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International Rice Commission

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The tenth biennial session of the International Rice Commission was held in New Delhi from 3rd to 8th October, 1966, which was attended by 33 member governments and the F.A.O. The session discussed the ways and means of improving production of rice which is a vital world commodity. In addition to correlating the activities of member countries and planning future lines of action Commission discussed in detail the recommendations of three technical working parties on (i) soils, water and fertilizer practices (ii) agricultural engineering aspects and (iii) rice production and protection. Excerpts from some of the main recommendations adopted by the Commission for submission to member governments and the F.A.O., are given below:-

The Commission examined the recommendations in considerable detail and generally endorsed them, with special attention to publication of a bulletin on terminology in conjunction with the working party on plant protection and production, and compilation of a hand-book on practical water control and management to help farmers make the most efficient use of available water.

Because of the high costs involved the investigations involving isotopes should be carefully considered in the light of available facilities, trained personnel and their particular requirements. It was agreed that co-ordinated investigations of this nature should be conducted at a few centres where facilities already existed.

The Commission recognised the importance of improved storage of paddy, particularly at the village level. It agreed that as terminology on the engineering aspect of rice production, storage, processing had been standardised it should be used universally to avoid confusion.

There was need for research on equipment for production and processing and storage, particularly for small village mills.

In summing up, the chairman (Dr.K. Ramiah) stated that priority should be given to problems of village storage and milling and that the establishment of research and training centres on pre-processing, processing and storage of paddy was urgently needed. The Government of India had already planned to establish a centre for this purpose

The Commission recommended that FAO, in co-operation with the International Rice Research Institute, should prepare a manual on the various symptoms by which virus diseases could be recognised. Species of leaf hoppers which were vectors of these diseases should also be described.

In view of the need for international exchange of seed of improved varieties developed in the member countries it was agreed that countries receiving new varieties of seed should establish legislation to protect the rights of the breeders of certified seed.

Delegates presented detailed information on extension methods, and there appeared to be general agreement that some of the new varieties of rice given for trial by the International Rice Research Institute had given good performance. In this connection they stressed the importance of establishing a close link between research and actual practice by farmers.

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Foodgrains Policy Committee : Findings & Recommendations

The Government of India constituted the Foodgrains Policy Committee on the 15th of March 1966 to examine the existing zonal arrangements in regard to the movement of foodgrain and the systems of processing and distribution in the country and to make recommendations on the matters. The Committee submitted its report on Sept. 1966. The summary of the recommendations which will be of interest to farmers is given below:

In the perspective of five to ten years, suggested as basis for immediate food planning, a chronic and marginal food shortage is likely to continue. There will also be bad years during which the shortage will suddenly become acute and grave. This situation can be taken care of only by prudent food management - long enough in point of time and country-wide in point of area. The need for food management will continue for a decade. And the responsibility to manage will be obviously that of the Central and State Governments. Neither need nor responsibility can be wished out of existence.

An important objective of food policy is to ensure that the shortage of foodgrains does not lead to an excessive and unbridled rise in their prices. But food policy can achieve this objective only if it is supported by appropriate monetary and fiscal policies.

Any repetition of decontrol of food, in small or large doses, is likely to accentuate the existing inflationary forces.

As the food problem now stands, the whole nation—the politician and the people, the Government and the administration—has a stupendous job to perform. This job postulates discipline at all levels. No reasonable policy can succeed without the sharing of a common purpose by the country as a whole, and the exercise of some authority by the Centre in translating that purpose into the actual working of a notional food policy. The issue before the nation is no longer an ordinary one, but as vital as that involved, for example, in a military threat to the country's security. In such a contingency indiscipline, corruption and inefficiency at whatever level cannot be regarded as tenable reasons for not taking such measures as may be necessary for sheer survival.

Basically, the problem of food shortage has arisen because supply has lagged behind demand. Demand for foodgrains has been increasing as a result of a number of forces, e.g., growth of population, urbanisation and incomes, both real and monetary. Those forces will continue to operate. The lasting remedy is to ensure that production keeps pace with increase in demand. However, the food problem will not be solved merely by

achieving a quantitative equality between demand for foodgrains and their supply, because of the time and space factors affecting demand. Besides larger production of foodgrains, therefore, there has to be better management of food.

