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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / B.P. No:	1323	Press. / Mis.
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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

17th August 1878, No. 1,323.

Read again the undermentioned papers :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st May, No. 2,015, and recorded in G.O., 11th June 1877, No. 1,943.

Letter from the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 16th May, and recorded in G.O., 11th June 1877, No. 3,271.

Read also the following :—

No. 224. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th June 1878, No. 1,551.

Read the following reports on wheat cultivation recieved from Collectors with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 1st May 1877, No. 2,015 :—

From the Collector	of Godavery,	dated	3rd	December	1877,	No. ——
,, ,,	of Kistna,	,,	17th	November	,,	,, 2,623.
,, ,,	of Cuddapah,	,,	15th	September	,,	,, 577.
,, ,,	of Bellary,	,,	4th	May	1878,	,, 145.
,, ,,	of Kurnool,	,,	26th	December	1877,	,, 1,109.
,, ,,	of Coimbatore,	,,	25th	March	1878,	,, 35.
,, Commr.	of Nilgiris,	,,	11th	July	1877,	,, 67.

Resolved that a general statement prepared from the above be forwarded to Government with reference to G.O., dated 4th April 1877, No. 1,318.

2. Wheat cultivation is very limited in this Presidency, the area devoted to this crop being about 23,000 acres out of a total cultivated area of upwards of 22 millions of acres. The cultivation is chiefly carried on in Kurnool, Bellary, Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, and Kistna. The area under wheat within British territory throughout the whole Presidency in each of the last five years is shown in the margin.

	Area as per crop statement.
Fasli 1282	19,797
,, 1283	26,617
,, 1284	23,315
,, 1285	19,346
,, 1286	12,365

3. The outturn of crop per acre reported by Collectors varies very considerably for the different districts. It is highest in Cuddapah, 750 lbs., 600 lbs. in Nilgiris, from 600 to 135 lbs. in Kurnool, 516 lbs. in Coimabtore, and 193 lbs. in Bellary.

4. Black cotton, dark loam, and alluvial soils are generally considered suitable for wheat. The mode of cultivation of this crop does not differ materially from that of other grains. It is chiefly grown on dry lands, although irrigation is occasionally resorted to. Land is ploughed and manured in the usual way, and the seed is either drilled in or sown broadcast. After the plants have sprouted and grown to some height the ground is harrowed once and the crop is weeded twice or thrice. The quantity of seed sown per acre is variously given in the different districts. In Cuddapah it varies from 12 lbs. to 72 lbs., in Bellary from 10 to 20 lbs., in Kurnool from 22 to 48 lbs., in Coimbatore from 14⅓ to 40 lbs. and in the Nilgiris it is given as 42 lbs. Wheat is generally raised under the north-east monsoon. It is sown in the months of October and November and reaped in January and February, excepting in parts of Coimbatore where it is sown as early as April and May and reaped in September or October. The wheat grown in this Presidency is generally of an inferior description. The names of the local varieties are given in the detailed statement herewith forwarded.

5. The average wholesale prices of wheat per cwt. reported by Collectors are as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.	
Kistna	5	4	0	per cwt.
Cuddapah	4	5	7	"
Bellary ... ... Between	3	12	0	& 2 12 10 per cwt.
Kurnool	4	13	8	per cwt.
Coimbatore	3	0	0	"
Nilgiris	5	13	4	"
Godavery	4	5	0	"

6. Wheat is consumed in small quantities by the higher classes as a luxury on the occasion of festivities, and is not a staple food. There are no data for making even a rough estimate of the quantity consumed in this Presidency, the figures furnished by Collectors and shown in this Presidency, the figures purely conjectural.

7. The following statement shows the exports and imports by sea in 1876-77:—

Districts.	IMPORTED FROM				EXPORTED TO				
	Foreign Ports beyond India.	Ports in other Presidencies.	Ports within the Presidency.	Indian Ports not British.	Total.	Foreign Ports beyond India.	Ports in other Presidencies.	Ports within the Presidency.	Indian Ports not British.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,504	...	1,504
Vizagapatam	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	5,783	...	5,783
Godavery	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	74	...	103
Kistna	...	4	76	...	80	...	6	4,104	16	4,126
Nellore	...	3	16	...	19	...	...	170	...	170
Bombay	29	...	31	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	410	66	...	476	201	...	27	279	507
Madura	40	247	864	...	951	...	...	28	...	28
Tinnevelly	...	45	67	145	257	29	...	...	...	29
South Canara	...	1,605	12	...	1,617	102	...	...	...	102
Malabar	...	4,981	447	...	5,428	1,417	223	243	1,001	2,884
Madras	22	64,496	5,567	961	71,046	49,884	...	4,097	13,609	67,590
			10,697			6,438				6,438
Total ...	91	105,124	17,845	1,106	125,566	58,173	4	16,115	14,905	89,193
						4,469	4,870	21,966	614	31,919

PARTICULARS OF COLUMNS 2, 3, AND 5.		PARTICULARS OF COLUMNS 7, 8, AND 10.	
Places beyond the Presidency from which imported	Quantity.	Places beyond the Presidency to which exported.	Quantity.
	CWTS.		CWTS.
Bengal	60,638	Ceylon	4,338
Bombay	32,507	Straits Settlements ...	161
Scinde	981	Bombay	4,816
Cutch	808	Burmah	39
Pondicherry	961	Travancore	130
Ceylon	146	Pondicherry	304
	91		
Total ...	106,221	Total ...	9,858

The estimates of exports and imports by land as given by the Collectors are shown in the detailed statement, but the Board have no means of testing their accuracy.

It will be seen that both the exports and imports by sea are insignificant, and that relatively the latter are greatly in excess of the former.

8. Information regarding the cost of carriage is given in the detailed statements the districts from which there are exports, but as already stated the exports for the whole Presidency are altogether insignificant, and comment does not appear called for.

STATEMENT showing Information tabulated from the Replies received from Collectors regarding Wheat Cultivation—*Vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 1st May 1877, No. 2,015.

