achievements during the last two and a half years as against targets fixed. It appears that in the agricultural sector achievements have lagged considerably behind the targets and that concerted efforts have to be made by all concerned during the remaining period of the current Plan to realize the targets as far as possible. This low level of achievement has been evident in the field of coconut cultivation also. In the implementation of schemes for the distribution of fertilizers and irrigation and plant protection equipment and for bringing additional land under cultivation, the results have not been up to original expectations. It goes without saying that it is through these measures mainly that short term production potential has to be built up and it therefore behoves all concerned — the officials on the one hand who have to work the schemes and coconut cultivators on the other for whose benefit the schemes are worked — to make an all-out effort during the remaining period of the Plan to see that the distance that separates target and achievement is as little as possible. It is earnestly to be hoped that the former by cutting red tape to the minimum and the latter by shaking off their lethargy will co-operate to build up a new dynamism that will drive them to the goals that have been set.

Planting seed coconut in the nursery

By
C. A. JOSEPH
Tuber Crops Research Station, Tiruvalla

THE planting position of the seed coconuts in the nursery is of great importance in the plantation performance of the seedlings. Different methods of planting the seednuts are in vogue in different localities. The usual positions adopted are horizontal, vertical with the stalk end up and the oblique position (John, 1950). John (1950) has also reported that the horizontal position of the nuts being the natural one, is preferred in some localities. Menon and Pandalai (1958) while mentioning the different methods have stated that there is no practical virtue in sowing the nuts in the same position as they float in water, and in the horizontal planting, the nuts should be placed with the widest of the segments uppermost. The advantage claimed by this method is that the germinating 'eye' lies below this segment and if placed in this position the sprout

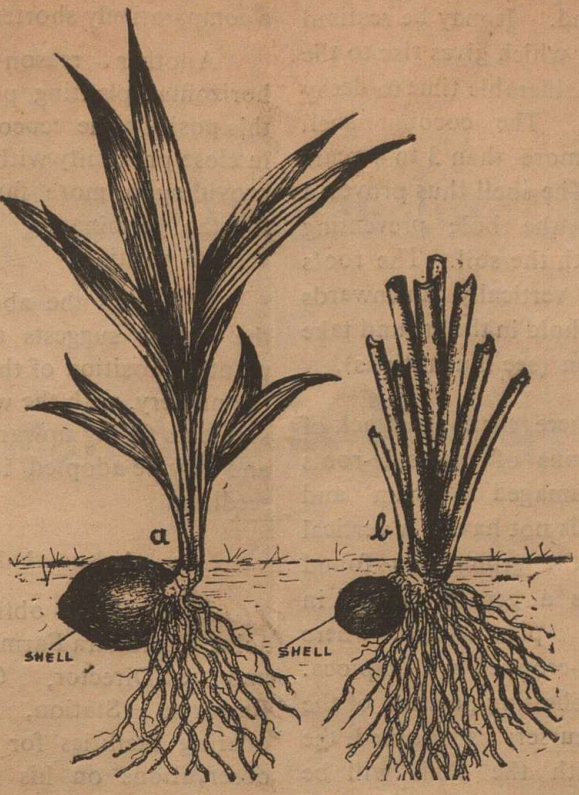


Disposition of bole and roots in coconut seedlings raised by the vertical method. A — one year old seedling. B — three year old seedling in the field.

can come up easily. Rarely, the seednuts are even planted upside down *i.e.* with the stalk end facing downwards.

The merits and demerits of the different methods have been critically examined in different coconut-growing countries like India, Ceylon, Philippines etc. The results obtained at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, S. India, show that the horizontal positon is the best (Annual Report of Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod 1950–51). But the criteria adopted to judge the merits and demerits were only the percentage of germination, girth of seedling at collar, number of leaves etc. The effect of such positions on the efficient establishment and anchoring of the seedlings when planted out in the field were however not been observed.

In almost all the coconut nurseries sponsored by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and the departmental



Disposition of bole and roots in coconut seedlings raised by the horizontal method. a — one year old seedling. b — three year old seedling in the field.

nurseries of the States, the method of planting adopted is the vertical one. The reasons for following this practice are that it is easier to place the nuts in the nursery at proper distances, and that the seedlings when pulled out for transporting to distant places could be easily packed in baskets, as the seedlings raised by this method occupy only little latteral space and thus more seedlings could be accommodated in the baskets.

The author of this note has however observed in the Cherukara Farms, Changanacherry, Kerala State, that the seedlings raised from the vertical planting position in the nursery do not get well established as quickly and steadily as those obtained from the seedlings raised from nuts kept in the horizontal position.

Most of the vertically planted seedlings are found to lodge or acquire

an inclined position in places where there is strong wind. It may be realised that the seednut which gives rise to the seedling takes considerable time to decay and disintegrate. The coconut shell especially takes more than 3 to 4 years to disintegrate. The shell thus proves a hindrance below the bole preventing proper contact with the soil. The roots instead of going vertically downwards and having a firm hold in the ground take an oblique position (see illustrations).

In places where there is attack of bandicoots, portions of the side-roots are sometimes damaged by them and since the seedling is not having a vertical and firm hold on the ground, is found to lodge. This is a general feature in lateritic hillside plantations where coconuts are inter-cropped with tapioca. If the horizontal planting position of the seednut in the nursery is adopted, the decaying nut with the shell will be shoved off by the sideward pressure of the growing bole and the roots and the seedling get a firm hold on the ground in a comparatively shorter period.

Another reason favouring the horizontal planting position is that, in this position the 'coconut milk' will be in close proximity with the embryo, thus providing a more favourable condition for the germinating nut than in the vertical position.

Based on the above observations, the author suggests that the horizontal planting position of the seed coconut in the nursery, with the widest of the three segments facing upwards is the best one and may be adopted in raising coconut seedlings.

Acknowledgment

The author is obliged to Mr. C. M. John, Cherukara Farms, Changanacherry and ex-Director, Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod, for offering facilities for undertaking these observations on his farm and for the valuable suggestions in the preparation of this note.

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Package programme for coconut in Adirampattinam in Madras State

By
MOHAMMED IBRAHIM
Coconut Extension Officer, Pattukkottai

INDIA's population is growing. The demand for coconut products is also steadily increasing. Coconut oil has become an indispensable article of diet. The uses to which coconut products are put are also steadily increasing in the industrial world. The internal production of coconut is not sufficient to meet the growing need of this country. As such the imports of coconut and coconut products from other countries are steadily increasing. In the interest of developing the economy of this country and to conserve foreign exchange, urgent steps have to be taken to increase the internal production of coconut. Self sufficiency can be attained in this crop in as short a time as possible, if an intensive drive is launched, for adopting all aspects of improved cultivation in the existing coconut plantations.

The low yield of coconut in most of the gardens is mostly due to the planting of coconut seedlings of poor quality, want of manuring or inadequate

manuring, neglect in cultural practices and indifference in adopting timely measures for the control of pests and diseases affecting coconut. Various agronomic and manurial experiments conducted in the coconut research stations have clearly indicated that coconut production can be increased to considerable extent by adopting systematic cultural and manurial operations. The investigations carried out in the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam for the control of pests and diseases have also yielded results of far reaching economic importance. Measures that should be taken for the control of the serious pests of coconut are now known. Thus the importance of adopting all the improved practices as a Package Programe in order to ensure maximum and quick results cannot be over emphasised.

The benefits of adopting these improved practices are being popularised among the growers by the Agricultural Officers, special staff under the Coconut Development Schemes and through publications. The coconut growers are mostly enlightened of the fact that they can increase the yield by adopting all these improved practices. But the important bottlenecks that stand in the way of their adopting these improved practices are want of finance and non-availability of fertilisers, pesticides and fungicides at the required time.

It is therefore very necessary that a pilot model package scheme that can provide the coconut growers with the means and wherewithal for increasing the coconut production is organised initially in a block of 1,000 acres in the important coconut growing region of this State with the ultimate object of extending the same to cover all the problem areas on the basis of the experience gained from the pilot investigation.

An extent of 35,779 acres are under coconut in Thanjavur District, against the total area of 1,29,319 acres in the Madras State. Adirampattinam including its adjacent villages, like Mahilankottai, Thokkalikkadu and Thokkalikkadu Chatram in Pattukkottai Taluk have been selected to implement the Package Scheme for intensive work for increasing coconut production in a compact block of 1,000 acres of coconut gardens.

Adoption of Improved Practices

All improved practices for increasing the coconut production will be popularised. Necessary credit facilities and subsidies will be given for adopting these practices.

(i) Cultivation and Manuring

There is experimental evidence to show that high yield of coconut can be obtained by regular cultivation and manuring. Three ploughings or one digging in a year are quite essential. Manuring may be done every year with straight fertilisers or a fertiliser mixture with a basic green manure and organic manure. The following dose will be adequate per tree per year.

1) Green manure	25 kg.
2) Farmyard manure or compost	25 kg.
3) Ammonium sulphate	1½ kg.
4) Superphosphate	1 kg.
5) Muriate of potash	1 kg.

In the place of artificial fertilisers, standard manure mixture No. III

(6: 6: 12) can be applied at 5 kg. per tree.

A green manure crop like sunnhemp can be raised after the first ploughing in June–July and can be incorporated during second ploughing in September–October. The other manures can be applied in basins dug round the trees. The third ploughing can be given in December–January, when there is sufficient moisture in the ground.

ii) Provision of Irrigation Facilities

Irrigation of palms particularly during summer months has increased the yield to a considerable extent. Filter points or deep bore wells can be dug in the coconut gardens to provide irrigation facilities by taking advantage of the loan facilities given under the special scheme for the sinking of such wells.

iii) Control of Pests and Diseases

A number of serious pests and diseases cause considerable damage to coconut, resulting in loss of production. The rhinoceros beetle, black headed caterpillar, red palm weevil and the cockchafer grubs among the pests and the leaf rot, wilt, bud rot and stem bleeding among the diseases are the most important that can be controlled by adopting timely and suitable measures.

