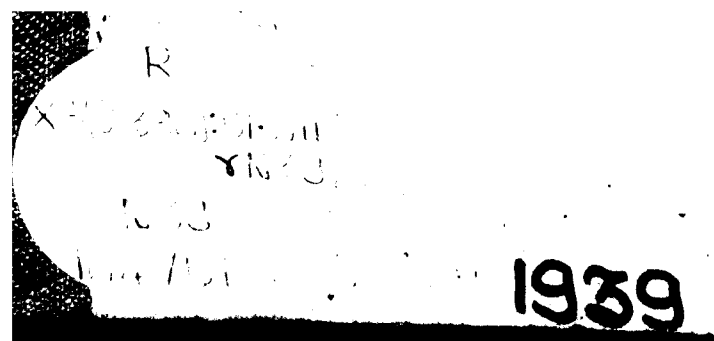


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Report on The Marketing of Wheat in The Madras Presidency



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REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

BY

K. GOPALAKRISHNA RAJU
Provincial Marketing Officer, Madras,

AND

K. W. CHAKRAPANI MARAR
Assistant Marketing Officer, Madras.

MADRAS

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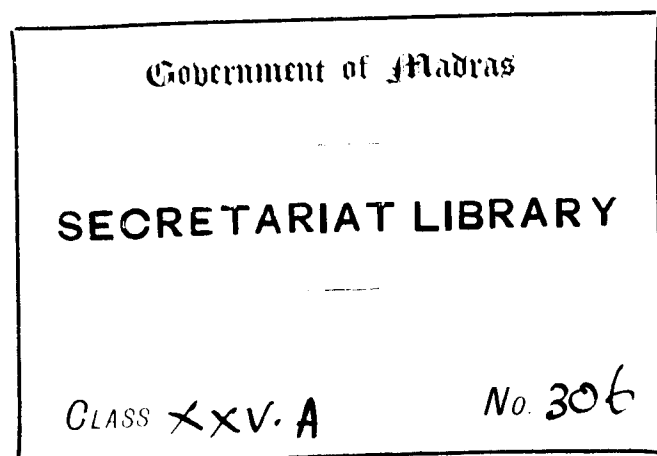
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INTRODUCTION

THIS is the first of a series of marketing surveys conducted in the Madras Presidency for purposes of all-India study of marketing conditions, as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. These surveys were conducted throughout the whole of India under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi. This report embodies the results of investigations made in the Madras Presidency. The all-India report on wheat, which has recently been published, is a consolidated work of the survey of wheat in all provinces and Indian States.

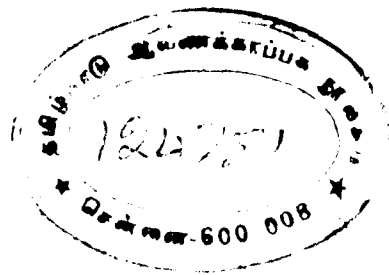
Although wheat is not of much importance in cultivation in this Presidency, the data presented will give a picture in concise form of the essential features of marketing of Indian wheat in Madras. Further reports on the marketing surveys of such commodities as rice, tobacco, groundnut, oil seeds, hides and skins, milk, eggs, fruits, etc., in the Madras Presidency will be released for publication as and when the all-India reports on these commodities are issued.

These survey reports are meant to give as accurate an idea as possible of existing conditions, so as to enable growers, merchants, and wherever necessary, local Governments, to formulate lines of future action, in an effort to improve the lot of the growers primarily and of the trade as a whole. It is hoped that the publication in compact form of the fruits of such surveys will provide new sources of information, and stimulate attention to the several aspects of marketing, with the ultimate object of obtaining better prices for the cultivators.

The Government of Madras should not be regarded as assuming responsibility for all or any of the material contained in this report.

K. GOPALAKRISHNA RAJU,
Provincial Marketing Officer.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL MARKETING OFFICER,
Madras, 21st June 1937.



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CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
I	1. Supply—Trend of sowings, yield per unit— Quantity retained, season of marketing and seasonal conditions on the flow—Supplies ..	1-9
	2. Imports of wheat and wheat flour—Sea-borne .. } Do. Rail-borne .. }	9-15
	Quantities, qualities and source of origin—Periodi- city	15-26
	3. Exports—Quantities—Sea-borne and rail-borne.	26-28
II	Demand—Quantitative—Qualitative—Processing— Manufacturing—Trends	28-32
III	Wholesale prices, general, trend	32-35
	Seasonal variations in prices	35-39
IV	Preparation for market	39-40
V	Assembling, producers, merchants, etc.	40
	Finance of assembling	40
VI	Grading and standardization	40
VII	Conservation—Mills	41
VIII	Handling and transportation charges at port ..	41-42
	Produce movements	42
IX	Distribution—Wholesale	42-43
	Do. Retail	43
X	Processing and distribution of wheat products ..	43-44
XI	Seed	44
XII	Weights and measures	44-45
	Summary and conclusions	45-46

APPENDICES.

TABLE NUMBER		PAGE
IV	Wheat area in the Presidency last ten years ..	47
IX	Imports of wheat from Sind (sea-borne)	48
X	Do. Bombay	48
XI	Do. Kathiawar	48
XII	Imports of wheat—Portwar, 1934-35	49
XIII	Do. 1933-34	50
XIV	Do. 1932-33	51
XV	Do. 1931-32	52
XVII	Imports of wheat monthly—Portwar, 1933-34 ..	53-54
XVIII	Imports of wheat flour monthly from Sind, 1932-33 to 1934-35.	55
XIX	Imports of wheat flour monthly from Bombay, 1932-33 to 1934-35	55
XX	Imports of wheat flour monthly from Bengal, 1932-33 to 1934-35	55
XXI	Total imports of wheat flour from Bengal, Bombay, Sind, 1934-35	56
XXII	Total imports of wheat flour from Bengal, Bombay, Sind, 1933-34	57
XXIII	Total imports of wheat flour from Bengal, Bombay, Sind, 1932-33	58
XXIV	Total imports of wheat flour from Bengal, Bombay, Sind, 1931-32	59

TABLE NUMBER		PAGE
XXV & XXVI	Total imports of wheat flour from Bengal, Bombay, Sind, portwar, monthly, 1933-34	60-61
XXVII	Total imports of wheat and wheat flour, monthly, 1930-31 to 1934-35	62
XXVIII	Total imports of wheat and wheat flour, province-war, 1930-31 to 1934-35	63-64
XXIX	Progress of total imports of wheat and flour—Five years	64
XXX-A	Imports of wheat and wheat flour, portwar, 1933-34,	65
B	Do. do. 1934-35.	65
XXXI	Rail and river-borne imports of wheat monthly to Madras ports, 1934-35 (April-March)	66
XXXII	Rail and river-borne imports of wheat monthly to Madras except ports, 1934-35 (April-March)	66
XXXIII	Rail and river-borne imports of wheat flour to Madras ports, 1934-35 (April-March)	67
XXXIV	Rail and river-borne imports of wheat flour to Madras except ports, 1934-35	67
XXXV	Rail-borne imports of wheat and wheat flour to Madras ports—Provincewar—1933-34 (July-June), 1934-35 (July-June)	68
XXXVI	Rail-borne imports of wheat and wheat flour to Madras except ports, 1933-34 (July-June), 1934-35 (July-June)	68
XXXVII	Rail-borne Total of imports of wheat and flour, 1934-35 (July-June)	69
XXXVIII	Rail-borne monthly imports of wheat and flour, 1934-35	70
XXXIX	Rail-borne exports of wheat and flour, 1933-34—1934-35	71
XL	Rail-borne exports of wheat and flour, monthly, 1934-35	72
XLI	Net imports of wheat and flour by sea and rail, 1934-35	73
XLII	Receipt of wheat by sea and rail at main consuming centres, 1934-35	74-75
	Movements of wheat by rail, 1934-35	76-77
XLIII	Receipt of wheat flour by sea and rail at main consuming centres, 1934-35	78
	Movements of wheat flour by rail, 1934-35	79
XLIV	Despatches of flour including atta by rail, 1934-35.	80
Wholesale price of Samba wheat		81
Do. Gundu wheat		82
Do. Ravai		83
Do. wheat flour		84
Do. wheat bran		85-86
Area under fasli 1344—Talukwar		87-88
Do. Districtwar		88
Monthly rainfall, 1931-35—Districtwar		89
Trend of annual rainfall, 1930-31 to 1934-35		90
Main characteristics of different types of wheat		91-94
Average yield of wheat in Indian Provinces		94
Yield of wheat in main producing countries of the world		94
Prices of wheat and products—Karachi		95
Do. Calcutta		96
Average monthly prices of wheat		97
Do. wheat—Different markets		98
Do. maida and atta		99

LIST OF CHARTS AND MAPS

NUMBER	CHARTS	PAGE
1	Area under wheat—Madras Presidency and all-India	2
2	Wheat area in the Presidency—Share of each district.	4
3A	Annual sea-borne imports of wheat—Last five years	7
3B	Annual sea-borne imports of wheat flour—Five years	8
4A	Imports of wheat by sea and rail—Provincewar	10
4B	Imports of wheat—Portwar, 1934-35	12
5A, B	Imports of wheat flour—Provincewar and Portwar	13-14
6A	Monthly imports of wheat from Bombay	16-18
6B	Do. Sind	
6C	Do. Kathiawar	
7A, B, C	Imports of wheat flour from Sind, Bombay, Bengal	19-25
8A	Total monthly imports of wheat from all provinces	
8B	Total monthly imports of wheat flour	
9	Total imports of wheat—By rail—Sea	
10	Total imports of wheat flour—Rail and sea	31
11	Wholesale prices of wheat Samba	
12	Do. wheat 'Gundu'	33
13	Do. wheat flour maida	34
14	Do. ravai	36
15	Do. wheat bran	37
16	Prices of wheat at Calcutta, 1861-1932	38

MAPS.

1	Major movements of wheat.
2	Do. wheat flour.
3	Wheat area in Madras Presidency, 1933-34.

REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Wheat is an unimportant crop in the Madras Presidency. It was only 0.05 per cent of the total wheat area in British India and Indian States together during 1934-35. The total net area cropped in the Presidency in 1933-34 was 33,879,523 acres and wheat occupied only 15,460 acres or roughly 0.045 per cent of the cropped area.

CHAPTER I.—SUPPLY.

The estimated production of wheat in Madras Presidency in hundreds of tons is as follows :—

TABLE I.

Season—						
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	38
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	29
1927-28	..	..	..	..	..	28
1928-29	..	..	..	..	..	25
1929-30	..	..	..	..	..	34
1930-31	..	..	..	..	..	31
1931-32	..	..	..	..	..	27
1932-33	..	..	..	..	..	23
1933-34	..	..	..	..	..	24
1934-35	..	..	..	..	..	26

The yield is estimated at 350 lb. per acre. The estimated annual production ranged between 2,300 to 3,800 tons. It was the lowest in 1932-33 and highest in 1925-26.

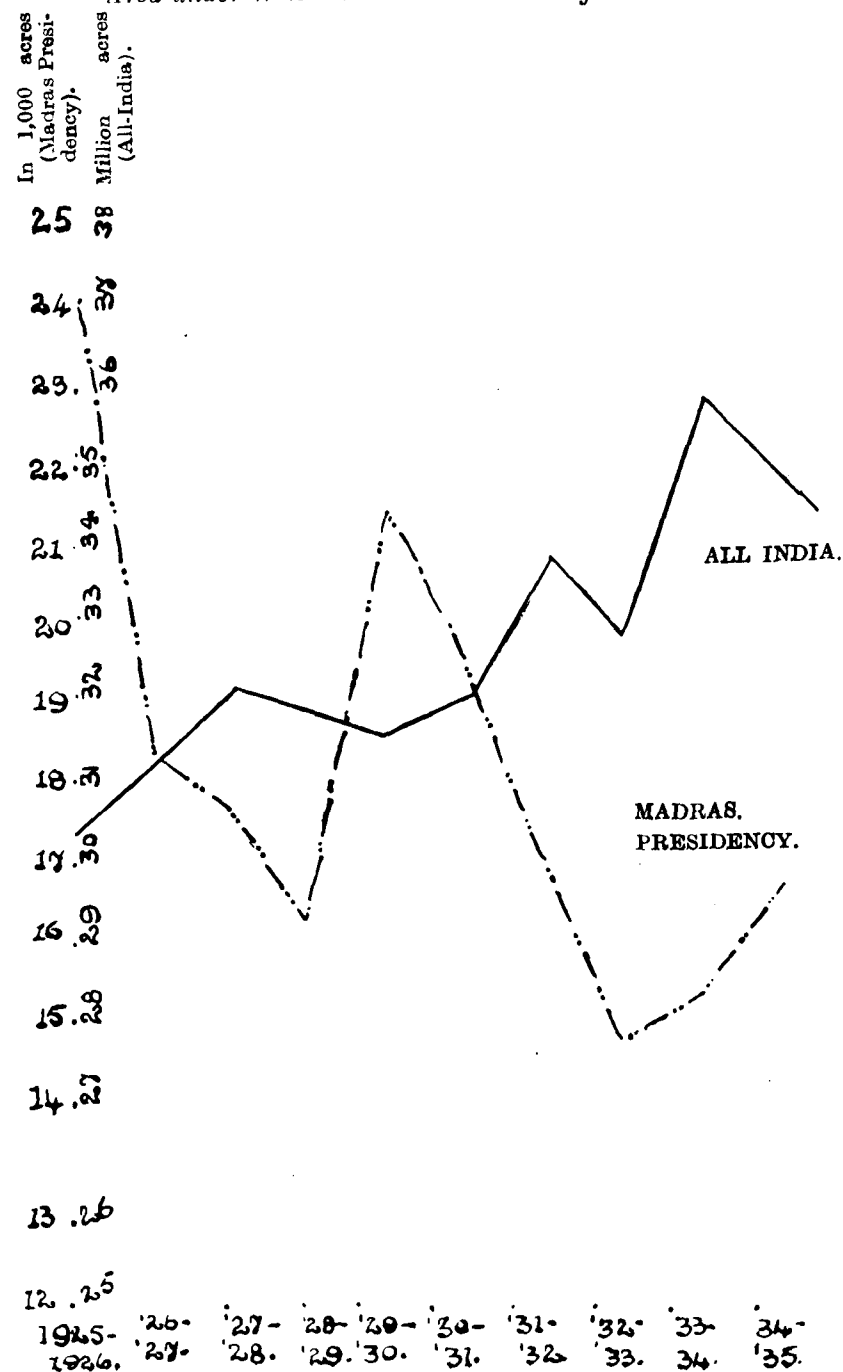
Trend of sowings.—The area under wheat for 1904-05 and for the last ten years in Madras Presidency is given below :—

TABLE II.

Season.	Area in acres.	Percentage of average of last ten years.
1904-05	19,694	..
1925-26	24,122	132
1926-27	18,543	101.7
1927-28	17,711	97.1
1928-29	16,277	89.3
1929-30	21,522	118.0
1930-31	19,786	109.5
1931-32	17,361	95.2
1932-33	14,872	81.6
1933-34	15,460	84.8
1934-35	16,669	91.4
Last ten years' average	18,232	100.0

CHART No. 1

Area under Wheat : Madras Presidency and All-India



The average area under wheat in the Indian State of Banganapalle in the last ten years was 74 acres. Wheat is not grown in the States of Pudukkottai and Sandur.

Compared to the area in 1925-26 the cultivation of wheat has gone down considerably—a reduction of nearly 31 per cent. During the last four years the wheat area in the Presidency was below normal. The area was the lowest in 1932-33 season, being 18.4 per cent below the average of the last ten years.

The following table shows the relative importance of the chief areas based on the average of the ten years period 1925-26 to 1934-35 :—

Average area under wheat.

British India.	Million acres.	Percentage of total area in British India.	Percentage of All-India average.
Punjab	9.4	37.6	28.2
United Provinces	7.5	29.9	22.6
Central Provinces	3.4	13.7	10.2
Bombay	1.6	6.4	4.8
Sind ..	0.6	2.8	1.8
Other Provinces	2.4	9.6	7.2
Total British Provinces	24.9	100.0	75.0
Indian States			
Central India States	2.0	24.2	6.0
Gwalior	1.3	16.0	3.9
Hyderabad	1.2	13.7	3.6
Punjab States	1.3	16.0	3.9
Other States	2.5	30.1	7.6
Total Indian States	8.3	100.0	25.0

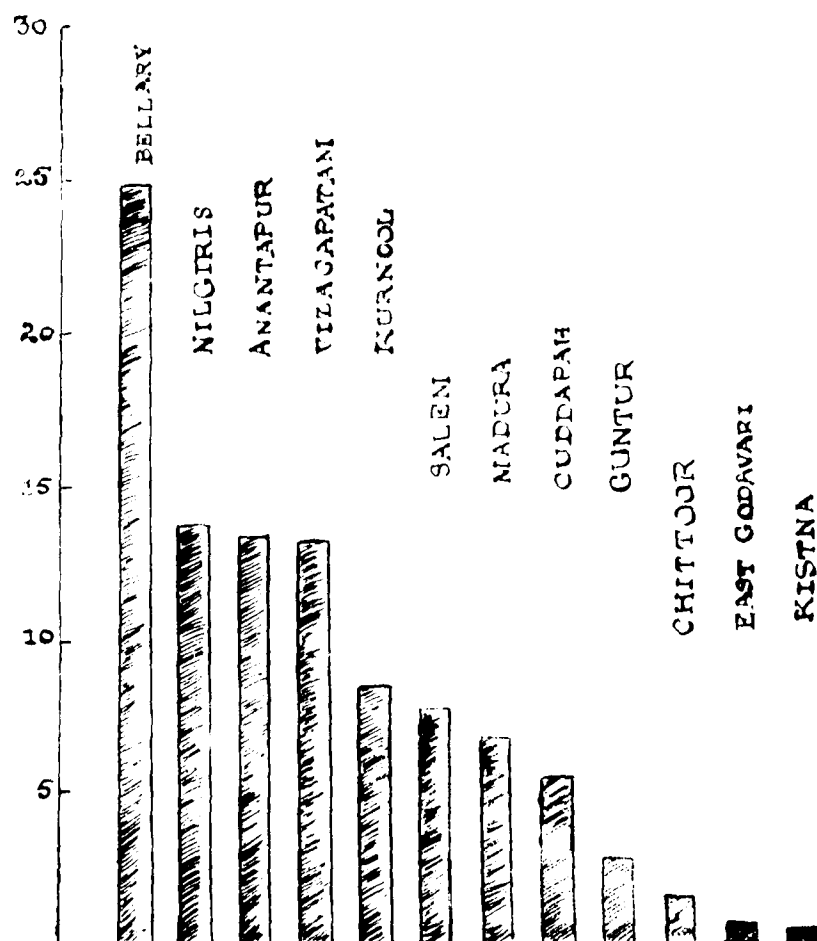
The Punjab accounts for almost two-fifths of the total area under wheat in British India and over one-fourth of the All-India area and the averages of the Punjab and the United Provinces together (excluding the Indian States within their borders) represent more than two-thirds of the wheat area in British India and one-half of the All-India acreage.

The crop in this Presidency is not remunerative compared with other cereals like cholam. Wheat straw has no fodder value. There is often fodder scarcity in areas like the Ceded districts, and wheat does not find favour with the growers. The crop is susceptible to

CHART No. 2

Wheat Area in the Presidency, 1934-35

Share of District

Percentage of
total area in
the Presidency.

"Rust." Crop failures are common in the case of wheat. Wheat is not a staple crop of the Presidency and there is therefore no incentive for the extension of its cultivation.

TABLE III—AREA UNDER WHEAT—DISTRICTWAR, 1934-35.

Acreage by districts.

			Acres.	Percentage of total area in the Presidency.
Ganjam	..	..	7	..
Vizagapatam	..	..	2,050	12.3
East Godavari	..	..	84	0.5
West Godavari	..	..	2	..
Kistna	..	..	55	0.3
Guntur	..	..	432	2.6
Kurnool	..	..	1,577	9.5
Bellary	..	..	4,158	24.9
Anantapur	..	..	2,238	13.4
Cuddapah	..	..	910	5.5
Nellore	..	..	1	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	..	..	272	1.6
North Arcot	..	..	36	0.2
Salem ..	..	..	1,469	8.8
Coimbatore	..	..	25	0.1
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..
Madura	..	..	1,059	6.3
Ramnad	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..
South Kanara	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris	..	..	2,294	13.8
Total	..	..	16,669	99.8

Table IV (appendix) gives wheat area in the districts for the last ten years.

The districtwar figures of wheat area (tables III and IV) will show that the main districts of production are Bellary, Anantapur, Nilgiris, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Salem and Madura. These districts, between them, represented 89 per cent of the total wheat area in the Presidency in 1934-35—vide Table III.

In Bellary, Kurnool and Guntur districts the crop is raised without irrigation in the winter season—sown in October-November and harvested in February-March. Bulk of the wheat crop in Anantapur district is under well irrigation and cultivated almost in the same period. In Vizagapatam, Nilgiris, Madura and Salem its cultivation is mainly confined to the hill slopes.

The grains do not set properly in places not having sufficient wintering. Such places being limited there is not much scope for the extension of cultivation.

Yield.—Wheat crop is easily affected by the vicissitudes of the season and any adverse season reduces the yield considerably. It is, thus, very difficult to fix any average yield. It may be taken that the unirrigated crop yields, on an average, up to 350 lb. wheat not in glumes and the irrigated crop about 700 lb. per acre. The extent of irrigated crop is negligible. Definite figures regarding irrigated crop are not available, but from enquiries made, the estimate is not more than 1,000 acres in a year. The average area under wheat in the last five years in the Presidency is 16,830 acres. Taking the average yield to be 350 lb. per acre, the average annual production is about 2,630 tons.

Quantity retained.—(i) *Family consumption.*—Wheat is not a staple article of food in the Presidency. The upper classes, especially in urban areas, are partly replacing their rice diet with wheat as the latter is generally believed to be a preventive against diabetes. It is used largely on festive occasions for special preparations. In Kodumur village, near Kurnool, the producers reserve about 25 per cent of crop for dietary purposes and 15 per cent for seed, leaving only 60 per cent of production available for sale. In Kadri (Anantapur district) which is comparatively another important centre of wheat cultivation, the producers reserve only about 25 per cent of the produce for sowing and dietary purposes together. Wheat is never fed to cattle. The straw of wheat is not very much relished by cattle.

Season of marketing.—The crop is sown early in November and is harvested by February-March. As it has been said previously, the total average annual production in the Presidency is about 2,600 tons distributed mainly over the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Vizagapatam, Salem and Madura. Of this quantity the producers reserve for their family consumption and seed about one-third leaving only about 1,700 tons for sale. The average wheat area cultivated by any ryot (e.g., Kadri in Anantapur) is one to one and half acres. The small quantity available for sale with each ryot is disposed of in the nearest village markets or shandies. The produce arrives in the market from the end of February to October. The village merchants also buy from producers and sell to wholesale merchants in centres like Kadri who in turn sell to retailers locally. Of the total arrivals of the locally produced wheat in Kadri (Anantapur district) it is reported that about 50 per cent are brought directly by the producers themselves and the balance by village merchants. In the other districts the average wheat holding is still much smaller—generally less than an acre. The limited quantity available for disposal is sold by the producers to the consumers direct at the nearest shandies or to the small village grain merchants. Stocks are

CHART No. 3-A
Annual Imports of Wheat last five years
Seaborne to Madras.

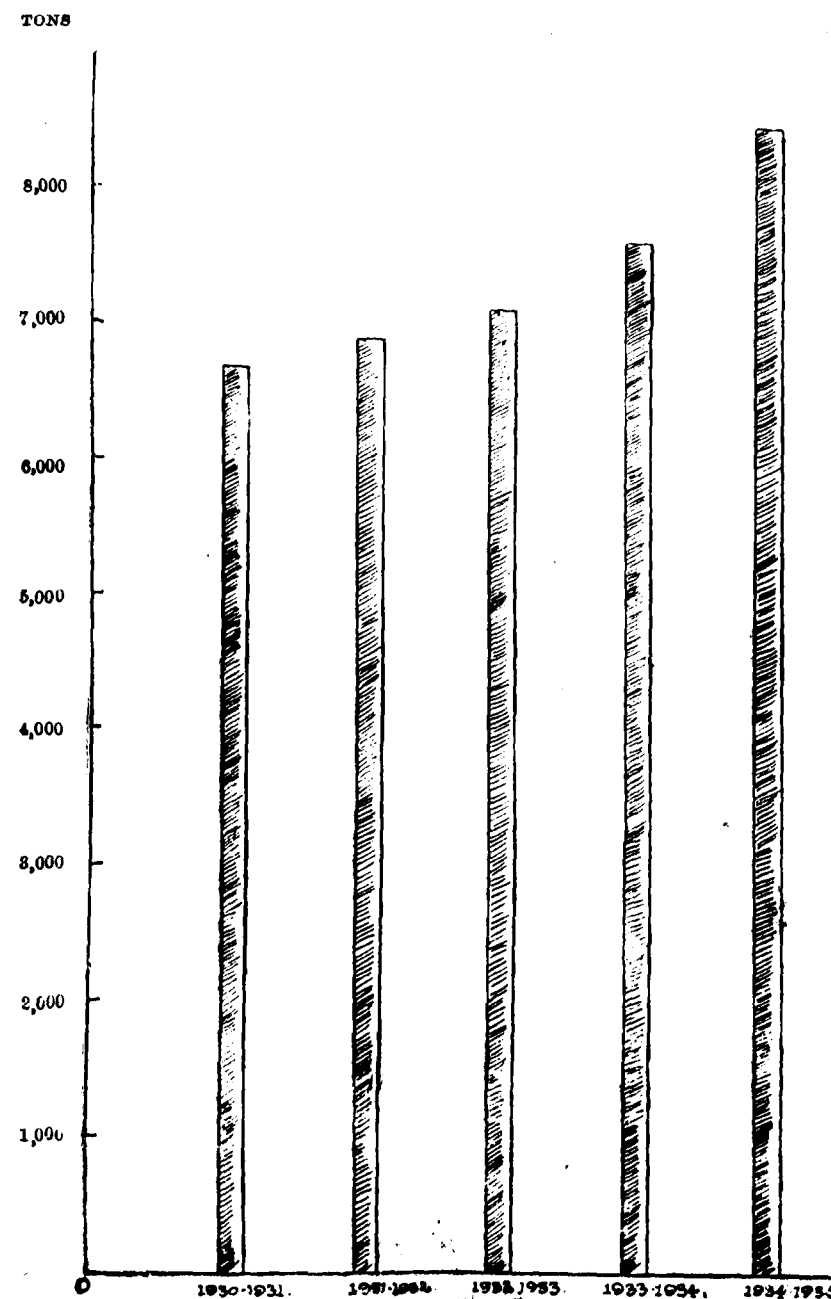
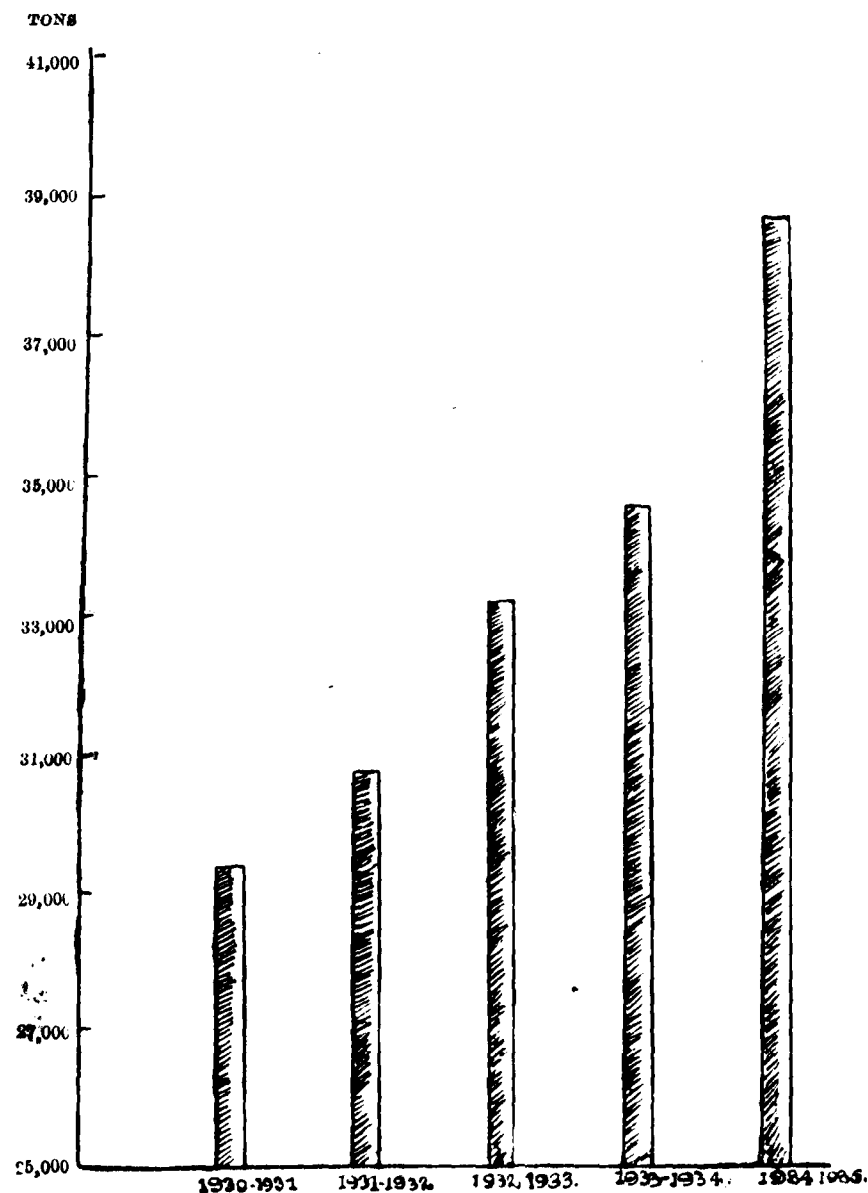


CHART NO. 3-B

Annual Imports of Wheat flour, last five years

Seaborne to Madras



not kept more than a month after harvest. On the Shevaroy hills in Salem district wheat is cultivated by the hill tribes (Malayalees) who consume all the produce.

Natural conditions and flow of supplies.—From the above it is clear that there is practically no long distance movement of the local produce as there is little or no surplus left after local consumption.

Imports into Madras Presidency.

Sea-borne imports of wheat and wheat flour for the last five years were as follows :—

TABLE V—SEA-BORNE IMPORTS.

		Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Total, wheat and flour.
		TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
1930-31	..	6,655	29,336	35,991
1931-32	..	6,811	30,780	37,591
1932-33	..	7,101	33,109	40,210
1933-34	..	7,551	33,245	40,796
1934-35	..	8,331	38,655	46,986

TABLE VI—SEA-BORNE IMPORTS.

Value in lakhs of rupees.

		Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Total, wheat and flour.
1930-31	..	10.25	46.99	57.24
1931-32	..	8.72	33.95	42.67
1932-33	..	9.27	39.81	49.08
1933-34	..	9.09	39.95	49.04
1934-35	..	9.50	42.92	52.42

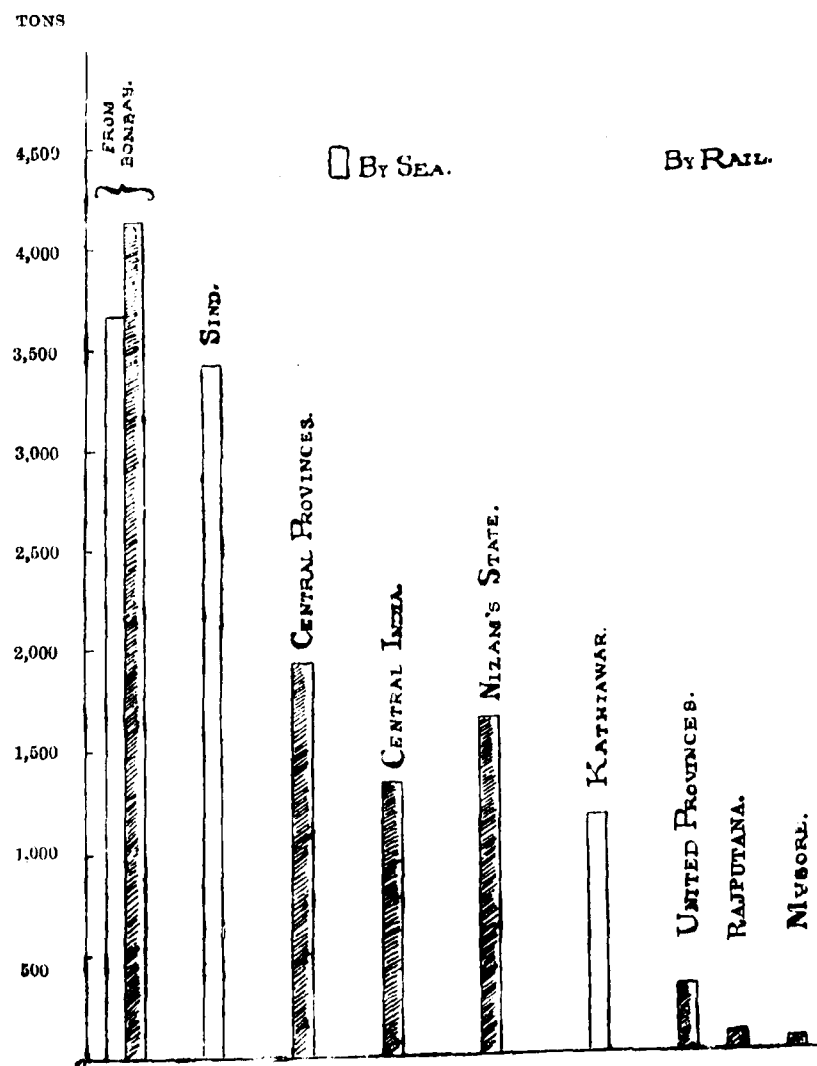
Wheat and wheat flour are imported into Madras Presidency both by sea and rail from the other Provinces in India. The quantities of wheat imported by sea during the last five years are given in Table V. In 1930-31, sea-borne import of wheat amounted to 6,655 tons. There has been a steady increase in the imports since then. In 1934-35 the imports amounted to 8,331 tons, an increase of 25.2 per cent over 1930-31 figure. Though the quantity has increased, the value of imports, as shown by the customs figures, has fallen from 10.25 lakhs of rupees in 1930-31 to 9.50 lakhs in 1934-35 (Table VI).

The imports of wheat flour have also increased considerably during the last five years. Thirty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-five tons of wheat flour were imported into the Presidency by sea in 1934-35 as against 29,336 tons in 1930-31, an increase of 31.2 per cent. But the value has gone down from 46.99 lakhs of rupees in 1930-31 to 42.92 lakhs in 1934-35.

CHART NO. 4-A

Imports of Wheat to Madras, 1934-35

Provincewar



The fall in the customs value of the imports in spite of the increase in tonnage is due to the general fall in the prices of wheat and flour since 1930-31 along with those of other commodities.

The upper classes especially in the urban areas are partly replacing their rice diet with wheat as the latter is generally believed to be a preventive against diabetes. The number of hotels and coffee clubs which utilize wheat and flour for sweetmeat preparations have also increased considerably [as sooji, halwa, uppuma, poori, etc.]. These account for the substantial increase in the imports of wheat and wheat products.

Sea-borne and rail-borne imports of wheat and wheat flour, provincewar.—The arrivals of wheat into Madras Presidency during 1934-35 were as follows:—

TABLE VII.

From.	Sea-borne.	By railway.	Total.	Percentage of total.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	
Bombay	3,675	4,115	7,790	43.1
Sind	3,430	..	3,430	19.0
Kathiawar	1,217	..	1,217	6.7
United Provinces	..	323	323	1.8
Central Provinces	..	1,911	1,911	10.6
Rajputana	..	55	55	0.3
Central India	..	1,319	1,319	7.3
Nizam's States	..	1,658	1,658	9.2
Others—Punjab and Behar. ..	..	334	334	1.9
Mysore	..	25	25	0.1
Total ..	8,322	9,740	18,062	100.0
Percentage of total ..	46.2	53.8		

Season—April to March.

TABLE VIII—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR INTO MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1934-35.

From.	By sea.	By rail.	Total.	Percentage of total.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	
Bengal	401	838	1,239	2.9
Bombay	698	580	1,278	2.9
Sind	37,555	..	37,555	87.8
United Provinces	..	21	21	0.1
Central Provinces	..	26	26	0.1
Mysore	..	1,712	1,712	4.0
Others	..	945	945	2.2
Total ..	38,654	4,122	42,776	100.0
Percentage of total ..	90.4	9.6		

(For portwar imports of wheat and wheat flour, vide Tables XII to XV and XXI and XXIV.)

The import of wheat by railway during the last two years averaged about 10,143 tons—vide Tables XXXV to XXXVII (appendix). In the year ending June 1934 the import by rail was 11,297 tons while in 1934-35 it has fallen to 8,990 tons. Rail transport statistics before July 1933 are not available.

CHART No. 4-B

Imports of Wheat, 1934-35

Portwar

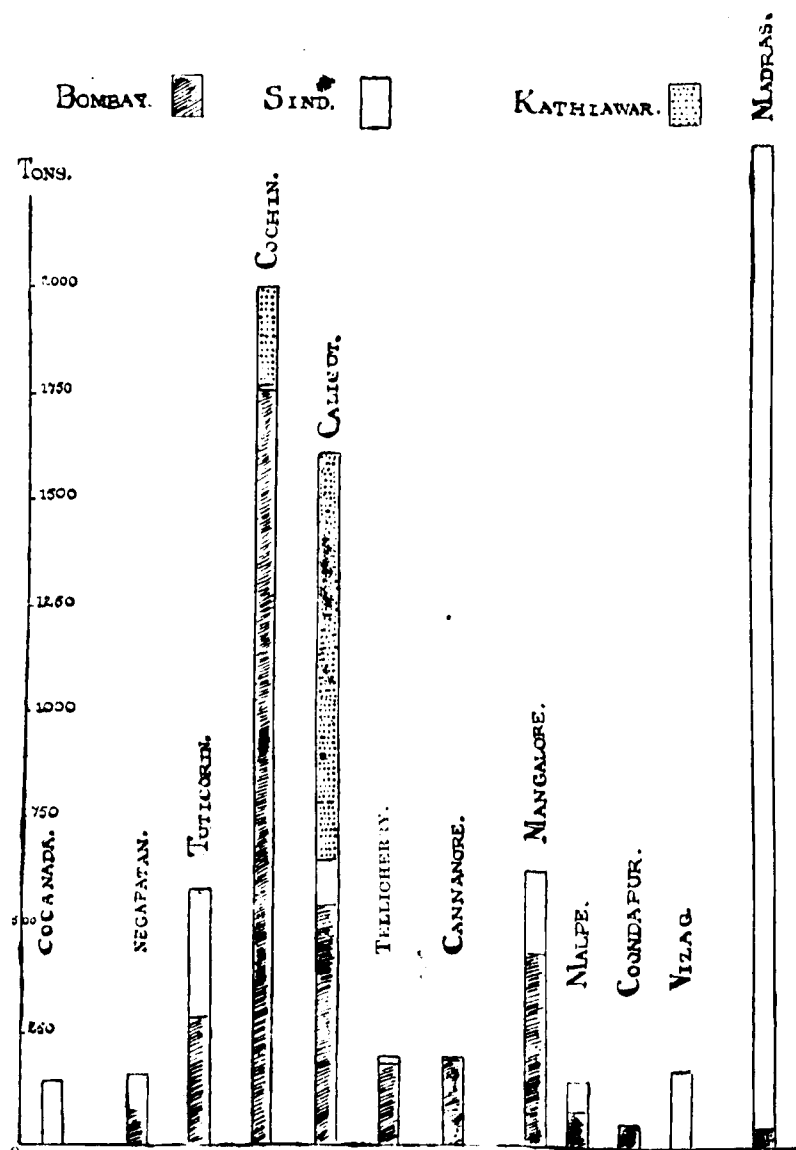
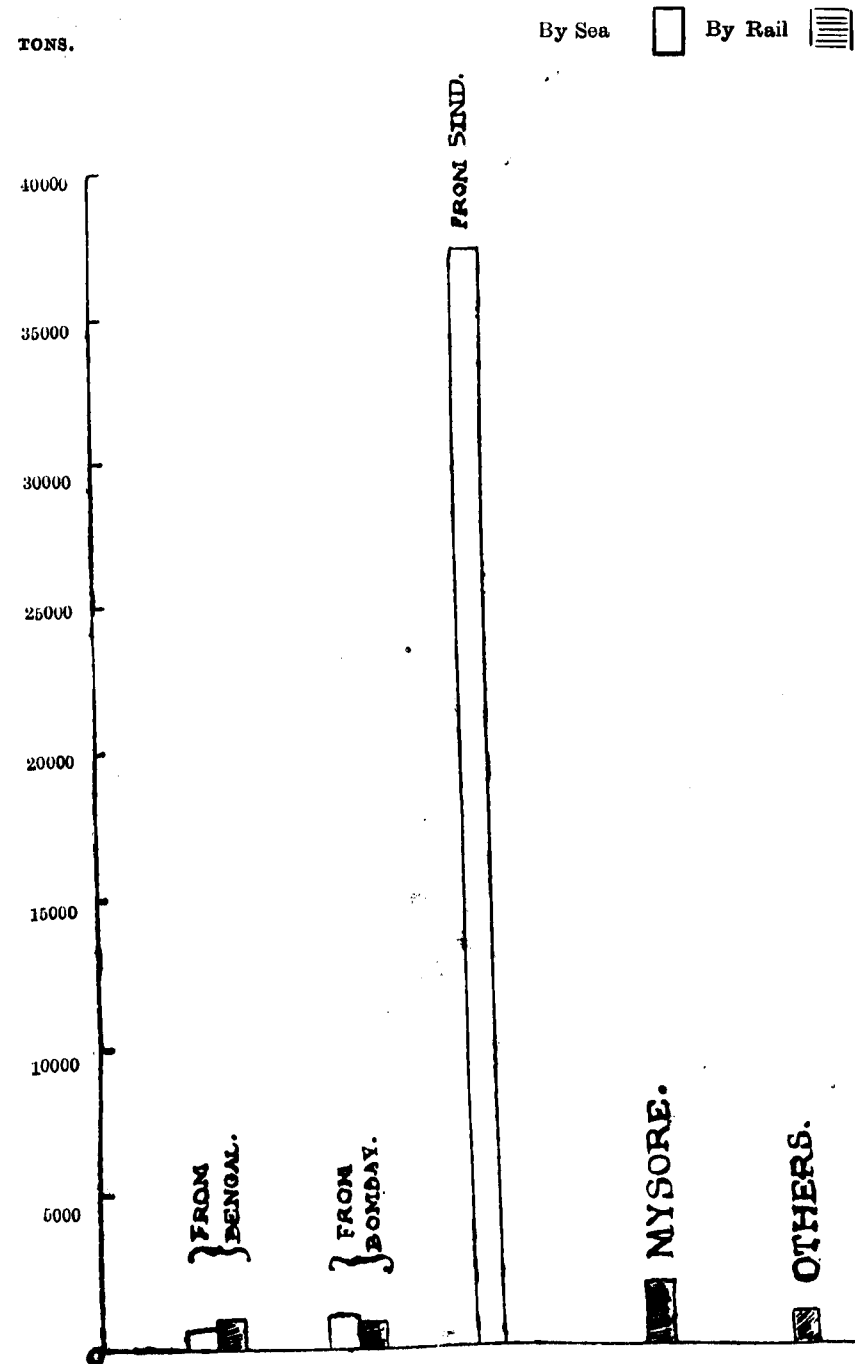


CHART No. 5-A

Imports of Wheat-flour to Madras, 1934-35

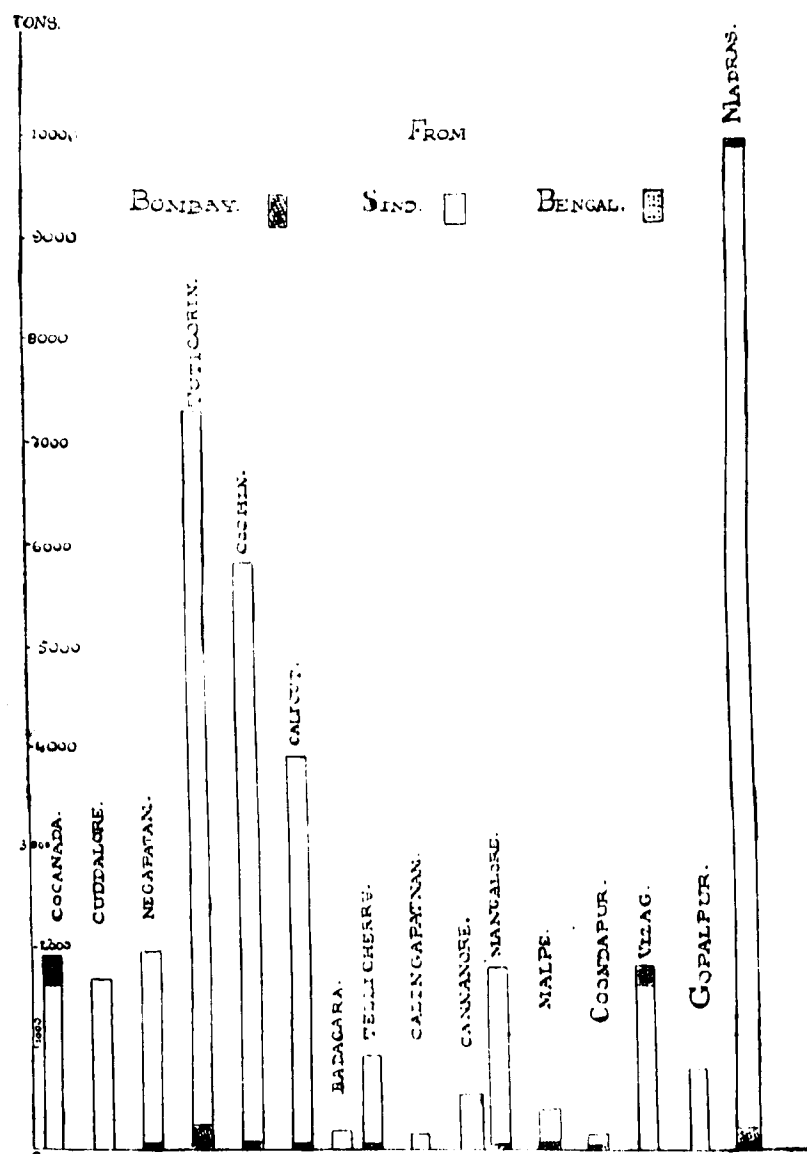
Provincewar



SEABORNE

Imports of Wheat-flour, 1934-35

Portwar



In the year ending June 1934 the import of wheat flour by rail to the presidency was 3,947 tons while in the following year it went up to 4,452 tons—vide Tables XXXV to XXXVII (appendix). The total imports of wheat and flour into the presidency in 1934-35 (April to March) by sea and rail combined—vide Table XXXVIII amounted to 60,838 tons (18,062 tons wheat and 42,776 tons flour) valued at 68.11 lakhs of rupees. (Value of the produce imported by rail is not available. The valuation has been arrived at on the basis of customs value for wheat and wheat flour imported by sea).

The main wheat supplying provinces are Bombay and Sind, (vide Tables VII and XLI). In 1934-35, Bombay alone supplied 3,675 tons of wheat by sea and 4,115 tons by rail. The supplies of wheat from Sind and Kathiawar are only by sea and they amounted to 3,430 and 1,217 tons respectively in 1934-35. Fairly large amounts of wheat are also received by rail from Bombay, Central Provinces, Central India and Nizam's States. Madras imported wheat to the extent of 323 tons from United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, Rajputana and Mysore coming next. Of the total imports of 18,062 tons of wheat in 1934-35, the shares of Bombay and Sind were 7,790 and 3,430 tons, respectively. These two provinces together represented 62·1 per cent of the total wheat imports into the presidency. 53·8 per cent of the total supplies of wheat arrived by rail and the balance by sea.

Sind supplies the major share of the imports of wheat flour—vide Table VIII and XLI. Of the total arrivals 42,776 tons in 1934-35, 37,555 tons were received from Sind by sea or 87.8 per cent of the total imports of wheat flour into the presidency. Bombay supplied 698 tons of wheat flour by sea and 580 tons by rail, while Bengal contributed 401 tons by sea and 838 tons by rail. The supplies from United Provinces and Central Provinces were only 21 and 26 tons, respectively. Other provinces (Punjab and Bihar) supplied 945 tons. The Mysore State is a net importer of wheat flour from Madras. In 1934-35 the State supplied 1,712 tons of flour while it received back 2,164 tons from Madras. The reasons for the imports and exports to Mysore are given in a subsequent paragraph. Of the total imports of flour 90.6 per cent arrived by sea and the balance by rail.

Periodicity of imports.—Except in 1932-33 there are no appreciable variations in the sea-borne imports of wheat from month to month. But slight increases over the average are noticeable during the period April to June and again in August and January—in the case of wheat. Wide variations from month to month are noticeable in the case of wheat flour imports. The imports of wheat flour are above the monthly average in June, August, December, February and March—vide Table XXXVIII and Chart 8. These months roughly coincide with the festival and marriage seasons in South India.

CHART NO. 6-A

TONS.

* SEABORNE *

MONTHLY IMPORTS OF WHEAT TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY. FROM BOMBAY.

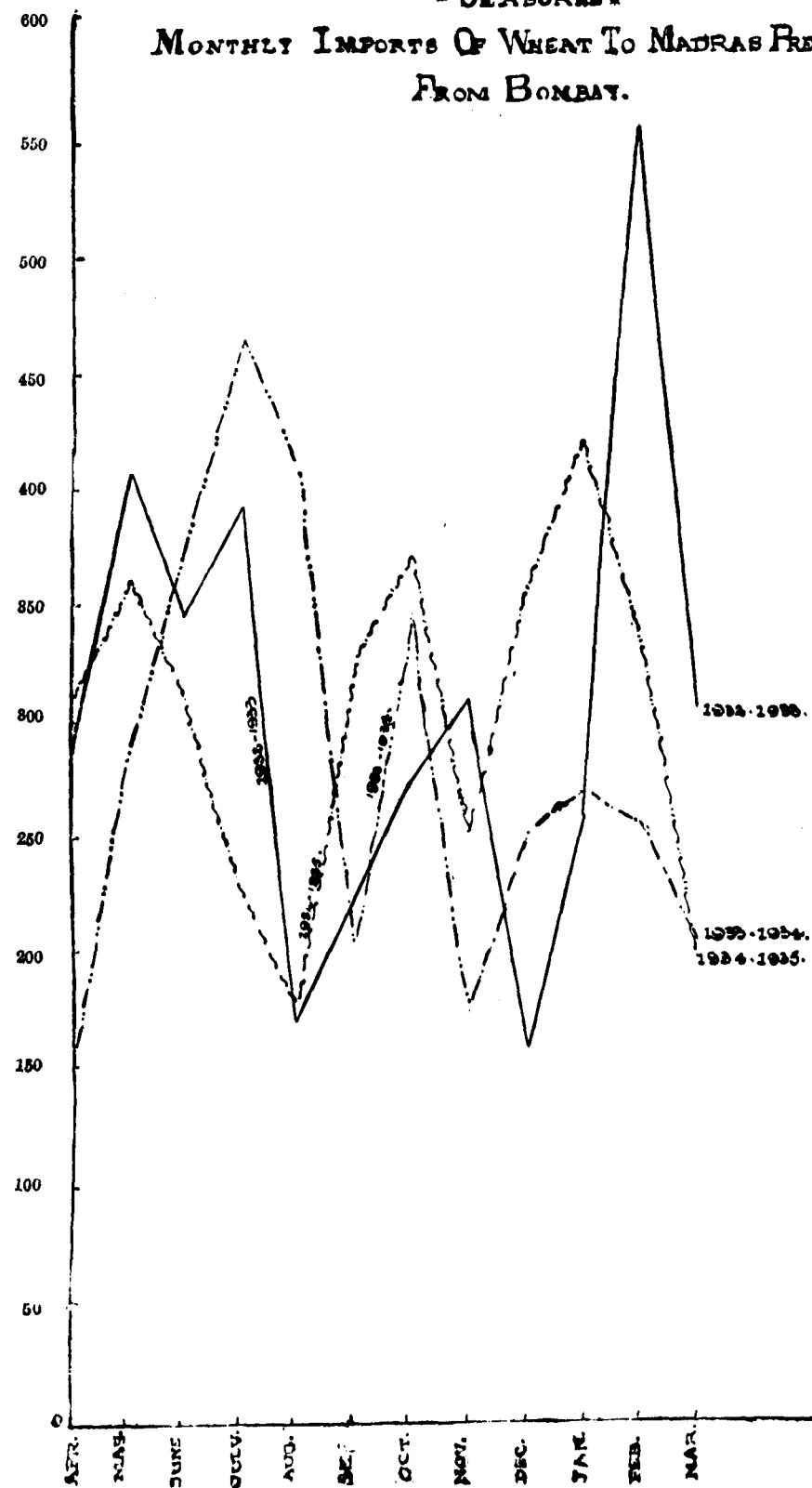


CHART NO. 6-B.

* SEABORNE *

MONTHLY IMPORTS OF WHEAT TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY. FROM SIND.

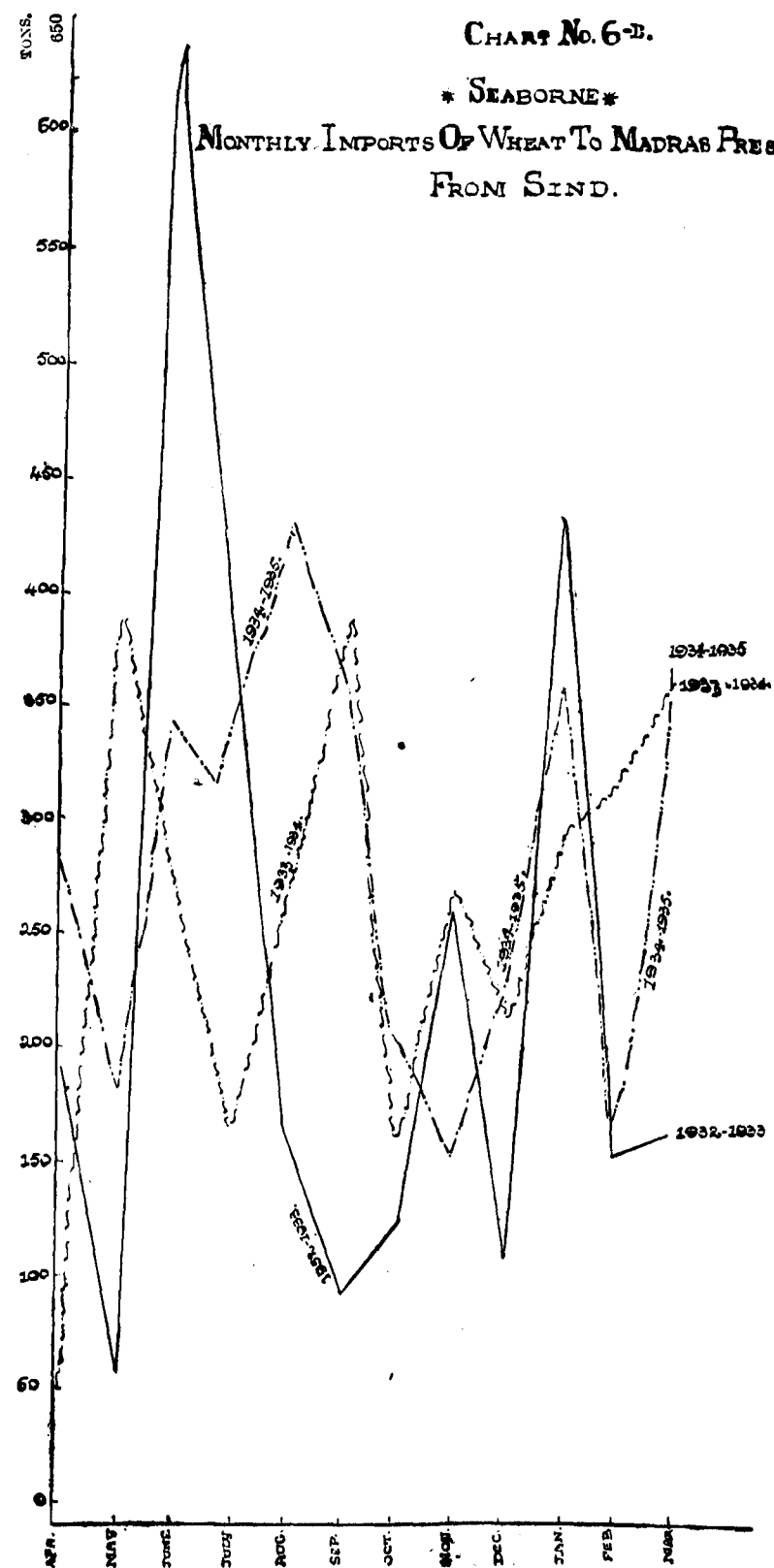


CHART No. 6-C

SEABORNE

*Monthly Imports of Wheat to Madras Presidency
From Kathiawar.*

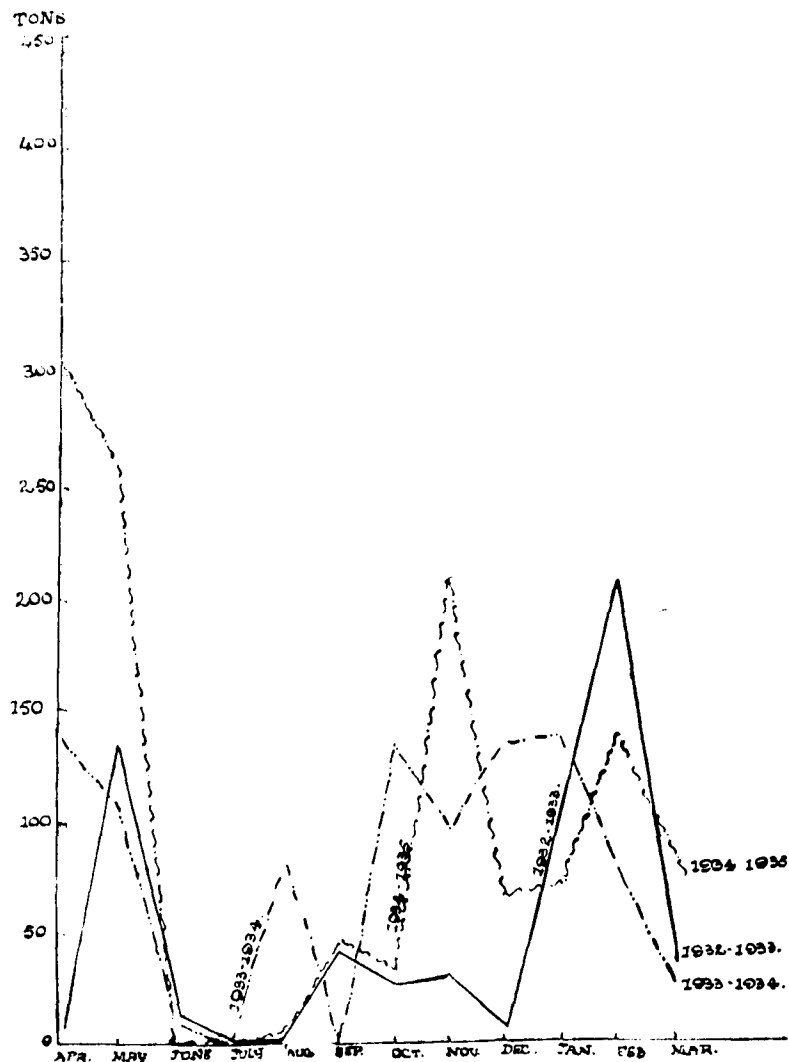
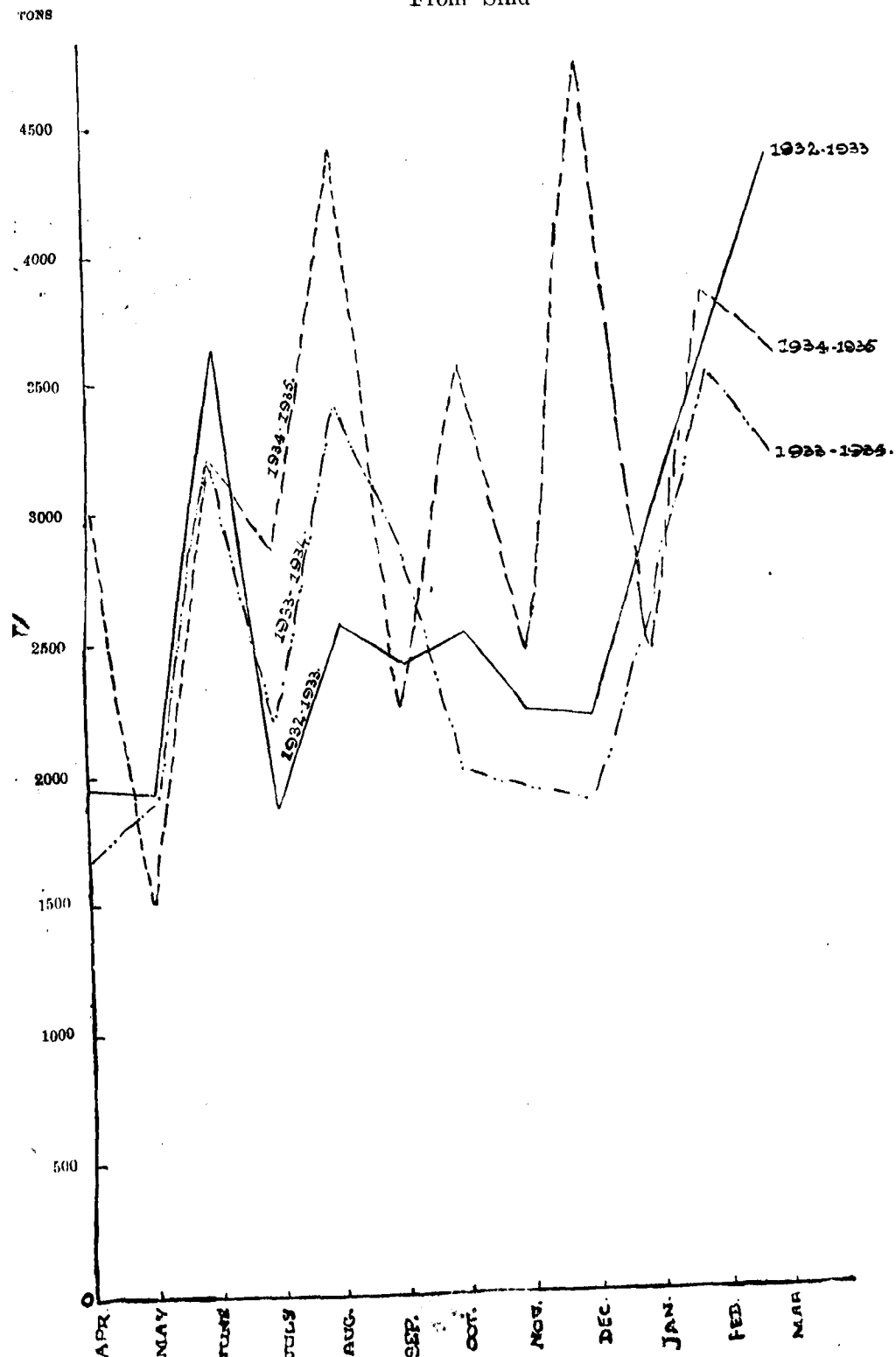


