



KRISHAK SAMACHAR

A
Bharat Krishak Samaj
(FARMERS' FORUM, INDIA)
Publication

Vol. 6

New Delhi, February 1962

No. 2

A GLIMPSE OF NEW AGRICULTURAL WORLD



Dr. Deshmukh visiting the Fair with the C. C. Shri Raina & Shri Kampani, President, Manipur State Krishak Samaj

MANIPUR FAIR INAUGURATED

Manipur, the dreamland of Tagore is situated in the eastern most corner of India covering an area of 8638 sq. miles. This small territory consists fertile valleys, hill ranges inhabited by tribals of diversified communities. The whole population of Manipur survives on agriculture and allied industry. Only 16.6 percent of population is non-agriculturist.

Agricultural and Industrial exhibition and Farmers' convention has been organised here for the first time in the history of the state and the credit of successful organising goes to the president Manipur Krishak Samaj—Mr. Kampani and other enthusiastic workers of the Samaj.

Imphal, 12 Feb. Manipur Krishak Samaj organised a Farmers Convention at Imphal on 28, Jan. '62 which was inaugurated by Dr. P. S. Deshmukh. On the very day he opened a State Agriculture Exhibition at exhibition grounds Imphal, in the eastern most corner of India.

Dr. Deshmukh, in the inaugural address expressed his joy in participating in this occasion. He, however,
(Contd. on page 8)

MADRAS FAIR GOING ON

Madras, Feb. 5. The second National Agriculture Fair, which opened on the auspicious Pongal Day (January 14, 1962), at the Island Grounds, Madras, is drawing large crowds of visitors, both from the urban and rural areas.

To quote the words of the Governor of Madras, Shri Bishnuram Medhi, who inaugurated it, 'this Fair is not just a place for site-seeing'. It is a live field for the dissemination of knowledge on the progress the country has made, specially in the field of Agriculture and allied sciences, under its two Five Year Plans. The benefit derived from the application of the latest techniques and use of modern methods in farming are brought home to the farmers in a way which awakens their spirit of enquiry and infuses them with a new zeal.

A significant feature of the Fair is the demonstration of live animals, actual growing of crops, etc.—and not merely charts, graphs, photographs, which however attractive, do not satisfy human curiosity.

(Contd. on page 8)



Pavilion of Bharat Krishak Samaj in Second National Agriculture Fair attracting more visitors

FAIR—a new lead to farmers

Governors' views about the Fair

"The National Agriculture Fair will, I am sure, not only help the agriculturists of our country to learn the latest methods of improved farming but also encourage them to adopt these methods for obtaining greater yield from their land.

I congratulate the Bharat Krishak Samaj on arranging this Fair and I wish the Second National Agriculture Fair all success."

Governor, Madras

"I hope large number of people will enjoy visiting the Agricultural Fair which will not be a passing show but will have great educative value."

Governor, Rajasthan

"There is no doubt considerable progress has been recorded in the matter of agricultural production and agricultural processes and yet greater progress is absolutely necessary and that can only be done by modernising agricultural methods and processes and by educating our peasants by all possible means. Agricultural fairs, in particular, are more instructive and it has been the experience in the past that the peasants are more impressed by what they see than what they hear or from reading."

Governor, Punjab

"Such annual Fairs are bound to be of great help to our farmers by familiarising them with the advance made in recent years in different states in the field of Agriculture and allied sciences."

Governor, Orissa

"By holding such Fairs, which are useful in focussing the attention of all concerned to our agricultural needs, the Samaj is serving the cause of general masses of the people in the best possible manner, and it deserves our gratitude and co-operation."

Governor, Maharashtra

Messages from Central Ministers and Chief Ministers

"I highly appreciate the attempt of the Bharat Krishak Samaj to disseminate useful results of research on agriculture through well-organised international and national agricultural fairs.

