

32702

Department of Agriculture

Madras

Season and Crop Report-

1929-30



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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MADRAS

26 DEC 1930

SEASON AND CROP REPORT

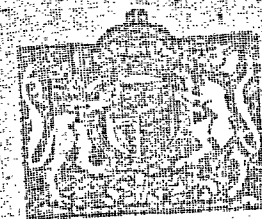
OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1929-30

(EASLE 1339)



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SEASON AND CROP REPORT

FOR

FASLI 1339 (1929-30).

32703

Season.—The South-West monsoon commenced early in the districts on the West Coast and gave fairly heavy rainfall with occasional breaks. In most of the other districts also, the monsoon was timely and the rainfall enough in June, but it was short in July, August, and the first fortnight of September. In the second fortnight of September, the monsoon asserted itself under the influence of a depression and a storm in the Arabian sea and a depression off the Malabar Coast and gave fairly copious and well distributed rainfall. On the whole, the monsoon was fairly satisfactory. Freshes came down the rivers Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery in time and continued steady and sufficient throughout the cultivation season.

Sowings of the early dry crops were generally satisfactory or above normal, except in the Deccan where they were restricted or below normal. Sowings of the early wet crops were generally restricted except in the Circars and the South.

The condition of the early crops was generally fair.

2. The North-East monsoon set in fairly early in October by a general precipitation of heavy rain owing to a depression in the Bay of Bengal on the 3rd October; another depression off the Circars again caused widespread and heavy rain between the 16th and 18th October. The monsoon was established in the South Bay of Bengal by the 30th October. The rainfall in the month was up to or above the average except in Kistna, Guntur, the Carnatic, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Madura. The monsoon was active in the Presidency (Circars and the West Coast excepted) in the first fortnight of November under the influence of (1) a depression in the South Bay of Bengal on the 3rd November and (2) unsettled conditions in the neighbourhood of Ceylon between the 12th and 14th of the same month. Another depression on the 1st December in the neighbourhood of Negapatam was followed by widespread rainfall for three days which was heavy in Cuddapah, Carnatic, Central, and Southern districts. A large excess of rainfall associated with thunderstorms occurred in January in South-East Madras, especially in Chingleput, South Arcot (5.3"), and Tanjore (9.3"). On the whole, the North-East monsoon was generally up to or above the average except in Kistna, Guntur and Coimbatore.

Sowings of the late dry crops were generally satisfactory. Sowings of the late wet crops were also satisfactory except in the Circars and the South. The increase in the area was marked in the Deccan.

The condition of the late crop was generally fair.

3. The rainfall in February was generally above the average, especially in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, and Tinnevely. There were scattered thundershowers in March in Ramnad and Tinnevely. Rainfall was below the average in April except in Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevely, and South Kanara. Pressure conditions in the Bay were rather unusual in the beginning of May, resulting in a cyclonic storm on the 6th in the south of the Bay of Bengal, causing cyclonic winds over the area south of Madras; it crossed the Coast on the 7th morning, south of Negapatam, causing squally weather along the Coast, and moderate to heavy rain over the south of the Presidency, thereby producing weather conditions characteristic of the North-East monsoon; the storm was remarkable for the widespread rain it caused over nearly the whole of the Presidency on the 8th, 9th and 10th, the falls being very heavy in places. On the whole, the rainfall in May was generally much above the average, especially in Cuddapah, the Carnatic, Central districts, and Tanjore.

4. The season for the Presidency as a whole may be called fairly satisfactory. This is corroborated by the fact that both the area cropped and the net area sown were among the highest reported.

5. The revenue had to be remitted on a comparatively large scale in the less favoured parts of Kistna (Rs. 23,343), Vizagapatam (Rs. 23,374), Trichinopoly (Rs. 26,318), Nellore (Rs. 42,727), East Godavari (Rs. 58,560), Kurnool (Rs. 66,486), Anantapur (Rs. 91,839), Chittoor (Rs. 150,953), and North Arcot (Rs. 240,065). Parts of Bellary having been hit hard by the adverse season, the suspended revenue of fasli 1336 (Rs. 30,347) was remitted while the collection of Rs. 1,31,082, the assessment of fasli 1338 and Rs. 11,598, the assessment of fasli 1339 was postponed to fasli 1340. There were no relief operations under the Famine Code in the year.