CHART No. 7-A

SEABORNE

*Imports of Wheat-flour to Madras Presidency.
From Sind*



REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT

CHART No. 7-B

SEABORNE

*Imports of Wheat-flour to Madras Presidency
From Bombay*

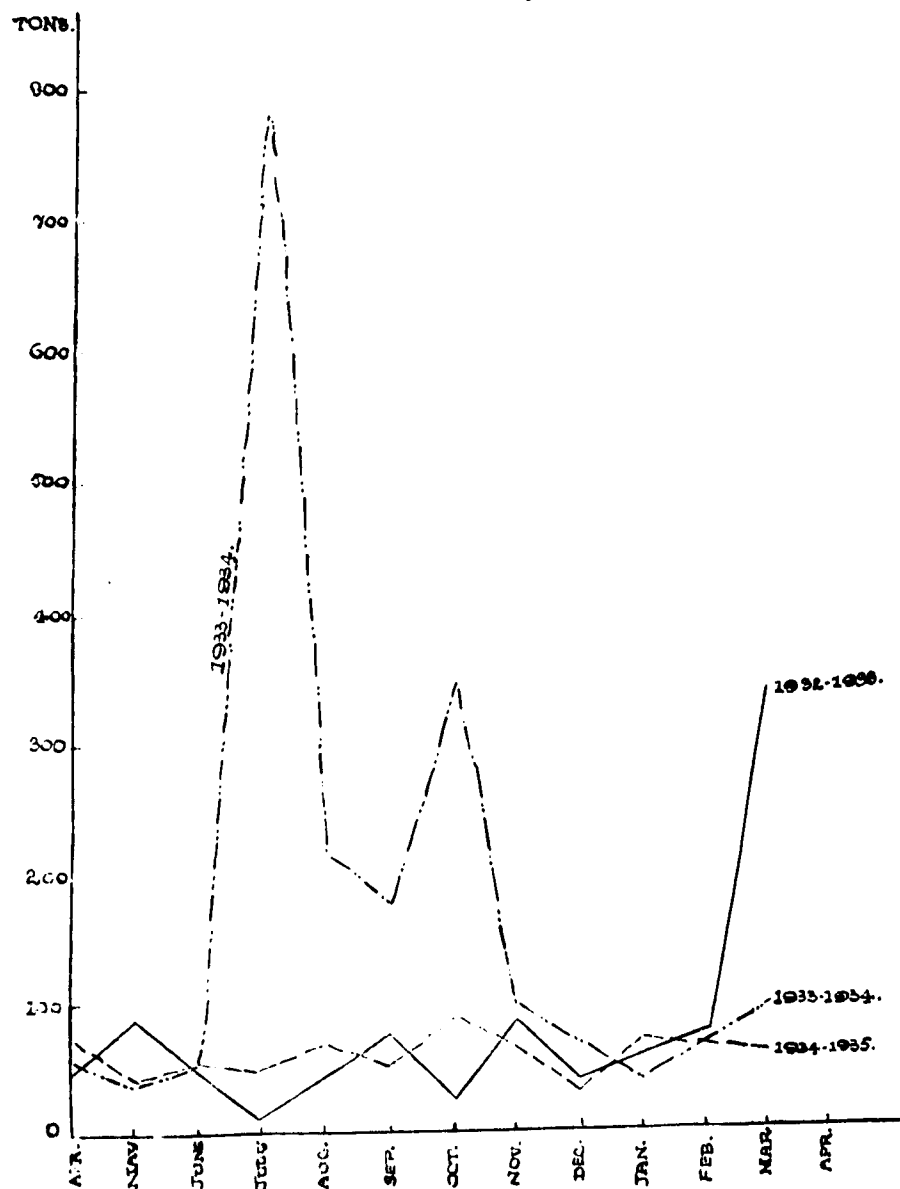


CHART No. 7-C

SEABORNE

*Imports of Wheat-flour to Madras Presidency
From Bengal*

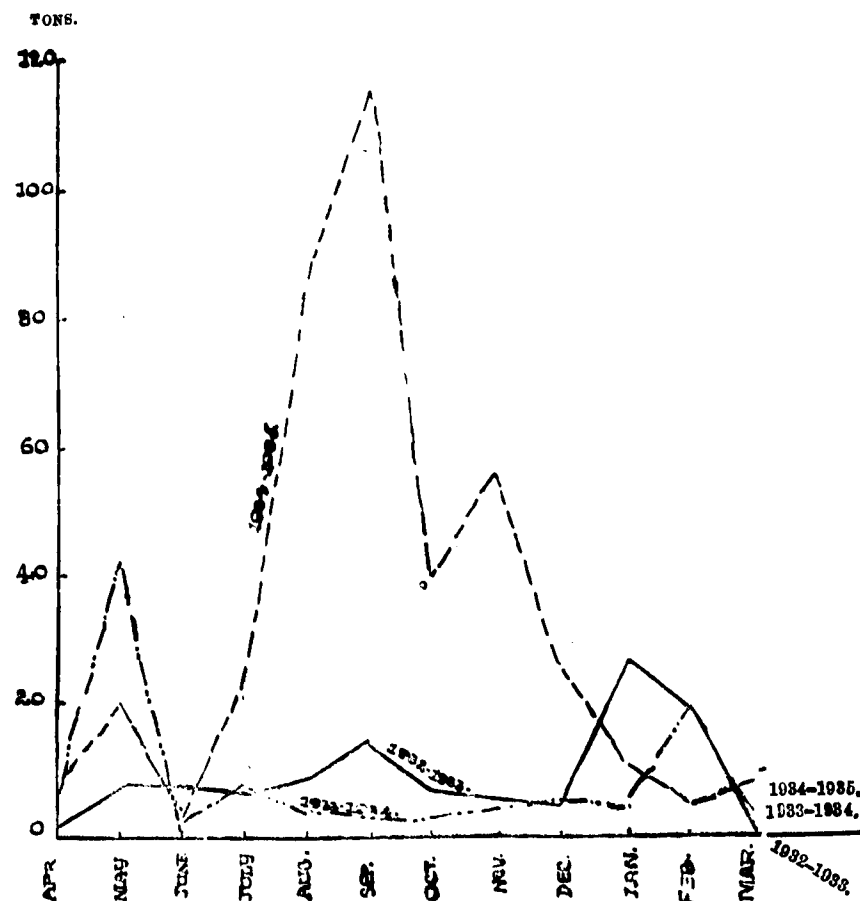


CHART No. 8-A

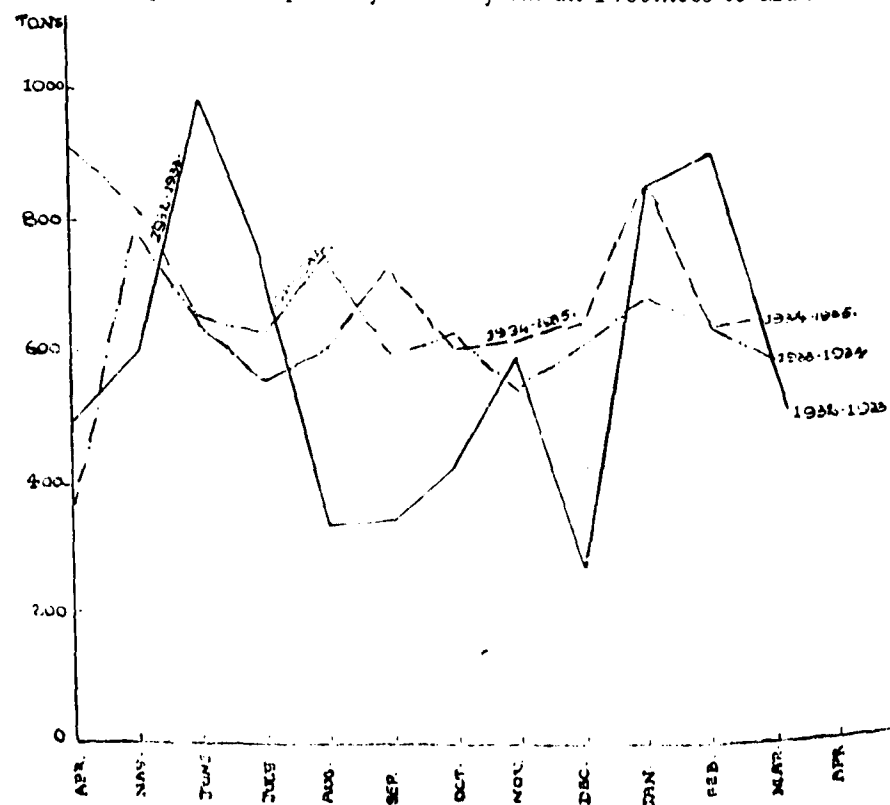
SEABORNE*Monthly Total Imports of Wheat from all Provinces to Madras*

CHART No. 8-B

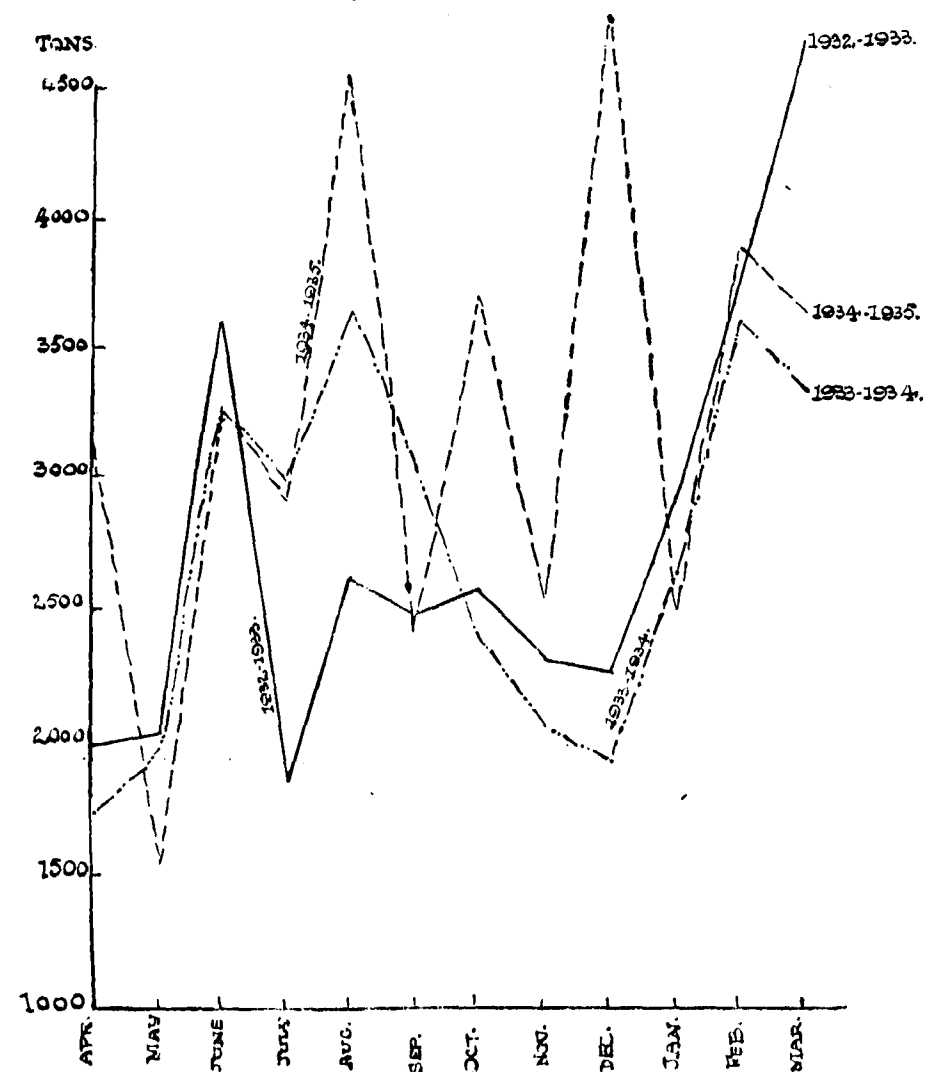
SEABORNE*Total Imports from all Provinces to Madras**Monthly Imports of Wheat-flour*

CHART No. 9

1934-1935.

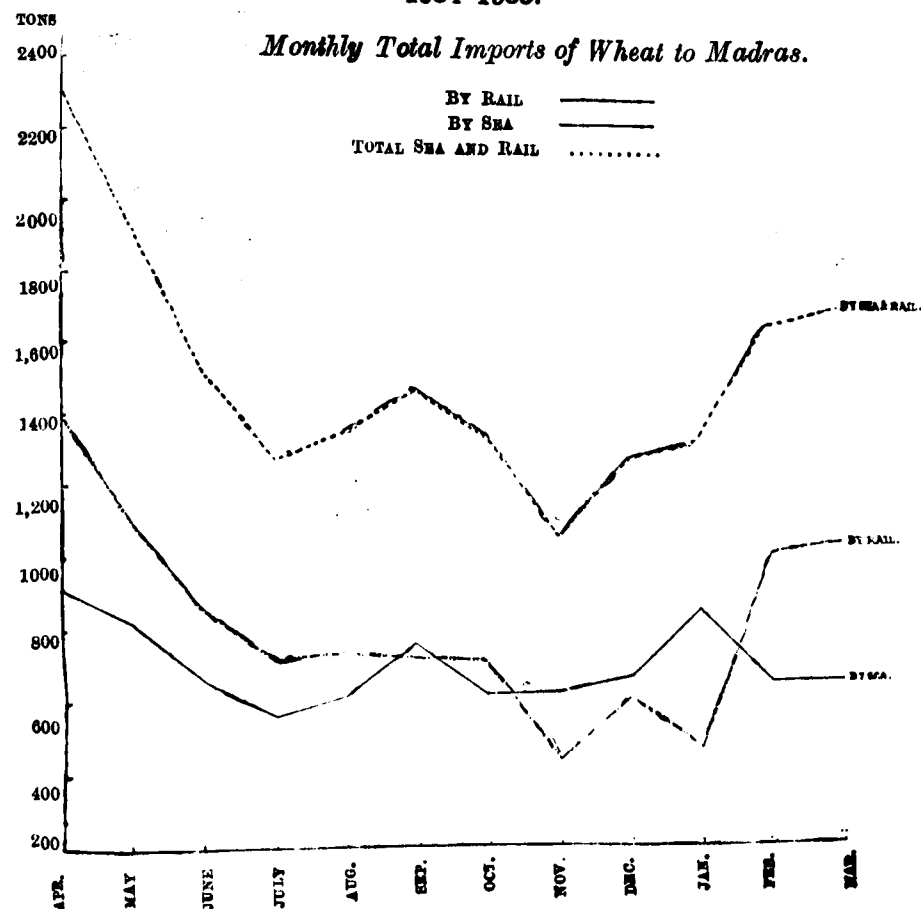
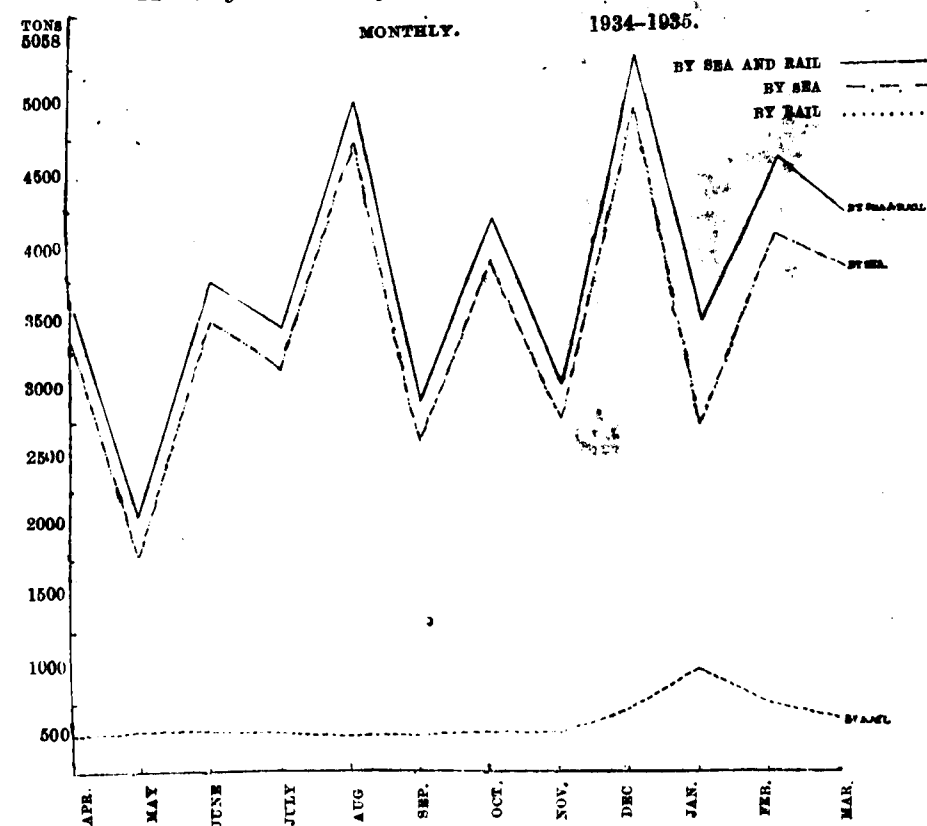
Monthly Total Imports of Wheat to Madras.

CHART No. 10

1934-1935.

Monthly Total Imports of Wheat-flour to Madras

Comparing the total (both by sea and rail) monthly receipts of wheat into the presidency for 1934-35 it is seen that the imports were the highest in April. Then in the next three months the imports fell considerably. In August and September the imports increased again. Then there was a further fall and the imports were the lowest for the year in November. The arrivals for February and March were high—vide Chart 9.

With regard to the total monthly imports of wheat flour it could be seen that a rise in imports in one month is followed by a fall in the next month. Imports were high in August, October, December, February and March. They were the lowest in May (vide Chart 10).

Tables XXX (A. B.). The figures included in the statements showing the relative importance of the sea-borne trade of the ports of this presidency indicate that Madras (*Fort St. George*) had the largest share of 2,352 tons of wheat in 1934-35, Cochin coming next with an import of 2,014 tons, Calicut followed with 1,611 tons. With regard to the import of wheat flour also, Madras tops the list with 9,899 tons. Tuticorin imported 7,308 tons of flour while Cochin and Calicut received 5,786 and 3,897 tons, respectively in 1934-35. Comparing the port-war receipts of wheat in the last two years (1933-34 and 1934-35) it could be seen that the import had fallen from 3,037 tons in the case of Madras in 1933-34 to 2,352 tons in 1934-35. Cochin imported 1,835 tons of wheat in 1933-34 and 2,014 tons in the last year. The arrival of wheat at Calicut increased from 599 tons in 1933-34 to 1,611 in 1934-35.

Madras is not a wheat producing province and imports annually about 88 per cent of its wheat requirements and the whole of the wheat flour required from other provinces.

Exports.—The exports of wheat and wheat flour to foreign countries are negligible as they averaged less than a ton each per year. The actual figures for the last five years were as follows:—

TABLE XVI-A.

Wheat exports from Madras Presidency to foreign countries.

To	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	OWT.	OWT.	OWT.	OWT.	OWT.
United Kingdom	..	1	..	4	..
Maldives	9	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	..	6	10	2	7
Federated Malay States ..	..	0.5	..	..	..
Indo-China	..	..	4	..	..
Ceylon	15	15	..	15	3
Java	1	..	..	2	2
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	7

TABLE XVI-B.

Wheat flour exports from Madras Presidency to foreign countries.

To	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	OWT.	OWT.	OWT.	OWT.	OWT.
Maldives	..	20	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	8	4	20	10	..
Indo-China	..	65	12	4	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8	89	32	14	..

The major exports of wheat and flour are by rail and are mainly confined to the neighbouring States of Mysore, Nizam's Dominions and Bihar and Orissa. Negligible quantities are sent to Bombay and Bengal—vide Table XXXIX and XL (appendix). These exports are really re-exports of imported wheat and wheat flour.

For the year commencing with April 1934 the exports of wheat from the presidency amounted to 601 tons of which 519 tons were despatched to Mysore, 65 tons to Nizam's States and 17 tons to Bihar and Orissa—vide Table XL. Two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven tons of wheat flour was exported from Madras during the same period of which 2,164 tons went to Mysore, 68 tons to Nizam's State and 44 to Bihar and Orissa.

Rail-borne trade figures are available only for two years commencing from July 1933. The exports of wheat and wheat flour for two years from Madras Presidency were as follows:—

TABLE XVI-C—GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

Exports of wheat and flour from Madras by rail.

To	Wheat.		Wheat flour.	
	Mds. (82-2/7 lb.)		Mds. (82-2/7 lb.)	
	*1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Central Provinces and Berar	6	..	5	7
Bihar-Orissa	281	302	1,153	899
United Provinces	9	..	1	..
Punjab	1	..	..	..
Nizam's States	3,382	515	1,672	1,988
Mysore	66,504	14,790	35,275	64,568
Bombay	8	556	69	17
Bombay Port	1	130	10	..
Calcutta	1	2	6	24
Karachi	..	..	1	3
Maunds	70,193	16,295	38,192	67,506
Tons	2,571	597	1,399	2,473

* Season July-June

There are not definite variations from month to month in the exports of wheat and wheat flour from Madras—vide Table XL (appendix). Mysore, Bihar and the Nizam's States are the three main provinces which receive most of the supplies from this province. With regard to the exports of wheat to Mysore the figures are above the monthly average in September, March, July, December and November, while to the Nizam's States exports were comparatively high in June, April and December. Wheat flour exports are highest in December and they were above the monthly average in March, August, September, January and July.

Table XLI gives the net imports of wheat and wheat flour during 1934-35. Though Mysore supplied Madras to the extent of 25 tons of wheat and 1,712 tons of flour, it imported in the same period (1934-35) 519 tons of wheat and 2,164 tons of flour. Nizam's State supplied 1,658 tons of wheat and received back from Madras 65 tons of wheat and 68 tons of flour. Bangalore 'ravai' is made of Bijapur red hard wheat and is preferred to other 'ravais' for certain preparations. It is in great demand in Madras. Karachi wheat and flour which are cheaper and more starchy than Bijapur quality are in demand in Mysore. Thus the exports of wheat and flour to the neighbouring States of Mysore and Hyderabad are said to be due to the distribution of inferior sorts received at Madras Ports. The net imports of wheat and flour to Madras in 1934-35 were 17,461 tons and 40,499 tons respectively valued at 64.9 lakhs of rupees (value has been estimated on the basis of customs valuation as the value of rail-borne imports are not available).

CHAPTER II.—DEMAND.

1. As has been said previously Madras imports nearly 96 per cent of its requirements of wheat and wheat flour from other provinces in India. In 1934-35 Madras imported 18,062 tons of wheat and 42,776 tons of flour and sent out during the same period 601 tons of wheat and 2,277 tons of flour which represented 4.7 per cent of the total imports.

There are no flour mills in this presidency in the sense that there is no large scale factory production of flour. The major requirements of wheat flour are met by imports, but in the towns there are small power mills (driven generally by electricity) which grind all sorts of grains of the local customers.

2. Among the imported wheat three grades are recognized in the Ceded districts according to the percentages of white and red grains. Red wheat is considered superior to white and the higher the proportion of the former the better the quality. White is called 'Tella' and red 'Yerra' in Telugu. The percentage of red and white varies from place to place.

In Nandyal first quality imported wheat contains 1 to 5 per cent white and the rest red, and the second up to 20 per cent white

and third quality up to 50 per cent white. At Kurnool first quality imported wheat contains about 1 per cent white, second quality 10 to 25 per cent and third quality contains over 25 per cent white. At Bellary only two grades of wheat from South Bombay (Dharwar-Bijapur) are recognized; first quality locally called 'Chelogothi' or Pasamal contains mainly red with about 1 per cent white. The second quality is known as 'ottaigothi' and contains a higher proportion of white. At the same place wheat imported from Punjab is said to contain 12½ per cent white in the first quality and the second quality is usually all white. Wheat imported from Bijapur, Gadag and other parts of Dharwar in Bombay Presidency is considered superior to the wheat produced in the Ceded districts while the local wheat is superior to that of Punjab.

There are three types of wheat in the market according to the purposes for which they are intended (1) 'arisi' gothi, (2) 'ravai' gothi, (3) 'mavu' or flour gothi.

In the city of Madras four grades of wheat are sold. The four types are locally called samba, khanduva, thodi and gundu. Samba wheat is cooked as it is and eaten as rice and hence known as arisi gothi. Khanduva is a hard type. It is made into ravai and it is therefore called 'ravai' gothi. 'Thodi and gundu' are of soft type imported from the Punjab through Karachi and are used for 'mavu' or flour and hence called 'mavu gothi.' Samba is purely red wheat imported from Pandaripur in Bombay Presidency and is considered the best. Khanduva is second in quality and is got from Khanduva in Central Provinces. Samba grains are thin and long (8 to 9 m.m. in length) and are red in colour. Khanduva wheat grains are light straw coloured, plumpy and shorter in length—6 to 7 m.m. long. Thodi wheat also called white pisi imported from Karachi—third in quality—grains are 6 to 7 m.m. in length but not so plump as Khanduva grains. Gundu quality is considered to be most inferior. Thodi and gundu are Punjab types of wheat imported from Karachi and are used chiefly for 'mavu'. Retail price of samba is 5 Madras-measures per rupee (1 measure is 3½ lb.). Punjab wheat was selling at 6½ Madras-measures a rupee.

From Karachi two main types of wheat are imported. Thodi or white pisi contains 30 per cent red and 70 per cent white while 'Sar bathi' is fairly hard and amber coloured. Out of these two types the demand is more for thodi than sar bathi. The demand is in the proportion of 70 per cent of thodi and balance only for sar bathi.

Gujaratis prefer hard wheat and samba and khanduva types being hard are generally used by them.

There are four main types of imported flour. (1) Household flour and 'maida' are wheat flour without any admixture of bran. They are used for sweetmeats, vermicelli and also as 'glue'. 'Household' ship brand is imported from Karachi and arrives in

bags of 196 lb. net. It is manufactured at the Karachi Roller Flour Mills & Co., Limited. The two other brands of flour common in Madras are *key brand* and *lion brand*. The former is made at Bhupendra flour mills and the latter at Roller flour mills at Patiala. Two brands of wheat flour (household and superfine) are used for making leavened bread. Superfine flour imported from Bombay is superior to household and gives soft bread. In well recognized bakeries the proportion of superfine to household is two-thirds to one-third. Bread made of household flour only is hard and becomes sour very quickly. In small bakeries breads are made either purely of household flour or with only a small proportion 10 to 15 per cent of superfine flour. (2) 'Attah' locally known as 'nattumavu' is brown in colour as it is mixed with bran and is used for chapathi. (3) Ravai and (4) sojji are the other two types of powdered wheat. Ravai is of finer grains and is used for 'uppumavu' sweetmeats and vermicelli. Vermicelli prepared out of ravai is considered superior to that made out of maida. Ravai often comes in double bags but all the others in single bags only. All bags of ravai, sojji, maida and attah arriving from Bhatinda and Patiala contain 194 lb. net (2 maunds 14-1/6 seers).

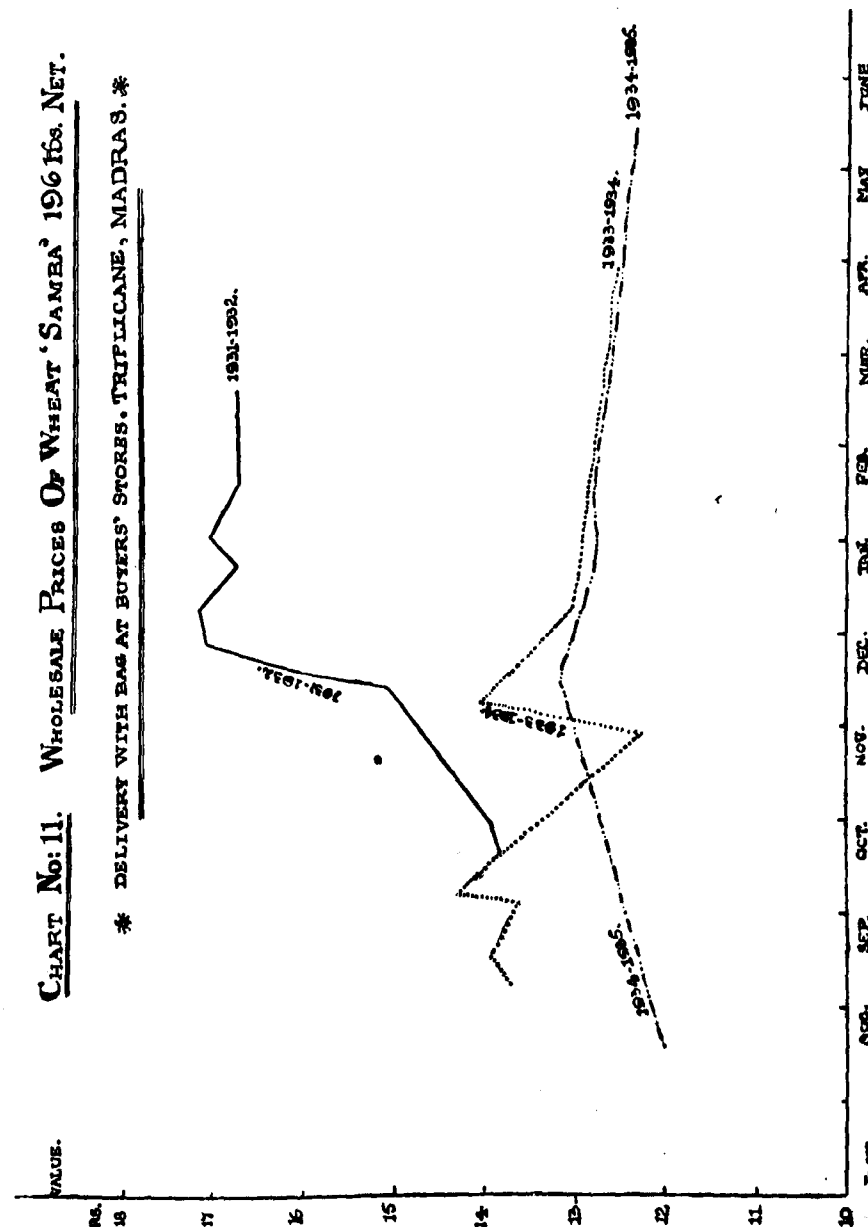
Bangalore ravai is in special demand at Madras as it is made out of Pandaripur hard wheat.