District.	The area (in acres) under wheat in each of the last five years to the end of 1876-77.	The average outturn in pounds per acre.	A brief account of the cultivation showing the kind of land preferred, the quantity of seed sown per acre, the crop which wheat follows, the season of cultivation, and other useful particulars.	Average wholesale price of wheat.	Average consumption per head of the population of the district.	Total consumption within the district.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Kistna ...	YEARS. ACRES. Fasli 1282 (1872-73) 2,016 " 1283 (1873-74) 2,180 " 1284 (1874-75) 2,219 " 1285 (1875-76) 2,145 " 1286 (1876-77) 2,186 Wheat is grown chiefly in Bapatla Taluk and to a slight extent in Repalli, Guntoor, Narsarowpet, Gudivada, Bunder and Bezwada Taluks. It is reported that this crop is also grown to a small extent in the Nuzvid Zemindari; but as no accounts are available the area is unknown.	LBS. 384 480 480 288 96 Average 346	Regur or black cotton and mixed cotton or alluvial soils are preferred for the cultivation of wheat. The quantity of seed sown per acre varies from 20 to 45 lbs. Land kept for wheat is not sown with an early crop, but is left fallow till October, the sowing time. It is generally put into land which has borne dry paddy or varagu in the preceding year. Before wheat is sown the land selected is well manured and ploughed over and over again, and in October the seed is sown by means of a drill plough. When the plant has risen above the ground to the height of a span or so, it is harrowed once and the crop is weeded twice or thrice. Wheat is harvested in the latter part of December or of January. It is considered a late crop and does not require much rain as its growth is said to depend much on the usual damp winds which set in about the end of the north-east monsoon.	Rs. 89 per putty equivalent to 1,920 lbs., or nearly Rs. 0-0-9 per lb. or 5-4-0 per cwt.	Wheat is used only by the richer classes on the occasion of any treat or festival. The average consumption per head of the population cannot be ascertained and is very insignificant.	Correct information cannot be ascertained; consumption however is very limited.

Statement showing Information tabulated from the Replies received from Collectors regarding Wheat Cultivation, &c.—(*Continued*).

District.	The area (in acres) under wheat in each of the last five years to the end of 1876-77.	The average outturn in pounds per acre.	A brief account of the cultivation showing the kind of land preferred, the quantity of seed sown per acre, the crop which wheat follows, the season of cultivation, and other useful particulars.	Average wholesale price of wheat.	Average consumption per head of the population of the district.	Total consumption within the district.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Cuddapah..	YEARS. ACRES. Fasli 1282 (1872-73) 1,783 " 1283 (1873-74) 3,078 " 1284 (1874-75) 4,160 " 1285 (1875-76) 2,2-3 " 1286 (1876-77) 1,414 Wheat is chiefly grown in the talaks of Kodur, Pulivendla, and Madanapalli. It is also grown in Proddatur, Jamalamadugu, Veilpad, Royachoti, and Cuddah.	Average 750 lbs. The maximum is reported to be 1,440 lbs.	There is nothing peculiar as regards the mode of cultivation of wheat as contrasted with other graing. The land is ploughed in the ordinary way and the usual manures are applied. The seed is either drilled in like ragi or bajra and cross-harrowed when it comes up, or else sown broadcast. The latter is the usual plan. Wheat is grown on (a) cotton soil (black regur), (b) dark loam, and (c) a mixture of red and cotton soil. These are named in the order of preference. Wheat also flourishes upon the deep black loamy soil formed upon the hill ranges. There is however very little cultivation of this kind upon the hills of this district owing to their being almost uninhabited. A superior quality is produced in land which is irrigated. The quantity of seed sown per acre is stated to vary from 12 lbs. to 72 lbs.; wheat is ordinarily sown in dry lands after a crop of cholum, horse-gram or cotton, and in wet after a crop of ragi or paddy. The season for cultivation is about December and that of harvest April.	About Rupees 87 per ton, or 4-5-7 per cwt.	Consumption limited to the wealthier Hindoos and Mahommedans. The average per head on these classes is 4½ lbs. and on the total population is ½ lbs.	Believed to be about 8,000 cwts. per annum, but there are no reliable data upon which to calculate the exact quantity.
3. Bellary ...	1282 (1872-73) ... 3,564 1283 (1873-74) ... 6,269 1284 (1874-75) ... 3,338 1285 (1875-76) ... 3,387 1286 (1876-77) ... 1,907 Wheat is grown in all the taluks, though not extensively.	Average 193.	Wheat is grown chiefly on dry lands, but regada and alluvial soils are preferred. No crop precedes it in the same year. The sowing commences in Hingari (Rabi) season in the latter part of October and in November. It is harvested in January, February and March. It is occasionally raised in wet lands in the Hingari season, preceded by cholum and korra as Mongari (Kharuff) crops. The produce of the dry land is the best. The quantity of seed sown per acre is 20 or 10 lbs.; 13 lbs. or 14 lbs. are required for wet lands.	15 to 20 seers (of 80 tolahs) per Rupee or between Rupees 3-12-0 and Rs. 2-12-10 per cwt.	This cannot be calculated, as it does not form the staple food of the district, being used occasionally by the higher classes as a delicacy at festivals.	This information cannot be provided for the reasons stated in Column 6.
4. Kurnool ...	1282 (1872-73) ... 6,323 1283 (1873-74) ... 8,083 1284 (1874-75) ... 7,835 1285 (1875-76) ... 5,557 1286 (1876-77) ... 1,087 Wheat is grown in all taluks except Markapur.	In the six taluks on this side of the Nallamalais a fair average yield is 600 lbs. an acre. If the land is properly prepared and manured it may amount to 960 lbs. For Cumbum the outturn is reported to be 135 lbs. This is small, but the soil is poor.	Land enriched by accumulation of silt is best fitted for wheat cultivation; regada and mosab lands with an intermixture of chondu (sedimentary) is also good. The quantity of seed required to sow an acre is given differently for different parts, varying from 22 lbs. to 48. The season for sowing extends from the middle of October to the 1st week of December. The cost of cultivation may be stated to be Rupees 7-13-0 per acre.	Average wholesale price of wheat per garce of 3,200 Madras measures during the past ten years is as follows:— 1867-68 ... 540 1868-69 ... 385 1869-70 ... 435 1870-71 ... 727 1871-72 ... 491 1872-73 ... 544 1873-74 ... 422 1874-75 ... 291 1875-76 ... 313 1876-77 ... 509 Average for the last five years Rupees 416 or 4-13-8 per cwt.	7 lbs. a head. Wheat is used as a luxury by the higher classes and is not a staple food.	About 2,880 tons (per annum). *N.B.*—This is the figure given by the Collector. It is arrived at evidently by multiplying 7 lbs. by the entire population. But as but a small proportion of the population consume wheat the estimate is evidently wrong.

Statement showing Information tabulated from the Replies received from Collectors, regarding Wheat Cultivation, &c.—(Continued).