The second National Agriculture Fair which is being organized at Madras in 1962, will provide yet another opportunity to our farmers to see the miracles of science in the service of agriculture"

S. K. Patil

"I hope the Fair will serve as a show-window to Indian agriculture and depict vividly the rapid strides made by it during the past few years."

B. Gopala Reddi

Press & the Fair

Prominent journals like Hindu (Madras), Indian Express (New Delhi) Dina Thanthi and Dinamani (Tamil Dailies of Madras) Mail, Statesman etc. admired the fair and its organizers.

Some Extracts:—

"The fair itself is very well planned and laid out; and the credit must go to the Bharat Krishak Samaj. The Samaj is composed of a body of farmers who are interested in improving Indian farming and through that, the economic, social and cultural patterns in the rural areas. If any doubts existed about the usefulness of the work being done by the Samaj in organizing these fairs, they can now be finally set at rest."

Statesman, New Delhi

The farmers of the Southern region will welcome the opportunity afforded them by the current Agriculture Fair in Madras to study the results of research in agricultural techniques.

Hindu, Madras

The gap between population and food production should be narrowed down, even if it is not possible to close it entirely, and agricultural fairs of the kind now opened in Madras do useful service in this respect. Besides studying the techniques exhibited at these fairs, farmers should be helped to introduce them in their fields.

The Mail, Madras

"I am glad that the 2nd National Agriculture Fair is being held at Madras this year and I trust that it will stimulate the interest of our farmers and induce them to apply the techniques of production to agriculture."

Morarji Desai

"I am indeed very pleased to note that the Bharat Krishak Samaj is holding the Second National Agriculture Fair in Madras."

Lakshmi N. Menon

"On the occasion of the Second National Agriculture Fair being organized in Madras by the Bharat Krishak Samaj, I send my sincere good wishes to the authorities of the Samaj."

G. M. Bakhshi

"Agricultural Fairs like the one sponsored by the Krishak Samaj constitute one of the means by which we seek to carry the results of agricultural research and practice to the farmer. I am sure the Fair will achieve this object"

K. Kamaraj

"The Importance of holding agriculture fairs is wellknown and I congratulate the Bharat Krishak Samaj on their organising these fairs every year. I wish the Madras Fair every success."

K. N. Katju

COTTON — A Foremost crop of India

India devotes a greater area to cotton than any other country of the world and her annual production is exceeded only by that of the U. S. A., China and Russia. Cotton is her most widely grown non-food crop and by far her most important fibre crop. In 1959-60 the area cultivated was about 19½ million acres, total production was 3.8 million bales (of 392 lb. each) or 670,000 long tons and yield per acre was 78 lb. lint (equivalent to 7.8 million ha., 680,000 metric tons and 89 kg. per ha.).

The chief cotton-producing States in India are Maharashtra and Gujarat (the former Bombay State), Punjab, Mysore, Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Statistics for these States in 1959-60 are given here.

According to "A Draft Outline—Third Five-Year Plan" quoted in "Fertilizer-Statistics 1960" the target of production in 1965-66 is 7.2 million bales. This represents a 54 per cent, increase over the production in 1958-59. (The increase is related to 1958-59 because production was below average in 1959-60 owing to adverse climatic conditions.) How far has cotton production in India actually increased in recent years? Production rose steeply from about 3.2 million to about 4.7 million bales (570,000 to 840,000 metric tons) between 1952-53 and 1956-57 and yield per acre rose in the same period from 80 to 93 lb. lint cotton per acre (99 to 104 kg. per ha.) Since then, however, there has been no increase in total production and no increase in yield per acre, in 1959-60 there was a severe fall in production and acre-yield due to climatic causes.

