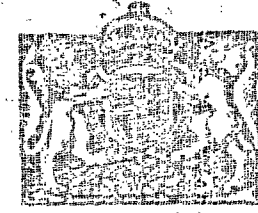
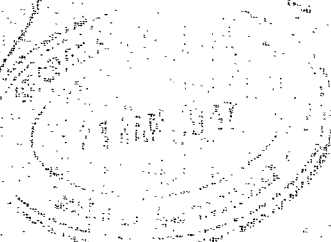


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Season and Crop Report of the
Madras Presidency.

1935-36





OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES
MADRAS

SEASON AND CROP REPORT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE
AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1935-36
(FASLI 1345)

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FOR
FASLI 1346 (1935-36).

Season.—The South-West monsoon established itself in Malabar rather late, i.e., by only the 12th June, but the rainfall in the second half of the month was heavy on the West Coast. Thundershowers occurred intermittently during the first half of the month in parts of the Madras Presidency. The rainfall in June was normal or above normal in all the districts outside the Circars, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Tinnevely, the West Coast and the Nilgiris. The monsoon was strong on the north Madras Coast during the third week of July on account of a depression which formed off the Ganjam Coast about the 15th of the month. The rainfall in July was heavy on the West Coast and above normal in Ganjam, Vizagapatnam (Agency), East Godavari, West Godavari, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore and the West Coast. On account of the heavy rains in July on the West Coast, damage was sustained by buildings, trees, etc., and several boats capsized in the sea. Good rains were received in August in almost all the districts of the Presidency and the rainfall in the month was above normal outside the Circars, Tanjore, the West Coast, and the Nilgiris. The monsoon began to recede gradually during the third week of September, the recession being complete by the end of the month. The rainfall in September was below normal except in Vizagapatnam (Agency), East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, the West Coast and the Nilgiris. On the whole, the South-West monsoon bordered on, or was slightly above normal in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, the Deccan, Nellore, Chingleput, the Central districts (Coimbatore excepted), Madras and South Kanara, and was below normal in the other districts.

Sowings of the early crops were generally satisfactory or above the average except in the Deccan (dry crops only) and the South where the sowings were below the average.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory.

2. Conditions characteristic of the transition from the South-West to the North-East monsoon type of pressure distribution prevailed during the first ten days in October. The North-East monsoon became established over the South Bay of Bengal on the 11th-12th October. The succeeding week was characterized by generally widespread rainfall and on the last day of the week a depression was formed to the South-West of the Bay of

Bengal off the Coromandel Coast. It rapidly intensified into a storm, crossed the coast near Madras the next day and became unimportant only on the 25th. This disturbance was responsible for widespread rain generally, especially on the north Madras Coast and south-east Madras and on the West Coast. The heavy rains caused floods in the rivers and dislocated road traffic considerably. The Coromandel and the Malabar Coasts experienced rough weather and the capsizing of several boats was reported. Sailings of coastal boats and fishing operations were also seriously interfered with. The rainfall in October was above normal in West Godavari, the Deccan, the Carnatic, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tinnevely, and the West Coast and below normal elsewhere. The significant feature of the monsoon in November was a depression which formed on the 4th of the month to the east of Ceylon and intensified into a storm on the morning of the 13th.* It crossed the coast near Negapatam on the 14th, and travelling thereafter as a deep depression across south Madras, passed out by the morning of the 16th into the South-East Arabian Sea off Malabar. This disturbance caused widespread rain in the south of the Peninsula with locally heavy falls in south-east Madras. There were besides severe floods in the rivers of south Malabar and bridges were damaged and houses in flooded areas were submerged under water. Railway and other vehicular traffic and telegraphic and electrical transmission were also considerably dislocated in south-east Madras. There was considerable damage in Negapatam and its municipal water-supply was seriously interfered with. The rainfall in November was above normal only in Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura. Owing to the passage of a low pressure wave westwards across the south-west Bay of Bengal and Ceylon, the monsoon remained strong in south-east Madras between the 15th and 19th December, and there were locally heavy falls in the south Coromandel Coast on the 17th and 19th of the month. The monsoon strengthened again by the 23rd and was active for four days thereafter, causing widespread rain in south Madras. The rainfall in December was above normal in South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura and below normal elsewhere. The month of January was featureless save for scattered thundershowers in the Gircars Coast. The North-East monsoon was, on the whole, below normal outside Bellary, North Arcot, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and South Kanara.

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 * செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக்
 * கொள்ளப்பட்ட
 * மாதம் 1988 வருடம்
 * செப்பனிடும் முடித்த
 * மாதம் 1988 வருடம்
 * 1988 வருடம்
 * ஆரம்பித்த உதவியாளர்
 * கையொப்பம்
 * * * * *

Sowings of the late crops were generally below the average except in the Circars (dry crops only) and the West Coast (wet crops only) where the sowings were above the average.

The condition of the late crops was generally fair except in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Guntur, Cuddapah and Salem. The paddy crop in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Salem was adversely affected for want of rain.

3. There were untimely rains in February. Thunderstorms occurred intermittently in parts of the Presidency in March, especially towards the close of the month and the rainfall in the month was heavy in the South and Malabar. The rainfall in April was above normal only in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, the Carnatic, Salem, Trichinopoly, and Madura. In the following month, there was fairly widespread thunderstorm rain in the Circars between the 22nd and 26th. The rainfall in May was above normal in the Circars, Deccan, Salem, Tinnevely, the West Coast, and the Nilgiris and below normal in the rest of the Presidency. The hot weather rains were on the whole above normal.

4. The season for the Presidency as a whole was fairly satisfactory.

The year opened with 8 relief works in Bellary and 19 relief works in Anantapur, the average number of persons relieved daily being 30,758 in Bellary and 80,597 in Anantapur. The number of relief works very soon rose to 21 in Anantapur. After the rainfall in August and with the restoration of normal conditions, the works were closed one after another and the grant of relief was stopped completely by the 26th October.

5. Land revenue had to be remitted on a comparatively large scale in the less favoured parts of Vizagapatam (Rs. 75,208), West Godavari (Rs. 52,917), Anantapur (Rupees 40,957), Cuddapah (Rs. 39,755), Nellore (Rs. 1,34,178), Chittoor (Rs. 50,601) and Tinnevely (Rs. 73,742). The collection of the March kist amounting to Rs. 51,470 was also suspended beyond the fasli in parts of the taluks of Sattenapalle and Narasaraopet of Guntur.

6. In addition to the seasonal remissions and suspensions referred to above, the Government remitted one anna in the rupee of the assessment on dry lands due for fasli 1345 in all the districts, one and three-quarter anna in the rupee of the assessment on wet lands due for fasli 1345 in those areas in which resettlement rates were introduced in or after 1918-19, and one and quarter anna in the rupee of the wet assessment in the other areas and two annas in the rupee of the assessment on ryotwari lands registered as garden in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara. The collection

of the suspended assessment relating to fasli 1344 was also remitted in all the districts.

Stocks of fodder were generally sufficient. In the taluks of Penakonda and Hindupur of Anantapur where the supply of fodder was insufficient, free grazing was permitted until the 18th September 1935 in the panchayat areas and until the 15th October 1935 in the departmental reserves. As there was also great scarcity of fodder in the taluks of Vinukonda and Palnad of Guntur, permission was granted for the removal of *yepi* leaves on permits from the reserved forests in these taluks from the 1st April 1936 to the 30th September 1936.