District.	The area (in acres) under wheat in each of the last five years to the end of 1876-77.	The average outturn in lbs. per acre.	A brief account of the cultivation showing the kind of land preferred, the quantity of seed sown per acre, the crop which wheat follows, the season of cultivation and other useful particulars.	Average wholesale price of wheat.	Average consumption per head of the population of the district.	Total consumption within the district.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Coimbatore	Fasl. ACRES. 1282 (1872-73) ... 2,312 1283 (1873-74) ... 2,526 1284 (1874-75) ... 2,235 1285 (1875-76) ... 2,108 1286 (1876-77) ... 1,661 Wheat is grown chiefly in the Taluks of Coimbatore and Palladum.	Five hundred and sixteen lbs. per acre. The outturn in the several taluks varies from 402 lbs. to 627 lbs.	Black soil is usually selected for the cultivation of wheat. Wheat is grown only on garden lands, i. e., lands irrigated by wells. The quantity of seed sown per acre varies from 14½ to 40 lbs. In Coimbatore and Palladum Taluks wheat usually follows cholum or raggy; but in Oodumulpettah Taluk it follows cotton, Bengal gram, thenay or raggy. In the other wheat taluks there is no fixed rule. The season of cultivation in Coimbatore is the end of October and the beginning of November; Palladam October and November; Oodumulpettah the end of April and May; Erode October and November; Dharapuram November; Collegal June; and Bhowany July or August. The season of harvest in Coimbatore is March; Palladum January and February; Oodumulpetta September; Erode January or February; Dharapuram March; Collegal October; and Bhowany December or January.	3 Rupees per cwt.	249 lbs. per head per annum.	3,916 cwts.
			Herds of sheep and goats are located on the land to manure it. The land is ploughed up from 3 to 8 times, according to the nature of the soil, 2 or 3 months before sowing the seed. Before sowing the seed the land is watered, and is once more ploughed. The land is watered immediately after the seed is sown and again on the third day. The seed sprouts within about 10 days and the plants come into ear in about 3 months, and take from 4 to 6 months from the date of sowing to mature. The fields are weeded once or twice about a month after sowing. When the plants have grown to a height of 6 inches the field is harrowed. The land is watered (if there be no rain) at least once a week until the crop ripens. Water is not, however, allowed to stagnate in the land. After the crop comes to maturity watering is discontinued for about 10 or 15 days, and when the ground gets dry the crop is harvested. Besides sheep and goat manure cow-dung is also used. About 20 cart-loads of manure are required per acre. If the water used for the irrigation of wheat fields be brackish the land is said to yield an increased outturn.			
6. Nilgiris ...	ACRES. 1872-73 ... ... 3,412 1873-74 ... ... 3,098 1874-75 ... ... 3,227 1875-76 ... ... 3,199 1876-77 3,226	600 lbs. of cleaned wheat.	About 42 lbs. of seed wheat is sown per acre. Wheat and barley are alternately grown. April and the next four months are the season of cultivation.	Rupees 500 per garee of 3,200 Madras measures, or 5-13-4 per cwt.	50 lbs. of cleaned wheat per head of the indigenous population per annum.	22,000 cwts.

Statement showing Information tabulated from the Replies received from Collectors regarding Wheat Cultivation, &c.—(*Continued*).

District.	The area (in acres) under wheat in each of the last five years to the end of 1876-77.	The average out-turn in pounds per acre.	A brief account of the cultivation showing the kind of land preferred, the quantity of seed sown per acre, the crop which wheat follows, the season of cultivation and other useful particulars.	Average wholesale price of wheat.	Average consumption per head of the population of the district.	Total consumption within the district.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Godavery ..	Fasli. ACRES. 1281 (1871-72) ... 31 1282 (1872-73) ... 29 1283 (1873-74) .. 17 1284 (1874-75) ... 27 1285 (1875-76) ... 289 1286 (1876-77) ... 6	125 lbs.	The land is first manured and then ploughed twice before sowing. It is also harrowed some time after sowing. The ploughing and sowing is finished in three or four days after which little or no attention is given to the crop until the harvest. The crop matures in four months. The grain is generally thrashed, but sometimes a flail is used. Ten seers or 20 lbs. of seed are sown on an acre. It is generally sown in November and December.	13 Seers per Rupee or Rs. 4-5-0 per cwt.	Wheat is not used for food by the natives generally. It is used by the richer classes for confectionary.	.....

Statement showing Information tabulated from the Replies received from Collectors regarding Wheat Cultivation, &c.—(*Continued*).

District.	Annual imports into the district for five years and places whence imported.	Annual exports for the same period, places whither exported, and proportion carried by road, rail, or river.	Estimated average cost of cartage to the Railway station nearest the district.	Cost of transit to port of shipment by rail, by road, and by river.	Local names for the varieties of wheat cultivated and their description in English.	General Remarks.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Kistna..	YEARS. CWT. 1872-73 from British ports in the Presidency to Masulipatam... ... ... 84¾ 1873-74 do. do. ... 51 1874-75 do. do. ... ... 1875-76 do. do. ... 19½ From British ports in Bombay Presidency to Masulipatam ... ... 15 From Calcutta to Masulipatam ... ... 3 These imports are by sea. There were some imports by land from his Highness the Nizam's dominions, but their correct quantity cannot be ascertained, but is supposed to be small.	CWT. QS. LB. 1872-73... 92 2 14 1873-74... 66 2 24 1874-75... 4,961 1 25 1875-76... 2,906 3 10 1876-77... 4,105 1 8 British ports within the Presidency and Jafna. There was export by road. Correct quantity exported by road is not to be got, but it is believed to be small. There is no rail, nor was any quantity carried by river.	No Railway station near the district.	Information not given by the Collector.	Wheat is of two kinds. One is called Potti Godumulu, short wheat, and the other is Podugu Godumulu, long wheat. The one is reddish in color, the other long, thin and brown in appearance.	The growth and consumption of wheat is very small indeed, and the Collector doubts whether it is in any way a crop to which the ryots should be advised to turn their attention; compared with English wheat it is a stunted miserable-looking crop, and the grain is about half the size of that grown in England. The average area of wheat cultivation is 2,149 acres out of a total cultivated area of 1,707,619 acres.

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Statement showing Information tabulated from the Replies received from Collectors regarding Wheat Cultivation, &c.—(*Continued*).