6. **Classification of area.**—The total area of the Presidency was 90,864,723 acres or 141,976.13 square miles in 1929-30. Forests constituted 14.4 per cent of the total area; and barren and uncultivable lands 21.3 per cent. Of the area available for cultivation, 17 per cent was fallow and 24 per cent was other cultivable waste. There was an increase of 136,765 acres in the area under current fallows in Anantapur and 112,103 acres in Trichinopoly presumably due to correct classification. The net cultivated area represented 37.8 per cent of the total. The proportion exceeded 50 per cent as in the previous year in West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary, South Arcot, and Tanjore and was highest in Bellary with 67 per cent.

7. **Area irrigated.**—The net area of land cultivated in the Presidency was 34,372,101 acres or 53,706 square miles, of which 26.9 per cent, viz., 9,250,576 acres or 14,454 square miles represented the area of land irrigated. The irrigated area was 50 per cent and more of the net area in the deltas of Kistna (50), Tanjore (74), West Godavari (75), and in the non-delta, Chingleput (61).

Government canals irrigated 40.4 per cent of the total area irrigated, private channels 2.5 per cent, tanks 36.4 per cent, wells 15.3 per cent, and other sources as spring channels 5.4 per cent. Government canals were important in all the deltaic districts, private channels in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and East Godavari, tanks in Chingleput (90 per cent), Ramnad (72 per cent), Chittoor (69 per cent), North Arcot (63 per cent), Tinnevely (61 per cent), Vizagapatam (56 per cent), and Nellore and South Arcot (51 per cent); wells in Coimbatore (75 per cent), and Salem (57 per cent), and other sources as spring channels in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Ramnad. Canals, tanks, and wells are almost equally important in Madura.

8. **Crops irrigated.**—The area of crops cultivated in the Presidency was 39,259,253 acres or 61,342.58 square miles of which 28 per cent, viz., 11,059,608 acres or 17,280.64 square miles represented the area of crops irrigated. It however exceeded 50 per cent, in Tanjore (70 per cent), Chingleput (68 per cent), and West Godavari (66 per cent). The smallest irrigated area was found in Anantapur (12 per cent), Kurnool (5 per cent), and Bellary (3 per cent).

Of the area of crops irrigated, cereals and pulses contributed 90 per cent, oil-seeds (groundnut, gingelly and castor) 2 per cent and sugarcane 1 per cent.

Of the paddy cultivation, 71 per cent was irrigated. The corresponding percentages for other crops irrigated were 44 (ragi), 29 (indigo), 15 (gingelly), 12 (cumbu), 8 (cholam), 8 (irrigated cotton, mainly cambodia), and 4 (summer crop of groundnut). There was a fall of 2 per cent in cotton, 3 per cent in cholam, 4 per cent in gingelly and 5 per cent in indigo.

The areas under irrigated cholam, ragi, and gingelly were among the lowest reported within the last ten years while the area under irrigated groundnut was amongst the highest reported. Sugarcane was irrigated except on the West Coast.

9. **Area sown with crops.**—(39,259,253 acres or 61,342.58 square miles). Food-crops occupied 78 per cent of the total area of crops in the Presidency and non-food crops 22 per cent. Excluding the Nilgiris, the area under food crops was the lowest ranging from 65 to 70 per cent in Bellary, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tinnevely, Guntur, and Kurnool and the highest ranging from 81 to 93 per cent in Salem, Cerears (Guntur excepted), Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Chingleput, Nellore, and South Kanara. Paddy occupied 29 per cent, cholam 13 per cent, groundnut 8 per cent, cumbu 7 per cent, ragi 6 per cent, korra 3 per cent, gingelly 2 per cent, coconut and castor 1 per cent, tobacco 1 per cent, sugarcane 0.2 per cent, and indigo 0.1 per cent.

The area under paddy was the largest during the last four years. The area under cholam was greater than in the previous six years. The area under samai, pulses, and fruits and vegetables (mangoes, plantains, and onions) was among the highest reported while the area under ragi, varagu, barley, condiments and spices (chillies, coriander, and garlic), and sugarcane was among the lowest. The area under cumbu and korra was less than in the previous five years.

Of the non-food crops, the area under coconut, Bombay hemp, drugs and narcotics (tobacco, pepper, tea, and betelvine) was among the highest reported while the area under castor, rape and mustard, sunnhemp, coffee, and cinchona was among the lowest reported.