Programme of Work

The Package Scheme will cover the following activities.

i) The coconut growers in the selected block are to be approached individually and their problems studied on the spot. The measures necessary to improve the gardens have to be drawn up and the extent and nature of help required formulated in the form of 'Farm plan' for each holding.

ii) Arrangements will be made to make available fertilisers, insecticides, fungicides etc. for the growers at the proper time in the block itself. The growers will be helped to get the financial assistance provided for under the scheme for the purchase of fertilisers, insecticides, fungicides etc.

iii) Facilities available in the filter point tube well and the well subsidy schemes will be availed of by the coconut growers in the scheme area.

iv) Different concessions that are being given to different growers from time to time will be channelised to the benefit of the coconut growers.

v) It will be ensured that facilities provided are made use of to the fullest and for the purpose for which they are given.

vi) Arrangements will be made for a detailed study of sample representative holdings to collect factual data on the improvements made as a result of the working of the scheme.

Duration of the Scheme

The scheme is proposed to be worked for a period of three years commencing from 1.4. 1963 so that it may terminate with the closure of the Third Five-Year Plan. Based on the progress made and the results achieved, its further continuance on a more comprehensive scale covering a larger area beyond this period will be considered.

Facilities

1. Staff

Since the agricultural extension staff now working in the blocks have

their hands full, the following minimum additional staff is provided for covering the scheme area of 1,000 acres. This staff pattern will be changed later if actual experience were to indicate the need for it.

1. One Coconut Development Assistant.
2. One Fieldman.
3. One Demonstration Maistry.

The services of the Agricultural Extension staff and Gramsevaks working in the village will be utilised for this scheme work also to the extent possible.

ii) Equipments

Office furniture and other requirements such as sprayers, dusters, beetle hooks etc. will be purchased and provided to the Coconut Development Assistant for running the scheme.

Pesticides and fungicides will also be stocked in the office of the Coconut Development Assistant for distribution to the coconut growers under the scheme.

Form of Financial Help

It is well known that lack of capital is the chief bottleneck that hamper the adoption of any improved practice particularly by small growers, and hence in the Package Scheme particular stress will be laid in extending the financial help to them, either through subsidised supply of means of production or through grant of loans on easy terms. Due consideration has been given to the size of the holdings in granting these concessions. The holdings are grouped into three categories.

i) Below one acre in extent.
ii) One to five acres in extent.
iii) Above five acres in extent.

Fertilisers, pesticides etc. will be supplied either as subsidy or as a loan for the first three years as detailed below:—

Size of holding	Nature of financial help
Below one acre	Free
One acre to five acres	Half subsidy and half loan
Above five acres	Loan

The financial help will be given as detailed below:

1. For the purchase of chemical fertilisers–Rs. 150 per acre.

2. For the purchase of pesticides and fungicides–Rs. 20 per acre.

3. For other miscellaneous cultivation expenses–Rs. 10 per acre in cash.

Financial help for the purchase of artificial fertilisers, pesticides, fungicides etc. will be given in kind. The sanctioning of the loan and distribution of fertilisers will be arranged by the local co–operative societies as per rules of the co–operative department. The pesticides and fungicides will be distributed by the Coconut Development Assistant. The loan amount will be recovered in five annual instalments commencing from the fourth *fasli* following the *fasli* year in which the loan is sanctioned.

Inauguration of the Package Programme

The function for the inauguration of the Package Programme for coconut was organised at Adirampattinam on 5-6-1963 under the chairmanship of Shri N. Sundaresa Thevar, Union Chairman of Pattukkottai Block.

Shri P. A. Mohammed Ibrahim, Coconut Extension Officer, Pattukkottai welcomed the gathering and explained the various coconut development schemes including the Package Scheme for coconut implemented in Madras State.

Shri. P. N. Vedanarayanan, I. A. S., Collector of Thanjavur inaugurated the Package Programme. He explained that the main objective of the Package Programme is to give full financial help to the coconut growers for the adoption of all improved aspects of coconut cultivation for increasing the yield of coconut. The Government have granted these loans for increasing the actual income of the coconut growers from their coconut gardens. He stressed the need for the maintenance of proper accounts of expenditure and receipts which is another important feature of this Package Programme. He said that the whole district is looking to them as to how they get benefitted by the scheme. He exhorted the coconut growers, to make the best use of the help given by the Government and increase the coconut production in the package area.

Shri T. S. Francis, Joint Director of Agriculture (Package), Thanjavur, explained the Package Programme and the importance of preparing farm plan for coconut. He explained the various improved aspects of coconut cultivation and requested the coconut growers to co-operate with the scheme staff in adopting all the improved practices in time for increasing the yield of coconut and their income thereby.

Shri R. Srinivasa Iyer, Member, Indian Central Coconut Committee also spoke on the importance of increasing the coconut yield to meet the growing needs of the country.

An exhibition was also organised to show all aspects of coconut cultivation.

A huge gathering of coconut growers were benefitted by the exhibition and the lectures of the distinguished officials and non-officials.

Shri S. Pandiperumal, District Agricultural Officer, Pattukkottai gave vote of thanks.

The coconut growers of Adirampattinam and neighbouring villages under the scheme area are very enthusiastic to adopt all the improved measures as envisaged under the scheme. It is hoped that this block of 1,000 acres will serve as a model for others to follow the improved technique for increasing the production of coconut in the non-scheme area.

Coconut Stories

MUHAMMAD EDACHAL

COCONUT provides food, drink and shelter to man. Every part of the palm is useful to us in one way or the other. And it is, therefore, least surprising that so many legends have grown around this **Kalpavriksha**, *the heavenly tree which is inextricably intermingled with the life of the people. In this article, the author presents some of those fascinating stories.*

The Human Head that Sprouts

Ibn Batuta heard this from the Maldives.

The story starts in the durbar of an Indian king. The king had in his durbar an eminent philosopher whom he held in high esteem. However, the philosopher and the chief minister were not on good terms. Lying in ambush, they waited for an opportunity to fly at each other's throat. One day, the philosopher gave the king a strange advice. If the chief minister's head were cut and planted it would grow into a unique and wonderful tree. It would not be too difficult to find another man to fill his place but there would not be another chance to grow such a heavenly tree. Naturally, the king had his own doubts but could not object to the proposal since the philosopher was there in flesh and blood to follow suit if his theory fell flat. The chief minister was beheaded and his head was planted out in the field which grew into a beautiful tree, the coconut palm.

Adam's Tree

Another popular legend describes the coconut as Adam's Tree.

After Adam was expelled from the Garden of Eden he fell ill. Seth, his son was sent to get medicine for his father. An angel appeared to Seth and gave him a fruit and a piece of bark. They were enough to cure Adam. But Seth returned home too late and Adam was dead. Nothing could bring him back to life. Seth planted the fruit and the bark over his father's grave.

Years passed.

And everything happened as if in a dream. A beautiful plant sprouted from the grave and grew into a tall tree. Its green foliage rustled in the air as if murmuring some secret in the ears of the sky. The frond and mid-rib resembled the skeleton of the human body. And the fruit had eyes and mouth as in Adam's skull.

Kerala's Kalpavriksha

In the West Coast of India the coconut is believed to have been brought down from heaven by Parasurama who himself is, according to another legend, the creator of Kerala, the land of coconuts. Hence the name *Devavriksha* or *Kalpavriksha*, meaning the tree of heaven came into existence.

Straight from Trisanku Swarga

According to another legend, Rishi Viswamitra sent his devout disciple Raja Trisanku bodily to heaven, but Lord Indra, the supreme monarch of heaven did not allow him to enter the heavenly precincts. Instead, he hurled him down to the earth. Viswamitra took pity on the poor man and created a new heaven for him which was provided with everything that life required in the form of a *Kalpavriksha*. Later, Siva admitted him to heaven. In the ensuing confusion the coconut tree fell down on the earth where it grew with all magnificence, yielding fruits in abundance and providing food and drink to man.

Symbol of Evergreen Love

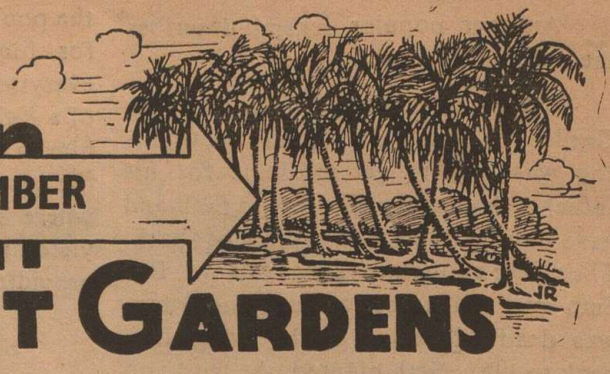
This is a beautiful romantic tale from the Philippines.

Once upon a time, there lived a beautiful lass who was in love with a handsome youth. Her father did not agree to her marrying one who was according to him a good-for-nothing. He arranged her marriage with an old man, who was immensely rich. However, the girl stood her ground and did not yield to his wishes. The two old men decided to force the issue. One day they killed her young lover. The poor fellow had come to her house without knowing that she was away. The father buried his body in their garden. He thought that in the absence of the young lover she would accept the old man's proposal. She waited for her young lover, but in vain.

Days passed.

She sobbed and sobbed as though her heart would break. Her tears fell right on the spot where her lover was lying buried. And one day, to her surprise, a plant sprang up from the earth. This grew into a handsome tree, the coconut.

OCTOBER & NOVEMBER in COCONUT GARDENS



KERALA

October

In loamy soil, either plough up the garden or heap soil in mounds. If you have facilities, bury husks between coconut rows.

Continue ploughing or digging soil in laterite soils. In sandy soils, slash growth of cover crop if you had grown one. In alluvial soil, continue top-dressing.

November

In loamy soils, level up the mounds or give a second ploughing. Bury husk if you have the facility.

Give a second digging or ploughing in the laterite soil, which you don't irrigate. Dig or plough the soil and break clods in alluvial soils.

MYSORE

October

Plough in the green manure. Plough the garden twice or thrice by the end of October.

November

Plough the garden once or twice and bring the soil to a fine tilth.

Improvements are possible if you can maintain soil moisture. Where rainfall is sufficient or irrigation is possible or there is a high water-table take to improved practices.

Use any of these manure mixtures:

		in lb.
1.	Cattle manure or compost	100
	Wood ash	20–40
2.	Fish guano	15
	Muriate of potash	2–3
3.	Prawn dust	15
	Muriate of potash	2–3
4.	Groundnut oilcake	15–29
	Wood ash	20–40
	Superphosphate	2–3

For sandy soils, better avoid giving only chemical fertilizers. Apply the manure in basins round the base of trees. If possible apply in two doses, once in August – September and again in November – December.