Supply of foodgrain consists of foodgrains produced within the country plus imports. Imports are, however, not likely to be either large or easy in future. The world food supply situation is more difficult now than at any time in the recent past. In formulating future food policy, therefore, the changed perspective in respect of imports has to be firmly kept in view. The implications of the new situation are: (i) we must achieve self-reliance in foodgrains as quickly as possible. (ii) to the extent that imports are available within the interval they must be used mainly in building reserves and (iii) the distribution system should be so operated as to mitigate, to the maximum possible extent, the hardship, especially of the poorer classes, likely to result from the stoppage of imports.

Programmes are on hand for increasing production of foodgrains. They will be successful only if the resources are physically available and right use is made of them by farmers throughout the country. While placing considerable hope in the programmes, it is necessary, in the light of experience, to allow for a shortfall in achieving the target of 120 million tonnes at the end of the Fourth Plan.

In view of all these considerations: the rising demand, decreasing imports and a not-too-spectacular increase in food production, the food situation in the next five years would be difficult, and in bad year critical. It is, therefore, necessary to adopt a cautious approach. The possibility that the situation of marginal shortage might continue even after five years cannot be ignored.

In the context of shortage, the main objective of the food policy should be: (a) to achieve self-reliance; (b) to ensure equitable distribution; and (c) to keep prices stable and at reasonable levels.

Self reliance in foodgrains, in the sense that production matches demand, cannot be attained for some years to come. However, in its preoccupation with the other two objective, viz., equitable distribution and holding the price line, food policy should not lose sight of the long-term objective of larger production.

The two aims of equitable distribution and keeping the prices at reasonable level can be achieved only by planned and deliberate management of available food supplies. Such management implies that Government makes an objective assessment of the national availability of foodgrains and arranges

for its distribution between different sections and States so as to ensure equitable sharing and reasonable prices. It is only by full acceptance of the principle of sharing on a national basis that the problem of chronic shortage can be successfully tackled, hardship to the weaker section mitigated and an excessive rise in prices avoided. Further, Government will have to undertake the responsibility of maintaining a public distribution system so as to meet at least a part of the consumer demand at reasonable prices. The system of public distribution can function only if the necessary supplies for maintaining it are acquired by Government and distributed through the public distribution system, the greater will be the impact of foodgrains prices. It is also necessary to build adequate reserve stocks which will soften the impact of accentuated shortage in years of fall in production. For this purpose, it is essential for Government to acquire foodgrains in excess of current commitments of distribution.

In the planning and managing of available food supplies is implicit the idea of a National Food Budget. In formulating the Budget a preliminary task will be to assess the surpluses and deficits of each State on a scientific and realistic basis as possible. The principle of sharing the available surpluses on a national basis has to be accepted wholeheartedly

by all and especially by the States surplus in foodgrains. The deficit states too have an obligation, that of using the most of their own resources before making demand on the Central Pool of food resources.

For preparing the National Budget the important factors that should be kept in view are 'normal' consumption patterns in different States, traditional inter-state inflows and outflows, prevailing prices of foodgrains and the prospect of foodgrains production in different States for the year to which the Budget relates. Consumption patterns and inter-state trade in foodgrains during the period 1961 to 1963 can be taken as a working basis for the preparation of the Budget. Though it will not be possible to finalise the Budget right at the commencement of the procurement season, it should be possible to draw up a tentative Budget in the light of the available information regarding crop prospects at the beginning of the season. This can then be reviewed every month in the light of the new information regarding crop position. It would be an advantage if certain basic quotas of procurement for movement outside the States are fixed for the surplus States, say at 75 per cent of the average net outflow during the period 1961 to 1963.

To be continued

Increasing rice production through mechanization

"The small rice grower cannot prosper without mechanization. But mechanization must be introduced within a proper ecological and socio-economic framework with adequate incentives."