District.	Annual imports into the district for five years and places whence imported.	Annual exports for the same period, places whither exported, and proportion carried by road, rail, or river.	Estimated average cost of cartage to the Railway station nearest the district.	Cost of transit to port of shipment by rail, by road, and by river.	Local names for the varieties of wheat cultivated and their discription in English.	General Remarks.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
2. Cuddapah.	YEARS. CWTS. 1872-73 ... ... 8,680 1873-74 ... ... 8,880 1874-75 ... ... 8,846 1875-76 ... ... 8,427 1876-77 ... ... 8,342 The places from which wheat was brought were Bellary District, Kurnool, Sholapore, Hyderabad country, and North-West Provinces.	YEARS. Quantity. CWTS. 1872-73 ... 10,350 1873-74 ... 9,577 1874-75 ... 9,011 1875-76 ... 8,388 1876-77 ... 209 Places whither exported were chiefly Bangalore and Bellary. Quantity of transport by rail is to the quantity of transport by road as 19 : 1.	As the railway passes through a portion and close to the remaining parts of the wheat-producing taluks of the principal division, the ryots bring the grain down from the villages, or else the merchants cart from the towns at which they reside. The cost per ton is Rs. 2. The wheat grown in the Madanapalli Taluk is carried to the rail at Gudiathum, a distance of 60 miles, and the cost of carriage would therefore be Rs. 12. Carrying from Pulivendla in the main division 24 miles would cost 4½ Rupees per ton.	The cost of transit to port of shipment (Madras) of course vary according to the point from which it is brought to the rail and the station at which it is loaded. The cost of carting is Rupees 2 per ton for 60 miles, that of carriage by rail is 8 Pies per ton per mile. Taking two of the longest routes the actual cost of carriage without charges for loading and unloading would be I from Pulivendla to Madras *via* Muddanoor station Rs. 12-8-0 per ton. From Madanapalli to Madras *via* Gudiathum Station Rs. 16 per ton.	1. Java Gothumalu. 2. Budda Gothumalu. 3. Thavathkain Gothumalu. (1) is raised in Wet lands and is considered the best, its flower being very rich in gluten. (2) is of an inferior kind grown on dry lands, derives its name from the globular shape of the grain. (3) is intermediate in quality between (No. 1 and No. 2) and is called Padamati Gothumalu (western wheat) having been brought from Sholapore originally.	The figures given as to the outturn of wheat and rate of consumption must be accepted with reservation. The Collector observes that he has not been able to obtain any satisfactory explanation as to the very large quantity of wheat grown in the district which remains unaccounted for. If the figures reported were correct the export *plus* consumption should balance or nearly balance the annual outturn *plus* imports which is not the case.
3. Bellary...	It is imported into this district from the north of the Tungabhudra (Raichur, Sholapur, Goolburga, Secunderabad, Poona, Bombay, Jubbulpore and Nagpore). The actual imports for five years have been 30,000,000 lbs.	Not reported.	From Gooty, Tadpatry and Adoni the cost of cartage is 6 Annas, 2 Annas at Bellary and 1¼ Rs. at Alur.	.....	The local names of the varieties of wheat cultivated are — (*a*) Salaka- ... (*b*) Java ... (*c*) Budda ... (*d*) Tani ... All Telugu names. The English equivalents for these are not known.	The Collecter is of opinion that no artificial stimulus to the production of wheat is called for. There is abundance of land suited for wheat, especially in the Sub-division which is well provided with road communications with half a dozen railway stations. There are agencies of European and other large firms in Alur, Adoni, Tadpatry, Gooty and Bellary.
4. Kurnool.	No reliable information is available. The quantity is assumed to be 783 tons which is the difference between the quantity consumed and that raised in the district.	No exports.	.....	.....	The different kinds of wheat grown are — 1 Salaku or Mondigalu. 2 Buddalur, Pattalu & 3 Yavalu. (1) large, long, hard and of dark brown color and is the best of all. The flour is fine white and when mixed with water is very cohesive. (2) Short, smaller in size than (1), of a lighter color; its flour is less white and cohesive and used only for making coarse bread; (1) and	

Statement showing Information tabulated from the Replies received from Collectors regarding Wheat Cultivation—(*Continued*).

District.	Annual imports into the district for five years and places whence imported.	Annual exports for the same period, places whither exported and proportion carried by road, rail, or river.	Estimated average cost of cartage to the railway station nearest the district.	Cost of transit to port of shipment by rail, by road and by river.	Local names for the varieties of wheat cultivated and their description in English.	General Remarks.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kurnool...	.....	.....	.....	.....	(2) are said to grow out of the same kind of seed sown on different kinds of soil, *i.e.*, unirrigated and moist lands respectively. (3) Otherwise called garden wheat inferior to (2), of a light brown color, larger than (2), but much thinner and very pointed at the ends, and its flour is not cohesive and is not much prized.	
5. Coimbatore.	cwts. 1872-73 from Bombay ... ... 562½ 1872-73 from Calicut ... ... 562½ 1872-73 from Salem 1,466 1872-73 from Bangalore ... ... 72 1873-74 from Bombay ... ... 884 1873-74 from Calicut ... ... 884 1873-74 from Salem 1,446 1873-74 from Bangalore ... ... 72 1874-75 from Bombay ... ... 482 1874-75 from Calicut ... ... 482 1874-75 from Salem 1,418 1874-75 from Bangalore ... ... 72 1875-76 from Bombay ... ... 442 1875-76 from Calicut ... ... 442 1875-76 from Salem 1,453 1875-76 from Bangalore... ... ... 72 1876-77 from Bombay ... ... 1,428½ 1876-77 from Calicut ... ... 1,213 1876-77 from Salem ... ... 100 1876-77 from Calcutta ... ... 446½ 1876-77 from Bangalore... ... ... 72 Imports in— 1872-73 ... ... 2,663 1873-74 ... ... 3,286 1874-75 ... ... 2,514 1875-76 ... ... 2,409 1876-77 ... ... 3,260 Total ... 14,132	Exports in— cwts. 1872-73 ... 9,919 1872-74 ... 7,901 1874-75 ... 6,762 1875-76 ... 5,778 1876-77 ... 5,494 Total ... 35,854 Places whither exported are Trichinopoly by rail, Bangalore by rail, Nilgiris by rail and road, Salem by rail and road, and Mysore by road. 26,199 or nearly $\frac{5}{11}$ of the total were exported by rail and the rest by road.	Rupees 2-8-3 per cartload of 1,000 lbs.	Not available as no wheat is carried to such ports direct by the merchants resident in the district.	Wheat is of 4 kinds:— (1) Sambah Godoomay. (2) Puttay Godoomay. (3) Hodday Godoomay. (4) Javay Godoomay.	
6. Nilgiris.	Unknown...	None...	To Coonoor, 6 Rupees per cart.	.....	There is but one variety of wheat grown.	.....

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Statement showing Information tabulated from the Replies received from Collectors regarding Wheat Cultivation, &c.—(*Continued*).

District.	Annual imports into the district for five years and places whence imported.	Annual exports for the same period, places whither exported and proportion carried by road, rail, or river.	Estimated average cost of cartage to the Railway Station nearest the district.
	8	9	10
Godavery ..	1872-73 ... ... cwts. 1,426 1873-74 ... ... 304 1874-75 ... ... 130 1875-76 ... ... 284 1876-77 ... ... 90 Wheat is imported from Calcutta and Bimlipatam.	None	.....

District.	Cost of transit to port of shipment by rail, by road, and by river.	Local names for the varieties of wheat cultivated and their description in English.	General Remarks.
	11	12	13
Godavery ..	.....	The wheat produced in the district is called Desavuli or country wheat and is not good for bread.	.....

1323

No. 225. ORDER THEREON, 17th August 1878, No. 1,323.

Miscellaneous.

ORDERED that the foregoing papers be forwarded to the Government of India with reference to the latter part of paragraph 2 of letter from this Department, dated 12th June 1878, No. 897.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. W. H. French.

STATEMENT showing Information tabulated from the Replies received from Collectors regarding Wheat Cultivation—*Vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 1st May 1877, No. 2,015.