MADRAS

October

If you had not applied ash, apply it broacast now and work a cultivator to mix it with the soil.

November

Work the cultivator to remove weeds and break soil mulch.

For transplanting winter vegetables, plough the land and apply cattle manure @ 2000 lb per acre. Plant the seedlings in rows in furrow giving a spacing of 19 inches. About 10 days after transplanting, earth up the plants and manure with green leaf or cattle manure @ 2000 lb. per acre. For tomato, apply 100 lb. of superphosphate per acre.

MAHARASHTRA

October

Tie up bunches. Remove rhinoceros beetle. Plough up the garden if you had not done in September. Make channels for irrigating the palms.

November

Weed the garden; clean water channels.

ANDHRA PRADESH

October-November

In loamy soil, plough the garden for the second time in November–December.

For sandy soils, better avoid giving only chemical fertilizers. If possible, apply in two doses, once in August–September and then in November–December any of the undermentioned manure mixtures:

		in lb.
1.	Cattle manure or compost	100
	Wood ash	20–40
2.	Fish guano	15
	Muriate of potash	2–3
3.	Prawn dust	15
	Muriate of potash	2–3
4.	Groundnut oilcake	15–29
	Wood ash	20–40
	Superphosphate	2–3

ORISSA

October

Complete ploughing the garden in low-lying areas. Dig the soil and pile up into mounds. Tie up bunches. Continue preparing land for winter vegetables.

November

In low-lying areas dig or plough the land to conserve moisture. Remove weeds and grass plants and burn them. Transplant winter vegetables.

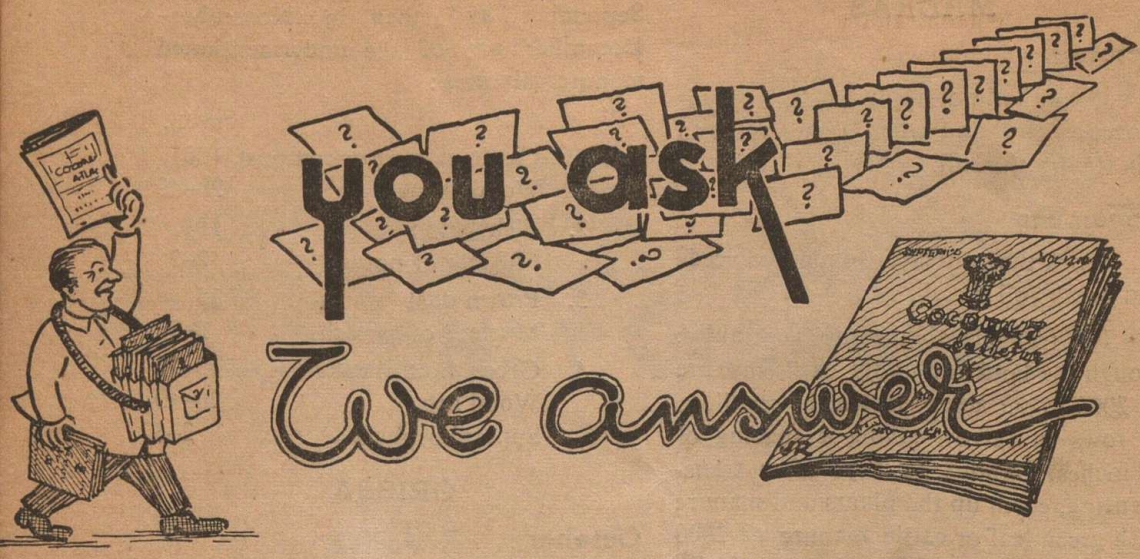
WEST BENGAL

October

Apply the second (post monsoon) dose of manure after clearing the weeds etc.

November

Irrigate the palms and also remove the weeds whenever found necessary.



Question: Ash from factories, especially tile factories, is said to cause burns in plants and that it should therefore be stored for about a year before it is applied to coconut palms. How far is this correct?

Answer: It is mostly firewood of good quality that is used in factories and therefore the resulting ash has a high calcium content. In fresh ash calcium occurs in the form of calcium hydrochloride which causes burns to the stems and leaves of plants when brought into actual contact with them. However, there is no harm in applying this ash in the beds prepared round the base of coconut palms, provided they are regularly watered daily or at least on alternate days. When ash is stored for some months the calcium hydrochloride gets converted into calcium carbonate which is a harmless form of calcium. Therefore the best way of using ash and avoiding the expenditure on watering would be to procure all the required ash in the summer months, store it under proper conditions and apply it to the palms in August-September just at the close of the heavy rains of the south-west monsoon.

Question: Can we apply the fish (Pitchard or Sardine) manure to coconut crops, or else this fish only? Is there any use in applying fish intestines to the trees (coconut crops)?

Answer: Fish guano or fish manure is quite good for the coconut as it contains nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Fresh fish or yard-refuse may be composted and applied at 10 to

15 lb. per palm along with 20 to 30 lb. of wood ash.

Question: Which is the best form of intercultivation for coconut gardens — digging, ploughing or forming small mounds and scattering them? What will be the comparative cost of the three forms of intercultivation?

Answer: The object of cultivation is to stir the soil properly. Any one of the above three operations may, therefore, be adopted. When the soil is stirred properly weeds go under and rot and the layers of soil under the surface get exposed and weathered. Deep digging and deep ploughing are, therefore, essential.

By digging and heaping the soil in small mounds and scattering the mounds later, the above object of stirring the soil is achieved. When the mounds are formed, all weeds are effectively covered and the soil beneath the surface exposed. In fact the area of the soil surface exposed by forming mounds is much more than the actual area of the garden. This operation can be done in any soil, but is in vogue mostly in the coastal and backwater regions. Forming mounds and scattering them make the garden look very neat.

Ploughing is the cheapest of these different operations.

The cost of ploughing is only about 75 per cent of digging. But unless the trees are properly spaced and are planted in straight lines, ploughing is not possible. Most gardens may not satisfy these conditions and so ploughing is difficult in them.

Forming mounds and scattering them cost about 25 per cent more than digging. To form mounds in an acre of land twenty men will be required and to scatter them ten. Cost will also vary according to the rates of wages prevailing in particular localities and the type of soil. Clayey soils will require a larger number of men than sandy soils.

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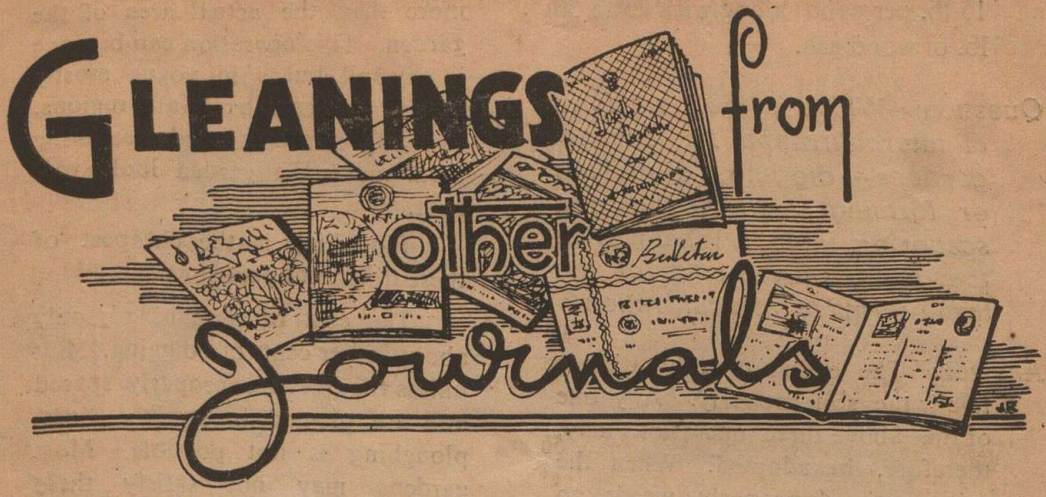

New Research Centres

On the request of the Government of India, Unesco has agreed to provide technical assistance for the development of nine advanced centres of post-graduate science education and research in Indian universities. The assistance would be provided under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and most of it would come from the USSR contribution to the UN Technical Assistance Fund.

During 1963-64, two centres would be started in Delhi University, one each for the subjects of Physics and Chemistry, two in Madras University, one each for the subjects of Botany and Physics one in Osmania University, Hyderabad for the subjects of Geology and Geophysics and one in Calcutta and Jadavpur Universities for the subject of Applied Mathematics. In 1965-66, centres would be started in the universities of Delhi, Osmania and Bombay for the subjects of Botany, Chemistry and Chemical Technology respectively.

— *Research & Industry*

Coir

A scheme for voluntary pre-shipment inspection for the following products is expected to be put into effect from 1st of August, 1963, under the control of Chairman, Coir Board, (1) creel mats, (2) rod mats, (3) bit mats and (4) fibre mats. Indian Standard specifications for these types have been utilised for this scheme. This voluntary scheme is a fore-runner to the compulsory scheme that may be introduced in due course after making such modifications as may be necessary in the light of the experience gained.

— *The Journal of Industry and Trade*

Leaves as Fodder Tree Crop for Farms

Farmers who are unable to grow green fodder for their cattle, can as well

plant a few fodder trees this monsoon season.

Leaves of trees like *neem* and tamarind are found to be rich in protein and minerals. Nutrition experts at the Institute of Agriculture, Anand (Gujarat), say that apart from this property, *neem* and tamarind leaves are also less fibrous than the leaves of many other trees.

They also found that tree leaves are generally more nutritious during winter than in summer or the rainy season.

Farmers can select from nearly 50 tree species suitable for growing for leaf fodder. The more important ones among these are the banyan, pipal, *jamun*, *mahua*, *siris*, rain trees, *ber*, *bael* and *karanj*.

There are also trees which yield nutritious pods and fruits for cattle like the mesquite, rain tree and some varieties of *babul*. Feeding on these pods gives a bloom and polished coat to the animals.

Kannada and Malayalam names of trees

Name of tree	Kannada	Malayalam
Banyan	Ala or Alada	Peralu
Pipal	Aswatha or Arale	...
Jamun	Nerale	Naval
Mahua	Ippa	Illupa
Siris	Bage	Vaka
Rain tree	Malemara	...
Ber	Yalachi	Elanta
Bael	Bilpatre	Kuralappazham
Karanj	Hongay	Hongay

— *Farm News*

Electric Power from Wind

A recent study undertaken by the National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore, has revealed that wind eletric generators of 2 to 5 kW capacity are best suited for the wind conditions prevailing in India. It has also been found that generation of electricity from wind will be economical at a number of places.