On the whole, the area cultivated with crops was satisfactory in most districts outside Ganjam, Kurnool, Madura, and Ramnad. The increase in area was marked in Nellore, Coimbatore, Bellary, Vizagapatam, and Tanjore. The area of most crops was restricted in Ganjam and Ramnad.

10. Marked variations in the area under main crops are noted below.

Paddy. (Average 11,307,600 acres; current 11,262,067 acres).—The area was much restricted in Salem, Ganjam, and North Arcot. There was an increase in area in Tanjore and Trichinopoly owing to the receipt of early freshes.

Cholam (average 4,843,830; current 5,174,030).—There was an increase in area in all districts outside Trichinopoly and the South.

Cumbu (average 3,043,260; current 2,888,317).—The reduction in area in Ganjam, Guntur, the Deccan, South Arcot, the Central districts (Trichinopoly excepted), and Ramnad was partly set off by an increase in the other districts.

Ragi (average 2,427,800; current 2,269,649).—The area was restricted in all districts outside Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor, and the West Coast.

Korra (average 1,475,430; current 1,370,762).—The area was much restricted in Bellary owing to late rainfall and the crop was replaced by cholam and cotton.

Varagu (average 1,147,120; current 1,012,085).—The area was restricted in all districts outside Nellore, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, and Tanjore.

Samai (average 742,280; current 878,340). There was an increase in area in most districts.

Green gram (average 373,050; current 484,776).—The area in Tanjore has increased to 80,433 acres against an average of 600 acres, due to the cultivation of pulses on wet lands being regularly brought to account in accordance with the special instructions issued by the Board as a result of inspection of the district by the Statistical Assistant.

Bengalgram (average 110,370; current 75,242).—The area was restricted in all important districts outside Bellary.

Horsegram (average 1,711,000; current 2,116,657).—The increase in area was mostly in the dry districts, especially in Anantapur, due to the failure of timely rains for food crops. The area in the Deccan alone was 763,434 acres against an average of 479,000 acres.

Chillies (average 304,450; current 243,296).—The fall occurs mainly in Guntur due to the preference for tobacco and groundnut.

Sugarcane (average 115,240; current 98,107).—The fall in the area occurred in most districts outside Vizagapatam; and the Central districts had the largest fall.

Groundnut (average 2,364,600; current 3,209,315).—This average is not the proper index for groundnut, a crop that has increased in area from 837,000 acres in 1907-1908 to 3,679,000 acres in 1928-1929 on account of its commercial value. The area in the current year fell however by 470,000 acres due to the fall in prices in the past few years.

Gingelly.—The area in the current year was 773,119 acres, i.e., nearly the same as the average of 773,030 acres.

Castor (average 356,790; current 256,224).—The fall in the area occurs in most of the important districts outside Nellore and is mainly due to the preference for groundnut.

Cotton (average 2,440,570; current 2,476,663).—The area seems to increase and decrease alternately in cycles of three years as shown in the report for 1928-29. The area in the current year was slightly greater than the area of 2,464,775 acres in the previous year.

Indigo.—(average area 78,240; current area 52,761.)

Tobacco (average 236,710; current 256,703).—There was a large increase in Guntur where it replaced chillies and cotton in parts.

11. Yield.—For the Presidency as a whole, the yields of korra, varagu, and tobacco were slightly above normal, the yield of samai was normal, and the yield of other crops was slightly below normal, though paddy in 14 districts, sugar-cane and groundnut in 9 districts, and cotton in 8 districts gave yields normal or slightly above normal.

The yield per acre was not satisfactory in the following cases:—Paddy in East Godavari, Cholanam in West Godavari, Guntur, Bellary, North Arcot, and Coimbatore, cumbu in East Godavari, Guntur, the Deccan (Kurnool excepted), South Arcot, Chittoor and North Arcot, ragi in East Godavari, Kurnool, Anantapur, and North Arcot, varagu in Anantapur and Chingleput, samai and maize in Ganjam, bengalgram in Guntur, horsegram in Ganjam, East Godavari, Guntur, Anantapur, and Coimbatore, groundnut in the Deccan, South Arcot, Chittoor, Salem and Trichinopoly, gingelly in Ganjam, East Godavari, West Godavari, the Deccan, North Arcot, and Coimbatore, castor in the Circars (Vizagapatam and West Godavari excepted), Anantapur, Nellore, Chittoor, and North Arcot, irrigated cambodia in Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, Cocanadas in Guntur, Northern and Westerns in Bellary, dry cambodia and upam generally karunganni and nadam in Coimbatore, indigo in Cuddapah, Nellore (36 per cent), South Arcot and North Arcot, and tobacco in the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore.