The consumption of wheat varies from place to place. It is mainly used by the general population for preparing sweetmeats on festive occasions. It is an indispensable article of food for only a small section of population from North India, who have settled down in this province, on business or other occupation. The consumption in any locality will therefore vary widely with the proportion of such settlers. The enquiries in some of the wheat growing tracts in this presidency showed that the producers reserve about 25 to 40 per cent of the crop for food and seed purposes.

The receipts, despatches and net receipts of wheat and wheat flour by rail and sea in 1934-35 which roughly indicate the consumption of these products in some of the main consuming centres of the presidency are shown in appendix. (Tables XLII and XLIII.)

The coastal towns receive their supplies of wheat and wheat flour mainly by sea and from these ports the stocks are distributed by rail to the towns in the interior.

The maximum receipt of 97,259 maunds of wheat was at Madras. Bangalore and Bellary received in the same period 47,047 and 29,809 maunds of wheat respectively while Coimbatore got 24,924 maunds. Table XLIII indicates the requirements of these commodities at some of the main consuming centres. The distribution of wheat and wheat flour from some of the important centres, the quantities and the places to which they were consigned are noted below. Madras despatched 42,083 maunds of



wheat to various places in the northern half of the presidency and 5,504 maunds to the towns in the south. Calicut supplied nearly 30,000 maunds of wheat to various places in the South Indian Railway. Cochin coming next distributed 15,000 maunds. Cochin also sent out wheat flour to the extent of 34,000 maunds to Coimbatore, Coonoor, Ootacamund, Palghat, etc. These towns also received further supplies from Calicut.

It is evident from the Tables XLII and XLIII regarding distribution of wheat and flour that the main centres of distribution are the ports of Madras, Cochin, Calicut, Tuticorin and Cuddalore. From these ports the stocks are distributed to the towns or consuming centres in the neighbourhood. One or more ports may supply one centre, e.g., requirements at Coimbatore are met by supplies from Calicut and Cochin. Though Bangalore is neither in a wheat producing area nor a port, it is a major wheat distributing centre, because it has the advantage of special railway rates on flour from Bombay (Re. 0-15-3 per maund) and from Karachi (Rs. 1-3-4 per maund). It supplies wheat to the centres in the Ceded districts—Rajahmundry, Ongole, Cocanada, Madras, etc.

The monthly despatches of flour by rail including attah from some of the important stations on South Indian Railway are given in appendix Table XLIV. Tuticorin despatched 94,810 maunds while Cochin coming next sent out 60,541 maunds during the year.

Wheat flour is not used as size by the Textile industry in this presidency. The chief objections to the use of wheat flour in sizing are (1) it requires more preparation so that it may steep and ferment, that means more machinery and steeping becks; (2) there is a greater tendency to mildew and wheat flour is not easily stocked as it deteriorates due to the development of weevil, whereas starches can be prepared and used immediately and can be stocked for any considerable time without deterioration. The types of starches used in sizing are sago, maize, farina and penetrose No. 1.

CHAPTER III.—WHOLESALE PRICES.

PRICES.

1. *General.*—As nearly 96 per cent of the requirements of wheat and flour of the province is imported, the prices depend on those prevailing at the original source of supply. The local production being negligible has little influence in the prices of wheat or flour. The wholesale merchants importing wheat add to the cost of supplies the incidental charges, commission or their expected profit while disposing of their stock.

2. *Trend.*—The monthly wholesale prices of *gundu* wheat for the last five years are shown in Chart 12. It could be seen that there was a gradual fall in price from nearly Rs. 13-8-0 per bag (196 lb. net) in the first week of July 1930 to nearly Rs. 12-8-0

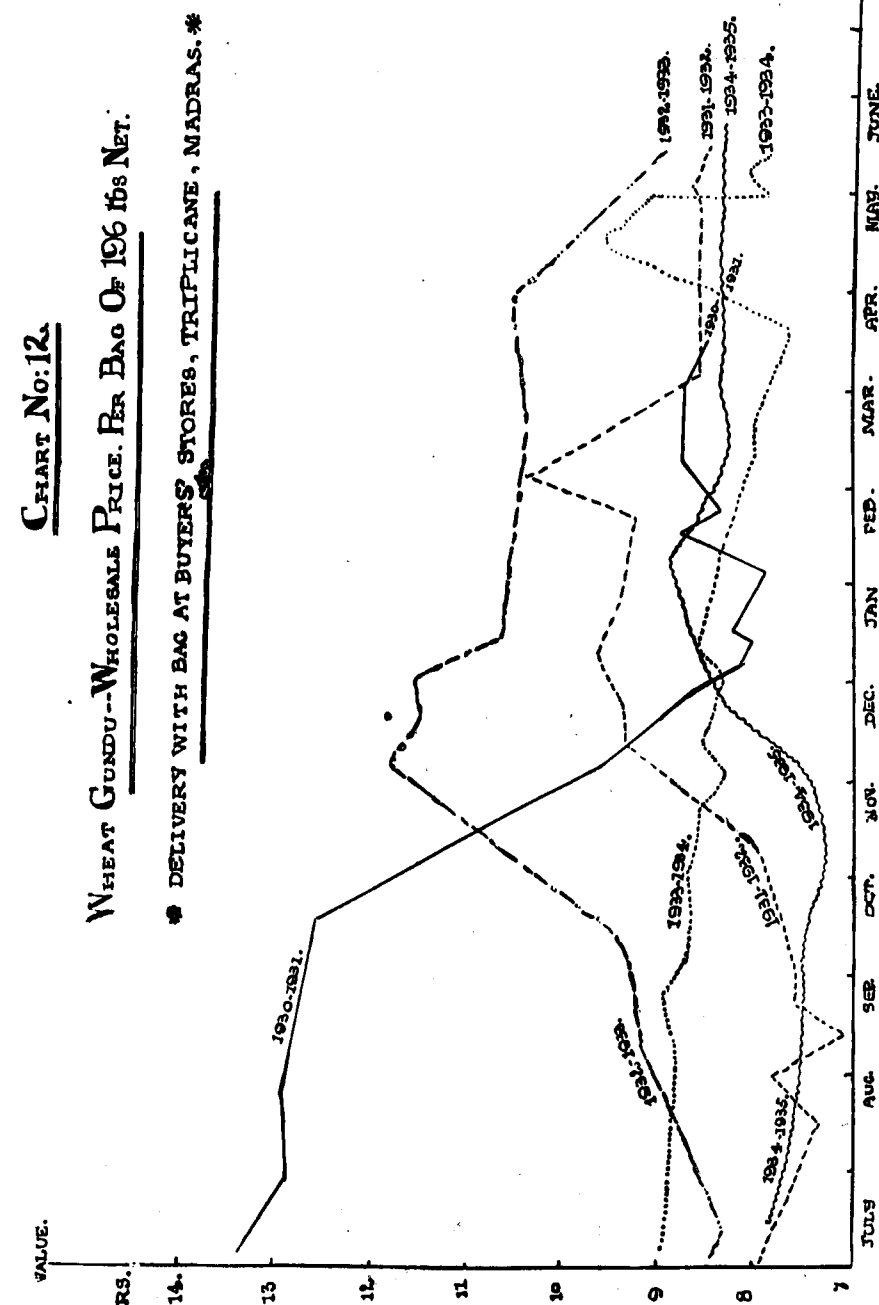
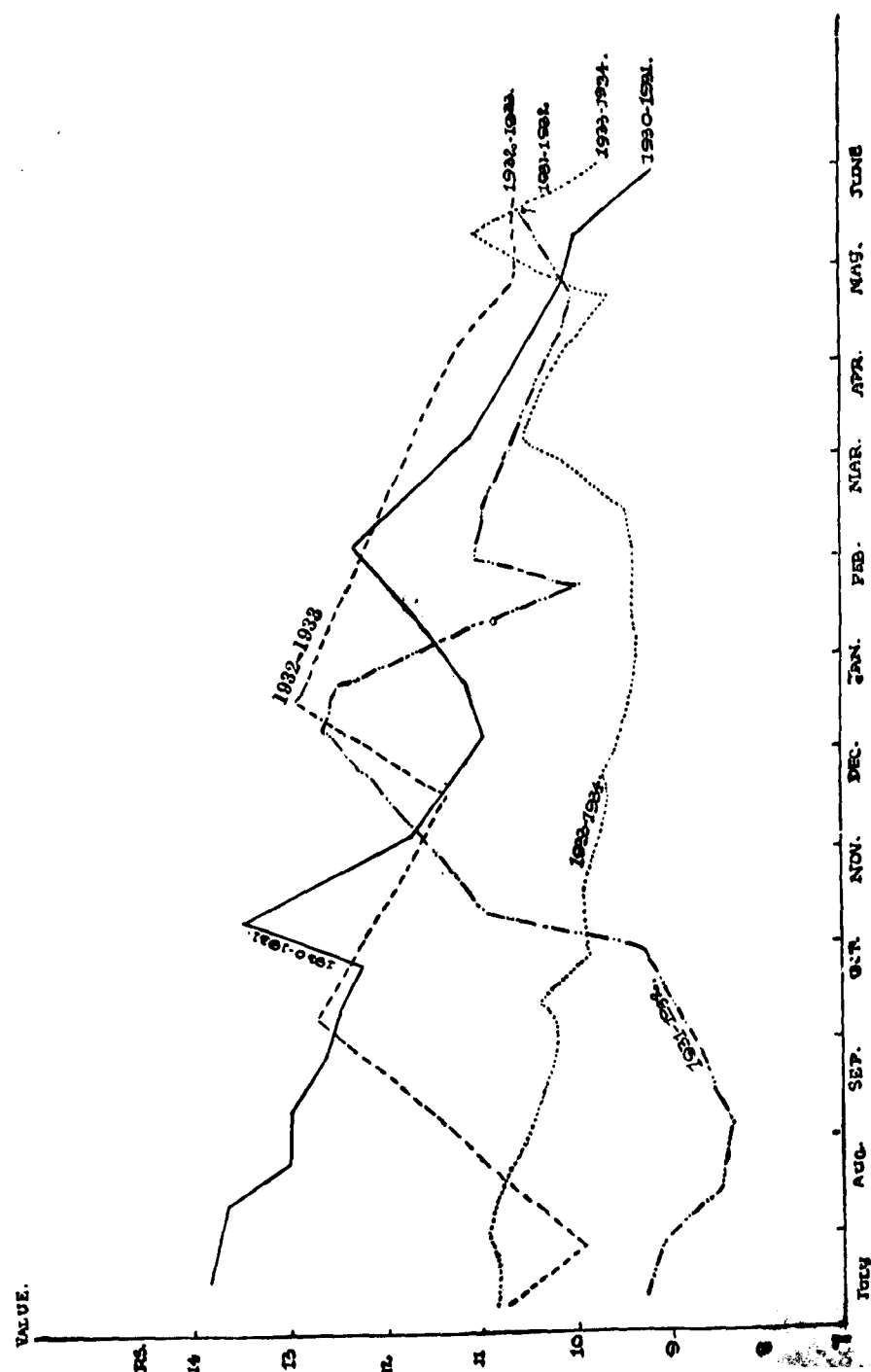


CHART No. 13

Wheat-flour 'Maida', wholesale price per bag of 196 lb. net
DELIVERY WITH BAG AT BUYERS' STORES, TRIPPLICANE, MADRAS



towards the end of October of the same year. Then there was a sudden crash in price and towards the end of January 1931 wheat was selling at about Rs. 8 a bag. Then followed a slight rise but it always kept below Rs. 9. Price fluctuations are indicated in the chart 12.

Charts 11 to 15 show respectively the wholesale prices of wheat and flour that prevailed in Madras for the last 5 years and for mosque brand bran for the last 3 years 1933 to 1935.

The price of Karachi wheat at Madras is generally 5 per cent higher than at Karachi excluding shipping and other incidental charges for despatch, because at Karachi price is quoted on the basis of refraction and barley content while at Madras the market rate is for clean wheat.

3. Wheat, imported from Bijapur, Pandaripur, Gadag or other parts of South Bombay, being harder, is considered superior to that from Punjab or North India. The former always sells at a premium. At Nandyal, when Bijapur wheat was selling at $5\frac{1}{2}$ Madras measures (a Madras measure = $3\frac{1}{8}$ lb.) a rupee, Punjab quality was being quoted at 7 Madras measures a rupee. Pandaripur (samba) wheat being more glutinous than the Punjab quality is used by the middle and high class people for sweetmeat and generally by Gujarati population.

The price of ravai per bag of 196 lb. ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 in 1930, Rs. 14 in 1931 to 1933 and about Rs. 12-8-0 in 1934-35. Thus there was a general decline in prices since 1931.

4. Seasonal variations in prices.—From January to September 1935 the price of Punjab wheat at Kurnool was ranging between Rs. 10, and Rs. 10-4-0 per bag of $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds while in October it was Rs. 10-12-0 to Rs. 11.

From the charts on the wholesale prices of wheat at Madras it could be seen that the prices are generally high from October-November to March-April and low during July to October; the only exception was in November-December 1930 when there was a heavy crash in wheat market.

5. Retail prices of wheat at various markets in October 1935 :—

	Nandyal.	Kurnool. RS. A. P.	Bellary.
Punjab wheat—			
First quality 7 M.M. per rupee.		11 0 0 per bag of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mds. (66 M.M.)	7-1/3 M.M. a rupee.
Second „ $7\frac{1}{2}$ „		10 0 0 per bag of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mds. (66 M.M.)	7-2/3 M.M. a rupee.
Third „ 8 „		9 8 0 per bag of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mds. (66 M.M.)	

CHART No: 14.

WHOLESALE PRICE OF RAYAL 196 lbs NET.

* DELIVERY WITH BAG AT BUYERS' STORES, TRIPPLICANE, MADRAS. *

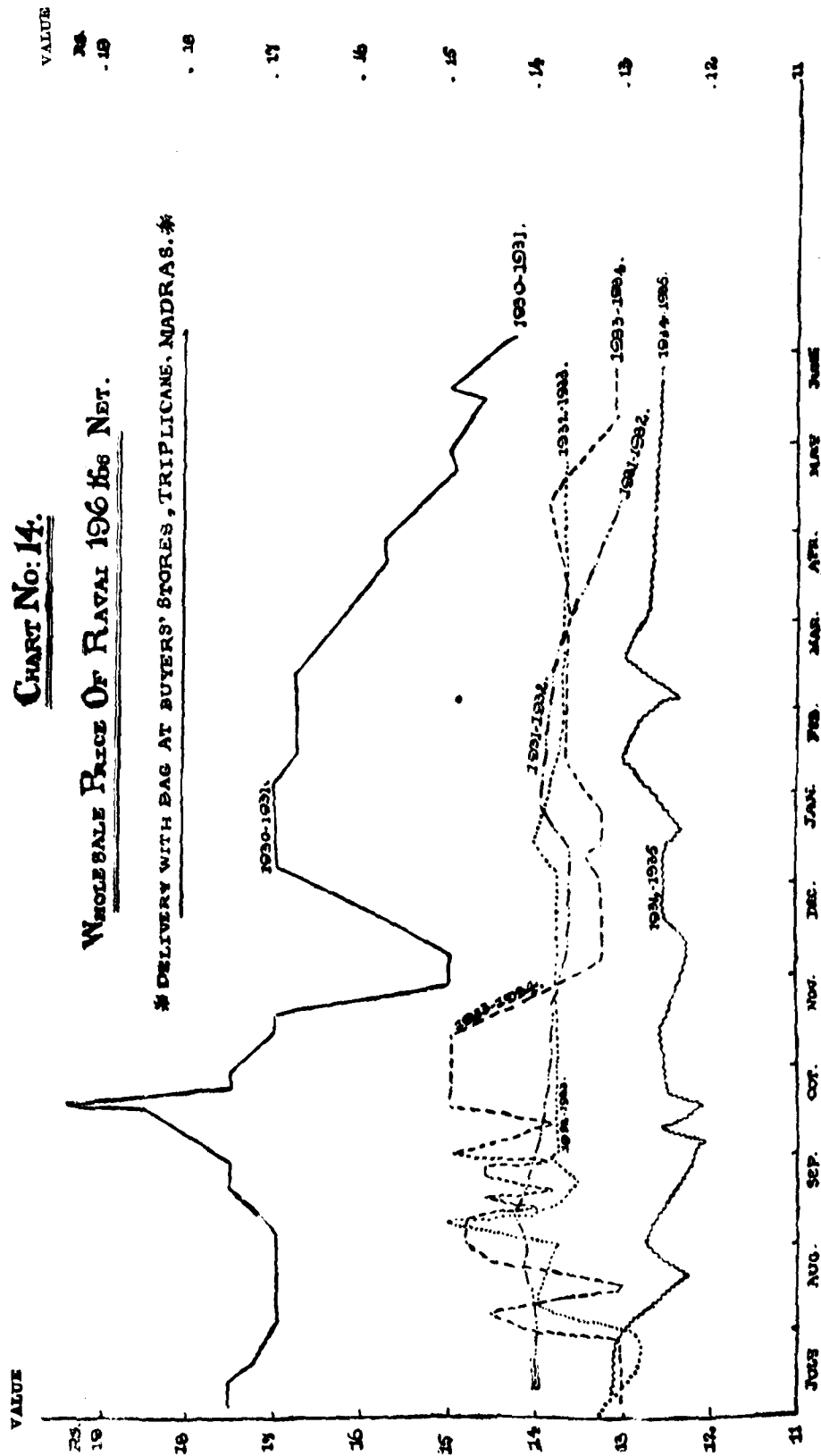
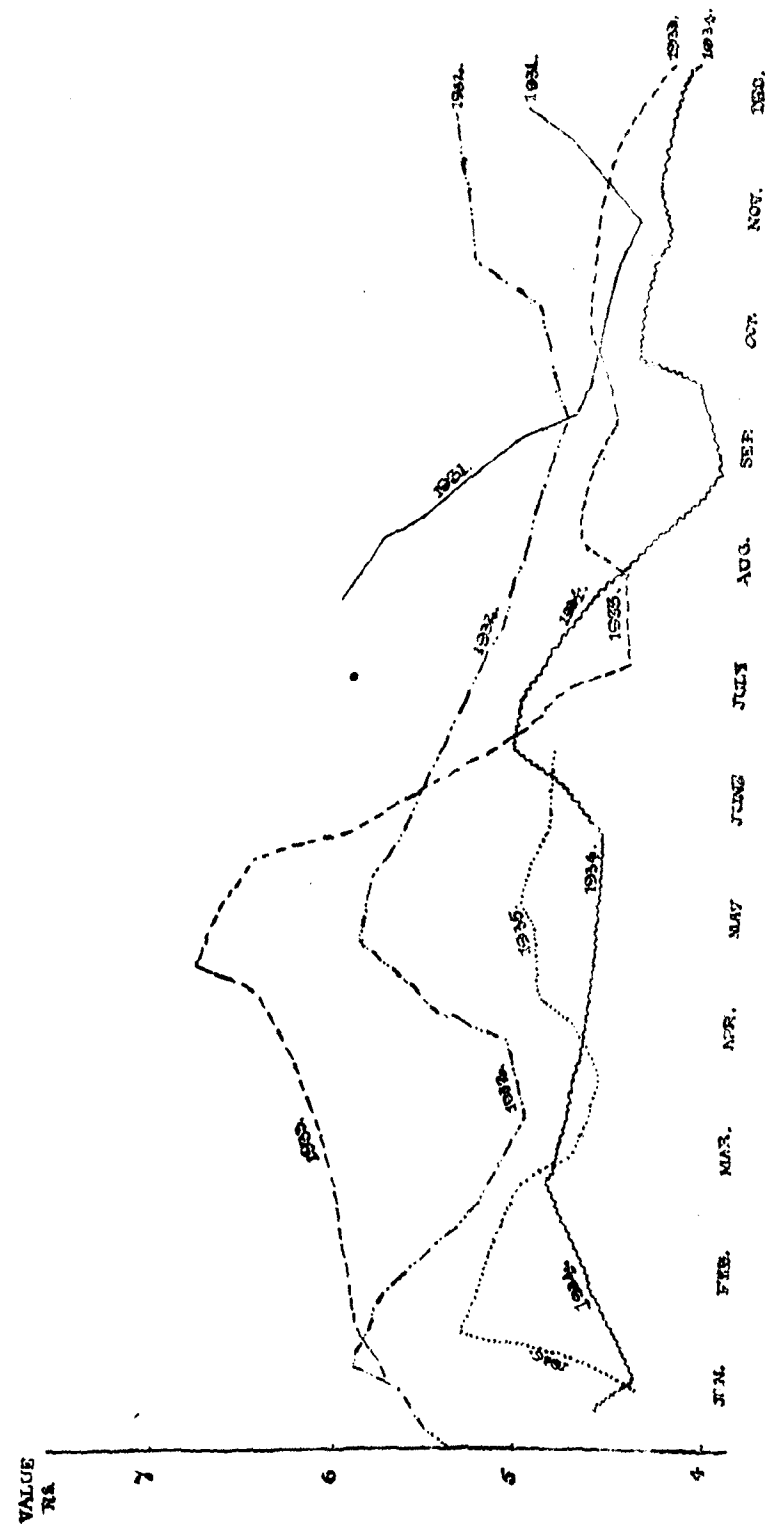
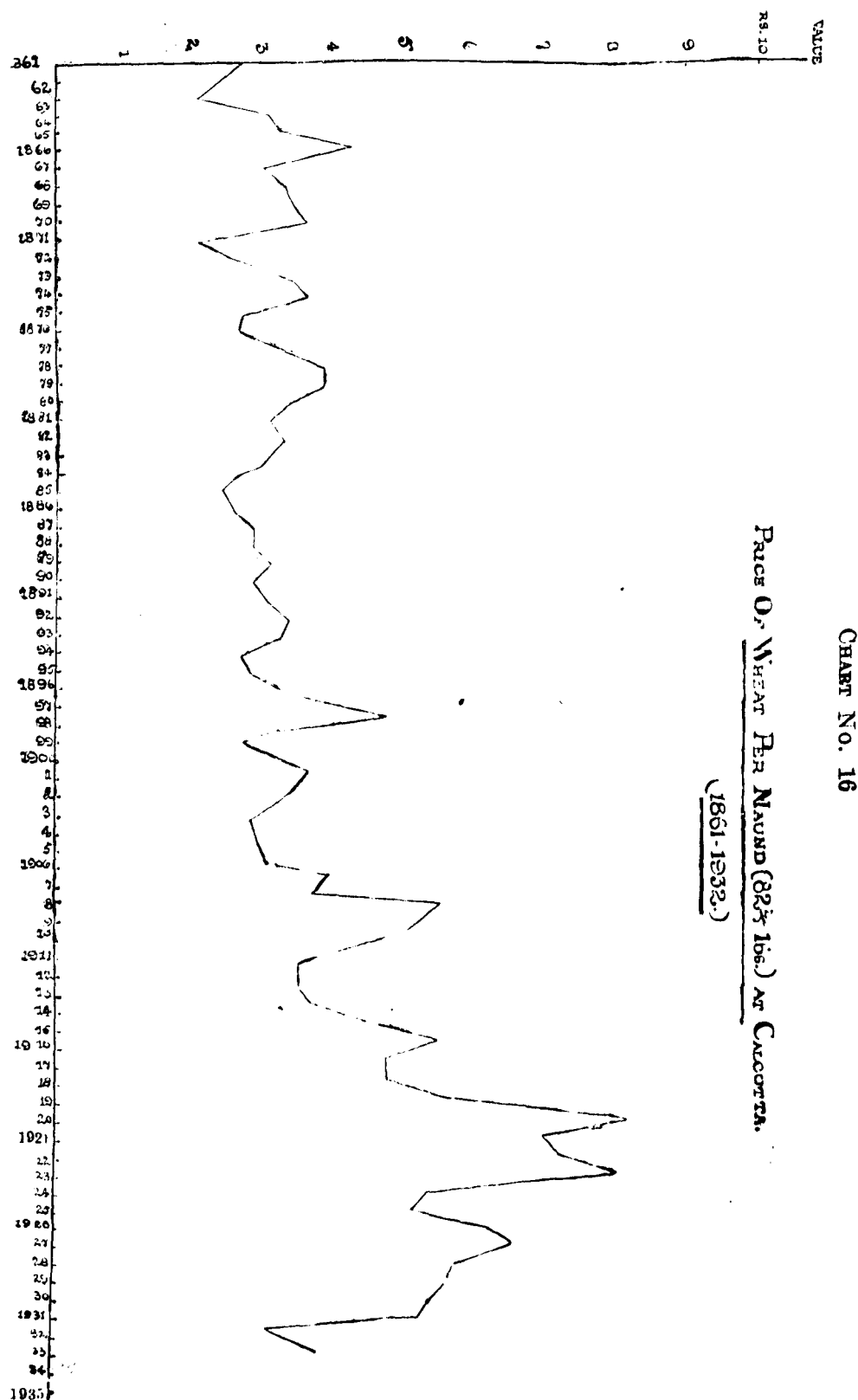


CHART No. 15.

Price of Wheat Bran " Mosque Brand " per bag of 140 lb. net.
Delivery without bag at Sellers' Stores, Madras.





Nandyal.

Bellary.

Bijapur wheat—

First quality	5½	M.M. a rupee	First	6 M.M. a rupee.
Second	5½ to 5¾	„	Second	6-1/3 „
Third	6 to 6½	„		

Madras town.

Samba wheat	..	..	5 Madras measures a rupee.
Khanduva	..	..	5½ do.
Thodi	..	..	6 do.
Punjab	..	..	6½ do.

At Kadri local wheat is sold at 5½ Madras measures a rupee, and wheat in glumes at 12 M.M. a rupee.

A Madras measure is nearly 3½ lb.

Bangalore sojji is always selling at Madras at almost 1 rupee premium per bag over Punjab sojji.

6. Except for the variations in prices due to quality and source of supply, there are not much price variations in wholesale prices in the same market as the importers are few in number and competition not keen.

7. The wholesale merchants or commission agents at important centres have got agents at the centres of supply like Bijapur, Gadag, Punjab, etc. These agents intimate the prices, stocks, etc., prevailing now and then by letters. At Madras there are agents representing big mills for flour and wholesale merchants of North India and Karachi. These agents go about and canvass orders intimating prices. In these cases prices are quoted, c.i.f. or f.o.r., Madras, the wholesale merchants at the source meeting all incidental charges as weighing, loading, shipping, insurance charges, etc., up to the port and railway station, Madras. The invoice for the consignment is sent through a bank. The merchant at Madras on receipt of intimation from the supplier and on arrival of the stock tests the quality, and if he is satisfied with the quality, takes delivery on paying the amount due to the consignor at the local bank.

CHAPTER IV.—PREPARATION FOR MARKET.

When the crop is ripe, it is cut and thrashed under feet of cattle. Threshing is also done at times by beating with sticks, especially when the quantity is small. The unirrigated crop in Bellary and Kurnool threshes clean and the grains are easily removed from the glumes in this process. The glumes of the irrigated crop are a bit hard to be removed. The husking of this type of wheat is done in a mortar and pestle. The charge for husking this way is 9 annas per 100 M.M. wheat in glumes. In Bellary and Kurnool the limited local produce available for disposal by the producers come to the market clean, while in Kadri

market the produce has glumes. The retail merchants husk and sell as clean grain. Produce is winnowed in the thrashing ground by throwing the produce from a height against wind.

CHAPTER V.—ASSEMBLING.

In Kurnool, Nandyal and Bellary the local produce is so small that it never comes to important market centres. The little produce available for disposal is brought by the producers themselves to local shandies and sold. At times the village grain merchants buy from these producers and sell in retail in the same villages.

At Kadri, in Anantapur district, the produce arrives in the market in small quantities from February to October. By October the local produce gets exhausted and till the next harvest the imported wheat holds the market. The wholesale merchants of whom there are three in Kadri buy either directly from ryots or from small merchants who collect the produce in the villages. Of the total purchases of local produce, 50 per cent are bought directly from ryots and the balance from village merchants. The quantity brought by any ryot at any one time is said to be about 5 to 10 bags, each bag containing 70 M.M. of wheat in glumes. On the Shevaroy Hills in Salem the hill tribes (Malayalis) cultivate wheat and the produce is consumed by them. It is not taken down the hills for disposal.

There are no co-operative organizations dealing with the produce of wheat cultivators.

Finance of assembling.—As the produce dealt with by the producer of wheat is never big, the merchants or sowcars do not advance any amount on this crop. The average holding of a ryot in the wheat producing areas of this province is 1 to 1.5 acres. In some cases it is said to be less than half an acre. There are no banks or co-operative societies or other financial agencies advancing money to the cultivators or village merchants assembling local wheat.

CHAPTER VI.—GRADING AND STANDARDIZATION.

As already noted the local produce is not brought to wholesale markets for disposal except at Kadri. The wholesale merchants at Kadri while buying the local produce from ryots or village merchants, test the quality by estimating the percentage of immature grains in the stock. The higher the percentage of immature grains the more inferior is the stuff. Small and immature grains up to 10 per cent are allowed free. If over 10 per cent, a proportionate reduction in price is made. Refraction is not estimated while buying. If the buyer (wholesale merchant) thinks that the stuff contains more sand and stone than he can allow, usually one to two per cent, the party (seller) is asked to clean the produce.

CHAPTER VII.—CONSERVATION.

The local produce is not stored long after harvest and threshing, as the quantity dealt with by any individual producer is small. The available stock for disposal by the producers is sold almost immediately after threshing and cleaning. Only at Kadri the local wheat arrives at the market from February to October. Except at Kadri the local wheat arriving at wholesale market is negligible. Produce is stored generally in gunny bags by the producers, village merchants and wholesale dealers. At Kadri wholesale merchants reported that the loss in storage of wheat for eight months is about 2 per cent.

There are no mills in the Presidency dealing in wheat.