The very large increase in cotton production demanded by the Third Five-Year Plan can be achieved by :

1. Planting a larger area. This involves greater use of water, fertilizer, seed, agricultural implements, etc.;

2. Planting higher-yielding varieties. This involves greater use of fertilizer ;

3. Use of an increased amount of suitable fertilizer per unit area, and

4. Better control of pests and diseases.

Cotton in Plantations— A Paying Intercrop

Cotton, of the Sea Island variety, is a paying crop if grown as an intercrop in young plantations of rubber, coconut, coffee, orange and pineapple in the heavy rainfall areas of the West Coast.

Recent trials on growing Sea Island cotton in some of the young rubber plantations in Kerala show that the young rubber plants also can benefit if due attention is given to the intercrop of cotton.

The land on which cotton is to be raised as an inter-crop, however, has to be moderately slopy, and also is to be contour—bunded. The ridges and furrows made for planting cotton help prevent soil erosion, it was seen.

To get good results, cotton has to be manured. A basal dressing with 200 pounds of superphosphate and 80 to 100 pounds of potash and a topdressing with 200 pounds of ammonium sulphate per acre are recommended.

Weeding and earthing up, mulching with leaves and taking steps for controlling pests and diseases are other measures to be followed for high cotton yields.

With these measures, high yields ranging from 680 to 1,000 pounds of *kapas* per acre have been obtained in trials by Kerala farmers from the cotton crops in their rubber plantations.

Notice to Life Members

All Life Members are requested to mention their Life-membership-Registration number in all the correspondence with the Central Office. This will help in quick disposal of the correspondence.

New aspects of Agriculture

by—S. K. Patil

Some extracts from the speech of Shri S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Food & Agriculture delivered at the First Convocation of the Post Graduate School of the Indian Agriculture Research in New Delhi, are given here, which are very useful to our readers.

Basic Problems

Some of the basic problems of Indian agriculture had yet to be faced. Proper attention had not been paid to soil testing. The drive for a more extensive use of fertilisers had been launched without proper assessment of the requirements in various regions.

Quality Seeds

The distribution of quality seeds is more statistical than actual. So such confusion prevailed in the popularisation of varieties evolved by research stations that very often an inferior variety became more popular than a superior one.

Use of Implements

We are still far behind even the less advanced countries of the world and we have not yet been able either to popularise the improved implements or to make them available to the cultivator.

Education

There had been undesirable developments in the educational field. Institutions had sprung up whose only claim to exist was that they provided good scope to career aspirants. The quality of teaching that is imparted in such institutions leave much to be desired and the product of these institutions is more a disaster than a help to agriculture.

Enough Food

It is a satisfactory scientific outlook on and a sound administrative approach to agricultural problems had been evolved, we might have been able to produce enough for our needs by using only half the land we have under cultivation for good crops. During past few decades the progress had been "quantitative rather than qualitative."

Second Afro-Asian Conference meet in Cairo

Shri K. D. Sharma, Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Conference on Rural Reconstruction, who returned from his tour of the Middle-East and African countries on Feb 2, said that the Second Afro-Asian Conference on Rural Reconstruction would be held in Cairo from March 19 to 31, 1962. Twentyfive to thirty countries, Members of the F.A.O., are expected to participate in this historic conference, which will take place in the hall of the famous Arab League Building in the centre of the Liberation Square in Cairo. The government of the United Arab Republic are making brisk preparations to hold this Conference in their capital.

Shri Sharma further said that there were important items of the Conference which included a discussion on problems of Rural Reconstruction in Afro-Asian countries, initiation and development of farmers organizations, progress and development of the Cooperative movement, starting of an international (Afro-Asian) Cooperative Bank and the development of trade on cooperative lines in agricultural commodities between various Afro-Asian countries.

The Loaf of Daily Bread

We reproduce below part of a letter written by U. S. Secretary of State Orville Freeman to B. E. Kelley Jr. President of the American Bakers' Association.

It appears that the American Bakers Association was planning to increase the retail price of bread by one cent.

Mr. Freeman wrote:

".....As you know, the price of bread has increased steadily over the past 10 years, rising from 14.3 cents a loaf in 1950 to 20.3 cents a loaf in 1960. During the same period, the farmer has had his share of that loaf pared down by 15%.