This was the view of delegates from 40 countries at the International Rice Conference which ended the first part of its session at Stoneleigh, United Kingdom. The Conference, entitled "Mechanization and the World's Rice", was sponsored by Massey-Ferguson, the British agricultural machinery manufacturers.

Mr. E.G. Giglioli, General Manager of Kenya's National Irrigation Board and chairman of the study group set up to consider how the small cultivator could be helped to greater prosperity, said they believed that the cultivator could not prosper without mechanization, which had to be introduced within a proper ecological and socio-economic framework with adequate incentives.

The group added that no technical revolution was possible without equally radical changes in the social and economic structure. They recommended that the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), with the assistance of local and commercial authorities, should undertake an analysis of joint agricultural production schemes, taking into account the environmental factors.

The mechanization group, under Dean R. Bainer of the University of California, said that the fact that

high yields were often associated with full mechanization did not mean that machines always increased unit yields. High yields were rather the result of capitalisation, which usually included mechanisation.

Other recommendations emphasized the need for all available information to be properly and fully disseminated at all levels, from the research centre to the farmer as well as from the farmer to the research centre.

Dr. Peter Kung, FAO, Agricultural Officer Irrigation agronomy in Bangkok, said: "Greater effort should be made to bring together and then disseminate practical advice and research results dealing with rice production in all aspects, including water control. This task deserves increased attention and manufacturers of related machinery can make valuable contributions by publication".

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Memorial Fund

Those members of the Samaj who have not yet sent in their donations to "Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Memorial Fund" are requested to do so as early as possible. The donations should be sent to the Secretary, Bharat Krishak Samaj, A-1, Nizamuddin West, New Delhi-13, by Money Order or Crossed Cheque.

Secretary

Fourth Five Year Plan : Agricultural Sector

(Continued from last issue)

Irrigation

The existing irrigation practice in many parts of the country is to apply water thinly in order to extend the benefits of irrigation and afford protection against drought to as large a number as feasible. This does not serve the needs of intensive agriculture for securing high yields per acre. There is need for re-orientation of this policy.

Intensive Agricultural Programmes

The object of the Intensive Agricultural District Programmes which was undertaken in 1960-61 is to induce the cultivator to adopt a package of improved agricultural practices in order to bring about a significant increase in yields per acre. Altogether, IADP now cover 308 blocks and 5 per cent of the total cultivated area in the country. Evaluation done so far has shown that with the exception of some districts, progress has not matched expectation. All the same, there is no doubt either about the validity of this approach or the impact it is making on production. In addition to the IADP the Third Plan also saw the introduction of the intensive Agricultural Area Programme (IAAP). Under this programme initiated in 1964, 646 blocks in 75 districts have been selected for paddy, 356 blocks in 54 districts for millets and 200 blocks in 30 districts for wheat. What is sought to be done here is more or less the same as in IADP districts except that the intensity of efforts is less. The programme in the Fourth plan is to cover the entire area in the IADP and IAAP districts with improved package of practices and tackle their total crop economy instead of only their predominant crops.

The New Strategy

The Mid-Term Appraisal showed that the agricultural production programme itself had to be revitalised. If our dependence on important food-grains has to cease, it is necessary to make far greater demand and production by the application of the latest advances in the science of agriculture. A new strategy or approach is needed if we are to achieve results over a short span of time. During the last four years, as a result of the trials conducted in several research centres in India on exotic and hybrid varieties of seed, a break-through has become possible these qualities are highly responsive to a heavy dosage of chemical fertilisers.

The necessity for concentrated and integrated efforts on specific production programmes in areas where the assured availability of water can facilitate the use of large quantities of fertilisers—needed for

high yielding crop varieties has not arisen suddenly. It is the culmination of certain trends hastened by the break-through in the matter of seeds and the change in the attitude of the Indian cultivator towards chemical fertilisers. The long-term objective is to organise the use of seeds of high yielding varieties together with a heavy application of fertilisers over extensive areas where irrigation is assured. It will be operated mostly in the IADP and IAAP areas as these offer the maximum potential for production and are already better provided with staff and other facilities. It may be stated that though priority in the allocation of essential inputs will be given to these areas, there is no question of ignoring the non-intensive areas in provision of inputs and administrative and technical personnel. It may be added that in the areas selected for concentrated effort, there is to be no discrimination between cultivators on the basis of resources or the size of holding.