7. **Classification of area.**—The total area of the Presidency was calculated to be 83,591,033 acres or 7,413,033 acres less than in the previous year. The resultant decrease is mainly due to the large differences in Ganjam (—1,862,601 acres), Vizagapatam (—5,498,073 acres), and Malabar (—53,898 acres), and to smaller differences in West Godavari (—54 acres), Kurnool (+1,466 acres), Anantapur (+4 acres), Tanjore (—5 acres), Ramnad (+100 acres) and Tinnevely (+28 acres). The decrease under Ganjam and Vizagapatam is due to the inclusion of the major portion of the old Ganjam district in the Orissa Province and the transfer of the Jeypore estate from the Vizagapatam district to the same Province. The decrease in area in Malabar is due to the adoption of re-survey areas in the taluks of Calicut and Kurnimbranad.

Forests constituted 15.7 per cent of the total area as against 15.2 per cent in the previous year. The area not available for cultivation formed 20.2 per cent of the total area. The area available for cultivation was 53,575,913 acres of which 19.1 per cent was fallow, 21.5 per cent was other cultivable waste and the rest (59.4 per cent) was cultivated, viz., 31,839,022 acres. The area cultivated was 38.1 per cent of the total area for the Presidency as against 36.0 per cent in the previous year. The net area sown was the highest in Bellary (65 per cent) and ranged from 52 to 57 per cent in West Godavari, Guntur, and Tanjore. The percentage of net area sown was the lowest in the Nilgiris (15), followed by Chittoor (20), South Kanara (22), Ganjam (25), East Godavari (26), Nellore (27), and Vizagapatam and Cuddapah (28 each).

8. **Area irrigated.**—Of the area under cultivation referred to above, 27.9 per cent, viz., 8,898,950 acres was irrigated. The percentage of irrigated area to the net area sown was above 50 in the deltas of East Godavari (56), West Godavari (71), Kistna (51), and Tanjore (79) and in the non-delta district of Chingleput (66). The percentage was low in Bellary (2), Kurnool (5), Anantapur (10), Salem (14), Guntur (18), Cuddapah and Tinnevely (21 each) and Trichinopoly (23).

Of the total area irrigated, Government canals served 43.0 per cent, tank (Government and private) 36.1 per cent, wells 15.7 per cent, private channels 1.7 per cent and other sources such as spring channels, the remaining 3.5 per cent. Wells supplemented other irrigation sources to the extent of 4.1 per cent. The chief sources of irrigation were Government canals in all the deltaic districts, private channels in Vizagapatam and East Godavari, tanks in Chingleput (93 per cent), Ramnad (85), North Arcot (71), Chittoor (63), Tinnevely (60), and South Arcot (57), wells in Coimbatore (79) and Salem (54) and other sources such as spring channels in Ganjam, East Godavari, Cuddapah, Chittoor, and Salem. Canals, tanks and wells were almost of equal importance in Madura. Though there are no recognized sources of irrigation on the West Coast, there is some irrigation from channels and streams, but figures of the extent of such irrigation are not available.

9. **Crops irrigated.**—The area of crops cultivated was 36,628,827 acres. It exceeded the area of land under cultivation by 4,789,805 acres. The difference is due to the fact that on some lands more than one crop was raised. Thirty per cent (viz., 10,992,937 acres) of the area of crops cultivated was irrigated. The percentage of the area of irrigated crops was 50 and above in West Godavari (66), Chingleput (68) and Tanjore (77). The percentage of irrigated area was low in Salem (17), Guntur (16), Anantapur (14), Kurnool (6), and Bellary (3).

88.6 per cent of the total area under crops irrigated was under cereals and pulses; oil-seeds (groundnut, gingelly and castor) accounted for 2.3 per cent, cotton for 2.6 per cent, sugarcane for 1.1 per cent and other crops for 5.4 per cent. The percentage of area under irrigated paddy to the total area under paddy was 74.9. The corresponding percentages for other crops irrigated were 52.4 (ragi), 24.8 (indigo), 18.6 (gingelly), 12.2 (cumbu), 10.9 (cotton mainly Cambodia), 9.3 (chulam) and 4.4 (groundnut, mainly summer groundnut). Sugarcane was mostly irrigated except on the West Coast where it was mainly rain-fed.

10. **Area sown with crops.**—The area under all crops in the Presidency was 26,628,827 acres.

Flood crops occupied 77.5 per cent of the total area sown in the Presidency as against 79.3 per cent in 1931-35, 76 per cent in 1933-34, 78 per cent in 1932-33, and 79 per cent in 1931-32.

Irrigated paddy occupied 22.2 per cent of the total area sown in the Presidency, unirrigated paddy 6.4 per cent, chulam 13.9 per cent, cumbu 7.4 per cent, ragi 4.9 per cent, korra 4.2 per cent, varagu 2.9 per cent, sarnai 1.4 per cent, other cereals 1.7 per cent, horsegram 4.5 per cent, other pulses 3.5 per cent, chillies 0.9 per cent, other condiments and spices 0.9

per cent, sugar 0.6 per cent, fruits and vegetables including root crops 1.9 per cent, other food crops 0.1 per cent, groundnut 6.9 per cent, gingelly 2.0 per cent, castor 0.7 per cent, coconut 1.6 per cent, other oil-seeds 0.2 per cent, cotton 7.3 per cent, other fibres 0.5 per cent, dyes (mainly indigo) 0.1 per cent, tobacco 0.8 per cent, other drugs and narcotics 0.8 per cent, fodder crops 1.3 per cent and other non-food crops 0.4 per cent.

The area under food crops ranged from 63 to 75 per cent of the total area sown in the district in Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevely, and Malabar, from 76 to 85 per cent in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Kistna, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, and Trichinopoly; it was 86 per cent in Chittoor, 88 per cent in West Godavari, 89 per cent in Chingleput, 90 per cent in South Kanara, 91 per cent in Nellore and Tanjore, and 95 per cent in Ganjam. As in the previous year, the percentage was low in the Nilgiris (26).

The most important food-crop was paddy and the area under that alone exceeded 50 per cent of the total area sown in the district in Ganjam and Chingleput (70 in each) and South Kanara (77) and the deltas of West Godavari (67), and Tanjore (78). The area under paddy was 19 per cent of the total area sown in the district in Cuddapah, 8 per cent in Salem, 7 per cent in Anantapur, 6 per cent in the Nilgiris, 4 per cent in Coimbatore, 3 per cent in Kurnool, and 1 per cent in Bellary.

As the second-crop season was not altogether favourable owing to the partial failure of the North-East monsoon rains, the area brought under second-crop cultivation, viz., 4,789,805 acres was below the normal by 139,795 acres.

The area cultivated with crops was above the average only in East Godavari, Nellore, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Ramnad, Malabar and the Nilgiris. The decrease is marked in Guntur, Bellary (—106,160 acres), Anantapur (—214,746 acres) and Coimbatore. The large decrease in Ganjam and Vizagapatam is due to the re-constitution of these districts. The cultivated area was in excess of that in the previous year in East Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur (+96,535 acres), Cuddapah, Nellore, South Arcot, the Central districts, Madura, Ramnad (+91,637 acres) Tinnevely, South Kanara, and the Nilgiris.

11. Marked variations in the area under each of the main crops as compared with the normal or average of the areas in the preceding three non-famine years are noted below for the several districts or groups of districts in which each crop is important. These districts or groups are entered in brackets against the crop.

