

| Year. | Agricultural staff paid from Indian Central Cotton Committee funds. | Actual seed farm acre- age (Acres). | Production of seed in maunds. | Sufficient to sow.* Acres * (approximate). |
|----------|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1932—33. | Business Manager and 2 Agricultural Demonstrators. | 1739 | 19,944 | 20,000 |
| 1933—34. | —do.—and 4 —do— | 4122 | 29,596 | 30,000 |
| 1934—35. | —do.—and 6 —do.— | 5152½ | 53,545 | 54,000 |
| 1935—36. | —do.—and 6 —do.— | 5320 | 45,995 | 46,000 |

The Business Manager and his staff are responsible for arranging the seed farms with the ryots, who should belong to a co-operative society, so that they may be financed if necessary through them. Advice is given during the cultivation period and kappas are collected in a central ginning factory usually in Tirupur for ginning. Ginning is carried out under the supervision of the Business Manager and the Agricultural Demonstrators and help is given to the ryots in the disposal of lint.

After ginning, all seeds of good germination capacity are purchased outright from the ryots by the Tirupur Co-operative Trading Society at a premium. The seed is carefully stored and during the next sowing season is issued for sale by the Tirupur Co-operative Trading Society, any profit on the transaction going to the society. In order to prevent any serious financial loss to the Tirupur Co-operative Trading Society, the Indian Central Cotton Committee has guaranteed interest on the money spent on the purchase of seed during the period between the purchase and sale of the seed, and also any loss incurred up to 10% of the total value of seed purchased.

Seed from the Cotton Breeding Station and Central Farm is handed over to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Coimbatore, who grows it on the Departmental seed farms (inner area). Seed from this inner area is given to the Seed Multiplication Scheme for their 6000 acres seed farms (outer area) and from this area the pedigree seed is sold direct by the Tirupur Co-operative Trading Society to the ryots growing the commercial crop on up to 100,000 acres. The scheme is therefore a direct link in the chain from the Cotton Specialist to the ryot growing the commercial crop and pure seed is produced on such a large scale that few ryots who want good seed need go without it.

Correspondence.

To The Editor, Madras Agricultural Journal.

Sir,

Please publish the following in your valuable journal.

In an Industrial taluk like Coimbatore cereals are being sold at the same price as those prevailing in places with no industries and no scarcity of labour. But the agricultural wages are higher than elsewhere. Such a condition hits the landed interest rather hardly.

There is a competition between the mills and the ryots with regard to finding out the required labour with the result that the labour charges increase often, the increase in some months being double or treble of what is going on in non-industrial places. The little margin of profit is thus deprived of and the cultivator suffers much from being in the proximity of the mills and other industrial concerns

Further the ryot's cotton-lint is knocked off at 5 annas a pound and resold to him as cloth at 32 annas a pound. The higher wages paid in the mills are made good by the differences between the low price paid for lint and high cost of the cloth sold to the ryot himself. Thus the Coimbatore ryot loses both ways.

Avarampalayam. }
10-9-1935. }

A. P. Krishnaswamy Naidu,

Landlord.

II

Dear Sir,

I have got about 110 acres of dry land in the villages of Nandyal, Polur, Munagole and Rayamalur all within a radius of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Nandyal town. I am now getting a rent of Rs. 500 and the lands are estimated to cost Rs. 15,000. I have also a house in the village and I can place it at the disposal of the man who takes up cultivation. I am prepared to lease out the lands on the same rent. I can also finance him to the extent of Rs. 1000 towards the purchase of two pairs of bulls and the necessary agricultural implements provided he furnishes necessary security. I shall agree to any conditions that you propose regarding the discharge of the amount mentioned and the further profits that may accrue. I shall be glad if you can secure an agricultural graduate to take up this cultivation. I can lease out the lands to any period extending up to 20 years. I enclose herewith the list of lands showing the Survey Nos. and their extent.

Yours sincerely,

G. Subba Reddy,

Deputy Collector, Cuddapah.

List of lands showing the Survey Nos. and their extent of M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Subba Reddi Garu, Deputy Collector, "Ramaprasad", Cuddapah. Rayamalur: Survey Nos. 111 (7'49); 155/4 (0'08); 29 (0'58); 60 (1'33); 21 (9'74); 23 (6'15); 103 (1'05); 129 (1'03); 73 (12'22); 15 (6'66); 16 (3'55); 17 (3'04); 116 (3'54); 189 (2'11); 178 (7'62); 190 (3'91); 130 (6'82); 102 (1'20); 142/1 (0'09); 146 (0'10); 138 (0'32); 171 (1'00); 183 (0'75); 25 (0'11); 72/1 (11'72); 154 (0'37); 198 (0'84). Nandyal 59 (7'45); 60 (3'00); Polur 196 (7'14); Munagole 56 (2'04).

III

NANDY SAYS

Listen ! What Nandy says
The part in Country's wealth he plays
" Why not fence and fodder grow
To feed us man ? Tell us so.
No use to graze the barren waste
With numbers large and wakeful taste.
Grounds we lost by slow Darkast
And that now men learn to their cost.
How weak we are with scanty food !
To hope to fill the barn no good.
To plough the field and grow more corn
As farmers' servants are we born
In places all with milk of bold
Our sisters nurse the young and old

Feed us well. Fast no more
A willing hand will give you more.
We and you a happy band
Will soon make this a fertile land."

K. R. SANKAR,

An Old Student of the College.

Crop & Trade Reports.

Receipts of raw cotton at presses and Spinning Mills.

Total cotton pressed and unpressed..

| | Bales of 400 lbs. against an estimate of 540,700 bales for 1935-36. | Figures for corres- ponding period in previous year. |
|--------------------|---|--|
| 1-2--36 to 21-8-36 | 481,046 | 368,051 |
| " 28-8-36 | 494,443 | 376,746 |
| " 4-9-36 | 504,034 | 383,258 |
| " 11-9-36 | 511,654 | 387,447 |
| " 18-9-36 | 523,524 | 395,283 |
| " 25-9-36 | 530,582 | 399,710 |
| " 2-10-36 | 541,798 | 402,802 |
| " 9-10--36 | 548,884 | 406,313 |

| | Cotton bales received at Mills. | Export by Sea. | Import by Sea. |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1-2-36 to 21-8-36 | 288,936 | 164,063 | 90,720 |
| " 28-8-36 | 295,097 | 179,490 | 90,928 |
| " 4-9-36 | 300,281 | 189,062 | 91,567 |
| " 11-9-36 | 305,138 | 195,959 | 92,948 |
| " 18-9-36 | 310,144 | 198,603 | 92,949 |
| " 25-9-36 | 317,056 | 203,776 | 93,221 |
| " 2-10-36 | 324,424 | 206,314 | 93,295 |
| " 9-10-36 | 328,797 | 218,521 | 93,819 |

Sugarcane—Second report. The average of the areas under sugarcane in the Madras Presidency during the five years ending 1934-35 has represented 3.6 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in India.

2. The area planted with sugarcane up to the 25th September 1936 is estimated at 109,690 acres. When compared with the area of 114,090 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals a decrease of 3.9 per cent.

3. The decrease in area occurs outside East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, the Deccan, Nellore, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore and the West Coast.

4. The condition of the crop is generally satisfactory except in Chittoor and North Arcot where the crop has been affected by drought to some extent. If a normal season is experienced during the rest of the growing period, the yield is estimated at 308,820 tons of jaggery as against 328,780 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

5. The wholesale price of jaggery per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb. towards the close of September 1936 was Rs. 6-1-0 in Adoni, Rs. 6 in Madura, Rs. 5-9-0