There is another fact to the new approach which has far-reaching implications for Indian agriculture, namely, the introduction of short duration crops which enable the same land to produce large total yields. The importance of cropping patterns has often been emphasised in the past, but it was not possible to make it a central theme of the agricultural production programme, partly for want of suitable short duration varieties and partly because the irrigation system and the procedures under it were not attuned to dynamic and flexible cropping patterns. Suitable short duration varieties have now been evolved. Also, the spread of minor irrigation schemes in recent years and their use in reducing and making more effective the command area of the major irrigation projects has facilitated the introduction of short duration crops over large areas.

In view of the vital importance of improved seeds, the technical and administrative arrangements for supervision of multiplication, testing, promotion, certification, purchase, storage, credit and distribution will be strengthened. A comprehensive seed law will be introduced in the interest of proper seed classification and seed control. The States have been requested to strengthen the existing seed multiplication farms, to establish new large sized farms upto 300 acres and to set up seed villages and Seed Corporations for looking after production, certification, storage and distribution of improved seeds. The Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture is also proposing to set up large sized Central Seed Farms for production of foundation seed. At the Centre, the National Seeds Corporation will assume the overall responsibility for assuring production and maintenance of adequate quantities of seeds of the high yielding varieties.

(To be continued)

Agriculture in Israel

Shri Laxmichand K. Shah, Member of the Bharat Krishak Samaj visited Israel for about 11 weeks as a leader of the team sponsored by the Rotary Club. The team attended the 4th International Course in Soil Fertility and use of Fertilizers. On his return, Shri Shah addressed the Agriculture Science Association, Rudrapur at Belal Farm of Nizam Sugar Factory. Excerpts from his speech detailing the agricultural progress in Israel are reproduced below :—

Agriculture in Israel has made very rapid development since its independence :—

9/10 of land is owned either by the State or the Jewish National Fund. It is leased on 49 years lease to the farmers. Cultivated area is now 1.1 million acres out of which 3,80,000 acres are under irrigation. Important crops grown are citrus fruits like Oranges, Grape fruits and Lemons, Grapes Apples and other fruits, Bananas, Wheat, Maize, Barley, Oats, Sorghum, Hay, Green Fodder and fodder for silage, Forage Beets, Groundnuts, Cotton, Tobacco, Sugarbeets, Vegetable and Potatoes. It has also got well developed poultry and dairy. The average production of crops is quite high e.g. Maize 4-5 tons, Groundnuts 2000 kgs, Cotton 1850 kgs, Oranges 15-18 tons etc. per acre. Agriculture is completely mechanised and intensive. People in Israel were not traditional agriculturists but took up agriculture as a new way of life. They were either merchants or clerks or engaged in some other occupation in different countries before they came to Israel.

The Agriculture development was achieved in a planned way. There were 3 stages of development of agriculture in Israel. The first stage was integration of arable farming and Animal Husbandry. Second ; conversion of dry farming to irrigated agriculture, Third; development of Export and Industrial crops. Agriculture was in primitive stage, yield of wheat was 600/900 kg. per hectare where the rainfall was above 800 mm. Wheat straw was used as animal forage. If they used improved seed, better tillage and fertilizers the yields may be pushed put to 1000-1200 kg. per hectare, but the extra yields in this case does not cover the extra expenses involved. Animals have to subsist in very different periods and they should be hardy and not productive. A solution was found by growing a legume crop in the crop protection. It was found that legume is as exhausting to the soil as any other cereal crop if we remove the grain. If it is cut before it starts to flower and ploughed in the soil and then wheat is sown it is possible to boost up the yields from 600-900 kg. per hectare.

However without irrigation intensification was difficult and with introduction of irrigation good progress was achieved. Irrigation in primitive stage is dangerous as it adds about 7-10 tons of salts per hectare, it leaches out nutrients from the soil destroys soil structure, adds enormously to weeds, insects and pests and there is decrease of soil, organic matter. Therefore irrigation has to be applied with all the modern methods of intensive agriculture so as to get the maximum benefit. No civilisation based on irrigated farming has survived without proper care and soil management. Mesopotamia is an example of that.