Wind power has been utilised for centuries by man as a source of energy. The exploitation of power from the wind is mainly done by either multi-bladed water pumbing windmills or wind electric generators, which produce electrical energy for use in a variety of ways. Thus conservation of other natural resources like coal, firewood and oil would be possible by using the power of wind.

In India, some pioneer work has been done by the Wind Power Division of the National Aeronautical Laboratory in perfecting two types of windmills, which can be fabricated entirely with indigenous materials. One is the WP-1, a gear type of windmill which is suited for installation in region with high wind speeds. The other type is WP-2, a direct-acting wind-mill for regions with low and moderate wind speeds.

About 30 water-pumping windmills of the WP-2 design have been installed in villages in Mysore and Maharashtra States.

Experiments on the design of wind-driven machines for the generation of electricity are also being carried out in the Laboratory. The Laboratory has gained considerable experience in the operation of a 6-KW wind electric

generator of the Allegaier type gifted by the West German Government and a 1.5 KW. generator of the Dunlite type imported from Australia. More types of machines are to be imported from abroad and experiments on them will be carried out when they are received.

In order to determine what types of wind driven electric generators are suitable for different places in India, the Laboratory has carried out a number of studies based on statistical data of hourly wind speeds collected by the Indian Meteorological Department at different stations. One of the studies concerned the estimated performance and the relative economics of certain types of wind electric generators.

In this study, the monthly and annual energy output of six types of wind electric generators, viz. Elektro KSV-800 (0.85 kW), Elektro WV-2 (2 kW), Elektro WVG-2 (2.5 kW), Elektro WVG-5 (5.5 kW), Allgaier (7.5 kW) and Dowsett Holdings (25 kW) have been eomputed for 23 stations in India.

At Veraval, a very windy station with an annual mean wind speed of 17 km. p. h. the cost per kWh works out to 33 nP. for the Dowsett Holdings and 12 nP. for the Allgaier and WVG-5 generators. At Bombay, a moderately windy station with annual mean wind speed of 12 km. p. h., the costs for these three ganerators work out to 93 nP. 26 nP. and 26 nP. per kWh. respectively, Barring a few stations where any generator will be uneconomical, the Allgaier and WVG-5 gederators will work out to be almost equally economical at a majority of stations.

— *The Journal of Industry and Trade*

WEATHER REVIEW

JULY 1963

	TEMPERATURE				RAINFALL			Sunshine
	Maximum		Minimum		Quantity in m. m.	Departure from normal	No. of rainy days	Total hrs. of bright sunshine
	Highest	Average	Lowest	Average				
Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam	31.4°C	29.6°C	21.8°C	23.5°C	664.5	—111.5	25	130.8
Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod	31.4°C	29.2°C	19.0°C	22.0°C	860.4	—330.8	29	110.6

Market Surveys

Foreign Markets

General Trend

According to the 11th September, 1963 issue of the "Oil World", Hamburg the U.S. Soyabean markets and with it the world markets for most edible oils, oil cakes, fish oil and lard have been strongly influenced by the weather and the crop prospects in the U.S A. for weeks. This is usual for this time of the year, but the feature of this summer are the violent price fluctuations caused by the alternative predominance of supply and demand factors. Contrary to many previous years, it has been obvious for weeks that supply and demand of soyabeans and soyabean meal will be more or less balanced in 1963-64. Any improvement or deterioration in demand or supply prospects therefore, has been found to have immediate effects on prices. In the second half of June, 1963 and in early July, reports of drought resulted in price rises. With the improvement in the weather, during early July a reactionary trend commenced which confirmed by the official crop estimate of August 10th lasted until the fourth week of August, 1963. In the meantime, however, it had become evident, that even the larger soyabean crop, combined with the reduced carry over, would be just sufficient to cover the anticipated requirements so that a similarly low carry over as this year would have to be expected for the next year. Based on such prospects, a rally started in August 26th. In the first ten days of September the further improving crop prospects which appeared to be confirmed in the most noted private crop estimate of 740 million bushels, regained predominance and prices receded again.

SINGAPORE

COPRA

June 1963

During the month of June, 1963 the copra market situation in Singapore more or less remained as it was in the previous month, as the arrivals of copra at the Singapore market were poor and the f.o.b. business also remained at a stand still.

Price per picul (133⅓ lb.) f.o.b. copra fair mixed at Singapore on the 7th June, 1963 was M$ 29.00 which slightly advanced to M$ 29.25 on the 14th. On the 21st, the price quoted per picul was M$ 28.75 and closed on the 29th at M$ 29.50.

July 1963

During the first two weeks of July, 1963, as there was no improvement in the arrivals of copra in the Singapore market and as the loose copra value soared to a new high prospective f.o.b. sellers withdrew completely from the market and f.o.b. prices were not quoted. But in the latter half of the month, the

f.o.b. market for copra slightly improved and the price per picul (133⅓ lb.) f.o.b. fair mixed was quoted at M$ 31.00 on the 19th and M$ 30.50 on the 26th July, 1963.

August 1963

In the month of August, 1963 a slightly easier tone developed in the f.o.b. copra market but by month-end the prices slightly improved. Though there was no f.o.b. transaction as selling price remained beyond reach, the sellers showed no inclination to reduce the price.

Price per picul (133⅓ lb.) f.o.b. copra fair mixed at Singapore on the 1st, 9th, and 16th August, 1963 was M$ 30.50, M$ 30.25 and M$ 30.50 respectively. But on the 23rd it slightly improved to M$ 31.00 and closed on the 30th at the same level.

Coconut oil

June 1963

In the month of June, 1963 a moderate volume of business was transacted in both bulk and drum oil and the market kept up a steady upward trend in prices in the Singapore coconut oil market.

The price of coconut oil in second hand drum was quoted at M$ 45.50 per picul (133⅓ lb.) on the 7th, M$ 46.00 on the 14th and M$ 46.75 on the 21st. But on the 28th price quoted for a picul of oil was M$ 46.50.

July 1963

During the month of July, 1963, the Singapore coconut oil market improved from the previous month's level.

The price quoted for a picul (133⅓ lb.) of drum oil on the 5th July, was M$ 47.00 which slightly declined to M$ 46.75 on the 12th and the 19th. But on the 26th, the price for a picul of oil was quoted at M$ 47.00.

August 1963

In the month of August, 1963 the coconut oil market at Singapore displayed a steady advancing trend and there was moderate demand for both bulk and drum oil.

The price quoted for a picul (133⅓ lb.) of drum oil on the 1st August, 1963 was M$ 47.25, which steadily advanced to M$ 47.50 on the 9th, M$ 48.00 on the 16th and 23rd and the market closed on the 30th at M$ 48.50.

CEYLON

Copra

May 1963

During the month of May, 1963, the Colombo copra market ruled weak and the prices displayed a declining trend.

On the 4th May copra Estate No. 1 per candy (560 lb.) was quoted at Rs. 177.00 and remained at that level on the 11th. On the 18th, the price declined to Rs. 173.00 per candy and closed on the 25th at Rs. 172.50.

A similar trend in prices was seen in the case of milling copra also. The price of milling copra per candy (560 lb.) for the week ending dates mentioned above were Rs. 175.00, Rs. 175.00, Rs. 170.50 and Rs. 170.00 per candy respectively.

June 1963

In the month of June, 1963 the undertone of the Colombo copra market ruled easy and the sagging tendency of the prices continued.

On the 1st June, 1963, copra Estate No. 1 per candy (560 lb.) was priced at Rs. 170.50 which declined to Rs. 167.50 on the 8th. On the 15th, the price quoted was at Rs. 168.50 and declined steadily to Rs. 168.00 on the 22nd and Rs. 164.00 per candy on the 29th June, 1963.

The trend in prices observed in the case of milling copra was similar to the one observed for Estate No. 1 quality copra, the prices on the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th per candy being Rs. 168.00, Rs. 165.00, Rs. 166.00, Rs. 165.50 and Rs. 161.50 respectively.

July 1963

The recessionary trend in the price of copra at Colombo market for the previous month, continued during the month of July, 1963 also.

On the 6th July, 1963, copra estate No. 1 per candy (560 lb.) was quoted at Rs. 160.00, which declined to Rs. 157.25 on the 13th. On the 20th the price was quoted at Rs. 157.50 and the market closed on the 27th July, at Rs. 159.50.

Similar trend in prices was seen in the case of milling copra also. The price of milling copra per candy (560 lb.) for the week ending dates mentioned above were Rs. 157.50, Rs. 154.75, Rs. 155.00 and Rs. 157.00.

August 1963

During the month of August, 1963, the price of copra at Colombo market slightly improved from the previous month's level and prices quoted for copra estate No. 1 per candy (560 lb.) were Rs. 161.00, Rs. 161.50, Rs. 162.00 and Rs. 165.00 on the 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and the 31st August, 1963.

The price of milling copra also displayed the same trend and quoted at Rs. 157.50, Rs. 158.50, Rs. 159.00, Rs. 159.50 and Rs. 162.50 on the above mentioned dates.

Coconut oil

May 1963

In the month of May, 1963, the Colombo coconut oil market remained more or less steady as that of the previous month and the prices also presented a steady trend till the middle of the month, but towards month-end prices advanced.

The price of Rs. 1015.00 per ton of coconut oil quoted on the 4th May, 1963 almost remained at the same level on the 11th. By the 18th the price slightly dipped to Rs. 1010.00 but it again advanced and was quoted at Rs. 1050.00 on the 25th.

June 1963

During the month of June, 1963 unlike the copra market, the Colombo coconut oil market ruled strong and the market kept up a mixed trend. On the 1st June, a ton of coconut oil was quoted at Rs. 1030.00 which declined to Rs. 1010.00 on the 8th. But on the 15th, the price advanced to Rs. 1050.00 and then came down to Rs. 1025.00 by the 22nd and Rs. 1015.00 on the 29th June, 1963.

July 1963

The Colombo coconut oil market during the first half of July, 1963 slightly

declined from the previous month, but showed an upward trend in the latter half of the month. The price quoted for a ton of coconut oil on the 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th were Rs. 1005.00, Rs. 1010.00, Rs. 1020.00 and Rs. 1035.00 respectively.