Immediately the merchant receives intimation of the arrivals of wheat at the port, the importer goes to the port, examines the quality and if satisfied, he pays the dues to the bank and clears the stock. Imported wheat at Madras harbour is allowed, if necessary, to remain in the transit sheds at the harbour free of any rent for 6 working days. Thereafter rent is charged on a sliding scale as shown below :—

Rent for transit shed.			
Consignments of 50 tons—			
		RS. A. P.	
First week		0 2 0	per day per ton.
Second week		0 4 0	do.
Succeeding weeks		0 6 0	do.
Consignments of less than 50 tons and over 10 tons—			
First week		0 4 0	per day per ton.
Second week		0 8 0	do.
Succeeding weeks		0 12 0	do.
Consignments of less than 10 tons—			
First week		0 8 0	per day per ton.
Second week		1 0 0	do.
Succeeding weeks		1 8 0	do.
Unit of ton = 20 cwt.			

Export of wheat or flour by sea is negligible being annually less than a ton each.

As wheat and flour are only imported into this province and the stocks imported do not vary much from month to month, there is not much carry-over. The local produce is so small that the stocks are cleared within four or five months after harvest. The carry-over is roughly a month's requirements.

CHAPTER VIII.—HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION.

Since the average area cultivated by any individual ryot is 1 to 1.5 acres, and very often less than 0.5 acre, the handling charges at the farm are negligible. The produce from an acre amounts to one or two bags especially when the grains are threshed clear as

in Bellary and Kurnool. In Kadri taluk of Anantapur the acre yield is about 10 to 12 bags of wheat in glumes. Old gunny bags costing 2 to 4 annas each are used for packing. The produce is taken by the cultivators themselves as headloads or in their carts and disposed of at the nearest shandies or nearest wholesale merchant. There is practically no movement of local wheat by rail and no export by sea. From Kadri it is reported that annually about 3,000 bags of wheat are taken by carts to the neighbouring taluk of Madanapalle and 1,000 bags to Chintamani in Mysore. The cart hire is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 annas per bag for a distance of about 10 miles. Each cart carries 10 to 12 bags of wheat.

Charges for imported wheat and flour at rail-head.—Unloading of the wagons at the station is done by the customers themselves. Cart-hire from rail head to merchants godown is 9 pies to 1 anna per bag for a distance of about a mile.

Charges at port.—Madras Harbour dues work to Rs. 2 per ton of 20 cwt.; landing charges Re. 1 per ton of 20 cwt.; clearing agent 3 pies a bag; cart hire from harbour to merchants godown, 1 anna to 1 anna 3 pies a bag; and total charges work out from 6 annas 1 pie to 6 annas 4 pies a bag.

Produce movements.—The main movements of imported wheat and flour by rail are shown in the maps. The quantity received by rail at some of the chief towns in the presidency and quantities sent out by rail from the ports and other centres of distribution are given in the statement in the appendix.

Madras has become the chief centre of distribution of wheat and flour for the major portion of the northern half of the presidency except the Circars, the chief reason being the special railway rates for (wagon loads 300 maunds) wheat booked from many wheat centres in the Punjab and North India. From Bhatinda to Rayapuram the railway freight (at concessional rate) works out to Re. 1-0-9 per bag. This compares favourably with the shipping charge (including incidental charge at Karachi of Re. 1 per bag from Karachi to Madras by boat).

CHAPTER IX.—DISTRIBUTION.

A. Wholesale.—Except at Kadri there is no collection and distribution of the local wheat as the quantity coming to wholesale markets is negligible. At Kadri the wholesale merchants buy directly from ryots or small merchants who collect the produce of the villages. The ryots bring only small quantities of 5 to 10 bags at a time. They in turn sell to the local retail merchants. Most of this is often done on commission basis, the wholesale merchants really acting as agents. The seller pays him Rs. 2 commission on rupees hundred worth of stock sold and the buyer pays him Rs. 1-8-0, thus the commission agent gets Rs. 3-8-0 on rupees hundred worth of transaction. The wholesale merchants or commission agents often sell on one month's credit. If for more than a

month he collects interest at 12 per cent per annum for the period over one month. But if the buyer pays ready cash he takes only Re. 1 as commission instead of Rs. 1-8-0.

At Madras the wholesale business of directly importing wheat and flour from Bombay or Karachi has gradually decreased from year to year. There are local agents or brokers of Bombay and Karachi mills who go about and canvass the requirements of small dealers. The indents are collected and millers are asked to supply direct to the small dealers. The broker gets commission from the wholesale merchants at the source of supply.

At Bellary the importers of wheat from Bijapur, Gadag, etc., are really commission agents. They get 3 pies per rupee from the seller at the source of supply and 3 pies per rupee from the buyer at Bellary. The buyer, if a retail seller, buys on one month credit. When the buyer pays ready cash to the commission agent, only 2 pies in the rupee is charged as commission.

There are no regulated or controlled market anywhere in the presidency. Each individual deals on his own account.

B. Retail.—The local produce is mostly disposed of by the farmers themselves at the weekly shandies in their own or neighbouring villages. The merchants and commission agents deal only in imported wheat generally.

The retail merchant buys in small lots from the wholesalers on one month credit. If the wheat is unhusked as in Kadri he husks it, which costs him 9 annas per 100 M.M. and sells as clean wheat. Supposing he buys at $5\frac{1}{2}$ M.M. (clean wheat) per rupee, deducting $\frac{1}{2}$ M.M. for husking, he sells retail at $5\frac{1}{2}$ M.M. to 5 M.M. leaving a margin of profit $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ M.M. in the rupee or money value of 9 pies to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee. Out of this he pays commission of 3 pies in the rupee to the commission agent.

CHAPTER X.—PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT PRODUCTS.

There are practically no mills or factories for manufacturing wheat products. There is no census of the actual number of bakeries in the presidency.

Distribution of flour including attah is shown in appendix. Wheat bran is imported from Calcutta for feeding horses and cattle. From enquiries it is found that in Madras City alone nearly 6,000 bags of wheat bran are sold monthly. The sales of bran are lowest in July-August after the Guindy races are over.

Calcutta is supplying wheat bran because of the big flour mills there. Bengal imports all wheat for the milling. Calcutta being nearer to Madras than Bombay by sea, Madras gets most of the bran from Calcutta and not from Bombay or Karachi. Bombay and

Karachi are having a high demand for their bran from the countries on the Persian Gulf and consequently find it more remunerative to export bran to those countries than to Madras.

As there are no flour mills in Madras there is no appreciable quantity of wheat bran for marketing.

The method of preparing commercial yeast by bakeries in Madras is as follows: "Half an ounce of hops imported in sealed tins from United Kingdom and Germany and 3 ounces of potatoes are boiled for about two hours in about a gallon of water. The liquid is then allowed to cool down when it is filtered. The potato is then peeled, mashed and added to the decoction. To this mixture about half a gallon of "starter" and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water are added and kept over-night for 12 to 15 hours for fermenting. In cold season the mixture takes a longer time for complete fermentation than in hot weather. Some of this fermented liquid is kept back to be used as starter for the next day. For every gallon of fermented liquor, two to four pounds of wheat flour are added and allowed to ferment for three hours."

CHAPTER XI.—SEED.

Invariably the ryots reserve sufficient seed for their sowings out of their produce. At times the cultivators in Bellary and Kurnool buy wheat imported from Bijapur and Gadag for sowing. Wheat without glumes is sown in those districts. In Kadiri taluk it is said that well-to-do landlords keep extra stock and sell to small cultivators at the time of sowing. There are no pure line types grown in the presidency and no attempt has been made so far to select from local wheat pure lines, as wheat is a very minor crop in Madras. Pusa strains Nos. 4, 12, 52, 80/5, 101, 111 and 114 were under trial for the last few years at the Research stations at Hagari, Nandyal and Coimbatore. The yields of all these types were poorer than the local wheat. At Nandyal Pusa No. 4 failed to set grains properly in 1933-34 and most of the glumes were either empty or contained only shrivelled grains. It is said that Pusa strains of wheat are generally unsuited to South Indian conditions. There are no seed growers' associations.

CHAPTER XII.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

All bags of rava and sooji and flour from Bombay or Karachi contain 196 lb. net. A bag of wheat is invariably $2\frac{1}{2}$ railway maunds net, while the supplies from Bijapur and Gadag are in measures and each bag may contain 225 to 246 lb. depending on the number of measures put in. The bags of wheat imported to Madras City contain 2 maunds 15 seers to 2 maunds 20 seers net according to the instructions of the importer. There is thus no standard weight for wheat coming from Central or North India. But at the

time of the sale the wholesale merchant informs the buyer, who is invariably a retail seller, of the actual net weight and the price is fixed accordingly, i.e., a bag with 2 maunds 15 seers is sold at a proportionately less price than one containing 2 maunds 20 seers. Consumers generally buy in retail and never in full bags at a time. In retail wheat is sold by Madras measures (a Madras measure of wheat weighs nearly $3\frac{1}{8}$ lb.).

Wheat imported from Karachi arrives in two types of standard bags. Thodi variety is bagged 196 lb. net per bag while 'Sarpathi' 205 lb. net.

Wheat flour (rava, sooji, attah and maida) imported from Patiala and Bhatinda arrives in standard weight 194 lb. (2 maunds $14\frac{1}{6}$ seers) per bag, while each bag of Karachi flour contains 196 lb. net.

Rava and sooji are sold in retail by Madras measures and not by weight while maida and other sorts of flour are sold by pound weight. A Madras measure of rava or sooji weighs nearly 2.9 lb. depending on the size of the grains.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

1. The average area under wheat for the past ten years was only 18,200 acres; this is only 0.05 per cent of the total wheat area in India—including States) and about 0.045 per cent of the cultivated area in the Madras Presidency.

2. The average yield per acre ranges from 350 lb. for the dry crop to 700 lb. for the irrigated crop; of which latter there are only about 1,000 acres in the presidency.

3. The trend of acreage is definitely on the decline and there has been a reduction of area by 31 per cent during the past five years.

4. The average annual production is estimated at 2,630 tons, mostly of *Triticum Vulgare*; while there are small areas under "Spelt" wheat *Triticum dicoccum* in the Anantapur district.

5. The wheat growing tracts in the presidency are situated in the Ceded districts, Salem, Vizagapatam and the Nilgiri districts.

6. There is considerable import of wheat and wheat flour into the Madras Presidency. Imports of wheat by sea increased from 6,655 tons in 1930-31 to 8,331 tons during 1934-35; while wheat flour imports increased from 29,336 tons to 38,655 tons in the same period.

7. Imports by rail amounted to 9,740 tons of wheat (59 per cent of total), and 4,122 tons of wheat flour (9.6 per cent) during 1934-35.

8. Part of the imports are re-exported to the Nizam's State, Mysore, Bihar and Orissa; to the extent of 601 tons of wheat during 1934-35, 87 per cent of which was the share of Mysore; while the wheat flour re-exports amounted to 2,164 tons (90 per cent to Mysore).

9. Imports by sea are received mainly from Bombay and Sind, while by rail the major sources of supply are Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Central India.

10. The net imports of wheat and wheat flour into the Madras Presidency during 1934-35 were respectively 17,451 tons and 40,499 tons. The presidency depends largely on other provinces for its consumption of wheat and wheat flour.

11. There are no flour mills on a large scale for wheat in the Madras Presidency, but small power mills exist in towns for grinding all sorts of grains.

12. Three types of wheat are recognized in the Madras markets, namely "Arisi," "Ravai" and "mavu" gothis; the first used for cooking as food, and the latter as flour. Imported wheat contains a mixture of red and white types.

13. In wheat flour, four main types are distinguished, namely, household flour or maida, without admixture of bran for preparation of sweets, vermicelli and glue attah containing bran used for chapathies; and ravai and sojji, both used for preparation of sweets and vermicelli and preferred to maida.

14. The trend of prices for "Gundu" wheat ranged from Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 12 per bag of 196 lb. during 1930, crashed to Rs. 8 during 1931, and stood at a level of Rs. 9 during the succeeding years. In the same year prices are higher in October-November and low in March-April.

15. The price of ravai per bag of 196 lb. ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 in 1930, Rs. 14 in 1931 and 1933, and about Rs. 12-8-0 in 1934-35. There was thus a general decline in prices since 1931.

16. The distribution of wheat and wheat flour is usually done from the ports of Madras, Calicut, Tuticorin, Cuddalore and Cochin into the different centres of the presidency and outside and also from Bangalore. There are special reduced rates in wagon loads from Bhatinda to Madras and to Bangalore from Bombay and Karachi; and these are responsible for the importance of these two centres for distribution.

17. The largest consuming centres during 1934-35 for wheat in the presidency were Madras city (49,672 maunds net), Bellary (29,471), Coimbatore (24,846), Calicut (14,739), Nandyal (12,101), Katpadi (10,113).

18. The largest despatching centres were Madras (47,587 maunds), Calicut (29,452), Tuticorin (8,780).

19. The larger consuming centres for wheat flour were: Madras City (246,216 maunds net), Tuticorin (173,839 maunds net), Calicut (82,385 maunds net), Cochin (90,541 maunds net), and Mangalore (26,345 maunds net). The larger exporting centres by rail were Tuticorin (14,230 maunds), Cochin (33,765 maunds) and Calicut (23,770 maunds).

20. The business of assembly is mostly in the hands of commission agents.

APPENDIX I

TABLE IV.

WHEAT AREA IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY IN ACRES.

District.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Ganjam ..	165	152	138	137	109	121	114	121	17	7
Vizagapatam ..	2,270	2,270	2,150	2,050	2,050	2,051	2,057	2,050	2,050	2,050
East Godavari ..	207	33	66	22	11	51	97	86	84	84
West Godavari ..	6	1	1	1	7	14	8	4	7	2
Kistna ..	28	2	12	2	9	25	34	34	17	55
Guntur ..	1,600	365	442	627	705	630	1,036	850	1,388	432
Kurnool ..	2,561	2,762	2,076	2,087	2,481	1,681	2,181	1,911	1,688	1,577
Bellary ..	8,861	6,752	6,239	4,849	8,211	8,014	4,624	3,977	4,169	4,158
Anantapur ..	2,365	1,817	1,612	1,819	2,137	1,457	1,959	1,331	1,249	2,238
Cuddapah ..	266	101	152	125	525	366	307	109	264	910
Nellore ..	..	3	1	25	..	19	1	..	5	1
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	310	183	168	209	237	170	299	191	258	272
Chittoor ..	184	127	94	32	99	78	142	43	116	36
North Arcot ..	1,398	775	1,086	870	1,171	1,189	970	867	740	1,469
Salem ..	535	396	452	349	470	435	369	344	290	25
Coimbatore ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	1,216	948	1,115	1,101	1,170	1,182	1,066	1,023	1,001	1,059
Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	2,149	1,856	1,907	1,971	2,130	2,300	2,102	1,930	2,117	2,294
Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	24,122	18,543	17,711	16,277	21,522	19,786	17,861	14,872	15,460	16,669

TABLE IX.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT FROM SIND TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

	<i>Sea-borne trade.</i>					
	Quantity in tons.			Value in rupees.		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
April ..	192	57	291	24,947	6,875	30,483
May ..	58	393	186	7,209	46,749	18,625
June ..	634	274	347	66,456	30,336	35,519
July ..	347	169	329	38,179	18,500	33,673
August ..	170	267	432	16,252	32,049	41,638
September ..	95	390	362	11,177	47,200	35,727
October ..	129	161	204	15,897	17,955	20,192
November ..	263	274	153	32,123	29,703	15,339
December ..	110	215	231	12,401	23,112	21,249
January ..	483	292	357	55,817	31,018	36,119
February ..	153	317	164	16,600	31,998	16,478
March ..	166	362	374	18,981	36,190	38,090
Total ..	2,800	3,171	3,430	3,16,039	3,51,685	3,43,132

TABLE X.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT FROM BOMBAY TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

	<i>Sea-borne trade.</i>					
	Quantity in tons.			Value in rupees.		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
April ..	293	154	311	50,666	19,302	37,811
May ..	407	288	369	56,292	36,661	43,933
June ..	345	378	311	51,268	51,213	36,802
July ..	392	466	226	59,123	57,670	29,478
August ..	170	401	178	24,835	51,024	23,032
September ..	210	211	336	29,792	29,041	43,180
October ..	276	343	375	37,142	44,986	43,267
November ..	313	177	251	44,251	25,345	32,076
December ..	162	254	358	23,686	32,487	44,817
January ..	261	270	420	37,785	33,434	48,429
February ..	556	258	337	72,790	34,611	40,750
March ..	308	209	203	41,762	25,989	23,157
Total ..	3,693	3,409	3,875	5,29,392	4,41,683	4,46,732

TABLE XI.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT FROM KATHIAWAR TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

	<i>Sea-borne trade.</i>					
	Quantity in tons.			Value in rupees.		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
April ..	7	137	309	774	14,042	37,834
May ..	133	109	263	19,210	13,900	32,746
June ..	12	9	..	1,310	978	..
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August ..	1	83	4	82	10,277	510
September ..	41	..	45	4,950	..	5,990
October ..	25	135	33	3,300	17,231	4,680
November ..	28	98	210	3,994	12,072	27,850
December ..	8	135	67	1,150	14,548	8,915
January ..	102	137	72	15,444	17,751	9,714
February ..	208	76	139	25,566	8,248	19,951
March ..	39	25	75	4,662	3,195	10,440
Total ..	604	944	1,217	80,442	1,12,242	1,58,630

TABLE XII.
SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT—PORTWAT—QUANTITY IN TONS—1934-35.

	Bombay.			Sind.			Kathiawar.			Bengal.			Total.		
	Quantity.			Quantity.			Quantity.			Quantity.			Quantity.		
	TONS.	RS.	Value.	TONS.	RS.	Value.	TONS.	RS.	Value.	TONS.	RS.	Value.	TONS.	RS.	Value.
Cocanada ..	..	..	..	125	12,144	..	..	..	..	9	1,069	..	134	13,213	..
Cuddalore ..	5	614	..	1	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	745	..
Negapatam ..	75	11,443	..	86	9,115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	20,558	..
Tuticorin ..	284	43,762	..	303	33,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	587	77,091	..
Cochin ..	1,750	195,142	..	11	983	..	253	28,604	..	..	..	..	2,014	2,27,729	..
Ponnani ..	5	570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	570	..
Calicut ..	556	67,775	..	91	8,582	..	964	1,29,998	..	..	..	..	1,611	2,06,355	..
Badagara ..	12	1,635	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1,635	..
Tellicherry ..	194	24,704	..	19	1,892	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	26,596	..
Cannanore ..	198	23,777	..	2	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	24,027	..
Mangalore ..	436	54,509	..	188	19,869	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	624	74,378	..
Malpe ..	79	9,716	..	58	6,245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	15,961	..
Hangarkatta ..	1	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	124	..
Coondapur ..	42	5,355	..	4	476	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	5,831	..
Bairdur ..	1	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	290	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	160	16,389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	16,389	..
Gopalpur ..	..	..	..	47	4,498	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	4,498	..
Fort St. George ..	37	4,314	..	2,315	2,29,229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,352	2,33,543	..
Total ..	3,675	4,46,730	..	3,410	3,43,132	..	1,217	1,58,602	..	9	1,089	..	8,311	9,49,533	..

TABLE XIII.

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT—PORTWAR—1933-34—QUANTITY IN TONS.

	Sind.			Bombay.			Burma.			Kathlawar.			Total.		
	Quantity.	Value.	RS.	Quantity.	Value.	RS.	Quantity.	Value.	RS.	Quantity.	Value.	RS.	Quantity.	Value.	RS.
Cochin	69	6,233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	6,233	..
Guadalore	3	248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	248	..
Negapatam	117	17,173	..	42	6,551	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	23,724	..
Tuticorin	372	32,770	..	283	39,941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	555	72,711	..
Cochin	17	1,638	..	1,429	1,99,014	..	0	1,200	41,598	..	..	..	1,835	2,43,448	..
Ponmani	..	..	..	1	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	240	..
Calicut	42	3,795	..	537	72,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	599	76,416	..
Badagara	..	..	..	31	4,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	4,114	..
Telicherry	..	..	..	157	20,736	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	20,736	..
Cananore	27	3,320	..	198	36,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	29,532	..
Mangalore	120	12,618	..	458	59,909	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	573	72,537	..
Malpe	49	4,429	..	120	15,087	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	19,516	..
Hangarkatta	..	..	..	1	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	95	..
Goindapur	5	528	..	60	8,095	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	8,623	..
Bandur	..	..	..	3	296	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	296	..
Vizagapatam	67	7,136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	7,136	..
Fort St. George	2,381	2,60,831	..	74	8,772	..	18	2,111	70,846	..	..	..	3,037	3,42,360	..
Gopalpur	18	965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	965	..
Total	2,187	2,51,684	..	3,411	4,61,683	..	87	2,311	1,12,243	..	..	..	7,569	9,28,920	..

TABLE XIV.

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT—PORTWAR—QUANTITY IN TONS—1932-33.

	Bombay.			Sind.			Burma.			Kathlawar.			Total.		
	Quantity.	Value.	RS.	Quantity.	Value.	RS.	Quantity.	Value.	RS.	Quantity.	Value.	RS.	Quantity.	Value.	RS.
Negapatam	20	3,317	..	5	628	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	3,945	..
Tuticorin	238	35,770	..	343	38,117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	581	73,887	..
Cochin	1,708	2,41,699	..	104	11,337	..	..	..	..	121	13,675	..	1,933	2,66,711	..
Ponmani	1	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	191	..
Calicut	624	89,192	..	38	3,575	..	..	..	..	482	66,648	..	1,144	1,39,415	..
Badagara	74	11,513	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	11,513	..
Telicherry	216	32,587	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216	33,387	..
Cananore	179	36,104	..	11	1,106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	27,210	..
Mangalore	368	52,067	..	236	27,273	..	..	..	..	1	119	..	605	79,399	..
Malpe	108	15,404	..	18	2,033	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	17,437	..
Hangarkatta	5	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	50	..
Goindapur	54	7,328	..	5	581	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	7,909	..
Bandur	3	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	319	..
Fort St. George	100	12,906	..	1,985	2,26,290	..	4	738	..	..	..	..	2,089	2,39,946	..
Cochin	..	..	..	41	3,538	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	3,538	..
Guadalore	..	..	..	2	272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	272	..
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	11	1,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1,150	..
Gopalpur	..	..	..	1	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	110	..
Total	2,668	5,29,300	..	2,800	3,16,039	..	4	738	80,443	..	..	..	7,101	9,28,609	..

X8(5392)=51.2114739
739

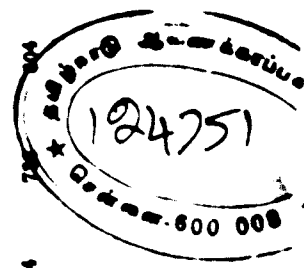


TABLE XVII—cont.
SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FROM BOMBAY—1933-34—PORTWAT QUANTITY IN TONS.

To	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	Octo-ber.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Janu-ary.	Febru-ary.	March.	Total TONS.	Value. RS.
Nagapatam	..	5	7	..	8	3	3	3	5	..	6	2	42	6,551
Tuticorin	..	..	17	61	..	1	73	28	18	..	67	14	283	39,941
Cochin	..	53	164	201	234	85	34	68	101	144	105	75	1,429	1,99,014
Ponnani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	240
Calicut	..	16	74	56	84	63	111	12	22	53	19	39	537	72,621
Bedagara	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	3	7	..	31	4,114
Tellicherry	..	1	29	7	13	20	12	3	17	18	11	3	157	20,736
Cannanore	..	3	15	4	36	7	22	19	49	25	16	1	195	26,212
Mangalore	..	21	21	129	16	32	73	26	13	18	25	62	458	59,909
Malpe	..	3	31	6	..	..	12	2	5	2	8	7	120	15,087
Hangarkatta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	95
Coondapur	..	6	20	2	..	..	3	5	3	5	4	3	60	8,095
Baindur	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	296
Fort St. George	..	39	..	..	10	..	..	6	14	1	..	3	74	8,772
Total	154	288	378	466	401	211	343	177	254	270	259	210	3,411	4,61,683

TABLE XVIII.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR FROM SIND TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

			Sea-borne trade.		
			Quantity in tons.		
			1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
			Value in rupees.		
			1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
April ..	..	..	1,954	1,676	3,043
May ..	..	..	1,923	1,877	1,464
June ..	..	..	3,620	3,173	3,189
July ..	..	..	1,844	2,190	2,817
August ..	..	..	2,556	3,400	4,380
September ..	..	..	2,392	2,858	2,239
October ..	..	..	2,523	2,002	3,559
November ..	..	..	2,220	1,949	2,416
December ..	..	..	2,211	1,877	4,682
January ..	..	..	2,865	2,562	2,414
February ..	..	..	3,646	3,515	3,789
March ..	..	..	4,289	3,190	3,563
Total ..	..	..	32,043	30,269	37,555

TABLE XIX.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR FROM BOMBAY TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

			Sea-borne trade.		
			Quantity in tons.		
			1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
			Value in rupees.		
			1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
April ..	..	..	45	57	74
May ..	..	..	91	37	47
June ..	..	..	44	47	51
July ..	..	..	10	787	50
August ..	..	..	46	223	67
September ..	..	..	75	182	50
October ..	..	..	28	358	90
November ..	..	..	88	108	62
December ..	..	..	40	63	27
January ..	..	..	57	39	62
February ..	..	..	72	58	61
March ..	..	..	351	99	57
Total ..	..	..	947	2,058	698

TABLE XX.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR FROM BENGAL TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

			Sea-borne trade.		
			Quantity in tons.		
			1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
			Value in rupees.		
			1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
April ..	..	..	1	5	8
May ..	..	..	7	41	20
June ..	..	..	7	1	3
July ..	..	..	6	8	25
August ..	..	..	8	4	85
September ..	..	..	14	3	115
October ..	..	..	6	2	39
November ..	..	..	5	5	56
December ..	..	..	4	6	25
January ..	..	..	26	4	12
February ..	..	..	19	17	5
March ..	..	..	9 cwt.	4	8
Total ..	..	..	103	100	401

TABLE XXI.

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR—PORTWAR—QUANTITY IN TONS—1934-35.

	Bengal.			Bombay.			Sind.			Total.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
		TONS.	RS.		TONS.	RS.		TONS.	RS.		TONS.	RS.
Cooanada	..	238	27,830	..	2	270	..	1,616	1,78,974	..	1,856	2,07,074
Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,653	1,75,617	..	1,653	1,75,617
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	26	5,165	..	1,891	2,05,319	..	1,917	2,10,484
Tuticorin	..	..	..	..	214	27,279	..	7,094	7,57,564	..	7,308	7,84,843
Cochin	..	4	673	..	40	5,452	..	5,742	6,18,195	..	5,786	6,24,320
Ponnani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut	..	..	..	..	56	6,959	..	3,841	4,24,933	..	3,897	4,31,892
Badagara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	16,478	..	145	16,478
Tellicherry	..	..	..	..	24	3,520	..	884	1,00,898	..	908	1,04,418
Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	509	57,233	..	509	57,233
Mangalore	..	..	..	..	30	3,470	..	1,721	1,95,595	..	1,751	1,99,065
Malpe	..	..	..	..	81	12,042	..	285	31,562	..	366	43,604
Coondapur	..	..	..	..	10	1,516	..	93	10,468	..	103	11,984
Baindur	..	..	..	..	13	1,463	..	..	..	..	13	1,463
Vizagapatam	..	108	12,555	..	..	..	..	1,603	1,77,174	..	1,711	1,89,729
Fort St. George	..	51	6,403	..	202	27,349	..	9,646	11,06,178	..	9,899	11,39,930
Gopalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	743	82,880	..	743	82,880
Celingapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	10,630	..	90	10,630
Total	..	401	47,461	..	698	94,485	..	37,556	41,49,898	..	38,655	42,91,644

TABLE XXII.

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR—PORTWAR—QUANTITY IN TONS—1933-34.

	Sind.			Bombay.			Bengal.			Total.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
		TONS.	RS.		TONS.	RS.		TONS.	RS.		TONS.	RS.
Cooanada	..	1,393	1,56,630	..	..	..	..	1,393	1,56,630	..	1,393	1,56,630
Cuddalore	..	810	94,209	..	..	..	..	810	94,209	..	810	94,209
Negapatam	..	1,343	1,58,539	..	6	1,000	..	1,349	1,59,539	..	1,349	1,59,539
Tuticorin	..	5,469	6,55,180	..	1,010	1,40,297	..	6,479	7,95,477	..	6,479	7,95,477
Ponnani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut	..	3,804	4,51,872	..	353	42,792	..	4,157	4,94,664	..	4,157	4,94,664
Badagara	..	31	3,366	..	..	..	..	31	3,366	..	31	3,366
Tellicherry	..	319	51,841	..	129	15,839	..	448	67,680	..	448	67,680
Cannanore	..	444	50,146	..	4	550	..	448	50,696	..	448	50,696
Mangalore	..	1,519	1,73,146	..	21	2,671	..	1,540	1,75,817	..	1,540	1,75,817
Malpe	..	277	33,286	..	100	15,936	..	377	49,222	..	377	49,222
Baindur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	101	11,568	..	36	5,149	..	137	16,717	..	137	16,717
Fort St. George	..	1,014	1,14,336	..	8	849	..	8	849	..	8	849
Gopalpur	..	8,854	11,19,097	..	179	24,304	..	1,057	1,19,735	..	1,057	1,19,735
Cochin	..	601	70,012	..	..	..	..	9,084	11,50,741	..	9,084	11,50,741
Kulasekarpattanam	..	4,887	5,54,614	..	202	22,492	..	601	70,012	..	601	70,012
Total	..	30,886	36,97,842	..	2,058	2,73,096	..	33,025	39,84,672	..	33,025	39,84,672

TABLE XXIII.
SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR—PORTWAR—QUANTITY IN TONS—1932-33.

	Bengal.		Bombay.		Sind.		Burma.		Kathiawar.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
Cocanada ..	..	..	..	..	1,176	1,36,402	..	..	..	..	1,176	1,36,402
Guddalore ..	..	..	..	..	712	77,246	..	..	..	..	712	77,246
Nagapattinam ..	..	..	19	3,485	1,263	1,45,363	..	..	..	..	1,282	1,48,848
Tuticorin ..	..	..	348	51,142	7,328	9,05,741	..	..	..	..	7,676	9,56,883
Cochin ..	..	..	..	..	4,947	5,42,265	..	..	7	405	5,013	5,50,402
Ponnani ..	..	..	..	..	9	1,000	..	..	..	..	9	1,000
Calicut ..	..	..	52	6,832	3,007	3,42,617	..	..	..	..	3,059	3,49,469
Bedagara ..	..	..	1	130	177	19,981	..	..	..	..	178	20,111
Tellicherry ..	..	..	25	2,701	586	71,318	..	..	..	..	611	74,019
Cannanore ..	..	..	..	..	616	65,821	..	..	..	..	616	65,821
Azhikkal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangalore ..	..	..	144	17,736	1,843	1,89,997	..	..	..	..	1,987	2,07,733
Malpe ..	..	..	107	16,386	170	19,731	..	..	..	..	277	36,117
Hangarkatta ..	..	..	5	578	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	578
Coondapur ..	..	..	48	6,865	94	11,350	..	..	..	..	142	18,215
Beindur ..	..	..	6	899	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	899
Vizagapatnam ..	..	..	..	..	707	80,888	1	208	..	..	730	84,016
Masulipatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	650	..	..	4	650
Fort St. George ..	..	..	57	8,834	157	23,008	9,309	12,08,064	..	..	9,527	12,40,406
Gopalpur ..	..	..	..	..	99	11,840	..	..	..	..	99	11,840
Total ..	103	14,773	948	1,34,720	32,043	38,29,624	9	1,358	7	405	33,110	39,80,880

TABLE XXIV.
SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR—PORTWAR—QUANTITY IN TONS—1931-32.