"It would appear that the Bakers Association has taken every opportunity to increase the price of bread through the past decade, while none of the loss the farmer has suffered has been passed on to the consumer in lower prices.

"I appreciate the problems which the industry faces, but it seems

News from abroad

strange that you proposed to increase bread prices now almost a year before the farmer may receive a small increase in the price he gets for a bushel for wheat.

"I am sure you are aware that any increase in the price of wheat to the farmer will increase the farm cost of a loaf of bread only one-fourth of a cent. If the loaf of bread is increased one cent as your organisation plans the extra three-fourths of a cent will be an added cost to the consumer which the farmer will never see.

"I hope that you and your organisation of bakers will give thoughtful consideration to the proposed action you have announced, especially in view of the possible public reaction to an increase in price which will not benefit the farmer."

CANBERRA (Australia)

Nangeela Subterranean Clover

Agricultural research officers in the State of Victoria, Australia, have recently been studying the use and possible value of a variety of subterranean clover known as "Nangeela", for local grazing lands and export.

Subterranean clover—so named because the peduncles of the flower-heads turn down and press into the soil after its blossoms wither—has been worth millions to Australia's rural industries in recent years as rich and good self-sown 'annual' fodder for sheep, and as a soil fertilizer.

Burnley Horticultural College, studying half a dozen boxes of this variety at about 6 months old, reports that the clover is hardy and thriving, with ample stems and leaves—some about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide.

Science Seeks Water

Danish geologists, searching for new sources of water to supplement this country's limited supplies, have developed an improved method of locating water-bearing underground layers.

To seek water a long metal rod is plunged deep into the ground and then connected to an electric charge, allowing the resistance of the different soil layers to be read on an electrical meter. By this method geo-

logists have a better chance of determining just where a well should be placed on an area where a new well is required.

Eliminating Tillage in Citrus Plantations

In California, tillage and cultivation as a soil management practice in keeping down weeds in citrus orchards has been found to be not only unnecessary but harmful. They tend to damage the feeding roots of the citrus plants and also to give rise to the formation of hard-pans or plough-soles, which prevent penetration of water in the soil.

The results of experiments in California in recent years have shown that the weeds could be controlled with chemical weedicides or heater oil, and tillage and cultivation eliminated with advantage.

The most important effect of non-tillage is the improvement in the physical condition of the soil which improves water penetration and results in efficient irrigation. Other advantages under the non-tillage system are: Soil erosion is reduced. Some growers have reported increased yields especially where the soil is shallow and water penetration poor, and others slightly early maturity. The frost hazard may also be reduced to some extent. As non-tillage gives a firm and even ground surface, the operations of pest control, pruning, picking, hauling, etc. are facilitated. The non-tillage system costs a little more than the conventional tillage during the first 2 or 3 years but in subsequent years it costs less.

The effect of oil sprays on soil has been negligible even when large quantities are used in one application.

Two of the Indian farm leaders, one of whom was an orange grower, during their stay in California last year visited a number of citrus orchards in which non-tillage was practised. They also watched the weed control spraying operations. In their opinion this practice was worth being given a trial in India in citrus orchards. The orange grower has decided to try this method in his orchard on a small scale as an experiment.

snaps from the states

MADRAS

Seminar on exhibition technique

Before opening the farmers convention it is proposed to hold a Seminar on Exhibition techniques from 5th to 7th March '62 at the Rajaji Hall, Old Govt. Estate, Madras-2., under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Home & Agriculture, Madras.

It is expected that the—Director of Agriculture and Director of Public Information in the Union States, 5 Ministries including Railway, Community Development, Commerce, Food & Agriculture, Information & Broadcasting, many Embassies, Private firms, Publicity firms, All India Radio, etc. will participate in this Seminar.