Paddy. (Average 11,281,660 acres; current year 10,478,304 acres; previous year 11,053,587 acres; important in all districts outside the

Deccan, Coimbatore, and the Nilgiris). The decrease in area was general outside East Godavari, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem and Tanjore and was due mainly to the receipt of late and insufficient rains. The decrease was marked in South Arcot (- 53,450 acres), Madura (- 53,784 acres) and Tinnevely (- 56,526 acres). The area was the lowest reported in Madura. There was a large area under unirrigated paddy in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and the West Coast, where the rainfall was heavy and in Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore and Ramnad.

Cholam. (Average 4,793,770 acres; current year 5,102,324 acres; previous year 5,142,734 acres; Kistna, Guntur, the Deccan, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Madura). There was a large increase in area in Anantapur (+69,386 acres), Cuddapah (+51,213 acres), Salem (+70,336 acres), Coimbatore (+87,579 acres) and Trichinopoly (+68,879 acres).

Cumbu. (Average 2,949,660 acres; current 2,712,207 acres; previous 2,697,189 acres; Vizagapatam, Guntur, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, the Central districts, Ramnad and Tinnevely.) The reduction in area was general outside East Godavari, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Chittoor and Ramnad. The decrease was marked in Coimbatore (- 85,013 acres).

Ragi. (Average 2,195,290 acres; current 1,502,001 acres; previous 2,156,752 acres; Vizagapatam, Anantapur, the Carnatic, the Central districts and Ramnad.) The reduction in area occurred mainly in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam and was due to the reconstitution of those districts.

Korra.—(Average 1,607,200 acres; current 1,552,397 acres; previous 1,498,441 acres; Guntur and the Deccan.) As in the previous year, there was a decrease in area in Bellary and Anantapur and an increase in area in Kurnool and Cuddapah.

Varagu.—(Average 1,098,290 acres; current 1,050,636 acres; previous 1,014,174 acres; Kurnool, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Ramnad.) As in the previous year, the area showed an increase in Kurnool, Nellore, South Arcot and North Arcot, and a decrease in the other two districts.

Samai. (Average 793,170 acres; current 592,667 acres; previous 665,761 acres; Anantapur, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevely.) There was a reduction in area in all the districts; it was marked in Vizagapatam (- 136,156 acres), Anantapur (- 57,193 acres) and Madura (- 29,586 acres).

Maize. (Average 126,110 acres; current 75,424 acres; previous 69,094 acres; Kistna and Guntur.) There was a reduction in area in both the districts.

Other cereals. (Average 624,270 acres; current 551,232 acres; previous 558,016 acres; Vizagapatam, Guntur and Ramnad.) Fifty-nine per cent of the area was in Guntur, mainly under variga.

Cereals. (Average 25,572,710 acres; current 23,827,282 acres; previous 24,857,748 acres.) The area under cereals occupied 85 per cent of the total area sown in Chingleput; 83 per cent in Tanjore, and 19 per cent in the Nilgiris and ranged from 47 to 79 per cent in the other districts. As in the previous year, there was a large reduction in area in Tinnevely (- 111,392 acres).

Pulses. (Average 3,140,150 acres; current 2,935,590 acres; previous 3,006,081 acres; all districts outside Chingleput, South Arcot, Ramnad, Malabar and the Nilgiris.) The decrease in area occurred under horsegram (- 192,841 acres), green-gram (- 66,128 acres), Bengalgram (- 10,284 acres), and black-gram (- 9,037 acres), partly counter-balanced by an increase in area under red-gram (+ 52,882 acres) and unspecified pulses (+ 20,548 acres). There was an increase in the total area under pulses in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Bellary, Nellore, Chittoor, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Ramnad and a decrease in area in the other districts. The reduction in area was marked in Ganjam (- 140,595 acres). The generally unfavourable nature of the North-East monsoon contributed to the fall in the area under horsegram. This crop occupied 56.0 per cent of the area under pulses; green-gram occupied 16.1 per cent, redgram 10.4 per cent, blackgram 6.5 per cent, bengalgram 2.6 per cent and unspecified pulses, the remaining 8.4 per cent.

Chillies. (Average 294,590 acres; current 338,281 acres; previous 453,084 acres; the Circars, Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Ramnad and Tinnevely.) There was an increase in all the districts outside Coimbatore and Tinnevely.

Chillies occupied 49.5 per cent of the area under condiments and spices, coriander 18.6 per cent, pepper 14.3 per cent, tamarind 8.2 per cent, turmeric 4.8 per cent, ginger 1.5 per cent, garlic 1.3 per cent and unspecified condiments and spices the remaining 1.8 per cent.

Sugarcane. (Average 103,740 acres; current 123,361 acres; previous 125,310 acres; Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, South Arcot, the Central districts and South Kanara). The increase occurred in all districts outside Vizagapatam and was mainly due to better prices for jaggery at the time of planting. The decrease in area in Vizagapatam was due to the transfer of the Jeypore estate to the Orissa province. The area in Kistna rose further from 2,628 acres in the previous year to 3,973 acres in the current year, owing to the opening of a sugar factory at Vayyur. The area in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna,

Kurnool, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and South Kanara was the highest reported.

Sugarcane occupied 58.8 per cent of the area under sugar, palmyra 35.0 per cent and unspecified sugar 6.2 per cent. Forty-four per cent of the area under palmyras was in Tinnevely and 18.5 per cent in Malabar.

Fruits and vegetables including root crops. (Average 720,390 acres; current 699,806 acres; previous 765,022 acres), Malabar is the most important district (187,049 acres) followed by East Godavari (53,608 acres), Vizagapatam (49,913 acres), Madura (33,532 acres), and Chittoor (32,884 acres). Mangoes occupied 35.7 per cent of the area under fruits, etc., plantains 19.6 per cent, onions 6.6 per cent, fruits of citrus variety 2.6 per cent, potatoes 1.8 per cent and unspecified fruits, etc., 32.7 per cent.

Miscellaneous food crops. (Average 68,870 acres; current 40,626 acres; previous 63,209 acres; Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Tanjore, Ramnad and Malabar).

Foodcrops. (Average 30,361,150 acres; current 28,396,484 acres; previous 29,761,130 acres).

Groundnut. (Average 3,317,650 acres; current 2,525,304 acres; previous 2,359,934 acres; 74,000 in 1882-83; all districts outside Ganjam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore, Tinnevely, the West Coast and the Nilgiris). The decrease in area is general outside Vizagapatam, Kistna and Trichinopoly. The decrease is marked in Guntur (- 67,633 acres), the Deccan (- 694,968 acres) and North Arcot (- 81,010 acres). Cotton and other dry crops partly replaced groundnut in the Deccan. The area in Vizagapatam, West Godavari and Kistna was the highest reported. South Arcot showed the highest area with 374,869 acres followed by Kurnool, North Arcot, and Guntur. In Guntur, the area has risen from 1,766 acres in 1912-13 to 203,367 acres in the year under review.

Gingelly. (Average 781,760 acres; current 750,112 acres; previous 653,023 acres; Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, South Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely). There was an increase in area in East Godavari, South Arcot (+ 27,292 acres) and Trichinopoly and a decrease in the other districts. The area was the highest reported in South Arcot. Vizagapatam showed the highest area with 130,519 acres and was followed by East Godavari, West Godavari, Trichinopoly and South Arcot.

