

them successfully; but one can't help it at this stage. But the future is, I dare say, full of hope.

Notes.

We very much regret to record the untimely death of *Mr. L. Srinivasa Das*, I. Ag., Agricultural Teacher in the Municipal High School, Anantapur. He joined the college in 1910 and took his Diploma in 1913 and impressed the staff as a very intelligent young man. He attended the last College Day and, from the conversation we had with him at the time, he was enthusiastic about his work at Anantapur and was very hopeful of turning out work, practically useful to the ryots of Anantapur. The hopes have been shattered and we convey our sincere and heartfelt condolence to his father *Mr. L. Subbanacharlu* and to his young widow.

The Agriculture Trade Conference:—The conference was presided over by the Hon'ble *Mr. L. E. Buckley* I. C. S., Commissioner of Agriculture; and comprehensive notes and points for discussion had been previously prepared by Departmental Experts under the following subjects and circulated to the members:—1. *Cotton*. 2. *Groundnut*. 3. *Sugar*. 4. *Manures*. 5. *Coconuts*. 6. *Tobacco*. 7. *Jute*. 8. *Wool*. 9. *Implements*. and 10. *Well irrigation by power*. The several committees, in which representatives of the Trading Firms, and landholding classes were present along with Departmental officers, discussed the questions in detail and expressed their opinions in the form of resolutions. These discussions and resolutions were then published, from time to time, in the newspapers and there is no need to go into them here. The object of the Conference was to get the cooperation of the trading firms and landholders in the work of the Departments of Agriculture and Industries, and we believe that this help was given more freely at

these informal meetings than it would have been if there was a larger congress or if a mere expression of opinion was asked for, privately, by letter.

The Imperial Agricultural Chemist has decided to discontinue to acknowledge the academic distinction "Ph.D." "Doctor of Philosophy" which he gained in Germany and would not like to be addressed as Dr. J. W. Leather in future, the reason for this attitude towards his *alma mater* being that the Professorial staff at the Universities in Germany have greatly assisted in encouraging the idea of the present European War. Certainly teachers, i.e. those entrusted with the training of young men, have a different duty to perform from inciting them to war.

Mr. Vengail Krishnan Nayanar writes from Kavaye, N. Malabar, that, owing to the decease of the late Hon'ble Mr. V. Kunhiraman Nayanar, he has assumed charge of the estates of his Tarwad, which imply very considerable responsibilities. We wish Mr. Vengail Nayanar every success in the task he has before him and are glad to see that he intends to keep up his interest in agricultural matters. He writes that his duties as Vice-President of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union will still have his best attention and that he hopes shortly of visiting Coimbatore.

Cyanogenetic glucosides in fodders:—Our readers know that cattle die occasionally by eating young cholam plants and that the cause of death is due to the liberation of hydrocyanic acid in the system by the action of the digestive juices on the cyanogenetic glucosides which are largely present in young plants and absent in mature ones.

In a series of estimations on the amount of hydrocyanic acid yielded on hydrolysis by various feeding stuffs, it is found that young plants of sorghum less than 2 feet high gave from .006% to .045% of the acid, which became reduced as the plants grew older and was completely absent in full grown plants, long before maturity. M. R. R. (*From the Analyst*).

Grafting:—Horticultural Experiments carried out by Messrs Veitch and Sons, at the suggestion of the late Professor Romanes throw light on an important phenomenon that plants belonging to the different genera of the same natural order can be successfully grafted to a certain extent, examples of such grafts having been grown at Coombe Hill nurseries. Thus Cambodia cotton may be grafted with tree cottons, and cotton with the portia tree. K. C. J. (*From Knowledge*).

Thick versus Thin Canes for planting:—Certain experiments conducted in Argentina show that, in choosing cane pieces for planting, the thickness of the pieces is of no account, what is wanted being a rigorous selection for healthiness and freedom from disease. T. S. V. (*From the International Sugar Journal*).

Cane Sugar and Heart Disease:—Dr. Glouston, an Exeter physician has been using sugar for the treatment of certain kinds of heart disease for the past 13 years with some remarkable results and has established, by numerous clinical observations, that the ingestion of sugar has a specific action on the nutrition of the musculature of the organ which is of great value in cases of irregular, dilated or feeble heart. For this purpose he recommends only cane sugar and not beet sugar. T. S. V. (*From the International Sugar Journal*).

Estate Notes.

Mr. B. Coventry, C. I. E., Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, visited the Estate in January 1915, paying particular attention to sugarcane experiments in Chettipalayam and paddy selections in the Government Botanist's section. He went over to Calicut to enquire chiefly into the Coconut industry.

Honour Boards have recently arrived and will be put up in the Big Lecture Room in the College. They will perpetuate the names of those who have held the posts of Secretary to the Club and Captain of

Games. We believe that Honour Boards for the Medallists will also be put up later on.