District.	The area (in acres) under wheat in each of the last five years to the end of 1876-77.	The average out-turn in pounds per acre.	A brief account of the cultivation showing the kind of land preferred, the quantity of seed sown per acre, the crop which wheat follows, the season of cultivation, and other useful particulars.	Average wholesale price of wheat.	Average consumption per head of the population of the district.	Total consumption within the district.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Kistna ...	YEARS. ACRES. Fasli 1282 (1872-73) 2,016 „ 1283 (1873-74) 2,180 „ 1284 (1874-75) 2,219 „ 1285 (1875-76) 2,145 „ 1286 (1876-77) 2,186 Wheat is grown chiefly in Bapatla Taluq and to a slight extent in Repalli, Guntoor, Narsarowpet, Gudivada, Bunder and Bezwada Taluqs. It is reported that this crop is also grown to a small extent in the Nuzvid Zemindari; but as no accounts are available the area is unknown.	LBS. 384 480 480 288 96 Average 346	Regur or black cotton and mixed cotton or alluvial soils are preferred for the cultivation of wheat. The quantity of seed sown per acre varies from 20 to 45 lbs. Land kept for wheat is not sown with an early crop, but is left fallow till October, the sowing time. It is generally put into land which has borne dry paddy or varagu in the preceding year. Before wheat is sown the land selected is well manured and ploughed over and over again, and in October the seed is sown by means of a drill plough. When the plant has risen above the ground to the height of a span or so, it is harrowed once and the crop is weeded twice or thrice. Wheat is harvested in the latter part of December or of January. It is considered a late crop and does not require much rain as its growth is said to depend much on the usual damp winds which set in about the end of the north-east monsoon.	Rs. 89 per putty equivalent to 1,920 lbs., or nearly Rs. 0-0-9 per lb. or 5-4-0 per cwt.	Wheat is used only by the richer classes on the occasion of any treat or festival. The average consumption per head of the population cannot be ascertained and is very insignificant.	Correct information cannot be ascertained; consumption however is very limited.

Statement showing Information tabulated from the Replies received from Collectors regarding Wheat Cultivation, &c.—(*Continued*).

District.	The area (in acres) under wheat in each of the last five years to the end of 1876-77.	The average out-turn in pounds per acre.	A brief account of the cultivation showing the kind of land preferred, the quantity of seed sown per acre, the crop which wheat follows, the season of cultivation, and other useful particulars.	Average wholesale price of wheat.	Average consumption per head of the population of the district.	Total consumption within the district.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Cuddapah..	YEARS. ACRES. Fasli 1282 (1872-73) 1,783 „ 1283 (1873-74) 3,078 „ 1284 (1874-75) 4,160 „ 1285 (1875-76) 2,283 „ 1286 (1876-77) 1,414 Wheat is chiefly grown in the taluqs of Kadiri, Pulivendla, and Madanapalli. It is also grown in Prodatur, Jamalamadagu, Voilpad, Royachoti, and Cuddah.	Average 750 lbs. The maximum is reported to be 1,440 lbs.	There is nothing peculiar as regards the mode of cultivation of wheat as contrasted with other grains. The land is ploughed in the ordinary way and the usual manures are applied. The seed is either drilled in like ragi or beans and cross-harrowed when it comes up, or else sown broadcast. The latter is the usual plan. Wheat is grown on (a) cotton soil (black regur), (b) dark loam, and (c) a mixture of red and cotton soil. These are named in the order of preference. Wheat also flourishes upon the deep black loamy soil formed upon the hill ranges. There is however very little cultivation of this kind upon the hills of this district owing to their being almost uninhabited. A superior quality is produced in land which is irrigated. The quantity of seed sown per acre is stated to vary from 12 lbs. to 72 lbs.; wheat is ordinarily sown in dry lands after a crop of cholum, horse-gram or cotton, and in wet after a crop of ragi or paddy. The season for cultivation is about December and that of harvest April.	About Rupees 87 per ton, or 4-5-7 per cwt.	Consumption limited to the wealthier Hindoos and Mahommedans. The average per head on these classes is 4½ lbs. and on the total population is $\frac{11}{16}$ lbs.	Believed to be about 8,000 cwts. per annum, but there are no reliable data upon which to calculate the exact quantity.
3. Bellary ...	1282 (1872-73) ... 3,564 1283 (1873-74) ... 6,269 1284 (1874-75) ... 3,338 1285 (1875-76) ... 3,387 1286 (1876-77) ... 1,907 Wheat is grown in all the taluqs, though not extensively.	Average 193.	Wheat is grown chiefly on dry lands, but regada and alluvial soils are preferred. No crop precedes it in the same year. The sowing commences in Hingari (Rabi) season in the latter part of October and in November. It is harvested in January, February and March. It is occasionally raised in wet lands in the Hingari season, preceded by cholum and korra as Momgari (Kharuff) crops. The produce of the dry land is the best. The quantity of seed sown per acre is 20 or 10 lbs.; 13 lbs. or 14 lbs. are required for wet lands.	15 to 20 seers (of 80 tolahs) per Rupee or between Rupees 3-12-0 and Rs. 2-12-10 per cwt.	This cannot be calculated, as it does not form the staple food of the district, being used occasionally by the higher classes as a delicacy at festivals.	This information cannot be provided for the reasons stated in Column 6.
4. Kurnool ...	1282 (1872-73) ... 6,323 1283 (1873-74) ... 8,083 1284 (1874-75) ... 7,835 1285 (1875-76) ... 5,557 1286 (1876-77) ... 1,087 Wheat is grown in all taluqs except Markapur.	In the six taluqs on this side of the Nallamalais a fair average yield is 600 lbs. an acre. If the land is properly prepared and manured it may amount to 960 lbs. For Cumbum the out-turn is reported to be 135 lbs. This is small, but the soil is poor.	Land enriched by accumulation of silt is best fitted for wheat cultivation; regada and mosab lands with an intermixture of chondu (saline earth) is also good. The quantity of seed required to sow an acre is given differently for different parts, varying from 22 lbs. to 48. The season for sowing extends from the middle of October to the 1st week of December. The cost of cultivation may be stated to be Rupees 7-13-0 per acre.	Average wholesale price of wheat per garce of 3,200 Madras measures during the past ten years is as follows:— 1867-68 ... 540 1868-69 ... 385 1869-70 ... 435 1870-71 ... 727 1871-72 ... 491 1872-73 ... 544 1873-74 ... 422 1874-75 ... 291 1875-76 ... 313 1876-77 ... 509 Average for the last five years Rupees 416 or 4-13-8 per cwt.	7 lbs. a head. Wheat is used as a luxury by the higher classes and is not a staple food.	About 2,880 tons (per annum). *N.B.*—This is the figure given by the Collector. It is arrived at evidently by multiplying 7 lbs. by the entire population. But as but a small proportion of the population consume wheat the estimate is evidently wrong.

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Statement showing Information tabulated from the Replies received from Collectors, regarding Wheat Cultivation, &c.—(*Continued*).