August 1963

But in the month of August, 1963, the undertone of the Colombo coconut oil market became strong and the prices improved. On the 3rd and 10th August, a ton of coconut oil was quoted at Rs. 1050.00 which advauced to Rs. 1080.00 on the 17th, Rs. 1110.00 on the 24th and 31st August, 1963.

Indian Markets

COCHIN

June 16th to September 15th, 1963

When the Cochin coconut oil market opened on Monday the 17th June, 1961, a quintal of ready oil was quoted at Rs. 259.00. The ready oil market remained more or less steady till the 22nd as fresh enquiries were not forthcoming from North Indian markets due to floods in Assam and the border situation. Price for a quintal of oil remained at Rs. 261.00 till the 22nd with a slight lowering price to Rs. 260.00 on the 21st. But on the 24th and 25th the price slightly improved to Rs. 262.00 per quintal on account of the likelihood of power cut due to the failure of the monsoon. But for want of fresh demand for oil the market recorded a declining trend in prices towards the close of the month. On the 27th a quintal of oil was priced at Rs. 260.00 and as the 29th and 30th were holidays, the market closed for the month-end on the 28th at Rs. 259.50.

When the coconut oil market opened on the 1st July, 1963, a quintal of oil was quoted at Rs. 259.00. The market recorded a slight increase in prices and remained more or less steady till the 9th. From the 3rd to the 9th July, the price for a quintal of oil remained at Rs. 262.50. But from the 10th to 15th July the market remained easy as there was no demand for oil from upcountry markets. On the 10th a quintal of oil was quoted at Rs. 261.00 and kept up the same level with slight fluctuation till the 13th and the market closed on the 15th at Rs. 259.50 per quintal.

When the market opened on the 16th July 1963, price valued for a quintal of ready oil was Rs. 259.50. During the second half of July, the market throughout presented an easy trend. Though the supply position was becoming tight, the price did not move up since there was not much demand from up-country centres. But the market showed signs of improvement from the 17th to 20th. Towards the close of month due to the tense border situation the prices tended to sag. On the 17th a quintal of oil was quoted at Rs. 261.50 which slightly fluctuated and was quoted at Rs. 260.50 on the 20th. On the 23rd and 24th the prices declined to Rs. 258.00 and quoted around Rs. 260.50 in the remaining days and the market closed on the 31st at Rs. 256.50 per quintal.

When the market opened on the 1st August, 1963 a quintal of ready oil was quoted at Rs. 254.00. During the first few days the market recorded a

considerable decline in prices for want of demand. But from the 6th August to the 15th August, 1963, the market became firm on account of good demand for ready oil from Calcutta side. On the 6th, a quintal of oil was valued at Rs. 260.00 which steadily increased to Rs. 264.00 per quintal on the 9th and Rs. 267.00 on the 10th. On the 13th, it further advanced to Rs. 268.00 and 15th August being holiday, the market closed on the 14th at Rs. 267.00 per quintal.

The market opened on the 16th at Rs. 269.00. During the second half of August, 1963, the Cochin market presented a highly bullish trend and the prices shot up to a new high level consequent on the issue of import trade control circular by the Dy. Chief Controller for Imports and Exports, Cochin, reserving import licences for copra under the incentive scheme and denying import licences for actual users. On the 19th price quoted for a quintal of oil was Rs. 273.00 which advanced to Rs. 277.00 on the 20th and Rs. 282.50 on the 21st. Due to the sudden upward movement of prices, the sellers became panicky and hence the market did not function properly and prices were not quoted up to 26th August. When the market opened on the 27th, the price shot up to a peak level of Rs. 295.00 per quintal but thereafter the prices displayed a slightly declining trend on account of the reports appearing in papers that a liberal import policy may be adopted by the Government of India after the Import Advisory Council's meeting on the 31st. On the 28th and 29th the price lowered to Rs. 286.00 and Rs. 281.50 but on account of good demand the price went up to Rs. 290.00 when market closed on the 30th August, 1963.

When the market opened on Monday the 2nd September, price quoted for a quintal of oil was Rs. 294.00. During the first week the prices fluctuated but the bullish trend continued on account of a big soap manufacturing concern entering the market for both ready oil and futures. On the 3rd, a quintal of oil was valued at Rs. 290.00 which declined to Rs. 284.50 on the 4th but again advanced to Rs. 290.00 on the next two days and the market closed on the 7th at Rs. 289.00 per quintal.

During the second week the prices tended to sag for want of fresh demand from North Indian markets. On the 9th the market opened at Rs. 285.00 and fluctuated within narrow limits and quoted at Rs. 286.00 on the 12th and 15th being Sunday the market closed on the 14th at Rs. 288.00.

ALLEPPEY

June 16th to September 15th 1963

When the Alleppey ready coconut oil market opened on Monday the 17th June, a quintal of oil was quoted at Rs. 258.00. The prices throughout the month moved within narrow limits as demand for oil and supply of copra were well balanced. On the 19th a quintal of oil was priced at Rs. 260.00 and remained at the same level till the 29th except on the 21st and 22nd when it was quoted at Rs. 259.00. As the 29th and 30th were holidays the market closed on the 28th at Rs. 259.00 per quintal.

The market opened on the 1st July, 1963 at Rs. 258.00. During the first half

(*Continued on page 230*)

MARKET REPORTS

I. Cochin, Alleppey & Calicut

The daily prices of coconuts, copra, coconut oil and coconut oil cake at Cochin, Alleppey and Calicut from 16th June 1963 to 15th September, 1963 are given below:

Date	Coconuts per thousand without husk			Copra per quintal*			Coconut oil per quintal			Coconut oil cake per quintal		
	Cochin	Alleppey	Calicut	Cochin	Alleppey	Calicut	Cochin	Alleppey	Calicut	Cochin	Alleppey	Calicut
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
16 - 6 - 63	S	U	N	D	A	Y	S	U	N	D	A	Y
17 - 6 - 63	240 00	N.R.	240 00	175 50	180 00	181 00	259 00	258 00	272 00	48 50	48 00	48 50
18 - 6 - 63	235 00	N.R.	240 00	175 50	180 00	181 00	259 00	258 00	272 00	48 50	48 00	48 49
19 - 6 - 63	235 00	240 00	240 00	176 75	181 00	181 00	261 00	260 00	272 00	48 50	48 00	48 49
20 - 6 - 63	235 00	N.R.	237 50	176 75	182 00	181 00	261 00	260 00	271 00	48 50	48 00	49 00
21 - 6 - 63	235 00	N.R.	237 50	176 62	182 00	181 00	260 00	259 00	271 00	48 50	48 00	49 00
22 - 6 - 63	237 50	240 00	237 50	176 75	182 00	181 00	261 00	259 00	271 00	48 50	48 00	49 00
23 - 6 - 63	S	U	N	D	A	Y	S	U	N	D	A	Y
24 - 6 - 63	230 00	N.R.	237 50	177 37	182 00	182 50	262 00	260 00	272 00	48 50	48 00	49 00
25 - 6 - 63	230 00	N.R.	237 50	177 37	183 00	182 50	262 00	260 00	272 00	48 50	48 00	49 00
26 - 6 - 63	230 00	240 00	237 50	177 00	182 00	182 00	261 50	260 00	272 00	48 50	48 00	49 00
27 - 6 - 63	230 00	N.R.	237 50	176 62	182 00	184 00	260 00	260 00	272 00	48 50	48 00	49 00

28 - 6 - 63	230 00	N.R.	237 50	175 80	182 00	182 50	259 50	259 00	272 50	48 50	47 00	49 00
29 - 6 - 63	N.R.	N.R.	237 50	N.R.	N.R.	182 50	N.R.	N.R.	272 50	N.R.	N.R.	49 00
30 - 6 - 63	S	U	N	D	A	Y	S	U	N	D	A	Y
1 - 7 - 63	220 00	N.R.	N.R.	173 67	182 00	N.R.	259 00	258 00	N.R.	47 00	45 50	N.R.
2 - 7 - 63	225 00	N.R.	217 50	175 59	183 00	185 00	260 00	258 00	272 00	47 00	45 50	49 00
3 - 7 - 63	225 00	230 00	217 50	177 00	N.R.	185 00	262 00	N.R.	272 00	47 50	N.R.	49 00
4 - 7 - 63	225 00	N.R.	217 50	177 33	184 00	187 00	262 50	260 00	272 50	47 50	45 50	47 00
5 - 7 - 63	220 00	N.R.	217 50	177 00	184 00	185 00	262 50	260 00	272 50	47 00	44 00	47 00
6 - 7 - 63	225 00	230 00	217 50	177 00	184 00	185 00	262 50	261 00	272 50	47 00	44 00	47 00
7 - 7 - 63	S	U	N	D	A	Y	S	U	N	D	A	Y
8 - 7 - 63	225 00	N.R.	217 50	177 00	182 00	189 00	262 50	260 00	272 50	47 00	45 00	47 00
9 - 7 - 63	225 00	N.R.	217 50	177 00	185 00	189 00	262 50	260 00	272 50	47 00	45 00	47 00
10 - 7 - 63	220 00	230 00	217 50	176 22	183 00	189 00	261 00	260 00	274 50	47 00	44 00	47 50
11 - 7 - 63	220 00	N.R.	217 50	176 53	183 00	189 00	261 50	260 00	274 50	47 00	44 50	47 50
12 - 7 - 63	220 00	N.R.	222 50	176 22	182 00	189 00	261 00	258 00	274 50	47 00	45 00	47 50
13 - 7 - 63	217 50	230 00	222 50	176 22	182 00	189 00	261 00	258 00	275 00	47 00	45 00	47 50
14 - 7 - 63	S	U	N	D	A	Y	S	U	N	D	A	Y
15 - 7 - 63	220 00	N.R.	222 50	175 28	183 00	189 00	259 50	259 00	275 00	47 00	45 00	47 50