Castor. (Average 311,870 acres; current 257,465 acres; previous 278,131 acres; Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur and Nellore). There was an increase in area in Kurnool and a decrease in the other districts. The area was the lowest reported in Vizagapatam, West Godavari, Kistna, Coimbatore and Madura.

Anantapur reported the highest area with 60,236 acres and was followed by Nellore, Kurnool and Guntur.

Coconut. (Average 551,330 acres; current 583,449 acres; previous 586,486 acres; East Godavari, Tanjore, Malabar with 353,158 acres and South Kanara).

Other oil-seeds. (Average 164,250 acres; current 74,672 acres; previous 184,225 acres; Bellary and Anantapur). The reduction in area is marked in Vizagapatam (- 86,465 acres).

Oil-seeds. (Average 5,126,860 acres; current 4,191,002 acres; previous 4,052,799 acres). Groundnut occupied 60.3 per cent of the area under oil-seeds, gingelly 17.9 per cent, castor 6.1 per cent, coconut 13.9 per cent and unspecified oil-seeds 1.8 per cent.

Cotton. (Average 2,138,380 acres; current 2,664,254 acres; previous 2,304,055 acres; Guntur, the Deccan, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely). The increase in area was general outside Guntur and was marked in Bellary (+ 158,850 acres). The increase was due partly to the favourable season and partly to the favourable price for cotton ruling at the time of sowing. The area was the lowest reported in Vizagapatam, West Godavari, Kistna and the highest reported in South Arcot and Salem.

Other fibres. (Average 164,170 acres; current 181,725 acres; previous 130,863 acres; Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Kistna and Guntur). Sunn hemp occupied 71.2 per cent of the area under other fibres, Bombay hemp 11.4 per cent and unspecified fibres 17.4 per cent.

Indigo. (Average 42,740 acres; current 26,390 acres; previous 51,245 acres; Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, South Arcot, Chittoor and North Arcot). The area was the lowest reported. The decrease in area was general.

Tobacco. (Average 248,220 acres; current 279,887 acres; previous 292,291 acres). Guntur with 133,641 acres was followed by Coimbatore and Vizagapatam.

Tobacco occupied 49.2 per cent of the area under drugs and narcotics, arecanuts 18.8 per cent, tea 13.2 per cent, coffee 9.9 per cent, betelvines 5.7 per cent and unspecified drugs under narcotics, the remaining 3.2 per cent.

Fodder crops. [Average 451,410 acres; current 463,530 acres; previous 493,643 acres; Guntur with 156,259 acres was followed by Tinnevely (106,369 acres), Kistna (70,776 acres) and Ramnad (62,140 acres)].

Miscellaneous non-food crops. [Average 141,250 acres; current 135,915 acres; previous 155,374 acres; Malabar with 34,170 acres was followed by Chingleput (24,749 acres) and North Arcot].

Non-food crops. (Average 8,586,920 acres; current 8,232,343 acres; previous 7,777,392 acres).

12. Yield.—For the Presidency as a whole, the yield per acre of crops was above normal for korra (111) and sugarcane (101 and normal (100) for unirrigated paddy and ragi. The yield of paddy was 99 per cent of the normal; the yields of cumbu, groundnut, samai, cotton and cholam were 98, 95, 93, 92 and 91 per cent respectively of the normal. In the case of varagu, maize, bengalgram, horsegram, gingelly, castor and tobacco, the yield varied from 84 to 90 per cent of the normal. The yield of tobacco (89 per cent), gingelly (84 per cent) and indigo (68 per cent) was the lowest reported.

The yield per acre of the main crops was below normal in East Godavari, West Godavari, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara. In the other districts also, the yield was below normal except in the following cases:—korra, sugarcane, groundnut and tobacco in Vizagapatam; paddy, maize and groundnut in Kistna; paddy in Guntur; cumbu and korra in the Decan; cholam, varagu, groundnut and cotton in Kurnool; cholam, bengalgram, horsegram, sugarcane, groundnut, castor and cotton in Bellary; groundnut in Anantapur; cholam and cotton in Cuddapah; korra in Nellore; cumbu, sugarcane, groundnut and indigo in Chittoor; paddy, cholam, horsegram, sugarcane and up-pam cotton in Salem; samai in Trichinopoly; cumbu, samai and horsegram in Madura; cholam and cumbu in Ramnad and cumbu in Tinnevely.

In parts of Chittoor, Trichinopoly and Tanjore, the paddy crop suffered slightly from disease and in parts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, it was subject to an attack of insect pests. The crops of cholam in parts of Guntur and Tinnevely, groundnut in parts of Trichinopoly, castor in parts of Anantapur and chillies in parts of Guntur also suffered to some extent from attacks by insect pests.

Heavy rains adversely affected the yield of paddy in Trichinopoly and Tanjore, ragi in Cuddapah, groundnut in Tanjore and rain-fed cotton in Madura and Ramnad. The quality of tobacco in Vizagapatam was also affected by the fall of heavy rains at harvest time.

The yield of pepper was reduced owing to the exhaustion of the vines after the heavy crop of the previous year and the prolongation of the summer in 1935-36. The yield of ginger also was low owing to the uneven distribution of the rains.

13. The stocks of food-grains were generally sufficient.

14. Prices.—Except in the case of paddy and rice in a few districts (paddy rose in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Cuddapah, remained practically stationary in East Godavari and fluctuated narrowly in Kistna, Guntur and Bellary, whilst rice appreciated in value in Ganjam and

Vizagapatam and fluctuated narrowly in East Godavari and Bellary), there was a tendency for the retail prices of food-grains to fall during the year ending June 1936 and this trend was especially noticeable during the later months of the year. As regards commercial crops, wholesale prices of cotton showed a tendency to fall during the year. Values of groundnut fluctuated, but were on the average higher than in the previous year. This was also the case with castor seed, prices of which, however, moved within narrower limits. Prices of jaggery and pepper declined. There was, on the other hand, a noticeable rise in the price of ginger.

15. Trade.—The total value of the import and export trade of the Madras Presidency decreased by 1.2 per cent in the year under review as compared with the previous year. Most of the factors mentioned in the last year's report, as being responsible for restricting the free flow of trade persisted. The value of the trade with the British Empire showed a further decline from 59.22 per cent in 1934-35 to 57.66 per cent 1935-36, while the value of the trade with foreign countries improved from 40.78 per cent in 1934-35 to 42.34 per cent in 1935-36. The trade with the United Kingdom formed 45.20 per cent of the total trade as against 46.95 per cent in the previous year. The corresponding percentages for the other countries in 1935-36 were Ceylon 8.23, Straits Settlements 1.81, other British possessions 2.42, Germany 7.48, France 6.65, Netherlands 4.00, Belgium 2.14, Italy 1.37, other countries in Europe 3.25, Japan 5.53, Java 0.73, Persia 0.50, China 0.41, other countries in Asia 3.70, America 5.62 and Africa 0.91.

The imposition in April 1935 of a duty of 12 annas per Indian maund on broken rice has had the effect of reducing the imports of this product from 229,015 tons in 1934-35 to 56,741 tons in 1935-36 or by 75 per cent. The imposition of the duty would have proved to be of greater benefit to the agricultural classes of this Presidency had not Burma, taking advantage of the imposition, exported more rice than in the previous year. Siam was the sole supplier of foreign rice. Paddy was imported from French Indo-China and Siam.

The number of ships engaged in the foreign trade rose from 1,161 to 1,117, of which 846 were British.