	Sind.		Bombay.		Bengal.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
Queanada	574	59,361	..	..	95	10,896	669	70,257
Guddalore	655	70,020	2	260	..	..	657	70,280
Nagapattam	1,173	1,22,128	26	4,527	..	..	1,199	1,26,655
Tuticorin	6,628	6,92,337	261	52,991	..	..	6,889	7,45,328
Ponnani	30	3,250	6	792	..	..	36	4,042
Calicut	3,844	4,24,870	41	6,023	..	..	3,885	4,30,893
Badagara	232	23,531	1	215	..	..	233	23,746
Tellicherry	675	64,144	3	773	..	..	678	64,917
Cannanore	802	81,521	195	16,848	..	..	997	98,369
Mangalore	936	1,07,156	29	4,593	..	..	965	1,11,749
Malpe	112	12,095	154	22,994	..	..	266	35,089
Hangarakatta	..	..	3	468	..	..	3	468
Coondapur	54	5,361	46	6,303	..	..	100	11,664
Beindur	..	..	14	1,664	..	..	14	1,664
Vizagapatam	492	56,205	..	..	35	4,079	527	60,284
Fort St. George.	8,834	10,19,882	210	27,843	57	7,365	9,101	10,55,090
Cochin	4,550	4,92,181	7	1,473	..	..	4,557	4,93,654
Bimlipatam	..	..	..	..	4	500	4	500
Total	29,591	32,24,042	998	1,47,767	191	22,840	30,780	34,04,649

REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT

TABLE XXV.

[SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR FROM BOMBAY IN 1933-34—PORTWAR—QUANTITY IN TONS.]

To	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	Octo-ber.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Janu-ary.	Febru-ary.	March.	Total quantity.	Total value, RS.
Cocanada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Negapatam	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	1,000
Tuticorin	9	..	3	680	66	12	127	25	4	..	38	46	1,010	1,40,297
Ponnani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut	2	4	..	3	91	16	149	62	18	3	3	2	353	42,792
Bedagara	..	..	..	..	..	67	41	..	..	21	..	..	..	15
Tellicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,839
Cannanore	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	550
Mangalore	1	2	1	4	1	..	1	..	9	1	..	1	21	2,671
Malpe	18	8	29	10	..	..	5	2	5	7	8	8	100	15,936
Hangarakatta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coondapur	8	13	..	1	..	..	2	1	4	1	1	..	36	5,149
Beindur	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	8	849
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port St. George.	14	9	9	27	28	20	13	7	22	5	7	18	179	24,304
Gopalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	..	..	..	62	29	67	20	..	..	..	..	24	202	22,492
Kulasekarapatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	1,217
Total ..	57	37	47	787	223	183	358	108	63	39	53	99	2,058	2,73,111

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR FROM BENGAL IN 1933-34—PORTWAR.

Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	..	..	7	995
Vizagapatam	..	36	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	5,399
Fort St. George.	5	5	1	5	1	3	1	4	3	2	17	4	51	7,340
Total ..	5	41	1	8	5	3	2	5	6	4	17	4	101	13,784

IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

TABLE XXVI.

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR FROM SIND IN 1933-34—PORTWAR—QUANTITY IN TONS.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	Octo-ber.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Janu-ary.	Febru-ary.	March.	Total quantity.	Total value, RS.
Cocanada	..	..	137	88	250	124	..	82	89	..	315	182	1,393	1,56,630
Cuddalore	86	25	61	53	74	121	123	..	..	131	84	52	810	94,209
Negapatam	95	104	74	119	151	..	226	4	293	105	95	77	1,343	1,58,539
Tuticorin	111	..	302	563	1,323	542	33	292	123	438	1,018	724	5,469	6,55,180
Ponnani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut	396	145	560	288	107	270	207	344	200	350	600	337	3,804	4,51,872
Bedagara	..	9	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	13	..	31	3,366
Tellicherry	..	..	4	105	..	..	..	85	..	..	56	..	319	51,841
Cannanore	..	55	22	111	5	50	14	57	..	80	..	50	444	50,146
Mangalore	..	128	177	461	..	5	145	96	81	148	152	126	1,519	1,73,146
Malpe	..	68	31	..	..	6	18	8	10	25	25	52	277	33,286
Hangarakatta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coondapur	..	12	14	13	..	..	10	15	3	10	6	9	101	11,568
Beindur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	221	14	35	79	87	57	88	..	80	..	74	1,014	1,14,336
Fort St. George.	395	997	1,023	415	840	973	879	438	834	909	533	618	8,854	11,19,097
Gopalpur	60	10	..	..	80	149	..	63	37	87	38	77	601	70,012
Cochin	295	103	754	669	491	531	285	377	203	199	301	679	4,887	5,54,614
Total ..	1,676	1,877	3,173	2,920	3,400	2,858	2,002	1,949	1,877	2,562	3,515	3,057	30,866	36,97,842

TABLE XXVII.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY—SEA-BORNE.

	Wheat in tons from Bombay, Sind and Kathiawar.					Wheat flour in tons from Bengal, Bombay and Sind.					Total wheat and wheat flour in tons (sea-borne).				
	April to March.					April to March.					April to March.				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
April ..	..	..	492	348	911	..	..	2,000	1,738	3,125	..	..	2,492	2,086	4,036
May ..	..	..	598	790	818	..	..	2,021	1,955	1,531	..	..	2,619	2,745	2,349
June ..	..	..	991	661	658	..	..	3,671	3,221	3,243	..	..	4,662	3,882	3,901
July ..	..	..	739	635	555	..	..	1,860	2,985	2,892	..	..	2,599	3,620	3,447
August ..	..	..	341	751	614	..	..	2,610	3,627	4,532	..	..	2,951	4,378	5,146
September ..	..	..	346	601	743	..	..	2,481	3,043	2,404	..	..	2,827	3,644	3,147
October ..	..	..	430	639	612	..	..	2,557	2,362	3,688	..	..	2,987	3,001	4,300
November ..	..	..	604	549	614	..	..	2,313	2,062	2,534	..	..	2,917	2,611	3,148
December ..	..	..	280	604	656	..	..	2,255	1,946	4,734	..	..	2,535	2,550	5,390
January ..	..	..	846	699	849	..	..	2,948	2,605	2,488	..	..	3,794	3,304	3,337
February ..	..	..	917	651	640	..	..	3,737	3,590	3,855	..	..	4,654	4,241	4,495
March ..	..	..	513	596	652	..	..	4,640	3,293	3,628	..	..	5,153	3,889	4,280
Total ..	6,655	6,811	7,097	7,524	8,322	29,336	30,780	33,093	32,427	38,654	35,991	37,591	40,190	39,951	46,976

TABLE XXVIII.

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO MADRAS PRESIDENCY—PROVINCEWAR.

	Wheat in tons.				Wheat flour in tons.						Total wheat and wheat flour in tons.				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Bengal ..	2	..	..	..	9	57	191	103	100	401	59	191	103	100	410
Bombay ..	3,094	3,104	3,693	3,409	3,675	1,201	998	947	2,058	698	4,295	4,102	4,640	5,467	4,373
Sind ..	3,096	3,021	2,800	3,171	3,430	28,078	29,591	32,043	30,999	37,555	31,174	32,612	34,843	34,160	40,985
Kathiawar.	463	686	604	944	1,217	..	..	7	26	..	463	686	611	970	1,217
Burma ..	..	..	4	27	..	..	..	9	61	1	..	..	13	88	1
Portuguese Ports ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	6,655	6,811	7,101	7,551	8,331	29,336	30,780	33,109	33,245	38,655	35,991	37,591	40,210	40,786	46,986

SEA-BORNE—VALUE OF THE IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

	Wheat.					Wheat flour.												
	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	1933-34.		1934-35.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	1933-34.		1934-35.	
	RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
Bengal ..	..	323	..	..	..	..	1,069	..	..	9,787	22,840	14,773	13,746	47,461	..	..	..	..
Bombay ..	..	5,63,965	4,67,165	5,29,390	4,41,683	4,46,730	2,58,350	1,47,867	1,34,800	2,73,111	36,97,842	41,49,698	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind ..	..	3,92,205	3,07,802	3,16,039	3,51,685	3,43,132	44,30,458	32,24,042	405	2,820	7,035	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kathiawar ..	..	68,109	97,190	80,442	1,12,242	1,58,630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma ..	..	..	..	738	3,311	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese Ports ..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	10,24,602	8,72,157	9,26,609	9,08,921	9,49,555	46,98,595	33,94,749	39,80,960	39,94,624	42,91,824	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXVIII—cont.

SEA-BORNE—VALUE OF THE IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR
INTO MADRAS PRESIDENCY—cont.

		Total value of wheat and wheat flour.				
		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bengal		10,110	22,840	14,773	13,746	48,530
Bombay		6,22,315	6,15,032	6,64,190	7,14,794	5,41,325
Sind		48,22,663	35,31,844	41,45,663	40,49,527	44,92,830
Kathiawar		68,109	97,190	80,847	1,15,062	1,58,630
Burma		..	..	2,096	10,346	102
Portuguese Ports		..	..	..	70	12
Total		57,23,197	42,66,906	49,07,569	49,03,545	52,41,429

TABLE XXIX.

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR—1930-31 TO 1934-35.

April to March—Quantity in tons.

Season.	Wheat.		Wheat flour.		Total wheat and wheat flour.	
	Tons.	Percentage of 1930-31.	Tons.	Percentage of 1930-31.	Tons.	Percentage of 1930-31.
1930-31 ..	6,655	100	29,336	100	35,991	100
1931-32 ..	6,811	102.3	30,780	104.9	37,591	104.4
1932-33 ..	7,101	106.7	33,109	112.8	40,210	111.7
1933-34 ..	7,551	113.4	33,245	113.3	40,796	113.3
1934-35 ..	8,331	125.2	38,655	131.8	46,986	130.5

VALUE OF SEA-BORNE IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR—1930-31 TO 1934-35.

	Wheat.		Wheat flour.		Total wheat and wheat flour.	
	Rupees.	Percentage of 1930-31.	Rupees.	Percentage of 1930-31.	Rupees.	Percentage of 1930-31.
1930-31 ..	10,24,602	100	46,98,595	100	57,23,197	100
1931-32 ..	8,72,157	85.1	33,94,749	70.1	42,66,906	74.5
1932-33 ..	9,26,609	90.4	39,80,960	84.7	49,07,569	85.8
1933-34 ..	9,08,921	88.7	39,94,624	85.0	49,03,545	85.7
1934-35 ..	9,49,595	92.7	42,91,834	91.6	52,41,429	91.6

TABLE XXX-A.

SEA-BORNE—TOTAL IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IN 1933-34—
PORTWAR FROM SIND, BOMBAY AND BENGAL.

		Quantity.			Value.		
		Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Total.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat and flour.
		TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Cocanada		1,393	69	1,462	1,56,630	6,233	1,62,863
Cuddalore		810	3	813	94,209	248	94,457
Negapatam		1,349	159	1,508	1,59,539	23,724	1,83,263
Tuticorin		6,479	555	7,034	7,95,477	72,711	8,68,188
Ponnani		..	1	1	..	240	240
Calicut		4,157	599	4,756	4,94,664	1,47,062	6,41,726
Badagara		31	31	62	3,381	4,114	7,495
Tellicherry		448	157	605	67,680	20,736	88,416
Cannanore		448	222	670	50,696	29,532	80,228
Mangalore		1,540	578	2,118	1,75,817	72,527	2,48,344
Malpe		377	169	546	49,222	19,516	68,738
Hangarakatta		..	1	1	..	95	95
Coondapur		137	65	202	16,717	8,623	25,340
Baindur		8	3	11	849	296	1,145
Vizagapatam		1,057	67	1,124	1,19,735	7,136	1,26,871
Fort St. George		9,084	3,037	12,121	11,50,741	2,71,714	14,22,455
Gopalpur		601	18	619	70,012	965	70,977
Cochin		5,096	1,835	6,931	5,78,101	2,43,448	8,21,549
Bimlipatam		..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulasekarapatnam		10	..	10	1,217	..	1,217
Total		33,025	7,569	40,594	39,84,687	9,28,920	49,13,607

TABLE XXX-B.

SEA-BORNE—TOTAL IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IN 1934-35—
PORTWAR—FROM BOMBAY, SIND, KATHIAWAR AND BENGAL.

Ports.	Quantity in tons.			Value in rupees.		
	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Total.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Total.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Cocanada	135	1,856	1,991	13,213	2,07,074	2,20,287
Cuddalore	6	1,653	1,659	745	1,75,677	1,76,422
Negapatam	161	1,917	2,078	20,558	2,10,484	2,31,042
Tuticorin	586	7,308	7,894	77,091	7,84,843	8,61,934
Cochin	2,014	5,786	7,800	2,27,729	6,24,320	8,52,049
Ponnani	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut	1,611	3,897	5,508	2,06,355	4,31,892	6,38,247
Badagara	12	145	157	1,635	16,528	18,163
Tellicherry	203	908	1,111	26,596	1,04,418	1,31,014
Cannanore	200	509	709	24,027	57,233	81,260
Mangalore	624	1,751	2,375	74,406	1,99,065	2,73,471
Malpe	137	365	502	15,961	43,604	59,565
Hangarakatta	1	..	1	124	..	124
Coondapur	46	103	149	5,831	11,984	17,815
Vizagapatam	160	1,711	1,871	16,389	1,89,729	2,06,118
Baindur	1	13	14	290	1,463	1,753
Fort St. George	2,352	9,899	12,251	2,33,543	11,39,930	13,73,473
Gopalpur	47	743	790	4,498	82,880	87,378
Calingapatnam	..	90	90	..	10,630	10,630
Total	7,296	38,654	46,950	9,48,991	42,91,754	52,40,745

TABLE XXXI.

RAIL AND RIVER BORNE TRADE—WHEAT IMPORTS—1934-35—TO MADRAS PORTS IN MAUNDS—APRIL TO MARCH.

From	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	Octo-ber.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Janu-ary.	Febru-ary.	March.	Total quantity.	Total value.
United Provinces ..	409	..	475	..	1,049	1,156	393	628	..	1,958	687	1,901	884	32
Central Provinces ..	1,789	329	57	1,049	..	..	..	..	148	1,209	..	..	11,304	414
and Berar.	375	68	133	79	156	116	363	75	88	16	92	175	1,737	63
Rajaputana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central India ..	1,437	1,049	303	954	..	55	28	38	65	45	67	77	4,120	151
Nizam's State ..	29	..	28	20	25	101	146	133	..	170	550	319	1,520	55
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	7	..
Punjab ..	1,187	1,910	3,403	964	24	..	12	7	495	8	492	5	8,507	312
Total maunds ..	5,226	3,356	4,401	3,066	1,361	665	1,177	407	1,857	2,197	1,888	2,478	28,079	..
Tons ..	191	183	161	112	50	24	43	15	68	80	69	91	1,027	1,027

TABLE XXXII.

RAIL AND RIVER BORNE TRADE—WHEAT IMPORTS—1934-35—TO MADRAS (EXCEPT PORTS)—APRIL TO MARCH.

From	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total maunds.	Tons.
United Provinces ..	1,042	806	375	228	380	2,098	1,658	475	762	55	2	65	7,946	291
Central Provinces ..	6,785	4,643	3,776	1,875	1,702	2,161	3,573	2,792	3,337	2,221	3,137	4,874	40,876	1,497
and Berar.	15,500	12,923	8,451	9,121	10,206	9,309	3,729	3,487	4,226	3,216	14,345	16,067	110,639	4,052
Port.	..	2	141	490	..	97	297	2	57	247	52	119	1,504	55
Rajaputana ..	..	3,978	2,485	1,198	2,271	1,745	6,100	3,038	2,577	885	3,282	2,306	31,661	1,168
Central India ..	7,399	4,241	3,716	3,455	3,896	3,359	2,549	1,612	3,499	3,781	4,183	2,057	43,747	1,603
Nizam's State ..	147	17	105	15	83	87	29	44	58	17	16	51	469	25
Mysore ..	33	185	22	33	4	64	148	14	2	1	29	70	605	22
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total maund ..	32,902	26,355	19,071	16,415	18,542	18,920	18,083	11,464	14,518	10,423	25,046	25,609	237,647	..
Tons ..	1,265	984	698	601	679	693	662	420	532	382	918	939	5,713	8,713

TABLE XXXIII.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR TO MADRAS PORTS—1934-35—APRIL TO MARCH.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	Octo-ber.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Janu-ary.	Febru-ary.	March.	Total. MAUNDS.	Total. TONS.
United Provinces ..	1,613	1,229	..	..	306	1,835	612	..	494	5,030	5,886	2,632	310	11
Punjab ..	1,632	2,179	2,221	2,345	2,245	2,529	2,514	2,601	2,857	2,813	1,761	1,382	20,686	758
Mysore ..	474	800	1,273	815	886	124	474	7	1,751	5,614	1,706	798	27,082	995
Calcutta and Bengal.	99	210	545	249	235	119	276	263	398	535	127	330	14,722	539
Bombay and Port ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,186	117
Total maunds ..	3,818	4,418	4,088	3,409	3,672	4,607	4,186	2,871	5,500	14,792	9,480	5,145	65,986	..
Tons ..	139	162	150	125	134	169	153	105	201	542	347	190	2,417	2,417

TABLE XXXIV.

WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTS—1934-35—TO MADRAS (EXCEPT PORTS)—APRIL TO MARCH.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total. MAUNDS.	Total. TONS.
United Provinces ..	..	..	131	18	..	31	57	..	..	..	..	..	267	10
Central Provinces ..	7	14	10	76	367	10	23	..	149	15	..	17	699	26
and Berar.	862	899	1,009	1,032	852	904	859	1,025	1,074	1,971	895	1,320	12,652	463
Bombay and Bom- bay Port.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	..
Central India ..	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	15	..
Nizam's State ..	1,163	1,422	1,575	1,595	1,652	1,545	1,641	1,527	1,757	1,579	1,596	2,612	19,664	720
Mysore ..	808	417	357	1,560	130	17	71	284	496	1,576	1,515	890	8,121	299
Calcutta and Bengal.	123	37	130	308	114	107	98	95	130	217	233	..	1,592	58
Karachi ..	365	530	549	73	88	23	579	583	48	58	53	539	3,528	129
Others (Punjab and Bihar).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total maunds ..	3,328	3,323	3,761	4,662	3,210	2,687	3,313	3,525	3,654	5,460	4,242	5,378	46,543	..
Tons ..	122	122	138	171	118	98	121	129	134	200	155	197	1,705	1,705

REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT

TABLE XXXV.

RAIL AND RIVER BORNE TRADE—IMPORTS TO MADRAS PORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR.

From.	Wheat in maunds.		Wheat flour in maunds.		Total wheat and wheat flour in maunds.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	(July to June.)		(July to June.)		(July to June.)	
United Provinces.	430	22	..	310	430	332
Central Provinces and Berar.	6,534	10,626	7	..	6,541	10,626
Bombay and Port.	3,799	7,556	1,693	4,046	5,492	11,602
Rajaputana.	5	..	..	..	5	..
Central India.	5,864	2,132	..	..	5,864	2,132
Nizam's State.	192	1,549	..	..	192	1,549
Mysore ..	130	2,086	30,785	24,091	30,915	26,177
Punjab ..	14,613	3,438	12,944	27,888	27,557	31,326
Bengal, Calcutta and Bihar.	1,512	226	15,177	14,655	16,689	14,881
Others ..	2	..	20	..	22	..
Total maunds.	33,081	27,635	60,626	70,990	93,707	98,625
Tons ..	1,211	1,012	2,221	2,600	3,432	3,612

TABLE XXXVI.

RAIL AND RIVER BORNE TRADE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR TO MADRAS (EXCEPT PORTS).

From.	Wheat in maunds (82-2/7 lb.).		Wheat flour in maunds (82-2/7 lb.).		Total wheat and wheat flour imports in maunds (82-2/7 lb.).	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	(July to June.)		(July to June.)		(July to June.)	
United provinces.	2,479	6,924	515	136	2,994	7,060
Central provinces and Berar.	36,537	36,858	468	747	37,005	37,605
Bombay and Port.	185,337	100,123	9,281	13,277	194,618	113,400
Rajaputana.	1,130	1,403	2	..	1,132	1,403
Central India.	17,196	34,633	371	7	17,567	34,640
Nizam's State.	30,961	34,098	5	15	30,966	34,113
Mysore ..	756	3,197	18,265	24,503	19,021	27,700
Punjab ..	861	304	5,176	1,485	6,037	1,789
Bengal, Calcutta and Bihar.	120	254	11,105	8,217	11,225	8,471
Others ..	..	..	1,940	2,179	1,940	2,179
Total maunds.	275,877	217,794	47,128	50,566	322,505	268,360
Tons ..	10,086	7,978	1,726	1,852	11,812	9,830

TABLE XXXVII.

RAIL AND RIVER BORNE TRADE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR.

From.	To Madras, except ports.		To Madras Ports.		Total to the Presidency.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	(July to June.)		(July to June.)		(July to June.)	
United Provinces.	2,994	7,060	430	332	3,424	7,392
Central Provinces and Berar.	37,005	37,605	6,541	10,626	43,546	48,231
Bombay and Port.	194,618	113,400	5,492	11,602	200,110	125,002
Rajaputana ..	1,132	1,403	5	..	1,137	1,403
Central India.	17,567	34,640	5,864	2,132	23,431	36,772
Nizam's State.	30,966	34,113	192	1,549	31,158	35,662
Mysore ..	19,021	27,700	30,915	26,177	49,936	53,877
Punjab ..	6,037	1,789	27,557	31,326	33,594	33,115
Bengal-Calcutta.	11,225	8,471	16,689	14,881	27,914	23,352
Others ..	1,940	2,179	22	..	1,962	2,179
Total maunds.	322,505	268,360	93,707	98,625	416,212	366,985
Tons ..	11,812	9,830	3,432	3,612	15,244	13,442

TABLE XXXVIII.

SEA-BORNE AND RAIL-BORNE—IMPORTS TO THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1934-35, OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IN TONS—
APRIL TO MARCH.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	Octo- ber.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	Total.
Wheat—													
Sea-borne	911	818	658	555	614	743	612	614	656	849	640	652	8,322
Rail-borne—													
Madras, except ports ..	1,205	984	698	601	679	693	662	420	532	382	918	939	8,713
Madras Ports	191	123	161	112	50	24	43	15	68	80	69	91	1,027
Total wheat imports ..	2,307	1,925	1,517	1,268	1,343	1,460	1,317	1,049	1,256	1,311	1,627	1,682	18,062
Wheat flour—													
Sea-borne	3,125	1,531	3,243	2,892	4,532	2,404	3,688	2,534	4,734	2,488	3,855	3,628	38,654
Rail-borne—													
Madras, except ports ..	122	122	138	171	118	98	121	129	134	200	155	197	1,705
Madras ports	139	162	150	125	134	169	153	105	201	542	347	190	2,417
Total wheat flour imports ..	3,386	1,815	3,531	3,188	4,784	2,671	3,962	2,768	5,069	3,230	4,357	4,015	42,776
Total wheat and wheat flour.	5,693	3,740	5,048	4,456	6,127	4,131	5,279	3,817	6,325	4,541	5,984	5,697	60,838

TABLE XXXIX.
RAIL-BORNE—EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

To	Wheat in maunds.		Wheat flour in maunds.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Central Provinces and Berar.	6	..	5	..
Bihar and Orissa	281	302	1,153	899
United Provinces	9	..	1	..
Punjab	1	..	..	..
Nizam's State	3,382	515	1,672	1,988
Mysore	66,504	14,790	35,275	64,568
Bombay	8	556	69	17
Bombay Port	1	136	10	..
Calcutta	1	2	6	24
Karachi	..	..	1	3
Total maunds ..	70,193	16,295	38,192	67,506
Total tons ..	2,571	597	1,399	2,473

(Season—July-June.)

REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT

TABLE XL.

RAIL AND RIVER BORNE TRADE—EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM MADRAS PRESIDENCY IN MAUNDS—
APRIL TO MARCH 1934-35.

Wheat to—	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber.	Octo- ber.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	Total.	Total.
													MAUNDS.	TONS.
Bihar and Orissa.	167	12	..	4	4	..	22	6	..	238	14	3	470	17
Nizam's State ..	542	88	653	21	6	..	59	93	305	..	16	3	1,786	65
Mysore ..	558	1,180	624	1,813	951	3,341	629	1,217	1,394	703	357	1,417	14,184	519
Total maunds ..	1,267	1,280	1,277	1,838	961	3,341	710	1,316	1,699	941	387	1,423	16,440	..
Total tons ..	46	47	47	67	35	122	26	48	62	34	14	53	..	601
Wheat flour to—														
Bihar and Orissa.	410	272	61	61	41	52	..	59	16	..	95	143	1,210	44
Nizam's State ..	73	118	71	91	207	104	151	275	210	186	173	192	1,851	68
Mysore ..	3,248	1,671	3,061	5,485	6,287	4,620	2,943	3,228	12,370	5,672	2,812	7,691	59,086	2,164
Bombay ..	..	..	10	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1
Central Provinces.	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Calcutta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Total maunds ..	3,729	2,061	3,203	5,644	6,536	4,792	3,094	3,502	12,596	5,858	3,080	8,028	62,183	..
Total tons ..	187	75	117	207	239	175	113	131	461	215	113	294	..	2,277
Total wheat and wheat flour exports.	183	123	164	274	274	297	139	179	523	249	127	347	..	2,878

IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

TABLE XLI.

NET IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY SEA AND RAIL TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY IN TONS, 1934-35.

	Imports.			Exports.			Net imports.		
	Sea-borne.		Total.	Rail and river-borne.		Total.	Wheat.		Wheat flour.
	Wheat.	Wheat flour.		Wheat.	Wheat flour.		Wheat.	Wheat flour.	
Bengal-Calcutta ..	..	401	..	..	838	..	..	..	1,239
Bombay and Bombay Ports	..	3,675	..	4,115	580	7,790	..	7,790	1,277
Sind ..	..	3,430	..	..	..	3,430	..	3,430	37,555
Kathiawar ..	..	1,217	..	..	..	1,217	..	1,217	..
United Provinces ..	..	..	..	323	21	323	..	..	21
Central Provinces and Berar	..	..	..	1,911	26	1,911	..	1,911	26
Rajaputana ..	..	..	..	55	..	55	..	..	..
Central India ..	..	..	..	1,319	..	1,319	..	1,319	..
Nizam's State ..	..	..	..	1,658	..	1,658	..	1,593	68
Mysore ..	..	..	..	25	1,712	1,712	519	—	452
Others—Punjab, Bihar ..	..	..	..	334	945	334	17	317	901
Total ..	8,322	38,654	46,976	9,740	4,122	13,862	601	17,461	40,499

TABLE XLII.

WHEAT.

Net receipts of wheat by sea and rail in 1934-35 to some of the main consuming centres in Madras Presidency (quantity in maunds 82.2/7 lb.).

Received at	By rail.	By sea.	Total by sea and rail.	Despatches.	Net receipt.
Madras	33,049	64,210	97,259	47,587	49,672
Bangalore City	47,047	..	47,047	37,959	9,088
Bellary	29,809	..	29,809	338	29,471
Coimbatore	24,924	..	24,924	78	24,846
Guntakal	10,671	..	10,671	430	10,241
Jalarpet	8,007	..	8,007	..	8,007
Erode	7,535	..	7,535	..	7,535
Tiruppur	7,495	..	7,495	..	7,495
Katpadi	10,113	..	10,113	..	10,113
Salom	6,222	..	6,222	22	6,200
Tadpatri	5,424	..	5,424	..	5,424
Cuddapah	6,964	..	6,964	..	6,964
Bowringpet	18,758	..	18,758	..	18,758
Nandyal	12,101	..	12,101	..	12,101
Pollachi	5,325	..	5,325	..	5,325
Palghat	7,057	..	7,057	..	7,057
Bangalore Cantt.	5,957	..	5,957	..	5,957
Adoni	6,087	..	6,087	..	6,087
Anantapur	3,897	..	3,897	..	3,897
Trichinopoly	4,307	..	4,307	417	3,890
Bozwada	3,045	..	3,045	443	2,602
Dindigul	2,987	..	2,987	..	2,987
Dhronachalam	2,872	..	2,872	..	2,872
Tanjore	2,262	..	2,262	..	2,262
Kumbakonam	2,561	..	2,561	..	2,561
Karur	1,610	..	1,610	..	1,610
Madura	1,641	..	1,641	..	1,641
Guntur	1,296	..	1,296	33	1,263
Nellore	1,222	..	1,222	..	1,222
Ellore	1,206	..	1,206	..	1,206
Oonoor	1,091	..	1,091	..	1,091
Tirupati	2,297	..	2,297	..	2,297
Chittoor	1,376	..	1,376	..	1,376
Sivakasi	988	..	988	..	988
Chidambaram	809	..	809	..	809
Trichur	907	..	907	..	907
Madanapalle	806	..	806	..	806
Rajampet	780	..	780	..	780
Tenali	776	..	776	..	776
Udumalpet	635	..	635	..	635
Mayavaram	550	..	550	..	550
Rajahmundry	405	..	405	172	233

Received at	By rail.	By sea.	Total by sea and rail.	Despatches.	Net receipt.
Vizagapatam	309	4,368	4,677	168	4,509
Masulipatam	232	..	232	..	232
Calicut	211	43,980	44,191	29,452	14,739
Cannanore	148	5,460	5,608	..	5,608
Tirupathur	167	..	167	..	167
Cuddalore	351	164	515	2,432	..
Ootacamund	470	..	470	..	470
Virudunagar	516	..	516	..	516
Pudukottai	218	..	218	..	218
Pondicherry	547	..	547	..	547
Srirangam	265	..	265	..	265
Sankaridrug	263	..	263	..	263
Ongole	434	..	434	..	434
Anakapalli	168	..	168	..	168
Mettupalayam	102	..	102	..	102
Karaikkal	144	..	144	..	144
Tellicherry	136	5,460	5,596	6	5,590
Palni	174	..	174	..	174
Conjeevaram	670	..	670	..	670
Mannargudi	844	..	844	..	844
Villupuram	487	..	487	..	487
Tirukoilur	111	..	111	..	111
Tiruvarur	241	..	241	..	241
Vinukonda	257	..	257	..	257
Porto Novo	76	..	76	71	5
Tuticorin	31	15,998	16,029	8,780	7,249
Negapatam	95	4,395	4,490	2,043	2,447
Dhanushkodi	39	..	39	..	39
Vridhaachalam	82	..	82	..	82
Kelamangalam	38	..	38	..	38
Karaikudi	34	..	34	..	34
Mettur	72	..	72	..	72
Shiyali	82	..	82	..	82
Wallajah	27	..	27	..	27
Ramnad	47	..	47	..	47
Tiruvannamalai	26	..	26	..	26
Chingleput	72	..	72	..	72
Polur	94	..	94	..	94
Arni Road	88	..	88	..	88
Perundurai	55	..	55	..	55
Morappur	40	..	40	..	40
Wellington	38	..	38	..	38
Koilkatti	73	..	73	..	73
Oocanada	69	2,686	3,755	1,154	2,601

TABLE XLII—*cont.*
 MOVEMENTS OF WHEAT BY RAIL IN 1934-35 (APRIL—MARCH).
Quantity in maunds (82-2/7 lb.).

REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

From Madras. (1)		From Bangalore. (2)		From Bellary. (3)		From Coimbatore. (4)		From Beawala. (5)	
To—		To—		To—		To—		To—	
Masulipatam ..	221	Cuddapah ..	127	Cuddapah ..	224	Masulipatam ..	32	Masulipatam ..	22
Guntur ..	218	Masulipatam ..	105	Anantapur ..	40	Guntur ..	698	Guntur ..	174
Anantapur ..	441	Anantapur ..	416	Rajahmundry ..	7	Vizagapatam ..	183	Vizagapatam ..	48
Vizagapatam ..	5	Rajahmundry ..	381	Dhone ..	47	Ellore ..	261	Rajahmundry ..	18
Rajahmundry ..	19	Nellore ..	836	Madras ..	20	..	..	Ellore ..	157
Nellore ..	353	Ellore ..	724	..	..	..	..	Ongole ..	24
Ellore ..	14	Dhone ..	237	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhone ..	23	Tadpatri ..	753	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocanada ..	13	Madras ..	27,997	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore ..	9,283	Bowringpet ..	1,919	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowringpet ..	16,794	Bezwada ..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bezwada ..	184	Cocanada ..	1,088	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirupati ..	1,624	Ongole ..	127	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ongole ..	283	Chittoor ..	547	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	829	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	30,304	Total ..	35,196	Total ..	338	Total ..	1,154	Total ..	443

To—		To Foreign Railways—	
Via Jalarpet ..	6,607	Via Jalarpet ..	1,312
Via Katpadi ..	5,172	Via Katpadi ..	1,451
Total ..	11,779	Total ..	2,763
Grand total ..	42,083	Grand total ..	37,959

IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

From Rajahmundry. (6)		From Vizagapatam. (7)		From Guntakal. (9)		From Masulipatam. (10)	
To—		To—		To—		To—	
Guntur ..	67	Anakapalli ..	168	Dhone ..	33	Tadpatri ..	122
Vizagapatam ..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ellore ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	172	Total ..	168	Total ..	430	Total ..	122

From Ernakulam and Cochin. (1)		From Calicut. (2)		From Tuticorin. (4)		From Cuddalore. (5)	
To—		To—		To—		To—	
Ootacamund ..	270	Cannanore ..	100	Tanjore ..	402	Tanjore ..	253
Metupalayam ..	102	Tanjore ..	17	Cuddalore ..	55	Karur ..	566
Karur ..	558	Pollachi ..	1,987	Karaikal ..	10	Chidambaram ..	988
Pollechi ..	2,013	Tirur ..	18	Karur ..	12	Salem ..	94
Tirupur ..	2,233	Tiruppur ..	3,915	Pudukottai ..	21	Virudunagar ..	492
Palni ..	36	Tellicherry ..	136	Chidambaram ..	156	Kumbakonam ..	2,720
Palghat ..	1,398	Dindigul ..	244	Negapatnam ..	18	Erode ..	14
Coimbatore ..	8,898	Palni ..	12	Madura ..	729	Villupuram ..	3,190
Salem ..	422	Palghat ..	4,935	Pondicherry ..	865	Trichinopoly ..	266
Erode ..	1,212	Coimbatore ..	15,400	Trichinopoly ..	322	Srirangam ..	103
Madura ..	706	Erode ..	2,346	Srirangam ..	2,304	Kodaikanal ..	18
Trichur ..	895	Trichinopoly ..	342	Villupuram ..	1	Trivandrum ..	76
..	..	..	..	Conjeevaram ..	407	..	..
..	..	..	..	Mannargudi ..	198	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Total ..	18,743	Total ..	28,452	Total ..	5,504	Total ..	8,780

From Negapatam. (6)		From Trichinopoly. (7)		From Mangalore. (8)		From Coimbatore. (9)		From Porto Novo. (10)		From Salem. (11)	
To—		To—		To—		To—		To—		To—	
Tanjore ..	758	Tanjore ..	7	Cannanore ..	33	Ootacamund ..	60	Vellore ..	71	Tirupattur ..	16
Chidambaram ..	122	Tuticorin ..	25	Calicut ..	106	Tiruppur ..	17	..	..	Madura ..	6
Kumbakonam ..	690	Palghat ..	329	..	..	Keroke ..	1	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	473	Negapatam ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Madura ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Mannargudi ..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,043	Total ..	417	Total ..	139	Total ..	78	Total ..	71	Total ..	22

TABLE XLIII.

WHEAT FLOUR.

Net receipt—1934-35—Quantity in maunds (82-2/7 lb.).

Received at	Arrivals by rail.	Arrivals by sea.	Total.	Despatches by rail.	Net receipt.
Coimbatore	16,127	..	16,127	185	15,942
Coonoor	9,434	..	9,434	..	9,434
Dindigul	8,112	..	8,112	..	8,112
Ootacamund	6,304	..	6,304	16	6,288
Pollachi	3,935	..	3,935	..	3,935
Tiruppur	3,696	..	3,696	..	3,696
Virudunagar	3,922	..	3,922	..	3,922
Tanjore	3,639	..	3,639	..	3,639
Trichur	3,867	..	3,867	..	3,689
Palghat	4,401	..	4,401	..	4,407
Salem	2,773	..	2,773	..	2,773
Trichinopoly	2,282	..	2,282	..	2,282
Villupuram	1,471	..	1,471	..	1,471
Tiruppur	603	..	603	..	603
Mettupalaiyam	498	..	498	..	498
Karur	772	..	772	..	772
Sivakasi	828	..	828	..	828
Conjeevaram	512	..	512	..	512
Cuddalore	212	17,936	18,148	2,458	15,690
Tirur	138	..	138	..	138
Pudukottai	132	..	132	..	132
Kodaikanal Road	202	..	202	..	202
Kumbakonam	218	..	218	..	218
Pondicherry	270	..	270	..	270
Dhanushkodi	223	..	223	..	223
Mannargudi	244	..	244	..	244
Madura	124	..	124	..	124
Calicut	95	106,060	106,155	23,770	82,385
Negapatam	36	32,733	32,769	4,478	28,291
Mettur	32	..	32	..	32
Palakodu	25	..	25	..	25
Udumalpet	52	..	52	..	52
Tiruvadamardur	77	..	77	..	77
Morappur	37	..	37	..	37
Erode	72	..	72	..	72
Srirangam	95	..	95	..	95
Trivandrum	31	..	31	..	31
Tuticorin	..	188,069	188,069	14,230	173,839
Tellicherry	..	18,509	18,509	..	18,509
Cannanore	..	27,218	27,218	..	27,218
Mangalore	..	26,345	26,345	..	26,345
Fort St. George	..	248,457	248,457	2,241	246,216
Cochin	..	124,306	124,306	33,765	90,541

TABLE XLIII—cont.

MOVEMENTS OF WHEAT FLOUR BY SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY IN 1934-35--QUANTITY IN MAUNDS (82.27 lb.).

From Calicut.		From Madras.		From Cochin.		From Bangalore.	
To—		To—		To—		To—	
Cannanore ..	21	Tanjore ..	..	Ootacamund ..	..	Cannanore ..	5,783
Ootacamund ..	521	Cuddalore ..	..	Mettupalaiyam ..	185	Calicut ..	474
Mettupalaiyam ..	24	Karur ..	..	Karur ..	6		292
Pollachi ..	2,448	Tuticorin ..	..	Tiruppur ..	13		1,298
Tiruppur ..	2,255	Negapatnam ..	..	Pollachi ..	36		1,034
Palghat ..	2,911	Kumbakonam ..	..	Palghat ..	45		790
Coimbatore ..	3,895	Madura ..	..	Coimbatore ..	119		10,627
Coonoor ..	1,568	Pondicherry ..	..	Salem ..	270		1,094
Via Jalarpet ..	10,127	Kodaikanal ..	..	Coonoor ..	8		7,310
		Villupuram ..	..	Via Jalarpet ..	1,035		5,063
		Conjeevaram ..	..		512		
		Trivandrum ..	..		8		
Total ..	23,770	Total ..	2,241	Total ..	33,785	Total ..	402

From Cuddalore.		From Negapatnam.		From Tuticorin.		From Ernakulam.	
To—		To—		To—		To—	
Tanjore ..	92	Tanjore ..	3,358	Karur ..	161	Karur ..	192
Porto Novo ..	5	Karur ..	888	Pollachi ..	282	Pollachi ..	48
Pollachi ..	68	Trichinopoly ..	232	Sivakasi ..	828	Tiruppur ..	122
Dindigul ..	24	Mannargudi ..	..	Pollachi ..	64	Pollachi ..	310
Chidambaram ..	427			Virudunagar ..	3,922	Palni ..	12
Kumbakonam ..	106			Dindigul ..	8,088	Trichur ..	3,867
Trichinopoly ..	1,300			Palni ..	5	Palghat ..	700
Villupuram ..	436			Salem ..	514	Coimbatore ..	939
				Trichinopoly ..	94	Salem ..	60
				Srirangam ..	91	Coonoor ..	75
				Kodaikanal ..	158		
				Trivandrum ..	23		
Total ..	2,458	Total ..	4,478	Total ..	14,230	Total ..	6,325

From Trichinopoly.		Total ..	
Via Jalarpet. ..	741	Total ..	6,325
		Total ..	741

TABLE XLIV.
DESPATCHES BY RAIL OF FLOUR INCLUDING ATTAH IN MAUNDS—1934-35.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
Coimbatore	177	355	148	138	61	101	172	52	64	141	133	247	1,789
Salem	3	6,688	3	1,475	912	2,664	4,600	4,199	5,368	9,544	8,390	33	124
Calicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57,148
Tellicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,222
Cananore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	388
Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,279
Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	718
Madras Harbour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	570
Madras Beach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,303
Madras Egmore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	650
Panruti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,272
Guddalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,711
Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
Mayavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320
Kumbakonam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,930
Virudunagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	578
Tuticorin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94,810
Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,179
Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,087
Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,541

Wholesale price of wheat 'Samba' quality—196 lb. net—Delivery with bag at buyers' store—Triplicane, Madras.

1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.	
Month and date.	Price.	Month and date.	Price.	Month and date.	Price.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
October 17	13 12 9	September 7	13 11 9	August 18	12 0 9
31	13 14 9	10	13 12 9	December 13	13 2 9
December 11	15 0 9	17	13 14 9	January 23	12 12 9
15	16 0 9	October 3	13 10 9	February 15	12 12 9
24	17 0 9	5	14 4 9	May 7	12 6 9
January 7	17 2 9	November 28	12 4 9	June 15	12 4 9
14	16 12 9	December 7	14 0 9		
24	17 0 9	January 7	13 0 9		
February 12	16 12 9	April 23	12 8 0		
March 12	16 12 9				

Wholesale price of wheat 'Gundu' quality—193 lb. net—Delivery with bag at buyers' stores—Triplicane, Madras.

1930-31.			1931-32.			1932-33.			1933-34.			1934-35.		
Month and date.	Price.		Month and date.	Price.		Month and date.	Price.		Month and date.	Price.		Month and date.	Price.	
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)		(9)	(10)	
July	3	13 6 9	July	3	7 14 9	July	4	8 6 9	July	6	8 15 9	July	14	7 12 9
29	12 14 9	9	August	14	7 4 9	August	11	8 4 9	September	7	8 12 9	August	7	7 10 9
August	22	12 15 9	31	7 12 9	September	8	9 2 9	9	25	8 14 9	September	11	7 9 9	9
October	16	12 8 9	September	11	7 0 9	October	1	9 4 9	October	9	8 10 9	September	13	7 9 9
November	10	11 1 9	20	7 9 9	October	11	9 6 9	9	31	8 10 9	October	3	7 8 9	9
December	5	9 10 9	23	7 8 9	November	15	10 14 9	9	19	8 8 9	November	20	7 6 9	9
23	8 10 9	9	November	8	7 15 9	December	8	11 12 9	25	8 4 9	December	12	7 4 9	9
3	8 2 9	9	December	10	9 4 9	January	16	11 4 9	9	8 8 9	January	1	7 6 9	9
9	8 0 9	9	19	9 6 9	January	2	11 4 9	9	29	8 5 9	February	21	8 4 9	9
15	8 3 9	9	January	6	9 10 0	January	10	10 10 9	10	8 8 9	January	3	8 6 9	9
20	8 0 9	9	23	9 6 3	February	21	10 9 9	9	20	8 8 9	February	4	8 13 9	9
February	2	7 14 9	February	18	9 4 9	February	24	10 8 9	15	8 4 9	March	22	8 8 9	9
13	8 12 9	9	March	3	10 6 9	March	16	10 7 9	8	8 2 9	March	25	8 6 9	9
20	8 6 9	9	April	5	8 10 9	April	15	10 8 9	20	8 0 9	April	12	8 6 9	9
March	7	8 12 9	May	31	8 9 9	June	7	9 0 9	2	7 14 9	May	4	8 6 9	9
30	8 12 9	9	June	1	8 10 9	June	12	8 13 9	17	7 10 9	June	21	8 5 9	9
April	13	8 8 9			8 8 9				19	9 8 9				
16	8 8 9	9			8 8 9				31	9 2 9				
									June	7	8 0 9			

Wholesale price of 'Ravai' per bag of 196 lb. net—Delivery with bag at buyers' stores—Triplicane, Madras.

1930-31.			1932-33.			1934-35.		
Month and date.	Price.		Month and date.	Price.		Month and date.	Price.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	BS. A. P.		BS. A. P.		BS. A. P.		BS. A. P.	
July	17 8 0	11	14 0 0	1	13 4 3	July	13 0 0	10
	17 8 0	20	14 0 0	18	12 13 9	July	13 0 3	24
	17 4 0	8	14 0 0	24	12 13 9	August	14 0 9	11
August	17 4 0	14	14 0 9	August	14 4 3	August	14 8 9	28
	17 0 0	31	13 12 0	19	14 0 3	October	13 0 9	4
	17 0 0	7	15 0 0	10	13 10 9	October	13 0 3	5
September	17 0 0	11	13 12 0	January	13 10 9	November	12 8 3	15
	17 8 0	20	13 8 0	February	13 10 9	November	12 8 3	18
	17 8 0	24	13 12 0	February	14 0 3	November	12 8 3	12
October	17 8 0	7	13 12 0	September	14 0 3	December	12 8 3	13
	18 8 0	17	13 12 0			December	12 8 3	14
	17 8 0	3	13 12 0			January	12 8 3	29
November	17 8 0	17	13 12 0			January	12 8 3	24
	17 0 0	8	13 12 0			February	12 8 3	28
	17 0 0	3	13 12 0			February	12 8 3	13
January	15 0 0	15	13 12 0			March	12 12 9	2
	17 0 0	11	13 8 0			March	12 4 9	15
	17 0 0	9	13 0 0			April	12 12 3	30
February	17 0 0					April	12 10 3	21
	17 0 0					May	12 8 3	8
March	16 12 0					June	12 8 3	25
	16 12 0							
April	16 12 0							
	15 12 0							
May	15 2 9							
	15 4 0							
June	14 12 9							
	15 4 0							
	14 8 0							

Wholesale price of wheat flour (Maida) per bag of 196 lb. net—Delivery with bag at buyers' stores—Triplicane, Madras.

1931-32.				1932-33.				1933-34.			
Month and date.		Price.		Month and date.		Price.		Month and date.		Price.	
		RS.	A. P.			RS.	A. P.			RS.	A. P.
July	17	13	12 9	July	10	9	4 9	July	6	10	12 9
August	10	13	11 0		28	9	2 9		24	9	14 9
	21	13	0 0	August	10	8	8 9		21	11	0 9
September	7	13	0 0	September	3	8	6 9	October	4	12	15 9
	23	12	10 0		17	8	8 9		22	12	5 9
October	9	12	8 0	October	17	9	0 9	November	14	11	15 9
	20	12	4 0		27	9	4 9	December	10	11	10 9
November	6	13	8 0	November	10	10	14 9	January	1	12	3 9
December	2	12	0 9	December	5	11	8 9		21	12	14 9
	15	11	10 0	January	7	12	10 9	March	14	11	14 9
January	4	11	0 9		17	12	8 9	April	9	11	11 9
	18	11	2 0	February	20	10	0 9	May	12	11	3 9
February	7	11	8 9	March	6	11	0 9	June	2	10	5 9
March	2	12	0 9		18	11	0 9		23	10	6 9
	30	11	6 9	May	19	10	0 9				
April	25	10	8 9	June	14	10	4 9				
May	12	10	2 9								
	30	10	0 9								
June	18	9	4 9								

Price of wheat bran per bag of 140 lb. net (Mosque brand)—Delivery at sellers' stores—Madras—without bag.

1931.			1932.			1933.			1934.			1935.		
Month and date.	Price.	BS. A. P.	Month and date.	Price.	BS. A. P.	Month and date.	Price.	BS. A. P.	Month and date.	Price.	BS. A. P.	Month and date.	Price.	BS. A. P.
August 6	6 1 6		January 19	5 12 3		January 10	4 9 6		January 1	4 5 9		January 1	4 5 9	
20	5 14 0		February 1	5 14 3		18	4 6 0		21	4 10 9		21	4 10 9	
27	5 10 3		March 16	6 0 3		25	4 6 6		24	4 11 9		24	4 11 9	
September 17	5 2 3		April 13	6 5 6		February 27	4 12 0		28	5 1 9		28	5 1 9	
24	4 13 6		May 3	6 8 6		March 8	4 14 0		31	5 4 9		31	5 4 9	
October 1	4 12 3		June 18	6 13 6		15	4 13 0		10	5 3 9		10	5 3 9	
29	4 10 3		July 25	6 11 6		5	4 12 0		21	5 2 9		21	5 2 9	
November 12	4 8 3		August 7	6 9 6		7	4 11 0		7	5 0 0		7	5 0 0	
26	4 11 3		September 15	6 4 6		16	4 10 0		14	4 12 0		14	4 12 0	
December 3	4 14 3		October 22	5 15 6		19	4 12 0		18	4 11 0		18	4 11 0	
10	5 2 3		November 29	5 12 6		25	4 14 0		25	4 15 0		25	4 15 0	
			December 15	5 7 6		28	5 2 0		13	5 0 0		13	5 0 0	
			January 22	5 3 6		12	5 1 0		16	5 0 0		16	5 0 0	
			February 5	5 1 6		23	4 15 0		30	5 0 0		30	5 0 0	
			March 13	4 13 6		27	4 14 0		6	4 15 0		6	4 15 0	
			April 20	4 8 0		9	4 11 0		27	4 14 0		27	4 14 0	
			May 17	4 8 6		16	4 8 0		11	4 13 0		11	4 13 0	
			June 24	4 11 6		23	4 6 0		25	4 12 0		25	4 12 0	
			July 24	4 12 6		6	4 1 0		1	4 10 0		1	4 10 0	
			August 21	4 10 0		13	4 0 9		23	4 8 9		23	4 8 9	
			September 1	4 12 0		5	4 2 9		29	4 7 9		29	4 7 9	
			October 16	4 11 6		2	4 5 9		8	4 5 9		8	4 5 9	
			November 30	4 10 6		7	4 7 9		12	4 3 9		12	4 3 9	
			December 7	4 9 6		1	4 6 9		19	4 2 9		19	4 2 9	
			January 21	4 6 6		9	4 5 9		24	4 4 9		24	4 4 9	
			February 22	4 6 6		22	4 6 9		5	4 5 9		5	4 5 9	
			March 6	4 6 6		6	4 5 9		14	4 7 9		14	4 7 9	
			April 22	4 6 6		17	4 4 9		2	4 6 9		2	4 6 9	
			May 20	4 3 9		20	4 3 9		28	4 5 9		28	4 5 9	

Sale price—Madras—With bag (140 lb. net) delivery at customers' house in any part of the City—Of Wheat Bran.

Month.	1933.			1934.			1935.		
	Early.		End.	Early.		End.	Early.		End.
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.	
January ..	5	4	0	5	8	0	4	4	0
February ..	5	6	0	5	12	0	4	2	0
March ..	5	8	0	5	8	0	5	0	0
April ..	5	8	0	5	4	0	4	8	0
May ..	5	12	0	6	0	0	4	6	0
June ..	5	8	0	6	0	0	4	10	0
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	0
August ..	4	12	0	5	0	0	4	14	0
September ..	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0
October ..	5	0	0	..	4	14	4	4	0
November ..	4	10	0	..	..	..	4	8	0
December ..	4	9	0	..	..	..	4	8	0

Actual area cultivated under wheat in acres, fasli 1344.

Taluk.	Area.	Taluk.	Area.
Ganjam district—		Anantapur district—	
Aska ..	1	Anantapur ..	47
Goonsur ..	6	Kalyandrug ..	347
Total ..	7	Gooty ..	330
Vizagapatam district—		Tadpatri ..	51
Jeypore ..	550	Penukonda ..	126
Pottanghi ..	1,500	Hindupur ..	405
Total ..	2,050	Kadiri ..	833
East Godavari district—		Madakasira ..	47
Rajahmundry ..	4	Dharmavaram ..	52
Nugur (Venkatapuram) ..	80	Total ..	2,288
Total ..	84	Cuddapah district—	
West Godavari district—		Jammalamadugu ..	12
Ellore ..	2	Proddatur ..	43
Kistna district—		Cuddapah ..	7
Gudivada ..	50	Pulivendla ..	837
Bezawada ..	2	Rayaachoti ..	10
Nandigama ..	3	Rajampet ..	1
Total ..	55	Badvel ..	1
Guntur district—		Total ..	910
Bapatla ..	394	Nellore district—	
Tenali ..	3	Kanigiri ..	1
Guntur ..	22	Chingleput district ..	..
Sattenapalle ..	7	South Arcot district ..	..
Narasaraopet ..	5	Chittoor district—	
Palnad ..	1	Chittoor ..	1
Total ..	432	Palmaner ..	16
Kurnool district—		Madanapalle ..	211
Pattikonda ..	811	Vayalpad ..	38
Dhone ..	19	Punganur ..	6
Kurnool ..	381	Total ..	272
Nandikotkur ..	111	North Arcot district—	
Nandyal ..	30	Vellore ..	1
Koilkuntla ..	114	Tiruppattur ..	35
Sirvel ..	54	Total ..	36
Cumbum ..	57	Salem district—	
Total ..	1,577	Hosur ..	3
Bellary district—		Krishnagiri ..	1
Siruguppa ..	192	Dharmapuri ..	12
Rayadrug ..	656	Omalur ..	1
Alur ..	646	Attur ..	1
Kudligi ..	644	Namakkal ..	694
Bellary ..	1,857	Rasipur ..	374
Adoni ..	163	Yercaud ..	383
Total ..	4,158	Total ..	1,469
		Coimbatore district—	
		Avanashi ..	15
		Gobichettipalayam ..	8
		Bhavani ..	2
		Total ..	25

Actual area cultivated under wheat in acres, fasli 1344—cont.

Taluk.	Area.	Taluk.	Area.
Trichinopoly district	..	Ramnad district	..
Tanjore district	..	Tinnevelly district	..
		Malabar district	..
Madura district—		South Kanara district	..
Palni	12	Nilgiri district—	
		Coonoor	1,066
Kodaikanal	1,047	Ootacamund	1,228
Total ..	1,059	Total ..	2,294

DISTRICT TOTAL—FASLI 1344.

Wheat.

	Area in acres		Area in acres.
1 Ganjam	7	17 Coimbatore	25
2 Vizagapatam	2,050	18 Trichinopoly	..
3 East Godavari	84	19 Tanjore	..
4 West Godavari	2	20 Madura	1,059
5 Kistna	55	21 Ramnad	..
6 Guntur	432	22 Tinnevelly	..
7 Kurnool	1,577	23 Malabar	..
8 Bellary	4,158	24 South Kanara	..
9 Anantapur	2,238	25 Nilgiris	2,294
10 Cuddapah	910		
11 Nellore	1	Total ..	16,669
12 Chingleput	..		
13 South Arcot	..		
14 Chittoor	272	Pudukottai	..
15 North Arcot	38	Banganapalli	17
16 Salem	1,469	Sandur	..

Rainfall in inches—Monthly—1934-35.

District.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Ganjam—													
Agency	14.6	12.6	12.7	3.5	2.1	..	..	..	0.6	2.0	1.4	..	49.5
Plains	8.9	10.0	7.5	3.6	1.4	..	..	..	0.3	1.6	0.3	..	33.6
Vizagapatam—													
Agency	18.0	16.4	11.8	4.4	1.5	..	..	..	0.1	1.4	1.2	..	54.8
Plains	6.9	9.5	4.7	3.9	3.4	..	..	..	0.2	1.1	0.3	..	31.8
East Godavari—													
Agency	13.3	13.1	6.9	3.8	1.8	..	0.1	..	0.1	1.7	0.6	..	41.1
Plains	7.1	11.0	3.4	6.1	3.6	..	0.1	..	0.3	1.1	0.1	..	33.3
West Godavari	8.0	8.9	3.2	4.2	1.8	..	..	..	0.2	0.4	0.2	..	27.2
Kistna	10.0	5.4	3.7	3.8	3.0	..	0.1	..	..	0.7	1.0	..	27.9
Guntur	7.9	2.7	4.3	6.9	3.0	..	0.2	..	..	0.2	0.4	..	27.6
Kurnool	4.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	..	..	0.1	..	2.0	0.5	..	17.1
Bellary	4.6	1.2	0.9	3.1	1.9	..	0.4	..	..	1.3	0.4	..	14.3
Anantapur	2.6	0.9	0.2	2.8	1.5	..	..	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.3	..	11.1
Cuddapah	5.4	1.3	2.3	4.0	2.6	..	0.1	..	..	0.7	0.5	..	17.1
Nellore	3.5	1.8	1.6	12.8	3.5	..	1.7	..	..	0.3	0.1	..	25.7
Chingleput	4.3	3.8	2.7	18.4	3.2	..	3.1	..	..	0.4	0.5	..	37.4
South Arcot	3.6	5.4	3.4	18.2	4.6	..	0.6	..	0.2	0.4	1.0	..	41.6
Chittoor	3.5	2.5	2.8	10.2	3.3	..	0.3	..	0.1	0.6	0.6	..	24.1
North Arcot	3.3	3.9	4.4	12.8	4.3	..	0.2	..	0.1	1.9	1.6	..	24.6
Salem ..	1.5	1.5	1.2	11.0	3.5	..	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.5	..	20.7
Coimbatore	1.0	0.6	0.2	9.3	2.9	..	0.5	0.3	0.1	2.4	0.7	..	26.2
Trichinopoly	0.9	1.2	1.3	11.2	5.8	..	1.0	..	0.1	3.1	1.5	..	29.0
Tanjore	1.4	1.1	1.1	12.3	6.9	..	3.8	..	0.4	3.1	0.7	..	23.8
Madura	0.9	0.5	0.7	11.3	2.2	..	1.3	0.1	0.3	2.5	1.5	..	21.8
Ramnad	1.6	0.5	0.5	10.2	4.4	..	2.1	0.1	0.1	3.7	0.3	..	21.8
Tinnevelly	0.6	0.1	..	11.2	2.0	..	1.5	0.1	0.2	3.2	1.7	..	59.7
Malabar	19.0	16.9	1.6	12.4	3.5	..	0.3	..	..	1.1	1.6	..	83.9
South Kanara	33.7	29.1	7.2	8.4	1.7	..	0.1	..	..	6.9	2.1	..	50.5
The Nilgiris ..	11.2	9.5	1.9	12.2	14.0	..	0.8	..	0.7	..	..	..	0.4

REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT

Trend of rainfall in different districts.

District.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Ganjam—					
Agency	46.1	42.8	53.9	58.6	49.5
Plains	41.4	48.3	46.7	45.0	33.6
Vizagapatam—					
Agency	51.5	62.0	53.3	51.1	54.8
Plains	33.9	49.4	36.0	35.9	31.8
East Godavari—					
Agency	32.8	55.7	49.3	47.1	41.1
Plains	42.3	51.3	39.6	35.2	33.3
West Godavari ..	30.3	49.2	42.6	38.7	27.2
Kistna	39.9	41.0	35.2	34.2	27.9
Guntur	31.8	37.5	30.3	28.4	27.6
Kurnool	20.3	17.0	22.2	24.5	17.1
Bellary	21.3	18.1	20.9	30.3	14.3
Anantapur	22.4	13.1	23.3	23.1	11.1
Ouddāpah	27.1	21.5	18.1	22.0	17.1
Nellore	43.8	42.9	27.9	37.8	25.7
Chingleput	58.9	55.6	43.8	36.1	37.4
South Arcot	49.8	56.0	50.4	38.0	41.6
Chittoor	39.5	33.9	27.3	31.5	24.1
North Arcot	42.0	44.3	33.9	30.8	31.7
Salem	30.8	34.2	37.1	33.3	24.6
Coimbatore	34.5	28.4	34.4	36.5	20.7
Trichinopoly	37.8	41.3	42.3	37.0	26.2
Tanjore	55.5	57.4	54.2	39.6	29.0
Madura	37.1	37.3	35.7	41.8	22.9
Ramnad	32.8	40.3	37.9	34.7	23.8
Tinnevely	23.8	34.5	31.3	32.7	21.8
Malabar	83.6	140.3	135.6	121.6	59.7
South Kanara	101.2	154.9	143.0	119.1	83.9
The Nilgiris	64.1	79.8	79.9	74.8	50.5

APPENDIX II.

The main characteristics of some of the more important trade descriptions in general use:—(All India wheat report).

White wheats * (*Triticum Vulgare*).

Sharbati.—Small to medium sized, white grains, semi-hard to hard, slightly opaque to translucent, containing a low proportion of red grains. It contains less than .25 per cent foreign matter on an average. Bushel weights range from 61.20 lb. for United Provinces *Sharbati* to 63.79 lb. for the Central Provinces product. The average bushel weight for the Punjab *sharbati* is about 62.25 lb., while the weight per 1,000 kernels averages 32.5 grammes. Protein content is not less than 9 per cent and averages about 9.25. This term is in common use in the trade and has a similar kind of meaning in the following areas:—

- (i) Sind, (ii) Punjab, (iii) Western United Provinces and most of the large consuming centres in Northern India including Bihar, which import this wheat, (iv) the Nerbuda valley and the northern wheat zone of the Central Provinces, (v) Alirajpur state in Central India, (vi) a few large consuming centres in the Bombay Presidency near Bombay port and (vii) Calcutta, Bombay and Madras ports.