Date	Coconuts per thousand without husk			Copra per quintal*			Coconut oil per quintal			Coconut oil cake per quintal		
	Cochin	Alleppey	Calicut	Cochin	Alleppey	Calicut	Cochin	Alleppey	Calicut	Cochin	Alleppey	Calicut
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
16 - 7 - 63	220 00	N.R.	222 50	175 28	183 00	189 00	259 50	259 00	275 00	47 00	45 00	47 50
17 - 7 - 63	215 00	225 00	220 00	176 55	185 00	189 00	261 50	261 00	275 00	47 00	45 00	47 50
18 - 7 - 63	215 00	N.R.	215 00	176 00	185 00	189 00	260 75	261 00	275 50	47 00	45 00	47 50
19 - 7 - 63	215 00	N.R.	215 00	175 75	185 00	189 00	260 25	261 00	274 00	47 00	45 50	47 50
20 - 7 - 63	215 00	N.R.	215 00	175 90	185 00	189 00	260 50	261 00	271 00	47 00	45 00	45 50
21 - 7 - 63	S	U	N	D	A	Y	S	U	N	D	A	Y
22 - 7 - 63	N.R.	N.R.	215 00	N.R.	185 00	188 00	N.R.	260 00	N.R.	N.R.	46 00	45 50
23 - 7 - 63	215 00	N.R.	220 00	174 34	183 00	186 00	258 00	260 00	271 00	47 00	45 50	45 00
24 - 7 - 63	215 00	222 50	220 00	174 34	182 00	188 00	258 00	258 00	271 00	47 00	46 00	45 50
25 - 7 - 63	215 00	N.R.	220 00	174 97	182 00	188 00	259 00	259 00	271 00	47 00	46 00	45 50
26 - 7 - 63	215 00	N.R.	220 00	175 59	183 00	184 50	260 00	260 00	268 50	47 00	46 00	45 50
27 - 7 - 63	215 00	222 50	220 00	175 90	183 00	184 50	260 50	259 00	270 00	47 00	46 50	45 50

28 - 7 - 63	S	U	N	D	A	Y	S	U	N	D	A	Y
29 - 7 - 63	215 00	N.R.	220 00	174 97	182 50	185 00	259 00	258 00	271 00	47 00	46 00	45 50
30 - 7 - 63	215 00	N.R.	220 00	172 47	180 00	185 00	255 00	255 00	271 00	47 00	46 50	45 50
31 - 7 - 63	215 00	225 00	220 00	173 40	178 00	185 00	256 50	254 00	271 00	47 00	46 00	45 50
1 - 8 - 63	215 00	N.R.	220 00	171 84	175 00	183 00	254 00	251 00	270 00	47 00	46 00	45 50
2 - 8 - 63	215 00	N.R.	220 00	172 47	173 00	184 00	255 00	250 00	271 00	47 00	46 00	47 50
3 - 8 - 63	N.R.	N.R.	220 00	N.R.	170 00	184 00	N.R.	250 00	271 00	N.R.	45 00	45 50
4 - 8 - 63	S	U	N	D	A	Y	S	U	N	D	A	Y
5 - 8 - 63	N.R.	N.R.	220 00	N.R.	175 00	184 00	N.R.	254 00	271 00	N.R.	45 00	45 00
6 - 8 - 63	215 00	N.R.	225 00	175 50	180 00	184 00	260 00	256 00	271 00	47 00	45 00	45 50
7 - 8 - 63	215 00	225 00	227 50	175 59	182 00	184 00	260 00	256 00	271 00	47 00	45 00	45 50
8 - 8 - 63	215 00	N.R.	227 50	176 17	182 00	176 00	261 00	256 00	271 00	47 00	46 00	45 50
9 - 8 - 63	215 00	N.R.	227 50	178 00	185 00	184 00	264 00	260 00	271 00	47 00	47 00	45 50
10 - 8 - 63	215 00	225 00	227 50	179 97	185 00	184 00	267 00	262 00	271 00	47 00	47 00	45 50
11 - 8 - 63	S	U	N	D	A	Y	S	U	N	D	A	Y
12 - 8 - 63	N.R.	N.R.	227 50	N.R.	185 00	184 00	N.R.	262 00	271 00	N.R.	47 00	45 50
13 - 8 - 63	215 00	N.R.	227 50	181 00	185 00	184 00	268 00	262 00	272 00	48 00	47 00	46 00
14 - 8 - 63	215 00	225 00	227 50	180 32	185 00	184 00	267 00	262 00	272 00	48 00	47 50	46 00
15 - 8 - 63		Holi	day		Indepen	dence	day		Holi	day		

Date	Coconuts per thousand without husk			Copra per quintal*			Coconut oil per quintal			Coconut oil cake per quintal		
	Cochin	Alleppey	Calicut	Cochin	Alleppey	Calicut	Cochin	Alleppey	Calicut	Cochin	Alleppey	Calicut
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
16 - 8 - 63	215 00	N.R.	227 50	181 54	185 00	187 00	269 00	261 00	277 00	48 00	47 50	46 00
17 - 8 - 63	215 00	225 00	227 50	182 00	187 00	192 00	269 75	263 25	277 00	48 00	47 50	48 00
18 - 8 - 63	S	U	N	D	A	Y	S	U	N	D	A	Y
19 - 8 - 63	215 00	N.R.	227 50	184 00	188 00	192 00	273 00	265 00	277 00	48 00	48 00	48 00
20 - 8 - 63	215 00	N.R.	227 50	186 82	195 00	197 00	277 00	270 00	285 00	49 00	50 00	49 00
21 - 8 - 63	215 00	250 00	230 00	190 70	197 00	202 00	282 50	285 00	293 00	50 00	52 00	49 00
22 - 8 - 63	N.R.	N.R.	230 00	N.R.	202 00	220 00	N.R.	290 00	320 00	N.R.	53 00	49 50
23 - 8 - 63	N.R.	N.R.	232 50	N.R.	208 00	220 00	N.R.	293 00	320 00	N.R.	52 00	50 00
24 - 8 - 63	N.R.	240 00	232 50	N.R.	197 00	220 00	N.R.	285 00	315 00	N.R.	52 00	50 00
25 - 8 - 63	S	U	N	D	A	Y	S	U	N	D	A	Y
26 - 8 - 63	N.R.	N.R.	230 00	N.R.	198 00	220 00	N.R.	292 00	320 00	N.R.	55 50	50 00
27 - 8 - 63	215 00	N.R.	230 00	200 27	202 50	205 00	295 00	290 00	300 00	55 00	55 00	49 00

28 - 8 - 63	212	50	N.R.	230	00	197	34	200	00	205	00	286	00	285	00	300	00	57	00	53	00	49	00
29 - 8 - 63	212	50	N.R.	230	00	192	53	200	00	205	00	281	50	285	00	299	00	57	00	53	50	55	00
30 - 8 - 63	215	00	N.R.	230	00	197	84	200	00	205	00	290	00	290	00	299	00	57	00	53	50	55	00
31 - 8 - 63			Holi	day							Holi	day							Holi	day			
1 - 9 - 63	S		U	N		D		A		Y		S		U		N		D		A		Y	
2 - 9 - 63	212	50	N.R.	N.R.		200	34	198	00	N.R.		294	00	287	00	N.R.		57	00	53	50	N.R.	
3 - 9 - 63	212	50	N.R.	230	00	197	84	198	00	205	00	290	00	285	00	300	00	57	00	53	75	55	00
4 - 9 - 63	212	50	250	00	230	00	194	40	198	00	210	00	284	50	283	00	302	00	57	00	53	50	55	00
5 - 9 - 63	215	00	N.R.	230	00	197	84	200	00	210	00	290	00	285	00	302	00	57	00	53	50	55	00
6 - 9 - 63	215	00	N.R.	230	00	197	84	201	00	208	00	290	00	287	00	307	00	57	00	54	00	55	00
7 - 9 - 63	215	00	250	00	230	00	197	22	202	00	208	00	289	00	288	00	307	00	57	00	54	00	55	00
8 - 9 - 63	S		U	N		D		A		Y		S		U		N		D		A		Y	
9 - 9 - 63	215	00	N.R.	232	50	194	65	200	00	208	00	285	00	285	00	304	00	57	00	54	00	55	00
10 - 9 - 63			Holi	day							Holi	day							Holi	day			
11 - 9 - 63	215	00	250	00	230	00	194	72	200	00	208	00	285	00	283	00	303	00	57	00	53	50	55	00
12 - 9 - 63	215	00	N.R.	230	00	195	00	200	00	208	00	286	00	284	00	300	00	56	00	53	50	55	00
13 - 9 - 63	215	00	N.R.	230	00	195	95	200	00	200	00	287	50	285	00	293	00	56	00	53	50	55	00
14 - 9 - 63	215	00	260	00	222	50	195	89	202	00	200	00	288	00	287	00	293	00	55	00	53	50	55	00
15 - 9 - 63	S		U	N		D		A		Y		S		U		N		D		A		Y	

Source: (1) **Cochin:** Indian Chamber of Commerce, Cochin. (2) **Alleppey:** The Malayala Manorama. (3) **Calicut:** The Mathrubhumi.
N. R. = No report. * Prices quoted for office pass copra at Cochin and Calicut and for Thelivu copra at Alleppey. 1 Quintal = 220.462 lb.

II. Malabar

Arrivals and sales of coconuts and copra in the different markets in Malabar during the month of June, 1963

Commodity - Markets	Carry over	Arrivals	Sales	Balance
Coconuts (in thousands)				
Kozhikode	175	4,000	4,100	75
Badagara	725	15	110	630
Ponnani	95	100	158	37
Tellicherry and Dharmadam	38	120	140	18
Tirur	103	156	182	77
Cannanore	N O	R E	P O	R T
Copra (in quintals)				
Kozhikode	3,060	3,800	4,700	2,160
Badagara	6,190	2,700	2,050	6,840
Cannanore				

Weekly prices of coconut and copra in some of the Malabar markets during the month of June, 1963

Commodity - Markets	1st week Rs. nP.	2nd week Rs. nP.	3rd week Rs. nP.	4th week Rs. nP.
Coconuts (husked for 1000)				
Badagara	258.00	258.00	243.00	258 00
Ponnani	168.00	145.00	170.00	170.00
Tellicherry and Dharmadam	178.00	178.00	183.00	195.00
Tirur	200.00	190.00	195.00	190.00
Cannanore	N O	R E	P O	R T
Copra at Badagara Market (per quintal)				
Office pass	168.00	171.00	168.00	170.00
Edible Copra				
Madras	N O	R E	P O	R T
Dilpas	183.00	180.00	183.00	189.00
Rajpur	233.00	228.00	228.00	233.00

General **1. Coconut:** As there was no copra making owing to rainy weather, arrivals have increased. Prices remained steady.