The Madras Port accounted for 38.6 per cent of the total trade of the Presidency, Cochin for 17.9 per cent, Tuticorin for 12.6 per cent, Calicut for 7.4 per cent, Cuccanada for 4.7 per cent, Mangalore for 3.9 per cent, Cuddalore and Vizagapatam for 2.3 per cent each, Dhanushkodi for 2.2 per cent, Negapatam for 1.4 per cent and other ports for the remaining 6.7 per cent. The total value of the trade of the Madras port declined slightly from 2,925 lakhs in 1934-35 to 2,902 lakhs in the year under review. Foreign imports into this port dropped by

Rs. 78.68 lakhs due mainly to the fall in the imports of rice and paddy from Siam and Indo-China.

The details of the trade are given in Appendix XII to the report.

Coastwise imports. (Rs. 21.30 crores). Burma accounted for 57.2 per cent of the value of the trade, Bombay for 23.9 per cent, Bengal for 8.1 per cent, Sind for 10.4 per cent and non-British ports for the remaining 6.4 per cent. The details of the trade are given in Appendix XII to the reports.

Coastwise exports. (Rs. 9.33 crores.) 34.3 per cent of the value of the trade was contributed by Bombay, 36.9 per cent by Bengal, 25.1 per cent by Burma, 4.5 per cent by Sind and the remainder, i.e., 25.2 per cent by non-British ports. The details of the trade are given in Appendix XII to the report.

Imports by rail. Altogether 4,447 tons of cotton lint were imported, of which 2,659 tons came from H.E.H. the Nizam's territories, 1,221 tons from Bombay and 558 tons from Mysore. The imports of paddy amounted to 49,608 tons, of which 30,100 tons were from Bihar and Orissa and 19,114 tons from the Central Provinces. 52,205 tons of rice were also imported, of which 35,924 tons came from the Central Provinces, 14,107 tons from Bihar and Orissa and 1,172 tons from the Punjab. The imports of groundnut amounted to 14,239 tons and they came mainly from H.E.H. the Nizam's territories (11,188 tons) and Mysore (3,172 tons).

Exports by rail. 15,764 tons of cotton lint were exported mainly to Bombay (10,420 tons) and Mysore (4,879 tons). The exports of paddy amounted to 2,022 tons, mainly to Bombay (1,330 tons) and Mysore (521 tons). Besides, 139,554 tons of rice were exported mostly to Mysore (77,374 tons), H.E.H. the Nizam's territories (38,703 tons) and Bombay (23,013 tons). The exports of groundnut amounted to 26,950 tons of which 20,250 tons went to Bombay and 5,651 tons to Bengal.

16. Cattle.—The mortality amongst cattle from all contagious diseases was the lowest on record, the total number of deaths being 23,214 as against 26,733 in 1934-35.

Rinderpest was responsible for 11.9 per cent of the deaths as against 12.1 per cent in the previous year. The number of deaths from

this disease was the lowest on record for the past 45 years. The fall in mortality is due to the better control of the disease which was rendered possible by the starting of the Madras Serum Institute. No less than 61,114 animals were protected with goat's blood virus during the year under report as against 32,911 during the previous year. Rinderpest was severe in the Circars and in South Kanara which accounted for 72 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively of the total mortality in the whole Presidency from this disease.

Anthrax accounted for 10.3 per cent of the deaths as against 8.7 per cent in the previous year. As in the previous year, it was severe in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore and Malabar.

Blackquarter, haemorrhagic Septicæmia, and foot-and-mouth disease accounted for 25 per cent, 21 per cent and 4 per cent of the deaths, respectively, as against 24 per cent, 25 per cent and 5 per cent in the previous year. The Nellore district was, as usual, the worst sufferer from the first two diseases.

A mortality of 5,582 was recorded under "Other contagious diseases of cattle," the most important of which was "Trypanosomiasis." The actual number of deaths from each of these diseases was not recorded owing to the inability of the village officers to recognize the disease.

17. Condition of the agricultural population.—The economic condition of the agricultural population cannot be said to have improved in the period under review. The continued tendency for the prices of food-grains to remain at a low level has affected the purchasing power of the ryots considerably.

The supply of food-grains and fodder has been generally sufficient and the economic condition of the cultivating ryot cannot be said to have been unsatisfactory in this respect. His principal difficulty has been to find ready money in his village. Agricultural labourers are largely paid in kind and have been comparatively little affected by the general economic depression.

The position of the labourer paid in cash has improved appreciably. He has generally earned practically the same money as before but has had to spend less on the necessities of life as prices continued to be low.

APPENDIX VII.

Percentage of area under main crops in 1935-36 to the total area sown.

District.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Korra.	Cereals.	Pulses other than horsegram.	Food crops.	Groundnut.	Gingelly.	Castor.	Coconut.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Tobacco.	Non-food crops.	District.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Ganjam ..	70	1	6	79	12	85	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Ganjam.
Vizagapatnam ..	84	1	6	62	12	81	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	Vizagapatnam.
East Godavari ..	49	1	7	63	12	83	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	East Godavari.
West Godavari ..	47	1	7	63	12	83	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	West Godavari.
Kistna ..	49	10	6	69	12	83	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	Kistna.
Guntur ..	16	18	2	61	12	70	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	Guntur.
Kurnoor ..	3	22	3	21	61	68	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	Kurnoor.
Bellary ..	1	25	3	57	68	68	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	Bellary.
Anantapur ..	1	18	3	57	68	68	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	Anantapur.
Cuddapah ..	10	50	12	6	9	71	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	Cuddapah.
Nellore ..	25	27	6	7	76	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	Nellore.
Chingleput ..	70	..	8	85	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	Chingleput.
South Arcot ..	38	..	13	65	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	South Arcot.
Chittoor ..	57	..	7	68	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	Chittoor.
North Arcot ..	8	14	18	66	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	North Arcot.
Salem ..	4	27	14	6	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	Salem.
Coimbatore ..	18	20	23	4	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	Coimbatore.
Tiruchinopoly ..	78	..	3	83	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	Tiruchinopoly.
Tanjore ..	21	22	3	64	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	Tanjore.
Ramanad ..	29	6	13	63	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	Ramanad.
Thiruvallur ..	22	7	11	61	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	Thiruvallur.
Madurai ..	49	..	..	60	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	Madurai.
Malabar ..	77	..	..	78	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	Malabar.
South Kanara ..	6	..	..	19	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	South Kanara.
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris.
Presidency ..	28.6	13.9	7.4	4.9	4.2	65.1	3.5	77.5	6.9	2.4	0.7	1.3	7.3	0.1	0.8	22.5	Presidency.

Note.—If the percentage of area under the crop is relatively small in the district.

Note.—The percentages entered in this statement against the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatnam relate to the newly constituted districts.

APPENDIX VIII.

Normal yield per acre and the yield per acre attained in 1935-36.

(Note.—The normal yield for crops noted in this statement were those fixed in 1919.)