District.	The area (in acres) under wheat in each of the last five years to the end of 1876-77.	The average outturn in lbs. per acre.	A brief account of the cultivation showing the kind of land preferred, the quantity of seed sown per acre, the crop which wheat follows, the season of cultivation and other useful particulars.	Average wholesale price of wheat.	Average consumption per head of the population of the district.	Total consumption within the district.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Coimbatore	Fasli. ACRES. 1282 (1872-73) ... 2,312 1283 (1873-74) ... 2,526 1284 (1874-75) ... 2,235 1285 (1875-76) ... 2,108 1286 (1876-77) ... 1,661 Wheat is grown chiefly in the taluqs of Coimbatore and Palladum.	Five hundred and sixteen lbs. per acre. The outturn in the several taluqs varies from 602 lbs. to 107 lbs.	Black soil is usually selected for the cultivation of wheat. Wheat is grown only on garden lands, *i. e.*, lands irrigated by wells. The quantity of seed sown per acre varies from 14½ to 40 lbs. In Coimbatore and Pulladum Taluqs wheat usually follows cholum or raggy; but in Oodumulpettah Taluq it follows cotton, Bengal gram, thenay or raggy. In the other wheat taluqs there is no fixed rule. The season of cultivation in Coimbatore is the end of October and the beginning of November; Pulladum October and November; Oodumulpettah the end of April and May; Erode October and November; Dharapuram November; Collegal June; and Bhowany July or August. The season of harvest in Coimbatore is March; Pulladum January and February; Oodumulpetta September; Erode January or February; Dharapuram March; Collegal October; and Bhowany December or January.	3 Rupees per cwt.	249 lbs. per head per annum.	3,916 cwts.
Coimbatore—(*Continued*).			Herds of sheep and goats are located on the land to manure it. The land is ploughed up from 3 to 8 times, according to the nature of the soil, 2 or 3 months before sowing the seed. Before sowing the seed the land is watered, and is once more ploughed. The land is watered immediately after the seed is sown and again on the third day. The seed sprouts within about 10 days and the plants come into ear in about 3 months, and take from 4 to 6 months from the date of sowing to mature. The fields are weeded once or twice about a month after sowing. When the plants have grown to a height of 6 inches the field is harrowed. The land is watered (if there be no rain) at least once a week until the crop ripens. Water is not, however, allowed to stagnate in the land. After the crop comes to maturity watering is discontinued for about 10 or 15 days, and when the ground gets dry the crop is harvested. Besides sheep and goat manure cow-dung is also used. About 20 cart-loads of manure are required per acre. If the water used for the irrigation of wheat fields be brackish the land is said to yield an increased outturn.			
6. Nilgiris ...	ACRES. 1872-73 ... ... 3,412 1873-74 ... ... 3,098 1874-75 ... ... 3,227 1875-76 ... ... 3,199 1876-77 3,226	600 lbs. of cleaned wheat.	About 42 lbs. of seed wheat is sown per acre. Wheat and barley are alternately grown. April and the next four months are the season of cultivation.	Rupees 500 per garce of 3,200 Madras measures, or 5-13-4 per cwt.	50 lbs. of cleaned wheat per head of the indigenous population per annum.	22,000 cwts.

Statement showing Information tabulated from the Replies received from Collectors regarding Wheat Cultivation, &c.—(*Continued*).

District.	The area (in acres) under wheat in each of the last five years to the end of 1876-77.	The average out-turn in pounds per acre.	A brief account of the cultivation showing the kind of land preferred, the quantity of seed sown per acre, the crop which wheat follows, the season of cultivation and other useful particulars.	Average wholesale price of wheat.	Average consumption per head of the population of the district.	Total consumption within the district.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Godavery ...	Fasli. ACRES. 1281 (1871-72) ... 31 1282 (1872-73) ... 29 1283 (1873-74) .. 17 1284 (1874-75) ... 27 1285 (1875-76) ... 289 1286 (1876-77) ... 6	125 lbs.	The land is first manured and then ploughed twice before sowing. It is also harrowed some time after sowing. The ploughing and sowing is finished in three or four days after which little or no attention is given to the crop until the harvest. The crop matures in four months. The grain is generally thrashed, but sometimes a flail is used. Ten seers or 20 lbs. of seed are sown on an acre. It is generally sown in November and December.	13 Seers per Rupee or Rs. 4-5-0 per cwt.	Wheat is not used for food by the natives generally. It is used by the richer classes for confectionary.	.....

Statement showing Information tabulated from the Replies received from Collectors regarding Wheat Cultivation, &c.—(*Continued*).

District.	Annual imports into the district for five years and places whence imported.	Annual exports for the same period, places whither exported, and proportion carried by road, rail, or river.	Estimated average cost of cartage to the Railway station nearest the district.	Cost of transit to port of shipment by rail, by road, and by river.	Local names for the varieties of wheat cultivated and their description in English.	General Remarks.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Kistna..	YEARS. CWT. 1872-73 from British ports in the Presidency to Masulipatam... ... ... 84¾ 1873-74 do. do. ... 51 1874-75 do. do. ... ... 1875-76 do. do. ... 19½ From British ports in Bombay Presidency to Masulipatam .. .. 15 From Calcutta to Masulipatam ... ... 3 These imports are by sea. There were some imports by land from his Highness the Nizam's dominions, but their correct quantity cannot be ascertained, but is supposed to be small.	CWT. QS. LB. 1872-73... 92 2 14 1873-74... 66 2 24 1874-75... 4,961 1 25 1875-76... 2,906 3 10 1876-77... 4,105 1 8 British ports within the Presidency and Jafna. There was export by road. Correct quantity exported by road is not to be got, but it is believed to be small. There is no rail, nor was any quantity carried by river.	No Railway station near the district.	Information not given by the Collector.	Wheat is of two kinds. One is called Potti Godumulu, short wheat, and the other is Podugu Godumulu, long wheat. The one is reddish in color, the other long, thin and brown in appearance.	The growth and consumption of wheat is very small indeed, and the Collector doubts whether it is in any way a crop to which the ryots should be advised to turn their attention; compared with English wheat it is a stunted miserable-looking crop, and the grain is about half the size of that grown in England. The average area of wheat cultivation is 2,149 acres out of a total cultivated area of 1,707,619 acres.

Statement showing Information tabulated from the Replies received from Collectors regarding Wheat Cultivation, &c.—(*Continued*).