Now Israel annually exports 72 million worth of agriculture products, out of which citrus accounts for 60 million. Cotton was introduced in 1963 and now occupies 60,000 acres. In all types of agriculture the main consideration was maximum net profit per acre. High value crops were grown and exported and wheat was imported. Agriculture Export fully met the Import of food and other agriculture products needed for the country.

Main source of irrigation water is the Lake of Gaileelee formed by waters of Jordan river. There are two other small rivers and ground water sources have been explored to the extent of nearly 90%.

All water is nationalised and irrigation water is made available to cultivators as per the decision of Water Commissioner and they are not allowed to exceed their allotment of water.

Out of the entire irrigated area of 380,000 acres 95% is covered by sprinklers. Intensive studies have been made on soil water relationships and they have determined the optimum water requirements for a particular crop for particular soil type. They have also determined the intervals between irrigation where the yield does not suffer. This has been done by studying the wilting point of different types of crops and the field capacity of the soil.

There is a great amount of wastage of water in the unlined canals. It is nearly 71% and only 29% water is utilised by crops. Whereas in the sprinkler the wastage is only 18% and the utilisation of water is 82%.

For each crop they have determined the optimum requirement of fertilisers, so as to get high yields and maximum net profit. The fertiliser requirement is determined by Soil analysis. Laboratory analysis of soil is correlated with response on the fields and graphically laid out so that they are able to forecast the yield of a particular crop at particular level of fertilisers.

Hony. Membership of International Association of Fairs and Expositions to B. K. S.

We are glad to announce that the International Association of Fairs and Expositions, U.S.A. have offered to the Bharat Krishak Samaj, honorary membership of their Association, which the Samaj has accepted with thanks. In offering the membership the Secretary Treasurer of the Association, Mr Frank H. Kingman wrote to the Secretary, Bharat Krishak Samaj:

"It appears that you are doing wonderful job for your country and I congratulate you.

Although the name of our Association is International Assn. of Fairs, our members are mostly from United States and Canada. At the present time we are offering free membership to the top fairs in various countries, in hope that we may help them and they might help us. It is our plan to exchange information. We issue a monthly magazine which we will send to fairs.

I hope very much you will accept our free offer to you to accept honorary membership. There is absolutely no obligation involved in this. We are just interested in exchanging information on a free basis."

NATIONAL CONVENTION

It has been decided to hold the 12th National Convention of Farmers and the 20th All India Farmers Council meeting at Jaipur, Rajasthan from 28th to 30th December, 1966. The details will be communicated to Life Members in due course. Arrangements are also being made to obtain the railway concession.

Coastal Fishery Project in Mysore

A Rs. 1.25 crore fishery project, with an annual production capacity of 15,000 tonnes, is to be started this year along the South Kanara coast in Mysore. The project, which will benefit 11,000 fishermen and earn foreign exchange worth Rs.18 lakhs annually, will be in the cooperative sector.

The South Kanara coast, 130 kilometres long, offers vast scope for the development of marine fisheries. Besides mackerels and sardines, prawns which have an immense export potential are available in plenty.

An outstanding feature of the project is the participation of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. Of a total investment of Rs. 1.25 crores, Rs.89 lakhs will be provided by the Corporation as loan. This is the first fishery project to be financed by the Corporation.

Under the project, 240 mechanised fishing boats will be introduced in a phased program. Ice and cold storage plants for preserving the catch,

a deep-freeze plant for preserving prawns for export, a plant for canning prawns and sardines, and a fish meal plant for effective utilisation of trash fish will also be set up. Besides wholesale disposal of fish, retail stalls will be set up at various points for supplying fish to the people at reasonable prices. Transport vans will also be introduced for carrying fish to marketing centres.

Mechanised boats will be run by the South Kanara District Fishermen Cooperative Federation on sharecatch basis. The Federation will arrange for preservation, processing, transport and marketing of the catch. It will also provide servicing facilities for the boats.

