

Insecticides tried at Coimbatore. The following insecticides were tried and results of these trials are given below in tabulated form.

Name of insecticide.	Treatment & Strength.	Results.
1. Flowers of sulphur.	Dusted 1 lb. to 4 lb. road dust.	Good against mites. Leaves not scorched.
2. Fish oil Rosin soap.	Sprayed 1 lb. in 6 gal. of water.	do.
3. Crude oil emulsion.	do.	do.
4. Soap solution.	Sprayed 1 lb. in 4 gal. of water.	Not satisfactory.
5. Harbas.	Sprayed 1 in 40 parts of water.	Fair but leaves scorched.
6. Harola.	do.	do.
7. Vermisapon.	Sprayed 1 lb. in 10 gal.	Fair.
8. Tobacco decoction.	Sprayed 1 in 4 gal.	Not satisfactory.
9. Germicide.	Sprayed 1 lb. in 10 gal.	Fair.

Methods of control. 1. Be on the look-out for the first signs of attack. It is easy to spot them out due to the presence of red patches on the leaves. Pull out the first attacked plants and destroy them or dust flowers of sulphur on the plants by means of hand bellows. In the later stages, when the attack has already spread and injury done, it will not be of any use to have recourse to dusting.

2. Keep the bunds clean of grasses like *Panicum Javanicum* as the mites can live on them.

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A SHORT NOTE ON CULTIVATION OF MANGOSTEENS IN THE COURTALLAM HILLS

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Mangosteen is cultivated in the Courtallam hills in the Thekkumalai Estate, Arivikkarai Estate, Udatram and at Five Falls hills.

There are on the whole in the Courtallam hills 76 Mangosteen trees i. e. 50 trees at Thekkumalai, 14 trees at Arivikkarai, 7 at Udatrām and 5 at Five Falls hills. It thrives very well in elevations which are from 1,500 to 3,000 feet above sea level. It requires a cool atmosphere. Every year out of these 76 trees about 20,000 fruits are brought down and sold at Courtallam during the season from June to September.

Cultivation. Fruits which are quite ripe are picked up from well-grown trees. Immediately the seed is removed from each fruit and the seed is sown in mud pots of one foot diameter and one foot height the pots being filled with well-rotten cattle manure and fine silt. The contents in the pots are kept moist always. The pot with the seed sown in it is kept at the foot of the hills or in the hill itself where it is cool. After two years, the seedling which would have been 9 inches high by this time is removed and planted in pits of 3 feet cube and spaced 25 feet apart. The planting is generally done just at the commencement of the south west monsoon. In elevated places ranging from a height of 2,000 to 3,000 feet the pit prior to the planting of the seedling is simply filled with fine earth. No manure is applied. As soon as the seedling is planted, fencing is done all round to act as wind break and to protect the young seedling from the sun. When there is no rain, the seedling is watered once in 3 days. Brackish water is harmful to the seedling. Only good water should be used. After 30 years from the time of planting the tree begins to yield. A good tree will yield even 2,000 fruits per year but the average yield per tree is only 250 fruits. At 12 annas per dozen, the average money value of fruits per tree is Rs. 16. About 50 trees can be planted to the acre and the money value per acre from fruits collected is nearly Rs. 800.

On the Courtallam hills, Mangosteen is not cultivated solely. It is cultivated along with tea, coffee, cloves, etc. The contractor gets a profit of nearly one rupee per 100 fruit.

CULTIVATION OF CHILLIES* IN GUNTUR DISTRICT.

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Introductory. Chillies, though classified as a minor crop under condiments and spices, form one of the most valuable crops in the Madras Presidency as it is a daily necessity with both the rich and poor alike. The crop with its wide-spread cultivation and the varied uses in an Indian house-hold leads one to think that it is indigenous, but on the other hand it is an introduced one having its home in South America. It is cultivated as an irrigated crop in the south and as a rain-fed crop in the north of the presidency. Guntur

* *Capsicum frutescens*. 1. *Pennisetum typhoidum* 2. *Panicum miliaceum*.