Dara.—Small grained mixtures of hard and soft white wheats containing a relatively greater proportion of red grains than *sharbati*. Usually less clean—foreign matter varies from .26 per cent in the Punjab and .40 per cent in the United Provinces to 2.64 in Rajputana and not so well filled or plump as the latter. Bushel weights range from 59.95 lb. for Sind to 62.76 for Central India *dara*. In the Punjab and the United Provinces the average bushel weight is 61.69 and 61.95 respectively. Weights per 1,000 kernels are variable and less than in the preceding class. The average for the Punjab is 31.99 grammes, that for the United Provinces is only 31.22 grammes, Sind and Bihar are even lower at 29.65 and 30.47 grammes, respectively. Rajputana fair average qualities have a higher specific weight and average 34.85 grammes. Protein content is also variable and ranges from 8.58 per cent for Bengal samples to 10.08 for Sind. In the Punjab and the United Provinces the respective protein values were 9.03 and 8.94 per cent. The term is in common use throughout Sind and the Punjab, and in the United Provinces.

Choice white Karachi.—Rather superior to the average *dara* qualities, like practically all the commercial types handled in India, has no constant varietal composition and may consist of varying proportions of hard and soft kernels. The percentage of red grains is usually below 10. This wheat is generally carefully dressed over prior to shipment and contains on an average less than 1 per cent of foreign admixture.

* Many of the wheats described possess every gradation in colour from white to yellow. For convenience they are grouped under the one heading—white.

Karachi Bangla.—Similar in general characteristics to *dara*. Average impurity content over 1.5 per cent. Proportion of red grains anything up to 20 per cent. This term is mainly used in the markets of Bombay port to describe "fair average quality" Sind Punjab wheats.

Pissi.—Bold grained soft white with anything up to 30 to 35 per cent of red grain admixture. Foreign matter over 2 per cent. Average bushel weight over 62 lb. and weight per 1,000 kernels not below 37 grammes. Central India and Rajputana *pissis* over 43 grammes per 1,000 kernels. Protein content about 9.25 per cent for Central Provinces *pissis* and about 10 per cent for Central India and Rajputana types. This term is used in a somewhat similar sense in the following areas:—

- (i) Central Provinces, (ii) Bundelkhand, (iii) Central India, (iv) Bombay and Bombay port, (v) United Provinces, and (vi) East Punjab (*Pissia*).

Dudhi or dudhia.—Small grained soft white wheat with a low proportion of red grains. Bushel weight 63.40 lb. Weight per 1,000 kernels 33.22 grammes. Protein over 8.5 per cent. This term is chiefly used in Bihar and North Bengal.

Red wheats (*T. Vulgare*).

Desi Lal.—Small to medium grained soft red and generally containing rather more barley and other food grains than white wheat. Average bushel weight 61.50 lb. Range of weights per 1,000 kernels 32 to 33.6 grammes. Protein about 9 per cent. This trade description is employed mainly in the Western and Central United Provinces.

Lal pissi.—Soft red. Fairly large grain. Average bushel weight 64.5 lb. Protein about 8.5 per cent. The term is met with in (i) the Central Provinces and (ii) Central India (Indore).

Lalka or Jamali.—Small to medium grained soft and semi-hard red. Bushel weight for Bihar wheat 62.92 lb. for Bengal 61.33 lb. Protein content for Bihar about 10 per cent. These descriptions are used in (i) Bihar and (ii) Bengal.

Wajia or bajia.—Soft red. Small to medium grain. Bushel weight about 62.5 lb. Protein content of the Rajputana type 9.20 per cent. The terms are confined to (i) Rajputana (Alwar, Banswara, etc.) and (ii) Gujarat (Bombay Presidency).

White or amber wheats (*Triticum durum*).

Bansi or bakshi.—Large bold grained hard and flinty light amber coloured wheat containing anything up to 10 to 12 per cent of red kernels. Dirt and foreign matter content fairly high ranging from an average of 0.89 per cent in Central India to 1.75 in the Central Provinces. Percentage of other food grains content negligible. Average bushel weight about 62 lb. but ranges from 58 to 64.5 lb. Average weight per 1,000 kernels about 41 grammes which compares with an average for *sharbati* (*T. Vulgare*) of only 32.5 grammes. Protein content between 11 and 12 per cent. These terms are generally used in (i) the Central Provinces—Berar and Nimar zones, (ii) Bombay Presidency and (iii) Hyderabad (Deccan).

Jalalia.—Large thick grained hard yellow or amber coloured wheat. Structure of the ordinary commercial types is occasionally rather variable with a small percentage of semi-hard or soft kernels. Other physical characteristics are the same as *bansi*. Average bushel weight roughly 63 lb. and weight per 1,000 kernels 49 grammes with extremes of 43 and 55 grammes. Protein content about 11 per cent. The term occurs mainly in (i) the Central Provinces—Berar, Nimar and Hoshangabad and (ii) Central India—Bhopal.

Khandwa or Khanduva.—Very bold grained light to dark amber coloured *durum* having the same general features as *bansi* except that the weight per 1,000 kernels is 4 grammes higher than *bansi* being on an average 45 grammes. Protein content between 11 and 12 per cent. The terms are mostly used in (i) Khandwa—Bombay Presidency generally and (ii) Khanduva—Madras and South Indian States.

Malwi.—Exceptionally bold large grained dark amber coloured *durum*. Bushel weight 64 lb. Weight per 1,000 kernels 47/48 grammes. Protein between 11 and 12 per cent. This trade description is well known in (i) Central India and (ii) the Bombay Presidency.

Piwla, pivla, peela.—Large grained yellow *durums*. Impurity content moderately high. Average bushel weight about 62 lb. range from 61 to 63 lb. Average weight per 1,000 kernels about 42 grammes. Protein between 10 and 12 per cent. These terms are synonymous and appear only to be used in the Bombay Presidency and Hyderabad (Deccan).

Kathe or katha.—Same general characteristics as *pivla*.

Kony or kahni.—Usually of dark amber colour. Medium bold grains. Average impurity content about 0.5 per cent. Average bushel weight about 61 lb. Weight per 1,000 kernels 42 grammes. Protein content 10 per cent. Mostly used in Sind.

Wadanak *.—Comparatively small to medium sized rather long and slender amber grains. Low impurity content—below $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Average bushel weight about 60 lb. Weight per 1,000 kernels 35 grammes. This word is encountered only in the Punjab—Sialkot and Gujranwala.

Red wheat (*T. durum*).

Kathia or katha.—The Central Indian types are large bold grained hard and flinty. Average dirt content fairly high—1.7 per cent. Average bushel weight about 62 lb. Average weight per 1,000 kernels 45 grammes. The Rajputana varieties are very bold and have an average bushel weight of approximately 63 lb., while the weight per 1,000 kernels is 46 grammes. Impurity content averages about 1.5 per cent and is sometimes fairly high. The Central Provinces variety known as *kathia* has on an average bushel weight of only about 61.5 lb. and weight per 1,000 kernels of 44 grammes. The impurity content is much higher than the other red *durums* of this type and averages 2.3 per cent. Lowest protein content is 10.43 per cent. Maximum 12.94 per cent in Hyderabad. Average about 11.5 to 12 per cent. These terms are used in (i) throughout the Central Provinces, (ii) Bundelkhand (*lal katha*), and (iii) Rajputana—Alwar, Dholpur, Banswara.

* Corruption of wada kanak (large wheat).

REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT

Bijapur red or kemp godi.—Medium sized grain. Average impurity content about .5 per cent. Bushel weight 61 lb. Average weight per 1,000 kernels 37 grammes. The term is used mostly in the Bombay Presidency—Carnatic.

Gaorani.—Medium to bold grain. Impurity content about 1.1 per cent. Bushel weight 62 lb. Average weight per 1,000 kernels 42.5 grammes. The term is used in (i) Hyderabad (Deccan), and (ii) the Central Provinces—Berar.

Gahun.—Same general type as *Khandwa*. Chiefly used in (i) Central Provinces—Nimar and in (ii) Rajputana—Partabgarh (*lalgehun*).

Emmer—Triticum Dicoccum.

Khapli.—Long slender red grain. Hard and flinty. Impurity content ranges from .32 to 1.07 per cent. Bushel weight variable from 56 to 61.70 lb. Weight per 1,000 kernels averages about 83 grammes only. The term is generally used in the Bombay Presidency (Carnatic) and in South India generally.

APPENDIX III.

Average yield of wheat in other provinces.

	Lb. per acre.
Punjab	738
United Provinces	780
Central Provinces	448
Bihar Orissa	882
Bombay	447
Sind	593
Hyderabad	231
Gwalior	458
Central India	382

Average yields of wheat per acre in the main producing countries.

	Pound per acre (1924-33 average).
United States	846
Canada	972
Australia	714
Argentina	780
Europe	1,146
Russia	636
India	636

Reference—All India Wheat Report.

APPENDIX IV.

Prices of wheat and products at Karachi, 1933-35. (Per Maund of 82-2/7 lb.)

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1933.												
Wheat	3 12	6 3 13	8 3 12	10 2 7	2 3 2	3 3 7	3 6 3	3 1 4	2 14 7	2 11 9	2 13 4	2 12 10
Suji	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 9 11	4 4 0	1 6 3	13 4 3	15 10 4	2 9
Superfine flour	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 6 6	4 1 6	4 0 8	3 11 7	3 14 2	4 1 1
Household flour	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 1 6	3 13 4	3 11 7	3 6 7	3 9 1	3 12 0
Ata, No. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 3 2	3 15 0	3 13 4	3 8 3	3 10 9	3 13 9
Ata, No. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 10 9	3 7 0	3 3 3	2 5 3	3 4 1	3 3 6
Ata, No. 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 9 1	3 5 9	3 2 5	3 3 4	1 3 4	1 3 6
Bran	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 14 10	1 11 11	1 11 11	1 15 3	1 13 5	1 13 5
1934.												
Wheat	2 11	8 2 12	5 2 10	5 2 7	7 2 7	8 2 11	7 2 10	4 2 11	10 2 10	4 2 9	3 2 10	8 2 14
Suji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superfine flour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household flour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ata, No. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ata, No. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ata, No. 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1935.												
Wheat	3 1	1 2 14	9 2 10	6 2 13	0 2 14	0 2 13	2 2 12	7 2 12	10 2 14	2 3 2	7 3 2	11 3 2
Suji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superfine flour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household flour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ata, No. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ata, No. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ata, No. 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Reference.—All-India Wheat Report.

APPENDIX V.

Prices of wheat and products in Calcutta, 1933-35 (per maund of 82-2/7 lb.).

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1933.												
Wheat ..	4 4 0	4 5 0	3 14 6	3 10 3	3 7 3	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 6 6	3 3 9
Suji ..	5 12 6	5 14 0	5 9 6	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 7 6	5 3 6	5 2 6	5 3 6
Flour, No. 1 ..	6 0 6	6 2 0	5 14 6	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 13 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 9 6	5 7 6	5 6 6	5 6 6
Flour, No. 2 ..	5 12 6	5 14 0	5 9 6	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 5 6	5 3 6	5 2 6	5 1 6
Flour, No. 3 ..	5 5 6	5 8 0	5 3 6	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 5 3	5 5 2	5 5 2	5 2 0	4 13 6	4 12 6	4 11 6
Ata, No. 1 ..	5 5 6	5 8 0	5 3 6	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 5 3	5 5 2	5 5 2	5 2 0	4 14 0	4 12 0	4 13 6
Ata, No. 2 ..	5 0 0	5 2 6	4 13 0	4 11 0	4 9 0	4 10 6	4 12 6	4 12 6	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 4 8	4 7 0
Ata, No. 3 ..	4 4 6	4 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 15 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 9 0
Bran ..	2 3 0	2 10 6	2 14 6	2 12 0	2 11 6	2 4 0	1 13 0	1 11 6	1 14 6	1 11 6	1 9 6	1 9 0
1934.												
Wheat ..	3 1 3	3 3 0	3 3 6	3 3 0	3 2 6	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 2 6	3 3 0	3 2 15 0	2 14 6	3 5 0
Suji ..	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 15 0	4 14 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	4 13 0
Flour, No. 1 ..	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	4 14 0	5 1 0
Flour, No. 2 ..	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 15 0	4 14 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	4 13 0
Flour, No. 3 ..	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 9 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 9 0
Ata, No. 1 ..	4 9 6	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 11 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 1 0
Ata, No. 2 ..	4 4 0	4 5 6	4 4 6	4 3 0	4 3 6	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 15 0	4 13 6	4 10 0
Ata, No. 3 ..	3 9 6	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 2 6	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 8 6	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 5 0	3 10 0
Bran ..	1 9 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 15 6	1 15 6	2 4 0	1 15 0	1 11 6	1 8 6	1 10 0	1 9 6	1 9 0
1935.												
Wheat ..	3 8 3	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 5 6	3 4 3	3 5 0	3 4 3	3 6 0	3 9 0	3 9 6	3 8 0
Suji ..	4 15 0	4 4 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 15 6	4 14 6	4 15 2	4 15 0	4 10 5	4 6 6	4 5 7	4 5 8
Flour, No. 1 ..	5 3 0	5 8 0	5 1 6	5 1 6	5 3 6	5 2 6	5 2 0	5 3 0	5 4 0	5 8 6	5 11 6	5 10 0
Flour, No. 2 ..	4 15 0	4 4 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 15 6	4 14 6	4 15 2	4 15 0	4 10 5	4 6 6	4 5 7	4 5 8
Flour, No. 3 ..	4 9 0	4 14 0	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 9 6	4 8 6	4 8 0	4 9 0	4 10 0	4 14 6	4 16 6	4 15 0
Ata, No. 1 ..	4 12 0	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 11 0	4 15 1	4 14 0	4 11 0
Ata, No. 2 ..	4 6 0	4 11 0	4 4 3	4 4 0	4 6 4	4 5 0	4 6 4	4 3 0	4 7 0	4 10 4	4 14 0	4 11 0
Ata, No. 3 ..	3 13 0	3 15 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	3 10 6	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	4 5 0	3 15 0
Bran ..	1 13 6	2 6 0	1 15 0	1 14 0	2 2 6	2 0 6	1 13 0	1 11 0	1 8 0	1 11 6	1 11 0	1 13 6

Reference.—All-India Wheat Report.

APPENDIX VI.

Average monthly wholesale prices (per maund of 82-2/7 lb.) of T. Durum and T. Vulgare Wheats.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Hyderabad (Deccan)—												
(Benasi Wheat—	1931 4 1 10	3 15 10	3 14 9	4 1 5	3 15 4	4 0 11	4 3 6	4 4 9	4 3 3	4 4 6	4 6 11	5 8 3
T. durum).	1932 4 2 2	3 15 2	4 6 3	4 5 1	4 1 10	4 0 1	4 1 9	4 11 8	4 11 3	4 9 9	4 8 11	4 5 5
1933 4 4 5	4 5 5	4 9 9	4 7 3	4 5 1	4 4 3	4 11 4	4 0 4	4 2 11	3 15 8	4 3 2	4 3 7	4 7 8
1934 4 5 8	4 3 3	4 5 8	4 9 1	4 6 5	4 5 0	4 2 8	4 7 4	4 8 5	4 9 6	4 2 6	4 2 6	4 2 1
1935 4 2 8	4 3 2	4 0 8	4 0 8	4 0 5	3 15 1	3 14 4	3 14 10	3 14 7	3 13 3	3 12 0	3 15 8	4 0 5
Hubli (Bombay)—												
(White Wheat—	1931 4 7 5 1/2	4 1 8	3 15 0	3 9 11	3 5 3 1/2	3 2 3	3 1 4	3 7 5	3 12 5	3 7 5	3 7 5	3 5 3 1/2
T. durum).	1932 4 2 8	3 12 5	3 8 2	3 8 11	3 11 1	3 11 6	3 8 11	3 8 11	3 11 6	3 14 1	3 14 1	3 12 5
1933 3 12 4 1/2	3 14 6 1/2	3 1 9 1/2	2 10 8	2 10 8	2 15 7	3 4 6	3 0 9	3 4 6	3 8 10	3 4 6	3 4 6	3 0 9
1934 3 8 10	3 6 8 1/2	3 4 0	3 11 4	3 11 4	3 14 5 1/2	4 1 7	3 9 1	3 9 1	3 12 9 1/2	4 0 6 1/2	3 5 5	3 11 8
1935 3 11 8	3 11 8	3 11 8	3 11 8	3 12 5 1/2	3 13 3	3 13 3	3 13 3	3 13 3	3 13 3	3 14 1 1/2	3 10 8 1/2	5 11
Bijapur (Bombay)—												
(Red Wheat—	1931 3 2 3	2 14 10	2 13 4	2 11 2	2 3 2	2 8 8	2 6 11	3 1 5	3 3 6	2 14 1	2 14 10	2 13 4
T. durum).	1932 3 0 6	3 3 8	2 10 2	2 11 2	2 2 8	2 14 6	2 10 2	2 12 7	2 12 7	2 6 5	2 6 5	2 6 5
1933 2 6 5	2 12 11	2 6 5	2 3 5	2 3 5	2 4 2	2 13 4	3 3 8	3 4 8	3 1 5	2 12 7	..	3 2 9
1934 3 1 5	2 14 4	3 1 5	3 3 2	3 3 2	3 2 9	3 0 1	2 15 3	3 0 1	3 7 4	..	..	..
Hardha (C.P.)—												
(Jalalia—T,	1931 5 3 6	4 8 6	4 12 0	3 13 6	3 3 6	2 9 0	2 9 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 3 6
durum).	1932 3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 3	2 14 0	2 8 0	2 11 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 1 0	3 6 3	3 0 0
1933 2 15 6	2 9 0	3 1 6	3 0 3	2 14 0	2 8 0	2 11 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 1 0	3 6 3	3 0 0
1934 2 12 6	3 0 0	2 11 6	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 12 6	2 11 0	2 12 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	3 5 0	3 0 6	3 0 0
Bombay City—												
(Karachi Bangla	1931 2 9 1	2 12 9	2 12 0	2 12 9	2 11 3	2 7 7	2 4 8	2 6 10	2 4 8	2 6 10	2 12 9	3 3 4
—T. vulgare).	1932 3 8 0	3 8 9	3 12 6	3 5 11	3 0 8	3 2 8	3 5 11	3 13 3	3 14 9	3 13 8	3 12 2	3 12 11
1933 3 15 10	4 0 7	3 12 11	3 5 6	3 8 6	3 7 9	3 12 11	3 7 0	3 13 4	3 6 3	4 1 3	0 5 3	4 1 2
1934 2 13 2	3 1 2	2 14 11	2 12 4	2 14 11	3 0 5	2 14 11	3 0 5	2 15 8	2 13 6	2 12 9	2 13 6	3 1 2
1935 3 3 4	3 2 7	2 14 11	3 1 2	3 1 2	3 2 3	1 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	3 5 2

Reference.—All-India Wheat Report.

APPENDIX VII.

Average monthly wholesale prices of wheat (per maund of 82-2/7 lb.) during 1931-35 (Basis—Barley 2 per cent and dirt 1 1/4 per cent mutual).

Years and markets.	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	Octo- ber.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Average.
1931.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Lyalpur ..	2 3 0	2 0 3	1 14 0	1 10 0	1 10 6	1 8 6	1 8 9	1 11 6	1 9 0	1 14 0	2 1 0	2 8 0	1 13 6
Karachi ..	2 6 10	2 6 9	2 7 4	2 6 7	2 5 8	2 2 1	2 0 3	2 3 5	2 2 1	2 4 1	2 12 8	3 3 1	2 6 3
Calcutta ..	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 10 6	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 13 6	2 14 0	2 8 6	2 10 0	3 2 0	3 6 6	2 14 7
Rampur ..	2 6 1	2 5 6	2 2 9	2 1 2	2 0 9	1 12 9	1 13 9	2 2 6	1 15 3	2 1 3	2 5 8	2 8 6	2 2 4
Bombay ..	2 9 1	2 13 9	2 12 0	2 13 9	2 11 3	2 7 7	2 4 8	2 6 10	2 4 8	2 6 10	2 12 9	3 3 4	2 9 9
(Karachi Branch)													
1932.													
Lyalpur ..	2 5 6	2 3 0	2 0 0	1 15 6	2 1 6	2 2 9	2 6 3	2 13 6	2 14 3	2 15 3	2 14 0	2 15 9	2 7 9
Karachi ..	3 3 9	3 0 4	2 12 9	2 11 1	2 11 5	2 14 3	3 3 9	3 7 9	3 9 2	4 2 0	3 7 2	3 9 7	3 10 8
Calcutta ..	3 12 3	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 5 6	3 1 3	3 3 4	3 3 9	3 14 3	4 1 0	4 2 0	3 14 6	3 15 0	3 10 8
Rampur ..	2 11 3	2 9 10	2 7 0	2 3 9	2 6 4	2 9 0	2 12 10	3 2 9	3 3 4	3 4 0	3 0 5	3 2 0	2 10 1
Bombay ..	3 8 0	3 8 9	3 11 11	3 5 11	3 0 8	3 2 8	3 5 11	3 13 3	3 14 9	3 13 8	3 12 2	3 12 11	3 9 3
(Karachi Branch)													
1933.													
Lyalpur ..	3 2 0	3 2 3	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	2 11 9	2 14 0	2 10 0	2 5 3	2 15 3	2 4 6	2 2 6	2 10 11
Karachi ..	3 12 6	3 13 0	3 12 10	2 17 2	2 10 8	2 11 7	2 10 4	2 11 10	2 10 4	2 10 3	2 10 8	2 12 10	2 10 11
Calcutta ..	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 16 8	3 10 3	3 7 3	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	2 7 0	2 5 0	2 14 6	3 3 9	3 10 8
Rampur ..	3 3 6	3 5 0	3 2 3	2 10 10	3 0 2	3 1 6	3 3 6	2 13 6	2 7 1	2 5 4	2 6 1	2 3 2	2 10 6
Bombay ..	3 15 10	4 0 7	3 12 11	3 5 6	3 8 6	3 7 9	3 12 11	3 7 0	3 4 1	3 0 5	3 4 1	2 14 11	3 7 11
(Karachi Branch)													
1934.													
Lyalpur ..	2 0 6	2 2 0	1 13 6	1 12 3	2 1 0	2 1 0	1 15 0	2 0 9	1 13 9	1 14 6	2 1 0	2 2 8	1 15 9
Karachi ..	2 11 8	2 12 5	2 10 5	2 7 7	2 10 8	2 11 7	2 10 4	2 11 10	2 10 4	2 10 3	2 10 8	2 12 10	2 10 11
Calcutta ..	2 1 8	2 3 0	2 8 6	3 0 9	3 2 6	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 2 6	3 0 3	2 15 0	2 14 6	3 3 0	3 1 9
Rampur ..	2 0 9	2 2 7	2 0 4	1 15 6	2 6 8	2 8 4	2 7 7	2 7 6	2 3 10	2 4 1	2 4 7	2 7 8	2 4 5
Bombay ..	2 13 2	2 3 1	2 14 11	2 12 4	2 14 11	3 0 5	2 14 11	2 15 8	2 13 6	2 12 9	2 13 6	3 1 3	2 14 6
(Karachi Branch)													
1935.													
Lyalpur ..	2 6 7	2 1 3	1 15 9	2 2 1	2 2 9	2 2 10	2 2 0	2 1 3	2 3 4	2 8 6	2 8 1	2 6 10	2 3 9
Karachi ..	3 1 1	2 14 9	2 10 6	2 13 0	2 14 0	2 13 2	2 12 7	2 12 10	2 14 2	3 2 7	3 2 11	3 2 4	2 14 10
Calcutta ..	3 8 3	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 5 6	3 4 3	3 5 0	3 4 3	3 6 0	3 9 0	3 9 6	3 8 0	3 6 2
Rampur ..	2 9 6	2 6 8	2 2 4	2 4 2	2 2 8	2 9 7	2 9 8	2 8 1	3 0 5	3 1 1	2 12 3	2 10 0	2 8 7
Bombay ..	3 3 4	3 3 7	2 14 11	3 1 2	3 3 2	3 1 2	3 0 8	3 0 5	3 0 9	3 6 7	3 7 0	3 5 3	3 2 6
(Karachi Branch)													

Notes.—Calcutta prices are for Punjab wheat and Bombay for Karachi-Bangla.

* Terms at Calcutta are non-mutual. Reference.—All-India Wheat Report.

IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

APPENDIX VIII.

Average monthly wholesale prices of maida and ata (per maund of 82-2/7 lb.).

Years and markets.	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	Octo- ber.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Average.
1931.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bombay ..	5 9 1	5 2 8	4 13 9	4 10 10	4 8 1	4 5 9	4 4 6	4 4 11	4 2 10	4 3 3	4 11 3	5 3 3	4 10 8
Calcutta ..	5 1 1	4 15 5	4 11 8	4 9 11	4 10 10	4 12 6	4 15 0	4 15 5	4 13 8	4 10 10	4 14 2	4 12 6	4 11 11
Madras ..	5 0 6	4 10 10	4 8 9	4 7 6	4 9 2	4 8 4	4 8 4	4 7 11	4 6 8	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 8 9	4 8 7
1932.	4 10 10	4 12 1	4 8 9	4 7 6	4 9 2	4 8 4	4 8 4	4 9 2	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 10 8
1933.	4 11 2	4 10 10	4 8 4	4 9 2	4 8 9	4 7 11	4 8 4	4 9 2	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 10 8
1934.	5 0 8	5 0 1	4 15 5	4 13 8	4 12 6	4 12 0	5 0 8	5 0 2	5 0 5	5 0 5	5 7 10	5 11 3	5 2 11
Bombay ..	3 4	3 1 8	3 1 8	3 1 8	3 0 6	2 14 3	2 12 11	2 13 5	2 11 9	2 11 9	2 11 9	2 11 9	2 11 9
Calcutta ..	3 12 1	3 10 10	3 7 1	3 4 7	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4
Madras ..	4 5 9	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6
1935.	3 5 0	3 7 6	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0
(Karachi Branch)													
1936.	3 9 2	3 10 0	3 10 10	3 9 7	3 8 4	3 8 0	3 12 6	4 3 10	4 0 10	4 4 1	4 3 8	4 3 7	3 13 10
Ata ..	3 4	3 1 8	3 1 8	3 1 8	3 0 6	2 14 3	2 12 11	2 13 5	2 11 9	2 11 9	2 11 9	2 11 9	2 11 9
1937.	3 12 1	3 10 10	3 7 1	3 4 7	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4
1938.	4 5 9	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6
1939.	3 5 0	3 7 6	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0
1940.	3 9 2	3 10 0	3 10 10	3 9 7	3 8 4	3 8 0	3 12 6	4 3 10	4 0 10	4 4 1	4 3 8	4 3 7	3 13 10
(Karachi Branch)													
1941.	3 4	3 1 8	3 1 8	3 1 8	3 0 6	2 14 3	2 12 11	2 13 5	2 11 9	2 11 9	2 11 9	2 11 9	2 11 9
1942.	3 12 1	3 10 10	3 7 1	3 4 7	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4	3 3 4
1943.	4 5 9	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6
1944.	3 5 0	3 7 6	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0
1945.	3 9 2	3 10 0	3 10 10	3 9 7	3 8 4	3 8 0	3 12 6	4 3 10	4 0 10	4 4 1	4 3 8	4 3 7	3 13 10
(Karachi Branch)													

Reference.—All-India Wheat Report.

Madras (Presidency) No. 2—

1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939

1940

1941

1942

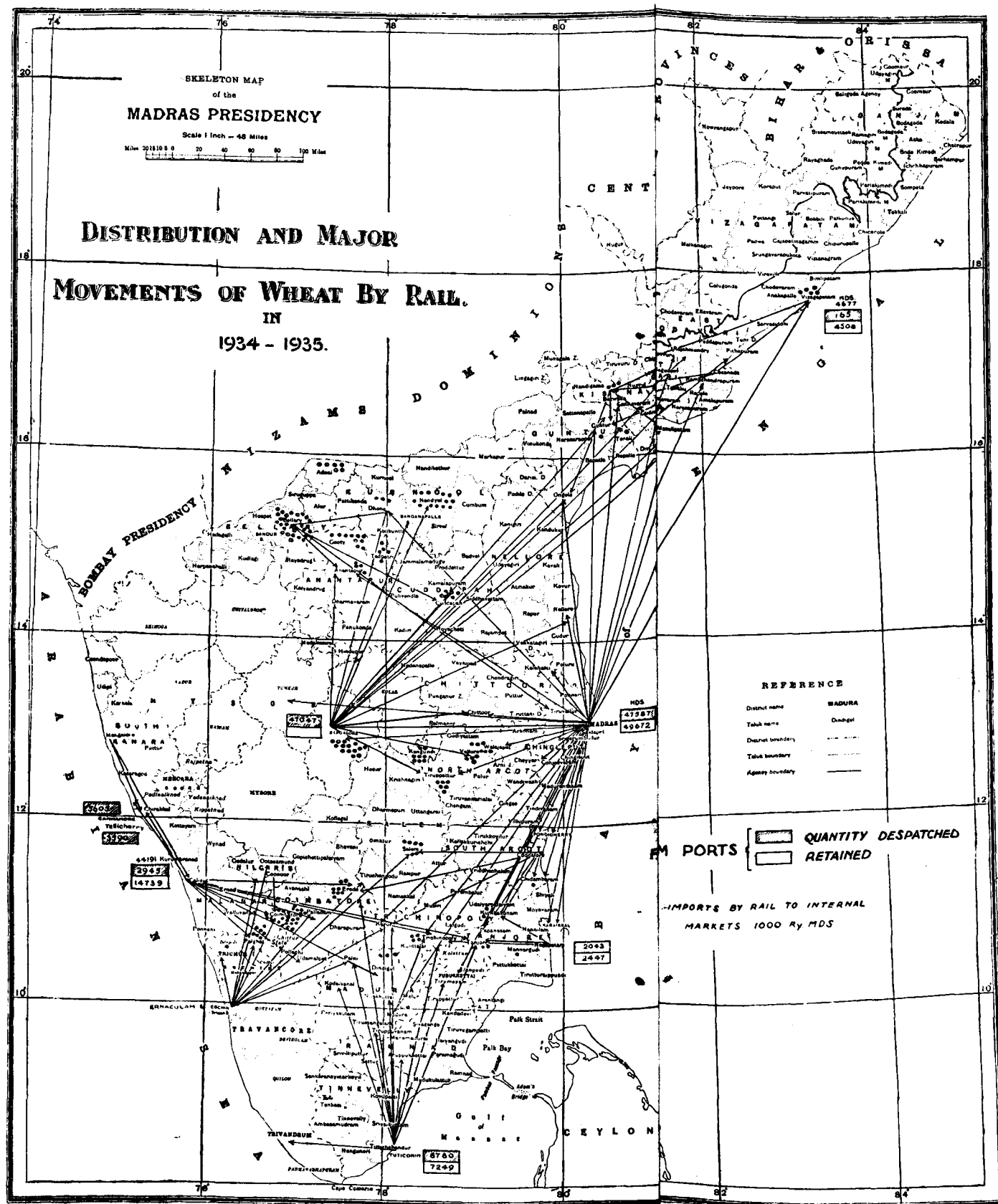
1943

1944

1945

124751

600 000



Scale 1 Inch = 48 Miles

DISTRIBUTION AND MAJOR MOVEMENTS OF WHEAT-FLOUR BY S. I. RY. IN 1934 - 1935.	
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