The following subjects have been proposed to be discussed in this Seminar. Planning and Lay-out, the outer shell, internal and external display, publicity and public relations, amusement and entertainment, building a permanent exhibition.

To make the arrangements of this Seminar a meeting was also held in the Room of the Secy. of Agriculture, Madras on Feb., 2.

This Seminar is being sponsored by the Bharat Krishak Samaj which has been organising the Second National Agriculture Fair at Madras.

RAJASTHAN

U.S.A. Farmers' visit

A group of American Farm leaders including 7 couples and one lady arrived Jaipur on the 19th January, 1962 to visit the Rajasthani Farmers and their methods of cultivation. All the 15 members of this group were received by the Secretary of Rajasthan Krishak Samaj and Kumari Kusum at Sanganer Airport.

Under the programme of Farmer-to-Farmer Exchange, they are visiting India. Here they discussed about agriculture, agronomic & animal husbandry conditions of Rajasthan. They visited many agriculture-farms including famous Durgapura Farm near Jaipur City & Cattle-breeding Centre, Bassi, 16 miles away from Jaipur.

In this group, representatives of all the three agricultural organisations viz. Farm Bureau, Grange and Farm Unions, have come here to receive firsthand knowledge of Indian farming and rural conditions. From here, the group proceeded to Bhopal on a tour of Madhya Pradesh. In M.P. this group visited Sihore Sugar Factory, Nahar farm, Krishi Mahavidyalaya, Jamunia village etc.

MAHARASHTRA

Decisions of M. K. S. Executive

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra State Krishak Samaj was held at Jalgaon on December 31, 1961, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, President, Bharat Krishak Samaj. The Committee took the following decisions :

1. It was decided that a paid, full-time Secretary should be appointed for the office of the Maharashtra State Krishak Samaj as soon as a suitable person for the purpose was found.

2. Regarding the location of the Maharashtra State Krishak Samaj office the committee decided that the existing office in Bombay should continue to function as the Head Office for the Maharashtra State and that the Jalgaon District Krishak Samaj office should serve as a subsidiary State Office.

3. As regard enrolment of annual and life members of the Samaj, the Committee decided that the enrolment of annual members should be taken up with greater interest and zeal, making enrolment of 1000 members as the target for each district. The subscription from these members would provide finances for running the District and Taluk offices. In order to step up enrolment of life members the Committee decided to award suitable prizes to the Districts, Taluqs, etc. achieving targets to be announced later.

4. The Committee provisionally fixed the first week of April 1962 for holding the State Krishak Samaj Convention, the venue being Nasik.

5. The Committee, on behalf of the Maharashtra State Krishak Samaj unanimously extended its invitation to the Bharat Krishak Samaj to hold in 1963 in the State

PUNJAB

Gurgaon Krishak Samaj

The meeting of Executive Committee of District Farmers Forum, Gurgaon was held at Palwal. Some of the resolutions passed at this meeting are given here :

1. Arrangements should be made for draining the water standing in Nazafgarh Jhil and other places in Nuh, Ballabgarh Tehsils.

2. Electric connections should be provided to the tubewells immediately and especially where the electric motors have already been fitted.

3. Agra canal does not supply sufficient water at the proper time for irrigation purposes. Outlets are somewhat higher and do not give out sufficient water and water is mostly supplied in rainy season when it is not needed. Punjab Government should correspond with the U.P. Government to take over the control of the portion of the Agra canal lying in this district. Four representatives of this district should be nominated on the Agra canal advisory committee to safeguard the farmers' interest.

4. Water rates of Agra canal are higher than those of other canals in the Punjab. In spite of the fact that water is not supplied in a sufficient quantity, the Farmers have to pay more. It is, therefore requested that the Punjab Govt. should pay the difference of these rates from its reserve fund as was being done during the period from 1937 to 1945.

5. Though grains are exempted from Octroi tax in the Punjab, fodder is still being taxed. Steps should be taken to exempt this also.