The yield of samba paddy in Tanjore, groundnut in Chingleput and South Arcot, and cumbu in Trichinopoly was adversely affected by untimely rains.

Paddy was attacked by insects in South Arcot, samai in Salem, groundnut in Salem Trichinopoly, and Madura, castor in Kistna, Guntur, and Nellore, and indigo in Cuddapah.

Paddy was attacked by disease in Chittoor, North Arcot, and Salem, and ragi in Cuddapah.

12. Stocks.—Stocks of food-grains were generally sufficient. In the deltas, the stock of paddy was much more than the local requirements due to the want of demand elsewhere.

13. Prices.—Prices of the principal food-grains continued to be lower than in the corresponding part of the previous year. But the price of cumbu in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Guntur, and Anantapur during the later part of the year was higher than in the corresponding part of the previous year.

14. Trade.—There was a fall in the total of imports and exports under foreign trade by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent respectively.

The fall of 139,464 tons (96 per cent) was considerable in the imports of rice and paddy from Indo-China and Siam due to better crops in the presidency in the year and to the absence of exports to China in previous years. The fall of 1.05 million lb. (30 per cent) in the import of raw tobacco from the United States of America was marked. Heavy stocks had been carried over from the previous year and there had been increased production of the Indian leaf. However there have been greatly increased imports of cigarettes (39 per cent) which are preferred by the public on account of the drastic cut in price made by English companies competing with cigarette manufacturers in Southern India. Imports under provisions and oilman stores showed a decrease of Rs. 4.33 lakhs (6 per cent). It was mainly brought about by diminished imports of vegetable ghee (24 per cent). But the trade in condensed milk continued to expand by 7 per cent reaching 8.50 lakhs, France, United Kingdom, and Switzerland contributing about 25 per cent each. Refined sugar shows an increase of 23,964 tons (36 per cent) in imports, attributable to the low prices ruling for foreign sugar which encouraged consumption. Similarly the import of coffee from Ceylon, Java, and the Straits Settlements have increased by 5,033 cwt. (15 per cent). Imports of foreign coffee have steadily developed to meet the growing local demand for cheap quality, as the large crops of superior quality produced in Southern India find their way to more profitable markets abroad. The average export value of Indian coffee was Rs. 79 per cwt. while the import value of foreign coffee was about Rs. 55 per cwt. Imports of cotton twist and yarn increased by Rs. 10 lakhs (7 per cent) and cotton piece-goods increased by about Rs. 6 lakhs (24 per cent). Imports of manures (mostly artificial and mineral manures) increased in quantity by 5,844 tons to 33,750 tons (21 per cent) and by Rs. 11.86 lakhs to Rs. 46.02 lakh (35 per cent) in value. Imports were as follows:—Muriate of potash from Germany (2,39 tons), nitrate of soda from Chile (3,199 tons) and sulphate of ammonia from the United Kingdom (12,346 tons) as against 1,960 tons, 2,785 tons and 10,776 tons respectively in the previous year; an increase of 22 per cent, 15 per cent and 15 per cent respectively.