District.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Korra.	Cereals.	Pulses other than horsegram.	Food crops.	Groundnut.	Gingelly.	Castor.	Coconut.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Tobacco.	Non-food crops.	District.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Ganjam ..	1,300	871	800	536	1,200	700	784	1,200	1,032	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ganjam.
Vizagapatnam ..	1,400	1,258	800	736	1,300	700	811	1,300	1,070	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vizagapatnam.
East Godavari ..	2,000	1,669	900	882	1,300	1,261	700	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	East Godavari.
West Godavari ..	2,000	1,600	1,000	650	1,300	1,144	700	1,200	864	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	West Godavari.
Kistna ..	1,800	1,836	1,000	1,020	1,300	1,248	700	1,200	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kistna.
Guntur ..	1,800	1,800	1,000	1,155	1,300	1,248	700	1,200	1,236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guntur.
Kurnoor ..	1,400	1,613	1,000	1,070	1,300	1,248	700	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kurnoor.
Bellary ..	1,700	1,547	900	810	1,400	1,358	450	1,200	1,224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bellary.
Anantapur ..	1,700	1,515	800	790	1,400	1,358	450	1,200	1,224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Anantapur.
Cuddapah ..	1,800	1,732	900	891	1,500	1,411	500	1,300	1,313	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuddapah.
Nellore ..	1,550	1,519	1,000	1,078	1,300	1,248	700	1,200	1,231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nellore.
Chingleput ..	1,350	1,314	1,100	1,089	1,400	1,352	500	1,200	1,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput.
South Arcot ..	1,850	1,728	1,100	1,045	1,500	1,395	600	1,300	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Arcot.
Chittoor ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	970	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chittoor.
North Arcot ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	North Arcot.
Salem ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Salem.
Coimbatore ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Coimbatore.
Tiruchinopoly ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tiruchinopoly.
Tanjore ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tanjore.
Ramanad ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ramanad.
Thiruvallur ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Thiruvallur.
Madurai ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madurai.
Malabar ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar.
South Kanara ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Kanara.
The Nilgiris ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris.
Presidency ..	1,756	1,708	1,112	1,113	1,462	1,257	577	530	1,210	1,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	Presidency.

District.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Korra.	Cereals.	Pulses other than horsegram.	Food crops.	Groundnut.	Gingelly.	Castor.	Coconut.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Tobacco.	Non-food crops.	District.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Ganjam ..	1,300	871	800	536	1,200	700	784	1,200	1,032	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ganjam.
Vizagapatnam ..	1,400	1,258	800	736	1,300	700	811	1,300	1,070	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vizagapatnam.
East Godavari ..	2,000	1,669	900	882	1,300	1,261	700	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	East Godavari.
West Godavari ..	2,000	1,600	1,000	650	1,300	1,144	700	1,200	864	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	West Godavari.
Kistna ..	1,800	1,836	1,000	1,020	1,300	1,248	700	1,200	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kistna.
Guntur ..	1,800	1,800	1,000	1,155	1,300	1,248	700	1,200	1,236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Guntur.
Kurnoor ..	1,400	1,613	1,000	1,070	1,300	1,248	700	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kurnoor.
Bellary ..	1,700	1,547	900	810	1,400	1,358	450	1,200	1,224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bellary.
Anantapur ..	1,700	1,515	800	790	1,400	1,358	450	1,200	1,224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Anantapur.
Cuddapah ..	1,800	1,732	900	891	1,500	1,411	500	1,300	1,313	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuddapah.
Nellore ..	1,550	1,519	1,000	1,078	1,300	1,248	700	1,200	1,231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nellore.
Chingleput ..	1,350	1,314	1,100	1,089	1,400	1,352	500	1,200	1,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput.
South Arcot ..	1,850	1,728	1,100	1,045	1,500	1,395	600	1,300	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Arcot.
Chittoor ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	970	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chittoor.
North Arcot ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	North Arcot.
Salem ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Salem.
Coimbatore ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Coimbatore.
Tiruchinopoly ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tiruchinopoly.
Tanjore ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tanjore.
Ramanad ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ramanad.
Thiruvallur ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Thiruvallur.
Madurai ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madurai.
Malabar ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar.
South Kanara ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Kanara.
The Nilgiris ..	1,000	1,023	1,000	1,033	1,500	1,410	600	1,200	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris.
Presidency ..	1,756	1,708	1,112	1,113	1,462	1,257	577	530	1,210	1,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	Presidency.

District.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	R
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Statement showing the average retail prices of the principal food-grains and salt for fasli 1345 (1935-36) in terms of rupees per imperial maund of 3,200 tolas or 82.2/7 lb.—cont.

District and station.	Paddy, 1st sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Regi.	Korra.	Variga.	Varagu.	Morssgram.	Salt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
RAMNAD DISTRICT.											
1 Ramnad	2.62	2.42	3.86	..	2.78	2.54	..	..	..	2.66	2.10
2 Mudukulattur	2.65	2.60	4.13	..	2.59	2.45	..	..	..	..	2.37
3 Aruppukottai	2.89	2.60	3.75	2.36	3.11	2.63	..	..	1.35	3.20	2.20
4 Paramakudi	..	2.56	4.13	..	2.59	2.49	..	..	..	2.17	2.58
5 Tiruvadanai	2.78	2.45	4.37	..	..	2.68	..	..	..	..	2.12
6 Sivaganga	2.95	2.80	4.44	..	..	2.73	..	..	..	..	2.66
7 Tirupattur	3.12	2.85	4.52	..	..	3.43	..	..	..	..	2.66
8 Sattur	2.94	2.52	3.50	2.53	2.89	2.52	..	..	..	2.68	2.67
9 Srivilliputtur	2.84	2.39	3.74	2.94	3.18	2.72	..	..	..	3.21	2.14
10 Virudunagar	2.82	2.60	3.91	2.76	3.24	2.83	..	..	2.18	3.10	2.35
Average	2.89	2.59	4.04	2.77	2.91	2.70	..	..	1.77	2.84	2.32
TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.											
1 Sankarankoil	2.73	2.44	4.18	2.79	..	2.54	..	..	..	3.05	2.14
2 Tenkasi	2.64	2.44	4.26	3.08	..	2.23	..	..	..	3.44	2.21
3 Ambasamudram	2.44	2.27	3.72	3.13	..	2.71	..	..	..	3.02	2.07
4 Tinnevely	2.66	2.45	3.91	3.06	3.21	2.73	..	..	..	3.05	2.14
5 Nanguneri	..	2.55	4.28	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.43	2.04
6 Radhapuram	..	2.54	4.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.13
7 Srivaikuntam	..	2.42	3.67	..	3.15	2.77	..	..	..	3.38	2.19
8 Tuticorin	2.59	2.30	3.74	..	3.15	2.94	..	..	..	2.80	1.97
9 Koilpatti	..	2.70	3.74	3.07	3.52	2.63	..	..	..	3.45	1.99
10 Vilattikulam	..	..	3.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.02
11 Sattankulam	2.85	2.61	3.86	2.33	2.22	2.16	..	..	..	2.54	2.01
12 Tiruchendur	..	2.55	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.11
Average	2.65	2.48	3.55	2.91	3.05	2.59	..	..	..	3.13	2.09
MALABAR DISTRICT.											
			Husked coconut price per 1,000.	Coconut in the husk, price per 1,000.							
1 Cochin	2.81	2.60	3.63	32.14	35.37	..	..	..	..	..	3.34
2 Alattur	2.49	2.38	3.62	40.13	..	3.28	..	..	..	3.42	2.61
3 Palghat	2.53	2.26	3.98	46.03	..	3.30	..	..	..	3.23	2.77
4 Willavanad	..	2.26	4.11	34.80	..	..	..	..	..	3.59	3.04
5 Ottapalam	..	2.24	3.39	38.73	..	3.61	..	..	..	3.67	2.81
6 Ponnani	..	2.07	4.41	29.89	33.63	..	..	..	..	3.78	2.67
7 Chowghat	..	..	3.93	26.83	31.25	..	..	..	..	3.58	2.41
8 Tirur	..	1.93	3.54	26.43	27.79	..	..	..	..	3.45	2.26
9 Ernad (Manjeri)	..	2.13	3.77	33.82	..	..	..	..	..	3.59	2.81
10 Tirurangadi	..	2.50	4.25	23.97	25.89	..	..	..	..	4.04	2.45
11 Calicut	2.37	2.29	3.57	29.75	31.78	3.30	..	..	..	3.54	2.41
12 Wynad (Manantoddy) ..	2.17	2.02	3.61	..	..	2.45	..	..	..	3.03	2.42
13 Vayitti	..	..	3.97	..	..	2.92	..	..	..	3.54	3.54
14 Kurumbanad (Badagara) ..	2.40	2.26	3.61	33.34	29.07	2.96	..	..	..	3.29	2.59
15 Quilandi	2.56	2.40	4.06	25.00	26.89	3.33	..	..	..	3.61	2.57
16 Kottayam	..	2.57	3.72	32.05	33.20	2.81	..	..	..	3.25	2.56
17 Kuttuparamba	2.48	2.29	3.62	29.94	31.75	2.39	..	..	..	3.24	2.36
18 Charakkal	2.65	2.67	3.91	28.90	31.05	2.52	..	..	..	3.70	2.40
19 Taliparamba	2.46	2.33	3.79	41.64	37.80	2.07	..	..	..	3.35	2.23
Average	2.49	2.31	3.81	32.56	31.29	2.94	..	..	..	3.49	2.64
SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.											
1 Hosdurg	2.31	2.02	3.90	31.98	36.98	2.09	..	..	..	3.20	2.64
2 Kasargod	2.54	2.25	3.89	44.29	49.79	3.29	..	..	..	3.81	2.62
3 Uppinangadi (Puttur) ..	2.22	1.95	3.61	48.89	51.35	3.25	..	..	..	3.69	3.00
4 Beltangali	2.16	1.91	3.23	48.75	53.75	3.34	..	..	..	3.58	2.84
5 Bantwal	2.30	2.02	3.49	54.80	57.75	2.93	..	..	..	3.22	2.60
6 Mangalore	2.68	2.37	3.87	60.23	63.19	3.22	..	..	..	3.54	2.92
7 Karkal	2.26	1.96	3.25	46.62	51.27	3.19	..	..	..	3.45	2.91
8 Udipi	2.21	1.93	3.18	42.94	49.44	3.01	..	..	..	3.31	2.61
9 Coondapoor	1.86	1.59	3.01	45.94	49.90	3.11	..	..	..	3.35	2.79
Average	2.23	2.00	3.49	47.16	50.94	3.05	..	..	..	3.46	2.77
THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT.											
			Cholam.	Cumbu.							
1 Ootacamund	..	3.68	4.54	..	3.73	..	..	..	..	3.51	3.17
2 Coonoor	..	..	4.13	..	4.07	..	..	..	..	3.35	3.23
3 Gudalur	..	..	3.96	..	3.12	..	..	..	..	2.68	3.25
Average	..	3.65	4.31	..	3.64	..	..	..	..	3.18	3.22
Presidency average	2.63	2.34	3.94	2.59	2.73	2.58	2.10	2.38	1.78	2.99	2.65

