

total area was under trench planting in the last season. Iron mills have been demonstrated and introduced for better extraction and Scindvahi furnaces have been constructed to save fuel; for better germination, short cropping is being advocated. Many ryots prefer to sell their canes to the factory. This saves them the trouble of milling but the net gain obtained is almost similar to their milling and disposal of the produce as jaggery.

**Green manuring and application of phosphatic manures to paddy crop in Tanjore District.** It is well known that organic manures are necessary for increasing the yield of paddy; of these, those readily available in the country are cattle manure and green leaves. The former is not sufficient to manure even the one-twenty-fifth of the area, and the latter is not available in any large quantity due to lack of large forest areas in the district. Therefore the Agricultural Department has been advocating the growing of green manure crops in paddy lands. Although the system of growing green manure crops is spreading, it has not as yet become a general practice throughout the delta. Due to high prices obtained for paddy in pre-depression days, much heed was not paid on manurial side. But with the reduction in prices with little hope of recovery in the near future, Tanjore mirasdars, as their fellow cultivators in other districts, are faced with the situation to increase the outturn, so that, what is lost in prices may be made up to some extent by enhanced yield. Towards this situation, the cheapest way of manuring i. e. raising of green manure crops in paddy fields and applying the same with phosphatic manures like bone-meal, has been advocated as in the past and the response received to this propaganda work has been fairly satisfactory. In various parts of the district, demonstration plots were laid out in the last season and the yields obtained in almost all the cases not only paid the cost of manuring but also left a fair margin of profit amounting to about Rs. 2 per acre on an average while in some individual cases it amounted to as much as Rs. 7 to 8.

The present area under green manure crops is about 32,917 acres and during the last season 2,30,918 lbs. of green manure seeds were distributed by the combined efforts of the department and other agencies such as Co-operative Societies and Agricultural Associations. The persistent propaganda to prevent cattle trespass in case of raising Daincha and Indigo is having its effect and successful crops are now being raised on lands where Kolinji does not fare well or fails. The economic depression, which is compelling the mirasdars to increase the cultivation by cheap manuring, acts as a factor to guard against the cattle trespass and raise other kinds of green manure crops for which a response has been made.

## College News and Notes.

The college reopened on the 15th June 1937 after the summer holidays for the students of B. Sc. Ag., classes II and III.

## Weather Review (APRIL 1937).

The unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal have developed into a depression which later moved rapidly and centred close to the coast between Madras and Nellore. There has been nearly general rain associated with thunderstorms in south east Madras, Malabar, and local rains on the Madras coast, with a few falls in the Madras, Deccan, Mysore, Lower Burma and the Punjab hills.

The weather during the month was characterised by thunder showers and local rains in the Peninsula. Rainfall was above normal throughout the Peninsula.



## RAINFALL DATA

Division	Station	Actual for month	Departure from normal @	Total since January 1st	Division	Station	Actual for month	Departure from normal @	Total since January 1st
Circars	Gopalpore	1.2	+0.50	9.4	South	Negapatam	1.3	+0.7	8.9
	Calingapatam	1.9	+1.1	5.5		Aduthurai *	1.6	+0.7	3.1
	Vizagapatam	2.2	+1.5	5.3		Madura	1.0	-1.1	1.5
	Anakapalli *	5.7	+4.5	11.36		Pamban	3.5	+1.9	10.2
	Samalkota *	6.9	+6.3	8.5		Koilpatti *	3.6	+0.6	6.3
	Maruteru *	2.2	+1.7	3.1		Palamkottah	2.4	-0.1	6.3
	Cocanada	5.3	+4.7	6.1	West Coast	Trivandrum	8.5	+4.0	13.8
	Masulipatam	2.7	+2.1	5.3		Cochin	8.8	+4.1	11.1
Ceded Dists.	Guntur *	2.6	+0.5	3.1		Calicut	5.7	+2.5	5.9
	Kurnool	3.3	+2.7	4.4		Pattambi *	3.5	+0.4	4.1
	Nandyal *	5.6	+5.2	7.1		Taliparamba *	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Hagari *	2.7	+2.0	3.7		Kasargode *	7.0	+4.3	7.0
	Bellary	3.3	+2.6	5.1		Nileshwar *	4.2	+2.5	4.4
	Anantapur	3.9	+3.4	4.6		Mangalore	4.5	+3.2	4.5
	Rentachintala	4.1	...	5.9	Mysore and Coorg	Chitaldrug	0.9	0.0	1.1
	Anantharajupet *	4.2	+3.3	4.2		Bangalore	6.4	+5.1	9.0
Carnatic	Nellore	2.3	+2.0	29.8		Mysore	4.3	+2.0	5.9
	Madras	2.6	+2.1	2.7		Mercara	4.6	+2.0	9.4
	Palur *	0.5	+3.6	4.1	Hills.	Kodaikanal	7.2	+2.9	11.9
	Tindivanam *	0.5	0.0	2.7		Coonoor *	8.1	...	22.0
	Cuddalore	0.5	-0.1	3.7		Ootacamund *	10.2	+6.6	13.5
Central	Vellore	3.7	+2.7	4.4		Nanjanad *	5.7	+2.4	10.0
	Salem	2.4	+0.6	2.4					
	Coimbatore	3.2	+1.8	4.1					
	Coimbatore								
	A. C. & R. I. *	3.7	+1.5	5.9					
	Trichinopoly	7.9	+6.2	8.6					

\* Meteorological Stations of the Madras Agricultural Department.

@ From average rainfall for the month calculated upto 1935 (published in Fort St. George Gazette).

## Weather Report for Research Institute observatory.

Report No. 3/37.

Absolute Maximum.	...	98.2°F.
Absolute minimum.	...	71.0"
Mean maximum.	...	93.5"
Departure from normal.	...	-2.4
Mean minimum.	...	73.0
Departure from normal.	...	+0.1
Total rainfall.	...	3.73"
Heaviest rainfall.	...	1.27 (recorded on 17th)
Number of rainy days.	...	6
Mean daily wind velocity.	...	1.3
Mean humidity.	...	71.5
Departure from normal.	...	0.7

**Summary.** The mean maximum was below normal by 2.4°F while the mean minimum and humidity was about the normal. The rainfall was in excess by 1.53". During the month dry weather prevailed in the first two weeks while in the third and fourth week fairly humid conditions existed.

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