As for exports, the fall was marked under tanned hides and skins (Rs. 118½ lakhs or 15 per cent) and oil seeds (Rs. 103 lakhs or 7 per cent). The heavy fall in the exports of tanned hides and skins was due to the phenomenal financial stringency in the London and the New York markets, and the failure of some of the premier German purchasers of hides and skins from London markets. The exports of groundnuts, chiefly decorticated nuts which made up nearly 30 per cent of the total foreign exports fell by Rs. 89.55 lakhs in value (6 per cent). Italy is largely responsible for the fall, viz., Rs. 122.39 lakhs or 81 per cent doubtless due to the strenuous efforts being made to encourage the use of the olive oil and discourage the use of other vegetable oils, and France to a smaller extent, viz., Rs. 52.32 lakhs or 12 per cent. However, Germany took 33 per cent of the total quantity as in last year; exports to the United Kingdom nearly quadrupled to Rs. 84.62 lakhs. The exports of castor which was mainly to the United States of America declined by Rs. 16½ lakhs in value (20 per cent) owing to the smaller crop. Exports of paddy and rice, specially boiled rice fell by Rs. 16½ lakhs in value (8 per cent) owing to the capture of the Ceylon market by Rangoon and Calcutta. Exports of tobacco, mainly leaf tobacco, fell by Rs. 4.97 lakhs (8 per cent) but shipment of cigars and cigarettes rose from Rs. 3.39 lakhs to Rs. 3.56 lakhs. Exports of sugar declined by Rs. 1.38 lakhs (33 per cent) owing to large world production. There was a fall of Rs. 23.9 lakhs (14 per cent) in the exports of coffee, due to the short crop of 1928-29. The exports of raw cotton improved by Rs. 121.4 lakhs in value (37 per cent); Japan regained her position as the largest customer, Belgium being relegated to the second place. Exports of manures fell by Rs. 1.96 lakhs (16 per cent). Shipments of crushed bones amounted to Rs. 4.43 lakhs, bone meal Rs. 3.98 lakhs; fish manures and fish guano Rs. 1.88 lakhs.

There was a decline of Rs. 97.71 lakhs in the imports of rice from Burma. Shipments of copra to Bombay (+ Rs. 25.88 lakhs) and Sind (+ Rs. 24.42 lakhs) and raw cotton to Bombay (+ Rs. 16.48 lakhs) and Bengal (+ Rs. 17.42 lakhs) showed an increase.

15. Cattle.—The mortality of cattle from contagious disease during 1929-30 was 158,523 against 170,936 in the previous year.

Rinderpest accounted for 67 per cent of the deaths against 76 per cent in the previous year. It was very severe in North Arcot where large advances under the Agricultural Loans Act had to be given to cultivators, and also in Tanjore and South Arcot, and severe enough in all the other districts except Nellore, Ramnad and the Nilgiris. The number of inoculations by the serum simultaneous method performed against rinderpest was more than double that in the previous year.

Anthrax accounted for about 5½ per cent of the deaths. It was severe in East Godavari, South Kanara, and Madras City. Foot and mouth disease accounted for 3½ per cent of the deaths, Haemorrhagic septicaemia for 4½ per cent, and black quarter for 4½ per cent. The mortality from the first two diseases was greater than in the previous year.

16. Condition of Agricultural population.—Men and cattle had a fair supply of food-grains and fodder. Under groundnut and cotton, in spite of an increased yield in certain districts, there was a general tendency to a decrease of yield, attributable to the failure of the ryot to observe the principle of rotation of crops. The continued fall in the prices of all articles especially paddy, groundnut, and cotton has rendered the money market tight. Besides, the sowcars have stopped lending and also have been calling in their past loans. Thus the finance of the cultivators was crippled and they had less money (1) to spend on the land, and (2) to meet the cost of the necessities of life. Crops could not therefore be stocked in expectation of better prices and this fact was also responsible for the steady fall in the price of all articles and also of land. The bad luck of the cultivator on the West Coast was aggravated by the low yield and price of pepper, the large fall in the price of coconut and the scarcity of fish and the continued absence of sardines. The fall in the price of coconut has affected badly the ryots in deltaic areas also where the crop is much depended upon.

The position of the labourer paid in money was however better. He was in keen demand, earned the same money as before, and had to pay less for the necessities of life.

The assignment of lands on a fairly large scale to members of the depressed classes has raised them in some places to the status of pattadars.

APPENDIX I (paragraphs 1 to 5, pages 1 and 2 of the report).
Rainfall in inches in each month and period in 1929-30 as compared with the average of the 51 years ending with 1920.