2. Copra: Due to off season arrivals of copra were poor. Despatches were moderate. Prices remained steady.

Arrivals and sales of coconuts and copra in the different markets in Malabar during the month of July, 1963

Commodity - Markets	Carry over	Arrivals	Sales	Balance
Coconuts (in thousands)				
Kozhikode	75	4,400	4,460	15
Badagara	630	125	230	525
Ponnani	N O	R E	P O	R T
Tellicherry and Dharmadam	18	150	130	38
Tirur	77	137	160	54
Cannanore	15	132	126	21
Copra (in quintals)				
Kozhikode	2,160	4,300	4,900	1,560
Badagara	6,840	3,100	3,500	6,440
Cannanore	84	910	885	109

Weekly prices of coconut and copra in some of the Malabar markets during the month of July, 1963

Commodity - Markets	1st week Rs. nP.	2nd week Rs. nP.	3rd week Rs. nP.	4th week Rs. nP.
Coconuts (husked for 1000)				
Badagara	263.00	255.00	250.00	255.00
Ponnani	N O	R E	P O	R T
Tellicherry and Dharmadam	180.00	180.00	170.00	180.00
Tirur	200.00	195.00	190.00	190.00
Cannanore	198.00	198.00	203 00	205.00
Copra at Badagara Market (per quintal)				
Office pass	173.00	175.00	178.00	180.00
Edible Copra				
Madras	N O	S T	O C	K
Dilpas	188.00	188.00	192.00	188.00
Rajpur	225.00	233.00	238.00	238.00

General **1. Coconut :** Slight increase in arrivals was noticed during the month under report. Prices remained more or less steady.

2. Copra : Arrivals and despatches improved compared to the previous month. Prices also advanced slightly.

Arrivals and sales of coconuts and copra in the different markets in Malabar during the month of August, 1963

Commodity - Markets	Carry over	Arrivals	Sales	Balance
Coconuts (in thousands)				
Kozhikode	15	4,100	3,880	235
Badagara	525	340	420	445
Ponnani	57	202	197	62
Tellicherry and Dharmadam	38	N O	REP	ORT
Tirur	54	198	175	77
Cannanore	21	102	108	15
Copra (in quintals)				
Kozhikode	1,560	3,550	4,500	610
Badagara	6,440	7,500	8,400	5,540
Cannanore	109	895	919	85

Weekly prices of coconut and copra in some of the Malabar markets during the month of August, 1963

Commodity - Markets	1st week Rs. nP.	2nd week Rs. nP.	3rd week Rs. nP.	4th week Rs. nP.
Coconuts (husked for 1000)				
Badagara	240.00	223.00	225.00	228.00
Ponnani	195.00	190.00	190.00	193.00
Tellicherry and Dharmadam	N O	R E	P O	R T
Tirur	200.00	190.00	195.00	210.00
Cannanore	203.00	208.00	220.00	225.00
Copra at Badagara Market (per quintal)				
Office pass	175.00	178.00	183.00	190.00
Edible Copra				
Madras	N O	S T	O C	K
Dilpas	183.00	187.00	183.00	195.00
Rajpur	238.00	238.00	240.00	243.00

General **1. Coconut:** Arrivals have fallen due to poor production. Prices remained more or less steady.

2. Copra: Arrivals increased due to favourable weather. Prices showed an upward trend.

III. Mysore

Statement showing the wholesale prices of coconut and its products as prevailed at Key markets in the Mysore State during May 1963

NAME OF THE CENTRE AND WEEK ENDED	COCONUT per 1,000 nuts	COPRA per quintal	COCONUT OIL per quintal
Tiptur			
3-5-1963	200.00 — 245.00	202.00 — 209.00	...
10-5-1963	... — ...	... — ...	...
17-5-1963	230.00 — 240.00	210.00 — 215.00	...
24-5-1963	235.00 — 240.00	210.00 — 217.50	...
31-5-1963	218.00 — 235.00	211.50 — 215.50	...
Arsikere			
3-5-1963	120.00 — 274.50	200.00 — 209.25	...
10-5-1963	155.00 — 260.00	204.00 — 212.75	300.00
17-5-1963	110.00 — 258.50	210.25 — 216.50	...
24-5-1963	150.00 — 265.00	213.00 — 220.00	287.50
31-5-1963	107.00 — 281.00	205.00 — 218.00	275.00
Mangalore			
3-5-1963	310.00 — 360.00	80.00 — 194.00	306.00 — 318.00
10-5-1963	320.00	80.00 — 190.00	306.00 — 318.00
17-5-1963	330.00 — 360.00	80.00 — 190.00	306.00 — 320.00
24-5-1963	300.00 — 360.00	80.00 — 190.00	306.00 — 320.00
31-5-1963	300.00 — 350.00	... — ...	306.00 — 320.00

A brief review on the trend in the wholesale prices of coconut and its products as prevailed at key markets in the Mysore State During May 1963.

COCONUT

Tiptur Coconut market opened on 3rd May 1963 with a decline of Rs. 25/- in the opening prices, but the closing prices were almost steady at Rs. 245/- per 1,000 nuts. An increase of Rs. 30/- was noticed in the opening prices, when the market opened on 17th May 1963 and the closing prices remained almost steady at Rs. 240/- per 1,000 nuts. On 24th May, 1963, auction commenced with a gain of Rs. 5/- per 1,000 nuts in the opening prices but the closing prices stood unchanged at Rs. 240/-. A fall of Rs. 17/- was noticed in the opening rates when the market opened on 31st May 1963 and the closing rates also

suffered a decline of Rs. 5/- in sympathy with the opening rates.

Arsikere Coconut market commenced the week with an increase of Rs. 9/- in the opening prices, but the closing prices which remained at Rs. 274.50/- per 1,000 nuts were not affected. Opening prices improved by Rs. 35/- per 1,000 nuts when the market opened on 10th May 1963, but the closing rates suffered a fall of Rs. 14/- and stood at Ks. 260/- per 1,000 nuts during the week-end. Opening prices scffered heavy fall of Rs. 45/- When the markets opened on 17th May 1963. But closing prices were not affected and 1,000 nuts were valued at Rs. 258.50 during the week-end. On 24th May, 1963, the market opened with a heavy fall of Rs. 60/- in the opening prices. Demand from other centres gave some impetus to the closing rates which gained by Rs. 7/-. An increase of Rs. 57/- was observed in the opening prices when the market opened on 31st May 1963. The closing rates also gained by Rs. 16/- and stood at Rs. 281/- at the month-end.

Mangalore market opened on 3rd May 1963, with a fall of Rs. 30/- in the opening prices. The closing rates increased by Rs. 10/- on account of good demand. On 17th May, 1963, the market opened with an increase of Rs. 10/- in the opening prices, but the closing prices remained steady at Rs. 360/- per 1,000 nuts. A decline of Rs. 30/- was reported in the opening prices when the market opened on 24th May 1963. The closing prices remained unaffected at Rs. 360/-. No variations were noticed in the opening prices when the market opened on 31st May 1963. The closing rate dwindle by Rs. 10/- due to inadequate demand from other markets.

COPRA

Tiptur Copra market opened on 3rd May 1963, with opening prices standing at Rs. 202/- which was only Rs. 2/- less than the opening prices of the previous week. The week-end prices were Rs. 2/- less than the previous week-end prices. Owing to good demand from other centres, the market opened with an increase of Rs. 8/- and the closing rates stood at Rs. 215/- per quintal. Opening prices on 24th May 1963, stood exactly at the previous week opening price and the market closed with closing rates standing at Rs. 217.50 per Quintal. There was no considerable variation in the opening price which stood at Rs. 211.50 per quintal when the market opened on 31st May 1963. The closing rates moved up only by Rs. 2/- at the week-end.

Arsikere market started the week with absolutely no variations in the opening price which remained steady at Rs. 200/- per quintal. The closing rate showed a slight increase of only Rs. 3/- at the end of the week, Owing to good demand from neighbouring markets, the opening prices gained by Rs. 4/- when the market opened on 10th May 1963. The closing rate followed the course of the opening price and increased by Rs. 3/-.

An increase of Rs. 6/- was noticed when the market started the week on 17th May 1963. Closing rates also gained by Rs. 4/- per quintal. An increase of Rs. 3/- and Rs. 4/- was noticed in the opening and closing prices

respectively, during the week ending 24th May 1963. Opening prices were pushed down by Rs. 8/- when the market started on 31st May 1963 and it closed the month with closing rates ruling at Rs. 218/- per quintal. Mangalore market commenced the week with opening price standing at Rs. 80/- per quintal which was exactly the same as the opening price of the previous week. The closing rates stepped up by Rs. 9/- because of good demand from other centres. Prices maintained almost a steady trend during the other weeks of the month.

COCONUT OIL

A steady trend was observed in the prices at Arsikere during the month. Mangalore Oil Market opened on 3rd May 1963 with a gain of Rs. 4/- in the opening price and closed with an increase of Rs. 6/- in the closing rate, A steady trend was noticed in the prices during the other weeks at Mangalore.