There are now 5 oil Engines on the Estate, the responsibility for running them being divided between the College and Farm Mechanics:

1. The new Portable Engine running the College well, Pump and the Dynamo.—12. H. P.
 2. The Farm Well Engine.—9. H. P.
 3. The Farm Workshop Engine.—9. H. P.
 4. The new Engine for supplementary water supply in Field No. 60.—9. H. P.
 5. The small Engine at No. 57 well.—3½ H. P.
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We beg to offer our sympathy to Mr. K. Unni Krishna menon, Farm manager, Central Farm, whose talented young wife died suddenly at the house of her father at Kottakal.

A Government Servants' Co-operative Society, on the model of the Madras Society, has been formed in Coimbatore and the Indian staff at the College have taken a large number of shares in the Society which will serve the purpose of effecting easy savings, affording loans and running chit funds. The Rules of the Society have been approved of by Government, and Govt. Servants alone are eligible to hold offices, while, in every other form of cooperative organisation, Government servants may join but cannot act as office bearers.

Mr. C. N. Subramania Aiyar has been successful in rearing some fine bunches of grapes in his house. We congratulate him and hope that one day we may be able to have a Fruit and Flower Show of local interest.

About 20 officers on the Estate attended, among others, the First Aid classes conducted by Rao Saheb K. M. Madhava Menon, Acting District Medical and Sanitary officer, Coimbatore and the following

received certificates:—Messrs. M. R. Ramaswami Sivan, T. S. Venkataraman, K. Krishnamurti Rao, B. V. Nath, P. A. Raghunathaswami Aiyangar, K. Ramiiah, G. N. Rangaswami Aiyangar, T. S. Venkatarama Aiyar, K. Unni Krishna Menon, K. T. Bhandary, Y. Ramachandra Rao, K. Puttayyar, P. Ramaswami Aiyar, M. K. Subramania Pillai and T. Lakshman Row. The above, along with other students of the First Aid classes from Coimbatore, gave a delightful entertainment, by kind permission of the Government Botanist, in the College Botanic Garden, to Drs. Madhava Menon, Raman Menon and Krishna Rao; and a group photograph was also taken by Mr. Raju Naidu of Coimbatore.

The Officers' Club.

During January, Mr. K. V. Joshi, B. Ag., Superintendent, Alibag Farm, Bombay Presidency, who had come on tour here in connection with a study of paddy cultivation, spoke on Paddy cultivation in Bombay and this was followed by a discourse on Paddy cultivation in Madras by Mr. R. Ramaswami Aiyar.

A Foot Ball Section has been added to the Officers' club.

The Officers' Club has an excellent, though novel, method of catering to the literary tastes of the members at the smallest expense possible. The right of the use of the daily newspapers at night is auctioned and realises about half the cost of the subscription. The journals are circulated at night and the circulation members pay half the cost of journals and themselves arrange for circulation. After the circulation is over and new journals are received, the old copies are taken up by members who pay not less than half the cost. The bidding for the use of newspapers, for the circulation of journals and for the purchase of old numbers of journals takes place in advance in February and holds good for 1 year. The result of the above arrangement is that 4 dailies and over 14 monthly and weekly journals are laid on the table during the Club hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily for the use of all members, while those members who do not find it convenient to read

in the Club can have the papers home for an additional subscription. The Scheme works well and should work well, so long as the spirit of community of feeling exists. More funds are wanted to make additions to the Club Building, for instance, and it is but right that members should economise expenditure in all possible ways. The literary side of the Club, which is generally a costly item in most places, costs little or nothing in this Club.

The Students' Club.

The third year students were treated to a most amusing entertainment by the staff of the Koilpatti Farm. After various professional entertainers, the farm coolies produced a farce purporting to be a scene in the life of an agricultural officer engaged in cotton work. The idea was well worked out and splendidly produced. The absolute indifference of the villagers, gradually changed to toleration on the production of some, no doubt admirable, snuff and ended in a grudging promise to sow a fraction of an acre with the *gorru halappai*. Considering that the majority of the performers could neither read nor write and that the production was entirely their own idea, it was extraordinarily good. Another scene depicted the newly joined Assistant Farm Manager receiving his instructions from the Farm Manager, the part of the latter being taken by the maistry.

The annual Tennis Tournament for the Cecil Wood Cup, presented by Mr. B. Dwarakanath, will be decided about the first week in march.

Hockey badges for those who have received their colours have been obtained and the next appearance of the team is eagerly awaited.

Since writing the above, two matches were played, one with the Gymkhana and the other with the Coimbatore College, with the result that we won both the matches, the first by 2 goals to nil and the second by 6 goals to nil.

Some Weeds of the Central Farm, Coimbatore.