Rainfall in inches in even months and Periods of 10 days																								
District.	South-West monsoon (7th June to 28th September).										Total.		North-East monsoon (27th September to 31st January).				District.							
	June.		July.		August.		September.		Average.	1929-30.	1929-30. (d).	October.		November.		Average.		1929-30.						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)				(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)				(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Ganjam ..	Agency ..	8.9	6.6	12.1	7.3	10.9	12.4	10.0	3.7	7.6	42.1	35.1	2.2	5.6	9.8	1.5	Nil.	0.4	0.1					
Vizagapatnam ..	Plains ..	6.5	6.8	7.2	6.0	4.5	8.0	9.9	3.1	5.0	25.8	25.2	1.0	7.5	15.3	2.7	Nil.	0.3	0.1					
East Godavari ..	Agency ..	4.9	10.0	14.0	14.0	11.9	14.9	16.9	10.9	6.3	47.3	45.1	0.6	6.9	4.8	1.3	Nil.	0.8	1.0					
West Godavari ..	Plains ..	4.9	6.8	5.4	6.5	5.4	6.5	5.2	7.0	5.1	24.4	23.4	0.6	6.9	8.6	2.7	Nil.	0.2	0.2					
Guntur ..	Agency ..	5.5	10.2	10.7	9.7	5.8	9.7	3.9	8.8	4.9	26.1	24.4	1.5	7.8	8.3	1.8	0.6	0.3	2.1					
Kurnool ..	Plains ..	4.7	8.7	6.3	7.0	4.1	6.2	3.9	7.1	4.8	24.6	22.3	1.7	6.4	6.5	3.0	0.2	0.3	1.3					
Bellary ..	Agency ..	4.7	6.2	6.7	6.0	3.9	6.2	6.8	6.0	4.1	24.1	21.0	1.2	6.1	3.4	3.1	0.1	0.4	0.4					
Anantapur ..	Agency ..	4.7	3.2	4.5	5.0	3.9	5.1	4.3	5.0	3.9	17.5	13.2	1.2	5.9	3.8	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.8					
Cuddapah ..	Agency ..	3.3	3.2	4.5	5.0	3.9	5.1	4.3	5.0	3.9	17.5	13.2	1.2	5.9	3.8	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.8					
Nellore ..	Agency ..	2.5	2.5	1.3	3.5	1.3	4.5	2.0	6.0	5.9	17.3	9.5	2.9	3.9	3.5	1.6	1.9	0.3	0.1					
Chingleput ..	Agency ..	2.0	1.1	2.5	3.2	0.6	3.2	1.0	5.7	5.9	15.4	8.4	3.1	4.0	4.4	3.0	3.4	0.3	0.3					
South Arcot ..	Agency ..	2.1	0.9	2.4	3.4	0.6	3.2	1.0	5.7	5.9	15.4	8.4	3.1	4.0	4.4	3.0	3.4	0.3	0.3					
Chittoor ..	Agency ..	2.3	1.0	3.2	4.2	0.9	4.4	1.1	5.5	4.2	15.4	8.4	3.1	4.0	4.4	3.0	3.4	0.3	0.3					
North Arcot ..	Agency ..	1.0	1.6	2.5	3.0	1.4	3.0	1.7	4.2	3.5	15.8	8.9	2.0	8.7	6.5	10.9	1.3	4.9	4.7					
Salem ..	Agency ..	1.9	1.9	3.2	3.5	2.6	3.0	5.2	6.3	3.5	16.0	14.3	1.9	8.7	7.6	12.3	1.3	5.2	4.5					
Coimbatore ..	Agency ..	1.7	1.7	3.1	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.1	6.3	3.6	15.0	14.3	2.2	6.0	6.9	10.9	1.9	5.2	4.5					
Tanjore ..	Agency ..	2.2	1.7	3.1	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.1	6.3	3.6	15.0	14.3	2.2	6.0	6.9	10.9	1.9	5.2	4.5					
Trichinopoly ..	Agency ..	2.3	1.5	3.1	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.1	6.3	3.6	15.0	14.3	2.2	6.0	6.9	10.9	1.9	5.2	4.5					
Madura ..	Agency ..	2.3	1.5	3.1	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.1	6.3	3.6	15.0	14.3	2.2	6.0	6.9	10.9	1.9	5.2	4.5					
Tinnevely ..	Agency ..	2.3	1.5	3.1	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.1	6.3	3.6	15.0	14.3	2.2	6.0	6.9	10.9	1.9	5.2	4.5					
Malabar ..	Agency ..	2.3	1.5	3.1	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.1	6.3	3.6	15.0	14.3	2.2	6.0	6.9	10.9	1.9	5.2	4.5					
South Kanara ..	Agency ..	2.3	1.5	3.1	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.1	6.3	3.6	15.0	14.3	2.2	6.0	6.9	10.9	1.9	5.2	4.5					
The Nilgiris ..	Agency ..	2.3	1.5	3.1	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.1	6.3	3.6	15.0	14.3	2.2	6.0	6.9	10.9	1.9	5.2	4.5					

(a) The figures given in this column represent the average rainfall for the 51 years ending with 1920 for the entire month.
 (b) Relates to the period 7th to 30th June 1929.
 (c) " " " 1st to 28th September 1929.
 (d) " " " 27th to 30th September 1929.