IV. Colombo

The weekly prices of coconuts and coconut products at Colombo during the month of May 1963 are given below :-

Commodity	Unit	Week ending 4-5-63 Rs. cts.	Week ending 11-5-63 Rs. cts.	Week ending 18-5-63 Rs. cts.	Week ending 25-5-63 Rs. cts.
Fresh Coconuts - (Husked) used for copra making and local consumption	per 1000 nuts	145.00	145.00	140.00 to 145.00	140.00 to 145.00
Copra - Estate No. 1 quality at Buyers' Stores	per candy of 560 lb.	177.00	177.00	173.00	172.50
Desiccated Coconut - Wharf delivery or Buyers Stores' Medium and fine 50%	per lb.	0.43	0.43	0.43½	0.44½
Coconut oil - White, naked wharf delivery	per ton	1015.00	1015.00	1010.00	1050.00

The weekly prices of coconuts and coconut products at Colombo during the month of June 1963 are given below :-

Commodity	Unit	Week ending 1-6-63 Rs. cts.	Week ending 8-6-63 Rs. cts.	Week ending 15-6-63 Rs. cts.	Week ending 22-6-63 Rs. cts.	Week ending 29-6-63 Rs. cts.
Fresh Coconuts - (Husked) used for copra making and local consumption	per 1000 nuts	140.00 to 145.00	140.00 to 145.00	140.00 to 145.00	135.00 to 140.00	135.00 to 140.00
Copra - Estate No. 1 quality at Buyers' Stores	per candy of 560 lb.	170.50	167.50	168.50	168.00	164.00
Desiccated Coconut - Wharf delivery or Buyers Stores' Medium and fine 50%	per lb.	0.44½	0.43	0.42½	0.42½	0.42½
Coconut oil - White, naked wharf delivery	per ton	1030.00	1010.00	1050.00	1025.00	1015.00

The weekly prices of coconuts and coconut products at Colombo during the month of July 1963 are given below :-

Commodity	Unit	Week ending 6-7-63 Rs. cts.	Week ending 13-7-63 Rs. cts.	Week ending 20-7-63 Rs. cts.	Week ending 27-7-63 Rs. cts.
Coconuts (Husked) for export at Buyers' Stores	per 1000 nuts	150.00	145.00 to 150.00	145.00 to 150.00	152.50
Fresh Coconuts - (Husked) used for copra making and local consumption	,,	135.00	135.00	135.00 to 140.00	145.00
Copra - Estate No. 1 quality at Buyers' Stores	per candy of 560 lb.	160.00	157.25	157.50	159.50
Desiccated Coconut - Wharf delivery or Buyers Stores' Medium and fine 50%	per lb.	0.41¾	0.40½	0.42	0.42
Coconut oil - White, naked wharf delivery	per ton	1005.00	1010.00	1020.00	1035.00

The weekly prices of coconuts and coconut products at Colombo during the month of August 1963 are given below :-

Commodity	Unit	Week ending 3-8-63 Rs. cts.	Week ending 10-8-63 Rs. cts.	Week ending 17-8-63 Rs. cts.	Week ending 24-8-63 Rs. cts.	Week ending 31-8-63 Rs. cts.
Coconuts (Husked) for export at Buyers' Stores	per 1000 nuts	152.50	152.50 to 155.00	152.50 to 155.00	152.50 to 155.00	152.50 to 155.00
Fresh Coconuts - (Husked) used for copra making and local consumption	,,	145.00	145.00	145.00 to 150.00	145.00 to 150.00	150.00
Copra - Estate No. 1 quality at Buyers' Stores	per candy of 560 lb.	160.00	161.00	161.50	162.00	165.00
Desiccated Coconut - Wharf delivery or Buyers Stores' Medium and fine 50%	per lb.	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.44
Coconut oil - White, naked wharf delivery	per ton	1050.00	1050.00	1080.00	1110.00	1110.00

of the month poor arrivals of local copra due to heavy rain tended to improve the prices of oil but in the absence of fresh demand prices more or less remained steady fluctuating around Rs. 260.00 and the market closed on the 13th at Rs. 258.00 per quintal.

The market opened on the 15th at Rs. 259.00 per quintal. There was a fairly good inflow of copra in the market in the third week of the month due to good weather eonditions and the moderate demand for oil from upcountry markets improved the prices from the 17th to 20th when it was quoted at Rs. 261.00 per quintal. But in the last week of the month the market witnessed a recessionary trend in prices as the arrivals of copra were good and the demand for oil was comparatively meagre. On the 22nd a quintal of oil was priced at Rs. 260.00 and declined to Rs. 258.00 on the 24th. The prices steadily declined to Rs, 258.00 on the 29th, Rs. 255.00 on the 30th and the market closed on the 31st July at Rs. 254.00.

When the coconut oil market opened on the 1st August, 1963 a qnintal of oil was prices at Rs. 251.00. The undertone of the market became weak and the priced declined during the first week due to lack of fresh demand for oil from North Indian markets. On the 5th, a quintal of oil was valued at Rs. 254.00. The price advanced and remained at Rs. 256.00 from the 6th to the 8th August. But from the 10th onwards, due to heavy demand for oil from the north Indian markets and the hoarding of oil by sellers due to scarcity of copra stocks, the price tended to advance. On the 9th, a quintal of oil was quoted at Rs. 260.00 and the price increased to Rs. 262.00 on the 10th and the market kept up that price level till the 14th. The market ramained closed on the 15th, being Independence day.

During the second half of August 1963 the Government notification announcing the withdrawal of import licences for actual users of copra led to the shooting up of prices. On the 16th price for a quintal of oil was quoted at Rs. 261.00 which soon went up to Rs. 265.00 on the 19th, Rs. 285.00 on the 21st and further shot up to a peak level of Rs. 293.00 on the 23rd and closed the market on the 24th at Rs. 285.00. But during the last week of the month, cautious buying based on rumours of possible changes in the import policy and the lull after a hectic weak, tended to bring down the prices in both ready and future markets. On the 26th, a quintal of oil was priced at Rs. 292.00 which declined to Rs. 285.00 on the 28th and 29th and the market closed on the 30th at Rs. 290.00 per quintal.

When the market opened on 2nd September, 1963 a quintal of oil was quoted at Rs. 287.00. Though the ready oil market opened at higher level, due to want of demand for oil from North Indian Matkets, the prices showed a declining trend with occasional rise in prices. On the 4th a quintal of oil was valued at Rs. 283.00. Though the price again went up to Rs. 288.00 on the 7th, it declined to Rs. 285.00 on the 9th, Rs. 283.00 on the 11th and the market closed on the 14th Saturday at Rs. 287.00.

IV. Malaya

SINGAPORE

Weekly prices of copra and coconut oil at Singapore market during the months of June, July and August 1963 are given below:-

JUNE 1963

Date	Copra $	Coconut Oil $
1st week	29.00	45.50
2nd week	29.25	46.00
3rd week	28.75	46.75
4th week	29.50	46.50

JULY 1963

1st week	No quotation	47.00
2nd week	do	46.75
3rd week	31.00	46.75
4th week	30.50	47.00

AUGUST

1—8—1963	30.50	47.25
9—8—1963	30.25	47.50
16—8—1963	30.50	48.00
23—8—1963	31.00	48.00
30—8—1963	31.00	48.50

NOTE : The prices quoted above are per picul F. O. B. Singapore and Penang inclusive of the cost of containers i. e. second hand drums in the case of coconut oil and second hand gunny bags in the case of copra.

One picul = 133⅓ lb. One M$ = Rs. 1.56.

PENANG

Average monthly prices of copra and coconut oil at Penang market during the months of May, June and July 1963 are given below:-

Month	Copra $	Coconut Oil $
May 1963	29.00	45.50
June 1963	29.00	46.50
July 1963	29.75	47.12½

NOTE : The prices quoted above are per picul F. O. B. Singapore and Penang inclusive of the cost of containers i. e. second hand drums in the case of coconut oil and second hand gunny bags in the case of copra.

One picul = 133⅓ lb. One M$ = Rs. 1.56.

New Member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee

The Government of Madras have renominated Shri A. R. Subbiah Mudaliar, Idaikal P. O., Via Tenkasi, Tirunelveli Dt., Madras State as a member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for a further period of three years from 1-4-1963.

Meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee

A meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Coconut Committee was held in the Committee's Office on 27-8-1963 under the Chairmanship of Shri K. P. Madhavan Nair, Vice President of the Committee. The Sub-Committee, among other things, approved of the Revised Budget Estimates of the Committee for the year 1963-64 and the Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65 of the Committee.

Fertiliser Loans to Coconut Cultivators

A short term loan of Rs. 18.50 lakhs (Ruppees eighteen lakhs and fifty thousand) has been sanctioned by the Government of India to the Government of Madras for the purchase and distribution of fertilisers among the cultivators for application to coconut and arecanut crops in that State during the year 1963-64.

Details regarding the payment of the loan can be obtained from the Director of Agriculture, Chepauk, Madras or the District Agricultural Officer of the district concerned.

Tariff Value for Copra and Coconut Oil

With effect from 1-9-1963 the tariff value for copra has been reduced from Rs. 130 to 105 and that of coconut oil from Rs. 185 to 130 per quintal, says a notification issued by the Ministry of International Trade.

FAO Study of the Root Wilt Disease

Under an FAO assignment to make a comprehensive survey of coconut diseases of unknown etiology in the various parts of the world, Dr. Karl

Maramorosch, Programme Director, Insect Physiology and Virology, Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Inc. Yonkers, N. Y. was on a survey tour from the 16th to 21st September 1963 in the districts of Ernakulam, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum, where root wilt disease of coconut is virulent.

Coconut Day in Assam

Coconut Day was celebrated at the Regional Coconut Research Station, Kahikuchi on the 30th of August 1963. Shri B. C. Patgiri inaugurated the function by planting a coconut seedling in the Station premises. He exhorted the coconut growers to extend their whole-hearted co-operation to the departmental staff in their drive to bring about a rapid expansion of the coconut cultivation.

Discussions on the various aspects of coconut cultivation were held on the occasion and coconut seedlings were supplied to the growers.

Distribution of Coconut Seedlings

Reports received from the Departments of Agriculture of the different States go to show that quality coconut seedlings from coconut nurseries jointly financed by the Committee and the concerned State Governments were distributed as follows:-

Andhra Pradesh

In June and July 1963, 25,579 and 57,043 quality coconut seedlings respectively were distributed among the growers.

Madras

In the months of June and July 1963 34,849 and 75,463 coconut seedlings respectively were supplied to coconut growers.

Orissa

In the months of May and Iune-July 1963, 452 and 22,250 coconut seedlings respectively were distributed among the growers.

TFRY-2

All for one, one for all!

"A solemn and public pledge," *said Tata-Fison.*

"To create!" *said Ralli, thinking of fertilizers.* "To grow healthy crops—ensure bumper harvests—to feed the hungry millions."

"To destroy!" *thundered Tata-Fison thinking of pesticides.* "We'll exterminate scurvy pests, villainous insects and strangling weeds."

"In short," *they said together,* "a public pledge to cover the field!"

Tata-Fison and Rallis have combined their separate marketing organisations into a single, unified service. For the future, all Tata-Fison products will be marketed by Rallis' Fertilizer and Pesticides Division. The merger will prove of immense benefit to the Indian farmer. For the first time, one integrated service will provide advice and products covering both crop growth and crop protection throughout the country... a notable contribution to the cause of agricultural progress.

TATA-FISON AND RALLIS COVER THE FIELD!

TATA-FISON RALLIS

KUTTETTAN

SIVARAMAN