

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



in Nandyal, Rs. 4-15-0 in Bezwada, Rs. 4-12-0 in Guntur and Tuticorin, Rs. 4-10-0 in Masulipatam and Kumbakonam, Rs. 4-5-0 in Rajahmundry and Ellore, Rs. 4-2-0 in Bellary, Rs. 4-1-0 in Coimbatore, Rs. 3-12-0 in Cocanada, Rs. 3-11-0 in Cuddapah and Salem, Rs. 3-10-0 in Vellore, Rs. 2-14-0 in Vizagapatam, Rs. 2-10-0 in Trichinopoly and Rs. 2-8-0 in Tinnevely. As compared with the prices of the previous month, the prices reveal a fall of 8 per cent in Adoni, 7 per cent in Tuticorin, 6 per cent in Cuddapah, Salem and Kumbakonam, 5 per cent in Cocanada and Tinnevely, 4 per cent in Vizagapatam and one per cent in Ellore. The prices remained steady at other centres.

**Paddy—First Forecast Report.** The average of the areas under paddy in the Madras Presidency during the five years ending 1934-35 has represented 13.4 per cent of the total area under paddy in India.

2. The area sown with paddy up to the 25th September 1936 is estimated at 6,010,000 acres. When compared with the area of 5,827,000 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals an increase of 3.1 per cent.

3. The increase in area occurs in all the districts outside East Godavari, Kistna, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, South Kanara, and the Nilgiris. There is a marked decrease in area in Nellore owing to the unfavourable season.

4. The first crop of paddy is being harvested in parts of Trichinopoly, the South, and on the West Coast. The yield is expected to be about normal. The condition of the standing crop is generally satisfactory except in Nellore.

5. The wholesale price of paddy per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb. as reported from important markets towards the close of September 1936 was about Rs. 3-0-0 in Cuddapah, Rs. 2-14-0 in Vizianagaram, Rs. 2-11-0 in Nellore and Salem, Rs. 2-8-0 in Erode and Madura, Rs. 2-6-0 in Vellore, Rs. 2-5-0 in Nandyal, Rs. 1-14-0 in Nagapatam, Rs. 1-13-0 in Kumbakonam, and ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-4-0 in the other markets. As compared with the prices reported in January 1936, these prices are stationary in Cocanada and Masulipatam, while they reveal a fall of 15 per cent in Tinnevely, 10 per cent in Nandyal, 9 per cent Erode, and one to four per cent in Rajahmundry, Bezwada, Nellore, and Nagapatam, and a rise, of 20 per cent in Salem, 15 per cent in Cuddapah, 10 per cent in Guntur, 9 per cent in Vizianagaram, 7 per cent in Madura, and 2 to 5 per cent in the other markets.

**Cotton—Second Forecast Report.** 1936-37. The average of the areas under cotton in the Madras Presidency during the five years ending 1934-35 has represented 9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India.

2. The area under cotton up to the 25th September 1936 is estimated at 755,700 acres. When compared with the area of 1,148,600 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals a decrease of 34 per cent. The decrease in area occurs in almost all the important cotton growing districts and is marked in the Deccan where the area fell from 811,500 acres to 448,500 acres, i. e., by about 45 per cent owing to want of timely and sufficient rains.

3. The area in the South and the Central districts relates partly to the last year's crop and partly to the current year's sowings which have commenced in parts.

4. The condition of the standing crop is satisfactory except in the Deccan where it has been affected by drought to some extent.

5. The wholesale price of cotton lint per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lbs. as reported from important markets towards the close of September 1936 was about Rs. 19-7-0 for Cocanadas, Rs. 23-11-0 for Red Northerns, Rs. 18-11-0 for



Westerns, Rs. 25-4-0 for Cambodia, Rs. 24-5-0 for Coimbatore Karunganni, Rs. 23-2-0 for Tinnevely Karunganni, Rs. 22-8-0 for Tinnevelles, and Rs. 21-4-0 for Nadam cotton.

As compared with the prices in the previous month, the prices of Cocanadas, Cambodia, Karunganni, Tinnevelles and Nadam cotton have remained stationary while those of Northern and Western cotton show a fall of eight and two per cent respectively.

**Gingelly—Second Report.** The average of the areas under gingelly in the Madras Presidency during the five years ending 1934-35 has represented 11.6 per cent of the total area under gingelly in India.

2. The area sown with gingelly up to the 25th September 1936 is estimated at 437,200 acres. When compared with the area of 388,300 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals an increase of about 12.6 per cent.

3. The increase in area is general, outside West Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Nellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, the South and South Kanara. The increase is marked in Vizagapatam (+30,000 acres) and Chingleput (+12,300 acres).

4. The early crop of gingelly has been harvested in parts. The yield was generally normal. The condition of the standing crop is fairly satisfactory except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur where it has been affected by drought to some extent.

**Groundnut—Third Report—1936.** The average of the areas under groundnut in the Madras Presidency during the five years ending 1934-35 has represented 45.4 per cent of the total area under groundnut in India.

2. The area sown with groundnut up to the 25th September 1936 is estimated at 2,853,100 acres. When compared with the area of 1,978,000 acres estimated for the corresponding period of the previous year, it reveals an increase of 44.2 per cent.

3. The increase in area is general outside Trichinopoly, Ramnad and Tinnevely. The increase is marked in Kistna, Guntur, the Deccan, South Arcot, and North Arcot.

4. The summer crop throughout has been harvested. The yields were generally normal. The yield of the early crop in Salem and Coimbatore is reported to be normal.

5. The condition of the main crop is reported to be generally satisfactory outside the Deccan, Nellore and South Arcot where the crop has been affected by drought to some extent. In parts of South Arcot the crop has been attacked by the hairy caterpillar.

6. The wholesale price of groundnut (shelled) per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lbs. as reported from important markets towards the close of September 1936 was Rs. 6-6-0 in Vizianagaram, Rs. 6-3-0 in Guntur, Rs. 6-0-0 in Cocanada and Cuddalore, Rs. 5-14-0 in Vizagapatam, Rs. 5-12-0 in Nandyal, Rs. 5-11-0 in Vellore, Rs. 5-9-0 in Negapatam, Rs. 5-5-0 in Madura, Rs. 5-2-0 in Cuddapah, Rs. 4-15-0 in Adoni, Rs. 4-12-0 in Salem, Rs. 4-7-0 in Ellore and Rs. 4-3-0 in Tinnevely. When compared with the prices reported towards the close of July 1936, these prices reveal a rise of 24 per cent. in Tinnevely, 21 per cent. in Madura, 6 per cent. in Ellore and Nandyal, and 5 per cent. in Vizianagaram, Cocanada and Guntur, and a fall of 16 per cent. in Salem, 15 per cent. in Cuddalore, 12 per cent. in Cuddapah, 11 per cent. in Negapatam, 10 per cent. in Adoni, 6 per cent. in Vizagapatam, and 5 per cent. in Vellore.