APPENDIX XII.

Comparative statement showing the imports into and the exports from the Madras Presidency of important agricultural products and their manufactures in 1934-35 and 1935-36.

Articles.	1934-35.		1935-36.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
FOREIGN IMPORTS.					
		RS.		RS.	
Rice—Paddy	Tons	99,290	56,27,330	(a) 109,712	65,22,313
Rice	..	269,435	1,78,32,237	(b) 73,430	50,83,890
Sugar	..	49,793	43,42,956	(c) 39,314	33,42,730
Betelnuts	Cwt.	268,098	33,81,439	(d) 231,630	23,35,334
Cotton—Piecegoods	Yds.	71,163,802	1,34,69,217	65,818,372	(e) 1,19,31,031
Cotton—Twist and yarn ..	Lb.	6,062,552	61,83,250	6,938,165	68,53,988
Tobacco—Raw	..	1,421,509	22,25,586	(f) 1,177,406	19,66,212
Tobacco—Manufactured ..	..	43,512	1,26,520	42,728	1,44,098
Rubber—Raw	..	..	NIL	..	NIL
FOREIGN EXPORTS.					
Rice	Tons	72,905	89,71,133	(g) 70,664	83,81,826
Grain, pulse, and flour, other than rice	..	6,605	4,79,253	5,979	4,83,482
Chillies	Cwt.	63,986	12,36,719	43,732	5,97,629
Pepper	..	60,381	18,87,594	24,939	7,06,574
Ginger	..	9,887	2,34,953	3,698	1,52,773
Cardamoms	..	7,043	11,05,291	8,290	12,82,776
Onions	..	569,519	15,05,423	516,793	15,97,796
Cashewnuts	Tons	5,786	61,11,790	8,283	1,04,03,362
Seeds—Groundnuts	..	435,340	4,99,73,108	332,230	5,34,29,698
Seeds—Castor	..	34,066	41,78,214	18,335	27,09,483
Cakes—Groundnut	..	49,512	36,35,695	38,745	(h) 24,27,899
Cakes—Rape and Gingelly ..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—Raw	..	26,335	1,71,84,968	(j) 13,890	67,06,677
Cotton—Manufactured other than piecegoods	Value	..	12,61,862	..	30,29,197
Cotton—Piecegoods	Yds.	21,577,014	81,74,425	22,162,997	33,51,235
Coffee	Cwt.	140,577	72,59,104	(k) 213,654	1,01,22,833
Tea (black)	Lb.	48,138,633	4,25,73,015	(l) 59,370,183	4,41,62,242
Coir—Manufactured	Cwt.	622,732	79,19,427	681,288	(m) 87,01,260
Tobacco—Raw	Lb.	16,328,174	50,65,186	(n) 29,026,691	63,38,604
Tobacco—Manufactured ..	..	339,257	2,79,803	(o) 845,789	3,13,384
Rubber—Raw	..	11,597,634	37,43,397	17,963,793	(p) 56,67,572
COASTWISE IMPORTS.					
Rice—In the husk (paddy) ..	Tons	88,329	42,99,983	103,224	(q) 57,92,257
Rice—Not in the husk	..	682,990	4,44,88,626	828,055	(r) 6,33,116
Pulses	..	151,549	1,50,71,045	141,104	(s) 1,41,104
Cotton—Raw	..	9,760	57,83,837	12,278	..
Cotton—Piecegoods	Yds.	69,209,315	2,50,20,654	53,742,491	..
COASTWISE EXPORTS.					
Cotton—Raw	Tons	17,792	1,46,51,740	14,288	..
Cotton—Twist and yarn	Lb.	24,512,796	1,39,74,012	30,002,014	..
Tea	..	2,207,686	17,22,166	2,893,473	..