District.	Annual imports into the district for five years and places whence imported.	Annual exports for the same period, places whither exported, and proportion carried by road, rail, or river.	Estimated average cost of cartage to the Railway station nearest the district.	Cost of transit to port of shipment by rail, by road, and by river.	Local names for the varieties of wheat cultivated and their discription in English.	General Remarks.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
2. Cuddapah.	YEARS. CWTS. 1872-73 ... ... 8,680 1873-74 ... ... 8,880 1874-75 ... ... 8,846 1875-76 ... ... 8,427 1876-77 ... ... 8,342 The places from which wheat was brought were Bellary District, Kurnool, Sholapore, Hyderabad country, and North-West Provinces.	Quantity. YEARS. CWTS. 1872-73 ... 10,350 1873-74 ... 9,577 1874-75 ... 9,011 1875-76 ... 8,388 1876-77 ... 209 Places whither exported were chiefly Bangalore and Bellary. Quantity of transport by rail is to the quantity of transport by road as 19 : 1.	As the railway passes through a portion and close to the remaining parts of the wheat-producing taluqs of the principal division, the ryots bring the grain down from the villages, or else the merchants cart from the towns at which they reside. The cost per ton is Rs. 2. The wheat grown in the Madanapalli Taluq is carried to the rail at Gudiathum, a distance of 60 miles, and the cost of carriage would therefore be Rs. 12. Carrying from Pulivendla in the main division 24 miles would cost 4½ Rupees per ton.	The cost of transit to port of shipment (Madras) of course vary according to the point from which it is brought to the rail and the station at which it is loaded. The cost of carting is Rupees 2 per ton for 60 miles, that of carriage by rail is 8 Pies per ton per mile. Taking two of the longest routes the actual cost of carriage without charges for loading and unloading would be I from Pulivendla to Madras *via* Muddanoor station Rs. 12-8-0 per ton. From Madanapalli to Madras *via* Gudiathum Station Rs. 16 per ton.	1. Java Gothumalu. 2. Budda Gothumalu. 3. Thavathkain Gothumalu. (1) is raised in wet lands and is considered the best, its flower being very rich in gluten. (2) is of an inferior kind grown on dry lands, derives its name from the globular shape of the grain. (3) is intermediate in quality between (No. 1 and No. 2) and is called Padamati Gothumalu (western wheat) having been brought from Sholapore originally.	The figures given as to the outturn of wheat and rate of consumption must be accepted with reservation. The Collector observes that he has not been able to obtain any satisfactory explanation as to the very large quantity of wheat grown in the district which remains unaccounted for. If the figures reported were correct the export *plus* consumption should balance or nearly balance the annual outturn *plus* imports which is not the case.
3. Bellary...	It is imported into this district from the north of the Tungabhudra (Raichur, Sholapur, Goolburga, Secunderabad, Poona, Bombay, Jubbulpore and Nagpore). The actual imports for five years have been 30,000,000 lbs.	Not reported.	From Gooty, Tadpatry and Adoni the cost of cartage is 6 Annas, 2 Annas at Bellary and 1¼ Rs. at Alur.	.....	The local names of the varieties of wheat cultivated are — (*a*) Salaka ... } All Telugu names. (*b*) Java ... } (*c*) Budda ... } (*d*) Tani ... } The English equivalents for these are not known.	The Collector is of opinion that no artificial stimulus to the production of wheat is called for. There is abundance of land suited for wheat, especially in the Sub-division which is well provided with road communications with half a dozen railway stations. There are agencies of European and other large firms in Alur, Adoni, Tadpatry, Gooty and Bellary.
4. Kurnool.	No reliable information is available. The quantity is assumed to be 783 tons which is the difference between the quantity consumed and that raised in the district.	No exports.	.....	.....	The different kinds of wheat grown are — 1 Salaku or Mondiga-lu. 2 Buddalur, Pattalu & 3 Yavalu. (1) large, long, hard and of dark brown colour and is the best of all. The flour is fine white and when mixed with water is very cohesive. (2) Short, smaller in size than (1), of a lighter colour; its flour is less white and cohesive and used only for making coarse bread; (1) and	

Statement showing Information tabulated from the Replies received from Collectors regarding Wheat Cultivation—(*Continued*).

District.	Annual imports into the district for five years and places whence imported.	Annual exports for the same period, places wither exported and proportion carried by road, rail, or river.	Estimated average cost of cartage to the railway station nearest the district.	Cost of transit to port of shipment by rail, by road and by river.	Local names for the varieties of wheat cultivated and their description in English.	General Remarks.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kurnool ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	(2) are said to grow out of the same kind of seed sown on different kinds of soil, *i.e.*, unirrigated and moist lands respectively. (3) Otherwise called garden wheat inferior to (2), of a light brown colour, larger than (2), but much thinner and very pointed at the ends, and its flour is not cohesive and is not much prized.	
5. Coimbatore.	1872-73 from Bombay ... ... 562½ cwts. 1872-73 from Calicut ... ... 562½ 1872-73 from Salem 1,466 1872-73 from Bangalore ... ... 72 1873-74 from Bombay ... ... 884 1873-74 from Calicut 884	Exports in— cwts. 1872-73 ... 9,919 1873-74 ... 7,901 1874-75 ... 6,762 1875-76 ... 5,778 1876-77 ... 5,494 Total ... 35,854 Places whither exported are Trichinopoly by rail, Bangalore by	Rupees 2-8-3 per cartload of 1,000 lbs.	Not available as no wheat is carried to such ports direct by the merchants resident in the district.	Wheat is of 4 kinds:— (1.) Sambah Godoomay. (2.) Pottay Godoomay. (3.) Hodday Godoomay. (4.) Javay Godoomay.	
5. Coimbatore—(*Continued*).	1873-74 from Salem 1,446 1873-74 from Bangalore ... ... 72 1874-75 from Bombay ... ... 482 1874-75 from Calicut ... ... 482 1874-75 from Salem 1,418 1874-75 from Bangalore ... ... 72 1875-76 from Bombay ... ... 442 1875-76 from Calicut ... ... 442 1875-76 from Salem 1,453 cwts. 1875-76 from Bangalore... ... ... 72 1876-77 from Bombay ... ... 1,428½ 1876-77 from Calicut ... ... 1,213 1876-77 from Salem ... ... 100 1876-77 from Calcutta ... ... 446½ 1876-77 from Bangalore... ... ... 72 Imports in— 1872-73 ... 2,663 1873-74 ... 3,286 1874-75 ... 2,514 1875-76 ... 2,409 1876-77 ... 3,260 Total ... 14,132	rail, Nilgiris by rail and road, Salem by rail and road, and Mysore by road. 26,199 or nearly $\frac{8}{11}$ of the total were exported by rail and the rest by road.				
6. Nilgiris.	Unknown	None	To Coonoor, 6 Rupees per cart.	.....	There is but one variety of wheat grown.	.....

Statement showing Information tabulated from the Replies received from Collectors regarding Wheat Cultivation, &c.—(*Continued*).

District.	Annual imports into the district for five years and places whence imported.	Annual exports for the same period, places whither exported and proportion carried by road, rail, or river.	Estimated average cost of cartage to the Railway Station nearest the district.	Cost of transit to port of shipment by rail, by road, and by river.	Local names for the varieties of wheat cultivated and their description in English.	General Remarks.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
Godavery ..	1872-73 ... ... cwts. 1,426 1873-74 ... ... 304 1874-75 ... ... 130 1875-76 ... ... 284 1876-77 ... ... 80 Wheat is imported from Calcutta and Bimlipatam.	None...	.....	.....	The wheat produced in the district is called Desavuli or country wheat and is not good for bread.	.....