Rainfall in inches in each month and period in 1929-30 as compared with the average of the 51 years ending with 1920—cont.

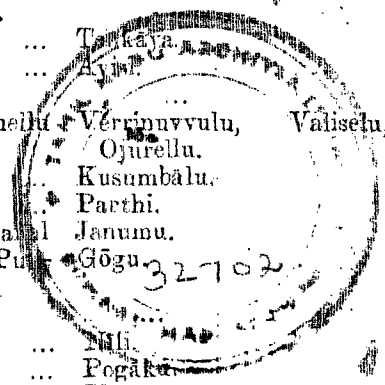
District.	North-East monsoon (27th September to 6th June).										Grand total.		District.	
	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		Total.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
	Average.	1929-30.	Average.	1929-30.	Average.	1929-30.	Average.	1929-30.	Average.	1929-30.	Average.	1929-30.		
Ganjam ..	0.3	Nil	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.5	2.9	1.5	0.2	8.1	4.4	Agency Plains	
Vizagapatnam ..	0.3	Nil	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	2.3	2.2	Nil	6.3	6.0	Agency Plains	
East Godavari ..	0.3	Nil	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.2	1.4	2.3	5.5	0.4	4.9	4.4	Agency Plains	
West Godavari ..	0.3	Nil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.5	Nil	5.5	5.2	Agency Plains	
Kistna ..	0.3	Nil	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	Nil	3.3	3.4	Agency Plains	
Guntur ..	0.4	Nil	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	Nil	3.0	3.0	Agency Plains	
Bellary ..	0.4	Nil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Nil	2.7	2.7	Agency Plains	
Anantapur ..	0.4	Nil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Nil	2.7	2.7	Agency Plains	
Cuddapah ..	0.4	Nil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Nil	2.7	2.7	Agency Plains	
Nellore ..	0.4	Nil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Nil	2.7	2.7	Agency Plains	
Chingleput ..	0.4	Nil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Nil	2.7	2.7	Agency Plains	
South Arcot ..	0.4	Nil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Nil	2.7	2.7	Agency Plains	
Chittoor ..	0.4	Nil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Nil	2.7	2.7	Agency Plains	
Salem ..	0.4	Nil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Nil	2.7	2.7	Agency Plains	
Coimbatore ..	0.4	Nil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Nil	2.7	2.7	Agency Plains	
Trichinopoly ..	0.4	Nil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Nil	2.7	2.7	Agency Plains	
Tanjore ..	0.4	Nil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Nil	2.7	2.7	Agency Plains	
Madura ..	0.4	Nil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Nil	2.7	2.7	Agency Plains	
Tinnevely ..	0.4	Nil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Nil	2.7	2.7	Agency Plains	
Malabar ..	0.4	Nil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Nil	2.7	2.7	Agency Plains	
South Kanara ..	0.4	Nil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Nil	2.7	2.7	Agency Plains	
The Nilgiris ..	0.4	Nil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Nil	2.7	2.7	Agency Plains	

(e) Relates to the period 1st to 6th June 1930.

APPENDIX XII.

Glossary of Botanical, English and Vernacular names of crops.