- (a) Imported mainly from Indo-China and Siam.
 (b) Imported mainly from Siam.
 (c) Imported mainly from Java (26,549 tons).
 (d) Imported mainly from the Straits Settlements (153,722 cwt.) and Ceylon (73,227 cwt.).
 (e) Imported mainly from the United Kingdom (93,24 lakhs) and Japan (24,47 lakhs).
 (f) Mainly from the United States (1,96 million lb.).
 (g) Mainly sent to Ceylon (4,536 tons).
 (h) Mainly to the United Kingdom.
 (i) Solely to Ceylon.
 (j) Japan took 27 per cent and the United Kingdom (11 per cent).
 (k) Exported to France (82,553 cwt.) and the United Kingdom (71,034 cwt.).
 (l) Exported mainly to the United Kingdom (46,54 million lb.).
 (m) Mainly to the United Kingdom (11,97 million lb.) and Japan (5,62 million lb.).
 (n) Exported mainly to the United Kingdom (226,959 lb. of cigarettes).
 (o) Sent mainly to the United Kingdom (Rs. 220,98 lakhs), Ceylon (Rs. 17,53 lakhs), and Italy (Rs. 7,44 lakhs).
 (p) Mainly from Burma.
 (q) Mainly from Bombay.
 (r) Mainly from Siam (Rs. 74,40 lakhs).
 (s) Mainly to Bengal.

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APPENDIX XIII.

Number of live-stock and agricultural machinery and implements in each district in Madras Presidency as ascertained by a census held in January 1935. (Revised).

Districts.	Cattle.									Districts.
	Males.				Females.					
	Breeding bulls, i.e., entire males kept for breeding purposes.	Working bullocks, i.e., bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.	Bulls and bullocks over three years not in use for breeding or work.	Young stock. (1) Under one year. (2) One to three years of age.	Breeding cows, i.e., cows over three years kept for milking or milk production.	Cows over three years used for work.	Cows over three years not in use for work or breeding purposes.			
(1).	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
Ganjam ..	13,522	311,494	35,139	47,102	54,837	213,624	62,691	23,340	Ganjam.	
Vizagapatam ..	12,910	452,913	92,580	58,584	80,544	233,377	83,661	42,719	Vizagapatam.	
East Godavari ..	8,639	234,168	42,735	41,875	55,558	189,416	7,807	32,372	East Godavari.	
West Godavari ..	1,177	154,467	15,635	21,033	30,898	125,067	20,126	10,146	West Godavari.	
Kistna ..	4,093	143,162	11,932	23,771	35,079	129,647	10,745	9,456	Kistna.	
Guntur ..	990	160,004	16,143	27,080	35,377	117,236	8,544	13,318	Guntur.	
Kur-nool ..	539	163,943	15,828	26,054	23,553	94,652	10,113	17,374	Kur-nool.	
Belhary ..	4,325	182,256	15,528	22,159	42,351	129,377	13,154	12,154	Belhary.	
Anantapur ..	2,781	97,174	39,211	17,219	50,999	188,773	16,233	15,056	Anantapur.	
Cuddapah ..	2,781	193,605	16,227	31,268	52,554	170,662	15,693	25,469	Cuddapah.	
Nellore ..	2,216	283,270	14,090	22,563	53,614	170,662	15,693	25,469	Nellore.	
Chingleput ..	231	2,586	633	521	577	3,336	615	270	Chingleput.	
Salema ..	25,137	322,869	31,480	46,371	69,335	243,927	61,758	33,921	Salema.	
South Arcot ..	2,984	302,791	31,883	46,371	82,701	234,162	37,713	26,342	South Arcot.	
Chittoor ..	15,105	287,181	30,818	43,154	69,025	214,653	129,850	56,315	Chittoor.	
North Arcot ..	13,464	355,162	37,610	73,800	78,978	298,063	314,255	56,315	North Arcot.	
Salem ..	13,464	355,907	31,151	55,377	97,311	263,063	112,341	35,947	Salem.	
Coimbatore ..	4,102	325,000	23,312	45,552	66,134	262,534	7,050	21,862	Coimbatore.	
Tirichinopoly ..	10,454	277,714	22,753	41,504	56,207	131,459	58,052	19,257	Tirichinopoly.	
Tanjore ..	3,554	210,254	11,209	28,854	31,291	129,576	3,652	10,034	Tanjore.	
Madurai ..	7,847	231,518	21,779	28,854	31,291	129,576	3,652	10,034	Madurai.	
Ramanad ..	3,162	216,336	9,665	38,217	53,319	162,718	2,741	14,538	Ramanad.	
Malabar ..	1,662	103,562	9,665	38,217	53,319	162,718	2,741	14,538	Malabar.	
South Kanara ..	963	5,154	1,140	2,143	2,063	12,519	311	807	South Kanara.	
The Nilgiris ..									The Nilgiris.	
Total ..	169,285	6,177,708	655,170	968,892	1,286,279	4,285,273	1,115,870	573,535	Total.	

Buffaloes.									
Females—cont.					Males.				
Districts.	Young stock.				Bulls and bullocks over three years not in use for breeding or work.	Young stock.			
	One year.	One to three years of age.	Breeding bulls, i.e., entire males over three years kept for breeding purposes.	Working bullocks, i.e., bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.		Under one year.	One to three years of age.	Breeding cows, i.e., cows over three years kept for milking or milk production.	Cows over three years used for work.
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	64,498	14,698	110,520	8,800	9,117	11,651	43,672	12,738	6,260
	82,034	17,316	181,001	27,841	23,223	25,339	133,208	26,267	13,469
	63,272	11,702	40,638	9,977	22,142	19,892	109,638	15,629	12,738
	40,075	6,637	49,444	5,105	22,437	17,310	101,511	17,224	7,331
	45,197	8,896	46,707	4,647	17,794	32,160	199,070	14,046	10,946
	40,146	5,029	54,446	7,114	88,166	42,299	321,311	15,597	29,446
	20,479	2,136	9,639	2,594	25,211	20,005	143,640	11,183	10,577
	39,473	2,064	5,456	2,187	13,354	8,795	5,925	8,601	8,300
	33,550	4,080	16,707	4,093	14,900	12,129	65,169	17,029	15,479
	16,435	4,823	17,470	5,472	20,099	19,061	121,332	12,434	13,794
	58,414	8,237	63,654	8,799	44,701	39,778	212,080	7,567	7,756
	37,781	5,113	52,543	3,173	15,430	16,454	72,791	314	126
	1,503	412	545	64	435	432	2,589	9,707	6,793
	36,631	6,392	33,829	5,451	9,349	10,299	47,515	5,972	6,252
	75,582	7,374	22,075	15,470	15,340	13,778	65,304	6,939	8,242
	64,029	7,560	31,330	4,891	12,379	13,708	71,380	7,767	6,605
	91,287	8,652	5,431	1,522	13,710	8,955	98,323	14,255	10,779
	90,554	8,650	3,540	2,059	22,731	9,024	96,323	10,477	8,764
	51,095	56,672	3,840	2,335	19,368	12,899	90,439	10,113	4,885
	73,586	4,017	12,423	2,202	15,697	12,638	60,113	9,521	3,677
	53,831	3,044	38,577	2,345	13,929	10,587	62,930	12,553	7,677
	32,113	1,237	14,337	2,245	9,696	8,692	49,572	5,185	6,004
	39,290	1,877	17,457	2,245	11,371	11,000	79,484	5,185	1,172
	34,929	7,724	18,384	1,363	4,919	23,114	9,308	1,421	1,421
	80,849	63,446	125,246	1,263	4,904	28,723	499	850	
	46,447	502	1,582	266	1,027	1,027	10,693	181	
	3,941	2,703							
Total ..	1,231,539	1,319,254	144,200	1,116,701	130,678	496,230	408,201	267,463	221,399
									Total.

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