The Fourth Five Year Plan provides for Rs.80 crores for marine fisheries out of total outlay of Rs.113 crores for the development of fisheries in the country. Production of fish is expected to increase from 11.5 lakh tonnes in 1965-66 to 15.2 lakh tonnes in 1970-71.

FOURTH NATIONAL AGRICULTURE FAIR JAIPUR

**The Fourth National Agriculture Fair
will open on November 12, instead of
November 5, 1966.**

Haryana Prant

Krishak Samaj

An ad hoc committee of the Kisans of Haryana on 2nd October, 1966 passed a resolution to organise Haryana Prant Krishak Samaj with headquarters at Rohtak. The ad hoc committee has also been nominated with Ch. Suraj Mal, Ex-minister, Hissar as Chairman and Capt. Charan Singh as Secretary

Kerala Farmers' Forum Convention

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Kerala State Farmers' Forum is to be held at Palghat on the 29th & 30th October, 1966. The Governor of Kerala is inaugurating it while Shri A.M. Thomas, Union Minister of Defence Production and the President of Bharat Krishak Samaj will preside. The State is rendering all help to make the Convention a success. Its several heads of departments with the technical men to educate the farmer with the know-how in the latest methods of agriculture with improvised machines, implements and seeds with their exhibitions would be participating in it.

The Convention aims to study the problems of the farmer and the soil he cultivates, at all block and panchayat areas and search for finding the need of the farmers, redressing his grievances and to promote production through the latest methods in agriculture.

Punjab Farmers Forum Executive Committee Meets

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Farmers' Forum, Punjab was held on 18th September 1966 at Chandigarh under the chairmanship of Sir Buta Singh, Senior Vice-President, Farmers' Forum, Punjab. The meeting passed several resolutions unanimously. Some of these resolutions are reproduced below :

The meeting expressed its great disappointment on the fixation of the flour price of Paddy at Rs. 35/- only, as it was extremely unjust and unfair, keeping in view the cost of the production and the rising prices of Agricultural inputs and the consumer goods needs by the farmers. The least price recommended was Rs. 45/ per Quaintal for Paddy.

The meeting expressed its very serious concern over the news regarding Government's proposal to form single state Zone for procurement and movement of foodgrains. The State of Punjab being a surplus State, it was apprehended that the proposed move, if implemented, will tend to divert the farmers towards growing crash crops instead of foodgrains crops thereby adversely affecting the grow more food campaign. The Forum suggested that the present food zone needs to be enlarged so as to cover the State of Bihar also.

The meeting decided that in order to effectively discharge the increased work load of activities and to revitalise the movement, the following change in the office set up be made:

1. Col. Sir Buta Singh, Senior Vice President ; to work as President.
2. Capt. Rattan Singh, M.L.A. To work as General Secretary and to organise District Units within three months.
3. S. Paramplal Singh ; To work as Jt. Secretary to supervise and assist in the office work and to provide guidance to the Dist. Units.
4. S. Gursham Singh, Director of Agriculture, Punjab. To work as State Secretary in place of Dr. Amrik Singh Cheema.

5. Dr. Amrik Singh Cheema. As first patron of the Farmers Forum, Punjab.

It was decided that the Punjab Farmers Forum may be divided into 2 units i.e. Haryana and Punjab and the Assets and liabilities between the two organisations may be calculated in proportion to the number of Life Members from the respective States. Capt. Charan Singh from Haryana and Ch. Ajit Singh President Distt., Farmers Forum Jullundur, were nominated to work out the distribution of Assets and liabilities.

It was unanimously resolved that the control of Panchayati Raj Training Centre, Ferozepur which was functioning under the care of this Organisation for the last two and a half years, should not be, under any circumstances, transferred to the control of the Zila Parishad as suggested by the Zila Parishad, Ferozepur.

It was unanimously decided that the Government of Punjab be approached for the allotment of one more Panchayati Raj Training Centre, for District Bhatinda where the present Panchayati Raj Training Centre, Ferozepur was already working in 6 of its blocks.

