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N. B.:—Contributors are requested to send in their contributions typed or written legibly in ink on one side of the paper only.—Editor.

Editorial Notes.

With the current issue of the journal we are entering upon the 7th year of our existence and we take this opportunity to thank our subscribers for the kind patronage they have given us in the past. Some of them have been with us from the year 1911 when we made our first appearance as a modest *Year book* under a yellow wrapper. Till November 1914 we ran as a quarterly and from that date onwards we have been issuing the journal as a monthly. These are indeed rapid changes but we live in rapidly changing times. Both praises and criticisms we had from various quarters and we have been trying to keep the even tenor of our ways fully profiting by the latter and not getting elated by the former. Edited as it has to be by a board of officers during off times and very often after

a full day's work, the journal has its shortcomings. We are fully conscious of such and we assure our readers that we are constantly trying to remove them as early as possible. We do trust and hope that our subscribers will continue to extend to us their patronage in the future as they have kindly done in the past.

The Indian Science Congress which met at Bangalore between the 10th and 13th January 1917, though 12 years old, bears distinct promise of soon becoming an important factor in the promotion of Scientific Research in our country. It is clearly modelled on that august body. 'The British Association for the Advancement of Science.' The rapid progress, it made, during the 4 years of its existence is evident from the fact that at Bangalore it was represented by as many as 100 members from all parts of India as against the 80 or less local members who sat at its first session in Calcutta the year 1914.

The meeting of such a large number of scientific workers with the consequent rapid exchange of thought that such a meeting always implies, is bound to be of great value to the workers themselves. This advantage is all the greater in a land like ours where the men of Research are comparatively few and often very widely separated from one another.

Nor could there be any doubt as to its practical utility when it is remembered that there were a large number of papers in the Applied Sciences such as 'The Law of cotton cultivation' 'Agricultural Ins'

...ease of Sandal' 'Wood distilla' etc. This, we pre-
 ...ne, will convince even the strict commercialist that the
 ...ne, money and energy spent on the Congress are well-spent.

It is, of course, unthinkable that such a Congress
 could meet at Bangalore without being fully represented
 Coimbatore, which, with its Research Institute, may be
 ...d to possess a more congenial atmosphere for research
 ...n any other town in the Presidency. In Rai Bahadur K.
 ...nga Achari, it contributed the president for the Botanical
 ...tion and the following papers were read before the
 ...ferent sections.

(1) Tinnevely ¹⁵ ~~by~~ ^{by} K. Ranga Achari.

(2) The Method of Inheritance of Certain Characters
 on Rice by F. R. Parnell.

(3) Pollination in Alysicarpus by K. C. Jacob.

(4) Some South Indian Cecidomyids by Y. Rama-
 ndra Rao.

(5) Study of Flowering in the Sugarcane by T. S.
 kataraman.

(6) Sucrose Variations in Cane-joints by T. S. Ven-
 raman and K. Krishnamurthi Rao.

(7) Enzymes of germinating Dhol by B. Viswanath.

A large number of Departmental officers were on depu-
 ...n at the congress including Dr. W. H. Harrison and
 ...rs. G. A. D. Stuart, W. McRae, J. Chelvaranga Raju,
 ...nda Rao, D. Balakrishnamurthi and M. R. Rama-
 ...
 ...
 ... by a bo...

...ning the Second Session of the Congress in
 ...ar 1915, His Excellency Lord Pentla

remarked on the fewness of the papers in Agriculture in spite of the great facilities given in this Presidency for Agricultural Research. The Agricultural section at Bangalore presided over by J. Mac Kenna, Esq. I. C. S., Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, had an overflowing programme and was a decided success. Fifteen papers were read and many of these were followed by valuable informing discussions.

In opening the Agricultural section the president spoke on the Rotation of crops in Agriculture and emphasized the advantage of such a practice. We understand that papers are to be published *in extenso* in the special Science congress number of the Agricultural Journal of India and so forbear from making detailed references for the present. One paper, however, which struck us as novel and distinctly original was that on Agricultural Insurance by J. S. Chakravarthi. He made an attempt at formulating a scheme whereby cultivators would be able to insure against agricultural years.

The Cotton Trade of Nandyal.

The cotton coming into this market goes under the name of Northern and on the average the quantity dealt with annually is about 30,000 bales. Two qualities are recognized, white and red. The main difference between the two is that white is not so red as red. The latter, however, fetches from 10 to 15 Rs. per candy less than the former.

The parties that participate in the trade are:—

(1) *The Producer* who may belong to either of the two classes, namely, (a) The small ryot who at the time of harvest is the