6. Bund should be constructed on Sahabi river in Bawal Illaqa to store water and to use it for irrigation purposes.

7. Block Development and Panchayat Officers should be requested to send a list of the cases in which electric connection has not been given for tubewells in their illaqa in spite of the fact that the connections have already been sanctioned. Special attention should be paid to those cases where farmers have fitted electric motors and are deprived of electric connections.

of Maharashtra the Third National Agriculture Fair and the Ninth National Convention of Farmers.

Paddy yield will Go up

World production of paddy could go up by 25 per cent by 1965 and the demand for rice by 21 per cent over the average for 1956-59, according to estimates made by Food and Agriculture Organisation.

The average annual production of paddy in 1957-58 and 1958-59 was 126 million tons, which is about 85 million tons in terms in milled rice. By 1965, if present trends continued, paddy production might go up to 57 million tons or 106 million tons in terms of milled rice.

The corresponding increase expected in consumption in terms of milled rice would be from about 85 million tons to 104 million tons in 1965.

The estimates are contained in two studies on trends in the production and consumption of rice. The studies are among several documents prepared for the annual meeting of FAO's Consultative Sub-committee on the economic aspects of rice, which meets at Rangoon from Feb. 15 to 25. The Committee will consider the current world rice situation, the outlook for trade in the rest of the 1960's, the methods of reducing instability in the world trade in rice.

The demand for rice may in these circumstances go up at an annual average rate of 2.8 per cent. The net increase in 1965 over the base year would be 18 million tons. Increase in population would account for 13 million tons and rising income for five million tons.

Looking at the demand for rice by regions, the study says that in Latin America about 25 per cent more rice will be required, in the Far East 21 per cent, in Africa and the Near East about 20 per cent more and in Western Europe and North America 10 per cent more than in 1957-59.

Feed for Poultry Mash without Cereals

You can prepare an excellent feed mash for poultry without any cereals in them, according to tests made at the Government Agricultural College and Research Institute, Ludhiana, Punjab.

The standard poultry feed formula used by poultry keepers at present has about two-thirds of cereals in it.

Using the new cereal-free mash will mean a great saving in cereals needed for human consumption, it is pointed out.

Of the many mashes tried at the College, the one containing 10 parts of wheat bran (by weight), 15 parts of groundnut cake, 10 parts of meat-meal, 20 of corn gluten feed, 20 of rice polish, 5 of penicillin mycilium, 15 of molasses, 1 of bonemeal, 0.5 of salt, together with 10 grams of manganese sulphate, 0.5 gram of vitamin A and 0.1 gram of vitamin D3, and 3 parts (by weight) of ground limestone gave best results.

This mash is not only cheaper than the standard mash, but also better in increasing the body weight of the birds fed.

The mash was found also good for egg-laying.

There is also no need to feed the birds with grain separately or with greens or shark liver oil.

Avoid Anthrax—Save Animals

If you are living in an area where Anthrax breaks out frequently or if you hear about an outbreak in your neighbourhood, the first thing you should do is to protect your healthy animals from getting it. Get your animals vaccinated against the disease. With such a vaccine, the animals will have protection from the disease for about a year.

If the disease has broken out in the neighbourhood or in your own herd, keep the healthy animals away from the food, drinking water, utensils, etc., used by the sick animals. Do not allow the animals to graze on pastures used by the affected animals. Do not use fodder from such places also.

If the animal has died of Anthrax dispose of the carcass along with the discharges, dung and bedding, by burning. Otherwise, bury them deep with a covering of lime.

Fertilizers

In an experiment on medium black soil at Washim, Bombay, in 1954-55 Chilean nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia were compared at 40 and 60 lb. N per acre (45 and 67 kg. per ha.) in the presence and absence of a basal dressing of 300 lb. lime per acre (355 kg. per ha.)