It was decided that a small demonstration farm attached to the Panchayati Raj Training Centre, Ferozepur for which a Power Tiller has already been purchased from the Forum. may be developed to impart training about latest and improved practices of Agriculture to the rural functionaries receiving such training in the Institution. The farm should, however, be run on no profit no loss basis.

Science News**How to guard the good flavour of milk**

A combination of good management, healthy cows, and proper storing and processing procedures is necessary to insure good-flavored milk.

The production of clean wholesome milk is the primary responsibility of the dairy farmer, they say. Modern processing techniques help eliminate some of the more volatile feed-type flavors.

But pronounced flavor defects in milk are not, however, completely removed even by the most efficient vacuum processing treatment.

The dairy scientists suggests some guidelines for producing good flavored milk:

Feed silage and strong-flavored feed outdoors-after milking. Keep dry feed available while cows are on pasture long periods in the springtime.

Keep the barn, milking area, and milkhouse clean and ventilated. Don't store paint, kerosene, creosote, or other strong smelling materials in the milk-room or barn.

Some cows late in lactation produce salty or rancid-flavored milk. This milk should be used in some way on the farm and not sold for public consumption.

Do not market milk from cows with mastitis.

Use only stainless steel, glass or approved plastic or rubber handling equipment.

Clean milk handling equipment thoroughly after use. Sanitize this equipment just before milking and drain sanitized equipment before use.

Cool milk rapidly to 40 degree Fahrenheit, and avoid excessive agitation of raw milk.

(IOWA FARM BUREAU SPOKSEMAN DATED JUNE 18, 1966)

Wheat Sowing Demonstration

The Punjab Agricultural University proposes to give Wheat Sowing Demonstrations. According to this programme, the newly developed amber grained and dwarf Wheat Variety Kalyan 227 will be sown in demonstration plots throughout the State during the current Rabi season.

Punjab Agricultural University

What Samaj and its Members are Doing to strengthen Food Front

The Panchayat Raj Training Centre, Ferozepore, which is run by the Farmers Forum Punjab, organised four training camps of Panches and Sarpanches in Kot Bhai Block during the month.

Special emphasis was laid on agriculture and its problems and the Bhoodan Movement during these training camps. Special lectures were arranged on the problems of agricultural commodities and farm inputs taking "Grow More Food Production" in view.

A field visit was organised and the rural functionaries were taken to the Cotton Development Project in village Kheowali in Lambi Block and a model farm village Jhumba in Kot Bhai Block.

The project was quite a success and the visitors were very much impressed.

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON FARM MECHANIZATION & PRODUCTIVITY

In connection with the IPY-1966, the National Productivity Council in collaboration with the Bharat Krishak Samaj is holding a Seminar on 'Farm Mechanization and Productivity' in Jaipur (Rajasthan) on November 20-21, 1966. It will be held in the Exhibition Grounds, Jaipur. All members of the Samaj who are interested in the subject are requested to participate in the Seminar.

Book Review**Hazar Hath**

Hazar Hath : Shakti Trivedi
Foreword by : R. B. Deshpande
Publisher : Shakur Prakashan
Delhi

Price : Three Rupees
Pages : 144

This is the first Hindi novel of its kind, which deals with Agricultural exhibitions and their utility to the farmers in stepping up the farm-production. The idea of organising Agricultural exhibitions in the country on national level was initiated and translated by the late Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh the then—Union Minister for Agriculture through Bharat Krishak Samaj. This Organization organised the first World Agriculture Fair in New Delhi during 1959-60. The object of the exhibition was to educate the farmer in the improved methods conducive to augmentation of agricultural production.

This book narrates the story of a model village and its farmers, who visited this Fair in New Delhi led by Dr. Nath and its B.D.O., After visiting this Fair Dr. Nath organised a cooperative farm in his village and purchased machines and other implements to raise the farm output. The hero and heroine of this novel come from the lowest stratum of farmers. Hazar Hath implies cooperation and mechanization in farming.

The numerous illustrations including halftone or line sketches will prove much useful not only to farmers but to field workers also engaged in rural uplift and community development work. The language is very simple and the plot absorbing. The printing is good and cover of the book is attractive.

O. P.