Botanical.	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.
<i>Oryza sativa</i> ...	Paddy ...	Nellu ...	Vadlu.
<i>Sorghum vulgare</i> ...	Cholam ...	Cholam ...	Jonnalu.
<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> ...	Bairush or Spiked Millet.	Cumbu ...	Sajjala or Gantalu.
<i>Eleusine coracana</i> ...	Ragi ...	Kelvaragu or Ragi	Ragulu or Chodulu.
<i>Setaria italica</i> ...	Italian Millet ...	Tenai ...	Korrulu.
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> ...	Kodo Millet ...	Varagu ...	Arikulu.
<i>Panicum miliare</i> ...	Samai ...	Shamai ...	Samulu.
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> ...	Common Millet ...	Panivaragu or kadaikanni.	Varigalu or Barigalu.
<i>Panicum crusgalli</i> var <i>Frumentaceum</i> .	Sanwa Millet ...	Kudiraivali ...	Oodalu.
<i>Zea mays</i> ...	Maize ...	Makka cholam or Thulukka cholam.	Mokka Jonnalu.
<i>Triticum</i> spp. ...	Wheat ...	Godumai ...	Godumalu.
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> ...	Barley ...	...	...
<i>Phaseolus mungo</i> ...	Greengram ...	Pacchapayiru ...	Pesalu, Pacchapesatu.
<i>Cajanus indicus</i> ...	Redgram ...	Tuvurai ...	Kandulu.
<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i> ...	Blackgram ...	Ulundu ...	Minumulu.
<i>Cicer arietinum</i> ...	Bengalgram ...	Kadalai ...	Sanagulu.
<i>Dolichos biflorus</i> ...	Horsegram ...	Kollu or Kanam ...	Ulavalu.
<i>Dolichos lablab</i> ...	Field bean ...	Mochai ...	Annumulu.
<i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i> ...	Dew gram ...	Naripayaru, Kallu-payaru, Tullikka-payaru.	Mittikulu.
<i>Vigna catiung</i> ...	Cow gram; cow pea.	Karamani, Tatta-payaru.	Alasandulu, Bobbarlu.
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> ...	Chillies ...	Milagai ...	Mirapakayalu.
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> ...	Coriander ...	Kothumalli ...	Dhaniyalu or Kottumari.
<i>Piper nigrum</i> ...	Pepper ...	Milagu ...	Miriyalu.
<i>Curcuma longa</i> ...	Turmeric ...	Manjal ...	Pasupu.
<i>Allium sativum</i> ...	Garlic ...	Vellaipundu ...	Tellagadda or Velluli.
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> ...	Ginger ...	Inji ...	Allam.
<i>Carum copticum</i> ...	Omum; Bishop's weed.	Omum ...	Omamu.
<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> ...	Sugarcane ...	Karumbu ...	Cheruka.
<i>Mangifera indica</i> ...	Mangoes ...	Mambazham ...	Mamidipandu.
<i>Musa sapientum</i> ...	Plantains ...	Vazhaipazham ...	Aratipandu.
<i>Allium cepa</i> ...	Onions ...	Vengayam ...	Ulligadda.
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> ...	Potato ...	Urulaikkizhangu ...	Urula gadda.
<i>Arachis hypogea</i> ...	Groundnut ...	Verkadalai or Nilakkadalai.	Versanagalu or Nelasana-galu.
<i>Sesamum indicum</i> ...	Gingelly ...	Elu ...	Nuvvulu.
<i>Ricinus communis</i> ...	Castor ...	Amanakku or Kottaimuthu.	Amudalu.
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> ...	Coconut ...	Theengai ...	Takkaya.
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> ...	Linseed ...	Alivirai ...	Ayir.
<i>Brassica</i> spp. ...	Rape and mustard.	...	...
<i>Guzotia abyssinica</i> ...	Niger seed ...	Peyellu, Uchehellu	Verrinnuvulu, Valiselu, Ojurellu.
<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> ...	Safflower ...	Kusumbavirai ...	Kusumbalu.
<i>Gossypium</i> spp. ...	Cotton ...	Paruthi ...	Parthi.
<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> ...	Sunnhemp ...	Sanappu or Shanai	Janumu.
<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> ...	Bombay hemp or himlipatam jute.	Pulicchai or Pulmanji.	Gogu.
<i>Corchorus</i> spp. ...	Jute ...	...	...
<i>Indigofera sumatrana</i> ...	Indigo ...	Avuri or Nili ...	Nili.
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> ...	Tobacco ...	Pugaiyalai ...	Pogaku.
<i>Areca catechu</i> ...	Arecanut ...	Pakku ...	Vakka.
<i>Coffea arabica</i> ...	Coffee ...	...	...
<i>Camellia thea</i> ...	Tea ...	...	...
<i>Piper betel</i> ...	Betel vine ...	Vethilai ...	Tamalapakulu.
<i>Cannabis sativa</i> ...	Indian hemp ...	Ganja ...	Ganjaya or Ganja or Bangiku.
<i>Cassia angustifolia</i> ...	Senna ...	Surat Nilavirai or Nilavakai.	Nelatangedu.
<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> ...	Rubber ...	...	...



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