Chilean nitrate outyielded sulphate of ammonia at both nitrogen levels in the presence and absence of lime. Its superiority was greatest at the higher nitrogen level in the presence of lime. It is interesting to note that in the presence of lime Chilean nitrate at 40 lb. N per acre outyielded sulphate of ammonia at 60 lb. N per acre. In two other liming experiments in Bombay the results were inconclusive.

The results of experiments and demonstrations carried out at New Delhi and in five States over a period of ten years lead to the conclusion that in India Chilean nitrate of soda is superior to other fertilizers and to organic manures of cotton. It outyielded sulphate of ammonia by up to 28 per cent., lime ammonium nitrate by 10-11 per cent., groundnut cake by up to 16 per cent., and farmyard manure by 23-43 per cent. Chilean nitrate was specially effective on alluvial and medium black soils, two important soil types. In the bag-for-bag and other experiments 75 lb. (kg.) of Chilean nitrate were shown to be as effective as 100 lb. (kg.) of sulphate of ammonia.

research news

STRIGA PROBLEM

2, 4-D a Solution

Rajasthan farmers are being asked to use 2, 4-D to fight striga, the bad weed found in bajra, sugarcane and jowar fields.

Striga, known to the farmers as roon khari, bichun or agia is found in recent years to badly affect these crops.

Experiments on controlling striga in the State showed that spraying 2, 4-D (at two pounds dissolved in 100 gallons of water per acre) one month after sowing the crops, followed by one more spraying (at 1-1/4 pounds of the chemical in 100 gallons water per acre) can kill the weed.

Two sprayings after the weed has appeared has also been found to be

effective. Farmers should also remember that it is very important to destroy the weed plants before they start flowering.

Instead of spraying, farmers can also dust their crop with 2, 4-D at three pounds per acre mixed with 22 pounds of cowdung ash; the spraying or dusting has to be repeated after a fortnight.

To completely get rid of the weed, however, farmers will have to continue the sprayings or dusting for a few years. It is also necessary that all farmers in the community join in this programme.

RANIBEN COTTON

Stands Heavy Rains

A new improved cotton, tolerant to heavy rains, has been developed

by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in co-operation with the Uttar Pradesh Department of Agriculture for growing in the desi cotton tract of the State. Raniben is its name.

This new variety gives better yields, quality, fibre-length and fibre-weight than 35/1, the improved variety grown by farmers, and should get farmers an additional profit of Rs. 40/- per acre.

Since Raniben can withstand heavy rains, it will be able to give 20 percent more yield even in seasons of untimely rains. Variety 35/1 suffers if there are late rains.

The new variety is suitable for growing in Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Shaharanpur, Bijnor and Moradabad Districts of Uttar Pradesh.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Articles on Improved Implements Invited

In order to give publicity to improved agricultural implements and to encourage their use by farmers, the Agricultural Implements Specialist, Directorate of Extension, Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Agri.) has requested Bharat Krishak Samaj to co-operate with him in inviting articles by the actual users of improved implements. The articles should not be more than 2 or 3 typed foolscap sheets. They should describe the implements and state their advantages and how they have helped in increasing agricultural production. Two or three cabinet size photographs of the implements, preferably while in use in the field, should also accompany the articles.

Farmers who may have designed improved implements themselves should give the particulars of such implements describing them fully with neat drawings and photographs indicating in what way they are an improvement over the old ones structurally and in increasing agricultural production. Cost of the implements may also be indicated.

The articles, which may be in any language, if approved by the referees, will be published in the name of the author, but no remuneration will be paid.

The articles should be addressed to the Secretary, Bharat Krishak Samaj, A-1, Nizamuddin West, New Delhi-13, who would forward them to the person concerned.