No. 1,551.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 11th June 1878.

Read the following reports on wheat cultivation received from Collectors with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 1st May 1877, No. 2,015:—

From the Collector of Godavery,	dated	3rd December	1877,	No.	——
,, ,, of Kistna,	,,	17th November	,,	,,	2,623.
,, ,, of Cuddapah,	,,	15th September	,,	,,	577.
,, ,, of Bellary,	,,	4th May	1878,	,,	145.
,, ,, of Kurnool,	,,	26th December	1877,	,,	1,109.
,, ,, of Coimbatore,	,,	25th March	1878,	,,	35.
,, Commr. of Nilgiris,	,,	11th July	1877,	,,	67.

RESOLVED that a general statement prepared from the above be forwarded to Government with reference to G.O., dated 4th April 1877, No. 1,318.

2. Wheat cultivation is very limited in this Presidency, the area devoted to this crop being about 23,000 acres out of a total cultivated area of upwards of 22 millions of acres. The cultivation is chiefly carried on in Kurnool, Bellary, Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, and Kistna. The area under wheat within British territory throughout the whole Presidency in each of the last five years is shown in the margin.

	Area as per crop statement.
Fash 1282	19,797
,, 1283	26,617
,, 1284	23,315
,, 1285	19,346
,, 1286	12,365

3. The outturn of crop per acre reported by Collectors varies very considerably for the different districts. It is highest in Cuddapah, 750 lbs., 600 lbs. in Nilgiris, from 600 to 135 lbs. in Kurnool, 516 lbs. in Coimbatore, and 193 lbs. in Bellary.

4. Black cotton, dark loam, and alluvial soils are generally considered suitable for wheat. The mode of cultivation of this crop does not differ materially from that of other grains. It is chiefly grown on dry lands, although irrigation is occasionally resorted to. Land is ploughed and manured in the usual way, and the seed is either drilled in or sown broadcast. After the plants have sprouted and grown to some height the ground is harrowed once and the crop is weeded twice or thrice. The quantity of seed sown per acre is variously given in the different districts. In Cuddapah it varies from 12 lbs. to 72 lbs., in Bellary from 10 to 20 lbs., in Kurnool from 22 to 48 lbs., in Coimbatore from 14½ to 40 lbs. and in the Nilgiris it is given as 42 lbs. Wheat is generally raised under the north-east monsoon. It is sown in the months of October and November and reaped in January and February, excepting in parts of Coimbatore where it is sown as early as April and May and reaped in September or October. The wheat grown in this Presidency is generally of an inferior description. The names of the local varieties are given in the detailed statement herewith forwarded.

5. The average wholesale prices of wheat per cwt. reported by Collectors are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Kistna	5	4	0	per cwt.
Cuddapah	4	5	7	"
Bellary ... ... Between	3	12	0	& 2 12 10 per cwt.
Kurnool	4	13	8	per cwt.
Coimbatore	3	0	0	"
Nilgiris	5	13	4	"
Godavery	4	5	0	"

6. Wheat is consumed in small quantities by the higher classes as a luxury on the occasion of festivities, and is not a staple food. There are no data for making even a rough estimate of the quantity consumed in this Presidency, the figures furnished by Collectors and shown in the accompanying statement being evidently purely conjectural.

7. The following statement shows the exports and imports by sea in 1876-77:—

Districts.	Imported from: Foreign Ports beyond India.	Ports in other Presidencies.	Ports within the Presidency.	Indian Ports not British.	Total.	Exported to: Foreign Ports beyond India.	Ports in other Presidencies.	Ports within the Presidency.	Indian Ports not British.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.		cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Ganjam	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1,894	...	1,894
Vizagapatam	...	4	79	...	...	23	5,733	...	...	5,756
Godavery	...	3	15	...	83	201	6	74	15	296
Kistna	...	...	31	...	18	...	...	4,104	...	4,104
Nellore	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	170	...	170
South Arcot	20	410	56	...	495	29	...	...	...	29
Tanjore	40	347	394	...	926	132	...	37	379	548
Madura	...	45	57	145	102	...	...	28	...	28
Tinnevelly	...	1,505	12	...	1,517	...	...	...	...	233
South Canara	...	4,921	447	...	5,428	233	...	658	...	1,001
Malabar	...	43,456	5,567	961	49,884	3,870	4,427	5,118	120	13,605
Madras	22	54,466	10,687	...	65,175	4	...	500	...	504
Total ...	91	105,124	17,345	1,106	133,666	4,469	4,875	21,368	514	31,224

Particulars of Columns 2, 3, and 5.

Places beyond the Presidency from which imported.	Quantity.
	cwts.
Bengal	50,498
Bombay	52,897
Burmah	331
Scinde	898
Cutch	561
Pondicherry	145
Ceylon	91
Total ...	106,321

Particulars of Columns 7, 8, and 10.

Places beyond the Presidency to which exported.	Quantity.
	cwts.
Ceylon	4,308
Straits Settlements	161
Bombay	4,846
Burmah	29
Mauritius	120
Pondicherry	394
Total ...	9,858

The estimates of exports and imports by land as given by the Collectors are shown in the detailed statement, but the Board have no means of testing their accuracy.

It will be seen that both the exports and imports by sea are insignificant, and that relatively the latter are greatly in excess of the former.

1323/16

8. Information regarding the cost of carriage is given in the detailed statements the districts from which there are exports, but as already stated the exports for the whole Presidency are altogether insignificant, and comment does not appear called for.

(A true Extract.)

Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with statement.
Copy to all Collectors.

Exd. A. Graubert.

Rd.

No 1323

1323

Proceedings of the Madras Govt

Dated the 17th August 1878

Read again the
undermentioned papers

Proc. of the Board of Rev. dated
1st May No 2015 and recorded in G.O.
11 June 1877 No 1943.

Letter from the Chairman Chamber
of Commerce, Madras, dated 16 May
and recorded in G.O. 11 June 1877
No 1944

Read also the following

Proceedings of the Board of Rev
submitting a state-
ment shewing cultivation
of wheat in the Madras
Presidency.

(Recorded 11 June 1878
No 1551

Ordered that the
foregoing papers be
forwarded to the Govt
of

No 1323 Rd 11-6-78 Recorded 17-8-78.

Revenue Dept.

1878.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 11TH JUNE 1878, No. 1,551.

Despatch Rec'd
Ent.

Dated 1878

Revised 18

JUNE.

No. 1,551.

Cultivation of Wheat—in Madras Presidency. —Submitting to Government a statement showing —.

1323
18

of India with reference
to the latter part of
para 2 of letter from
this department dated
12 June 1878 No 897

14 To the Board of Revenue &c. 27 Aug

60
3

60

Wheat cultivation.

C 15-8-78
R 16-8-78