Papaveraceæ.		
Argemone mexicana, Linn (naturalised)	Birama Dandu or Kurukkan chedi.	பிரமதண்டு or குருக்கன் செடி.
Capparidææ.		
Cleome viscosa, Linn.	Nai kadugu	நாயக்கடுகு
Cleome Chelidonii, Linn		
Gynandropsis pentaphylla, DC.	Velai.	வேளை
Violaceæ.		
Ionidium suffruticosum, Ging.	Orilai thamarai Purusharatnam.	ஒரிலைத்தாமரை புருஷரத்னம்
Polygalææ.		
Polygala chinensis, Linn	Milkwort.	
Portulacææ.		
Portulaca oleracea, Linn.	Pasarai or Paruppukirai	பசரை or பருப்புக் கீரை
Portulaca quadrifida, Linn.	Sirupasarai.	சிறுபசரை
Elatinææ.		
Bergia ammannioides, Roxb.		
Bergia verticillata, Willd.	Nandukkarkirai.	நண்டுக்காற் கீரை
Malvaceææ.		
Malvastrum tricuspidatum, A. Gray (introduced)		
Sida humilis, Willd.	Pazham Pasi.	பழம் பாசி
Sida mysorensis, W & A.		
Sida spinosa, Linn.		
Sida carpinifolia, Linn.	Arivamookku keerai.	அரிவாமூக்குக் கீரை
Abutilon indicum, G. Don.	Tutti.	துத்தி
Pavonia glechomifolia, A. Rich.		

<i>Pavonia zeylanica</i> , Cav.	Sithamutti.	சிற்றாமுட்டி
<i>Hibiscus micranthus</i> , Linn.		
<i>Hibiscus panduraeformis</i> , Burm.		
<i>Hibiscus vitifolius</i> , Linn.		
<i>Hibiscus ficulneus</i> , Linn.	Kattubendai or Kasturibendai.	காட்டுபெண்டை or கஸ்தூரி பெ ண்டை

Tiliaceae.

<i>Triumfetta rotundifolia</i> , Lam.	Mudappoindu.	முடப்பூண்டு
<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> , Linn.	Perumpunnakku Poнду	பெரும்புண்ணைக் குப்பூண்டு
<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i> , Linn.	Punnakku Poнду or Vazhukkai Poнду.	புண்ணைக்குப்பூ ண்டு or வழக்கை ப்பூண்டு
<i>Corchorus fascicularis</i> , Lam.		
<i>Corchorus acutangulus</i> , Lam.		

Zygophylleae.

<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> , Linn.	Nerinji.	நெரிஞ்சி
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Sapindaceae.

<i>Cardiospermum Halicacabum</i> , Linn.	Mudakkathan.	முடக்கத்தான்
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Leguminosae.

<i>Crotalaria mysorensis</i> , Roth.		
<i>Crotalaria verrucosa</i> , Linn.	Gilugiluppai	கிலுகிலுப்பைச்செடி
<i>Indigofera enneaphylla</i> , Linn.	Seppunerinji.	செப்பு நெரிஞ்சி
<i>Indigofera viscosa</i> , Lamk.	Kavelai Chedi.	காவேலிச் செடி
<i>Indigofera trita</i> , Linn.		
<i>Indigofera parviflora</i> , Heyne.		
<i>Indigofera articulata</i> , Gouan.		
<i>Tephrosia spinosa</i> , Pers.	Mul kolinji.	முள் கொளிஞ்சி
<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> , Pers.	Kolinji.	கொளிஞ்சி
<i>Alysicarpus monilifer</i> , DC.	Kal namappoнду.	கல் நாமப்பூண்டு

Alysicarpus rugosus, DC.	Namappoondu.	நாமப்பூண்டு
Desmodium difflsum, DC.		
Desmodium triflorum, DC.		
Teramnus labialis, Spr.		
Phaseolus trilobus, Ait.	Naripayathan kai.	நரிபயத்தன் காய்
Clitoria Ternatea, Linn.	Kakatton or Kuvilai.	காக்கட்டான் or குவலை
Rhynchosia minima, DC	Neela alumu.	
Cassia occidentalis, Linn.	Payavarai.	பேயாவாரை
Cassia Tora, Linn.	Oosithagarai.	ஊசித்தகரை

Lythraceae.

Ammannia Rotala, F. Muell.		
Ammannia baccifera, Linn.	Kalluruvi or Neermael neruppu	கல்லுருவி or நீர் மேல் நெருப்பு
Ammannia salicifolia, Monti.		

Onagraceae.

Jussiaea repens, Linn.	Nirkrambu.	நீர் கிராம்பு
Ludwigia parviflora, Roxb.		

Cucurbitaceae.

Cucumis pubescens, Willd.	Thummatti.	தும்மட்டி
Citrullus Colocynthis, Schrad.	Paykummatti.	பேய்க்கும்மட்டி
Cephalandra indica, Naud.	Kovai.	கோவை
Ctenolepis Garcini, Naud.		

Ficoideae.

Trianthema monogyna, Linn.	Sharanai.	சாரணை
Trianthema crystallina, Vahl.	Siru sharanai.	சிறு சாரணை
Trianthema decandra, Linn.	Vellai sharanai.	வெள்ளைச்சாரணை
Orygia decumbens, Forsk.		
Mollugo hirta, Thunb.		
Gisekia pharnaceoides, Linn.	Manali keerai.	மணலிக்கீரை

C. TADULINGAM.

(To be continued).