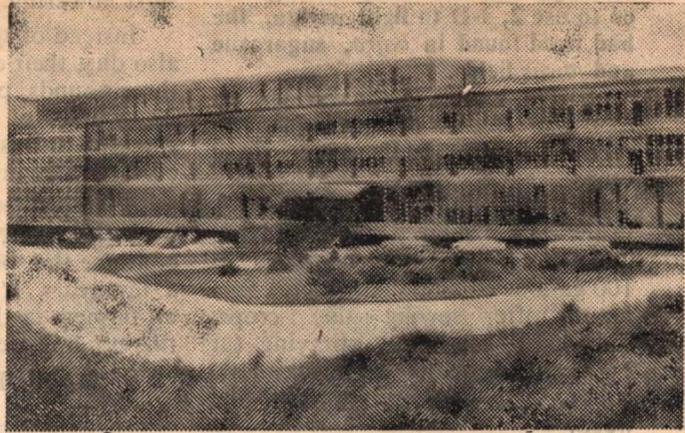
MANIPUR FAIR*(Contd. from page 1)*

regretted his inability to come earlier to inaugurate the Exhibition on account of the coming General Election. He then gave a brief account of the activities of the Bharat Krishak Samaj during the last few years from its inception mentioning the setting up of the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation which helped in the sale of agriculture produce both inside and foreign markets, the organisation of the World Agricultural Fair in 1959, the establishment of World Agriculture and Memorial College, the organisation of National Fair in Calcutta in 1961 and of the same in Madras in 1962. He also mentioned the aims, objects and organisation of the Krishak Samaj as well as the need to take step to ensure reasonable prices for the agricultural produce. He was happy at the progress made by the Manipur Krishak Samaj and he congratulated the organisers as well as the Chief Commissioner without whose help and co-operation the present progress could not have been achieved.

He further dwelt at length the proposed Farmers, Central Bank at Delhi to give assistance to the Farmers at all stages of their activities with its unique provision for Life Insurance. This, he hoped, would meet the need of the farmers. He also mentioned the possibility of having Branches in the districts where the share capital reaches the prescribed amount of Rs. 5 lakhs. He expected that the farmers in Manipur, under the auspices of the Krishak Samaj will subscribe to this Bank and take full advantage of it. After this illuminating address he declared the Convention open and further expressed his desire to pay a further visit to stay for a longer period.

MADRAS FAIR*(Contd. from page 1)*

The Madras Pavilion, occupying an area of 63,000 sq. ft. of space, has a number of cattle on show. Similarly, the Pavilion of Maharashtra has brought specimens of the famous breed of bulls from the State. The Pavilion of Orissa has a number of spotted deer, mountain rat, peacocks and even a monkey. The cows in the German Pavilion have already gained publicity on the birth of a calf, "Lakshmi". The cattle-shed in the German Pavilion shows how, with

Centre of African Farmers' Activities

The 4 storeyed Headquarter Bldg. of the United Ghana Farmers' Council at Accra. Recently Shri K. D. Sharma, Secretary of Bharat Krishak Samaj visited Accra to hold a discussion with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ghana & the Officers of the United Ghana Farmers' Council regarding their participation in the Second Afra-Asian Conference on Rural Reconstruction to be held in Cairo from March 19 to 31, 1962

Supply of Tools

Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture at the Iron and Steel Controller's office in Calcutta is making liaison arrangements to expedite iron and steel supplies for agricultural purposes, including production of farm tools. This was stated by Mr. K. R. Damle, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, at a conference of Central and State Government officials held in New Delhi to review the supply position.

The Liaison Officer will assist the Iron and Steel Controller in ensuring that idents relating to the agricultural quota are attended to promptly. He will also render help in drawing up production programmes of steel manufacturers in such a way that the special types of goods required by agriculturists are rolled regularly.

very little expenditure, five cattle-sheds could be constructed and hygienic conditions maintained, which is the secret behind greater yield of milk. The Horticulture section of the German and the Madras Pavilions shows the results obtained through judicious selections of manure and applications of fertilizers. The Madras State Pavilion also gives demonstration of testing soil-samples and seeds and grading of Ghee, Oil and other commodities. These services are available free to the public.