

An enquiry conducted shows that they spend about Rs. 165 per acre from the raising of the nursery to harvest and the yield is about 20,00,000 flowers per acre and is sold at 0-4-0 a thousand which works out to Rs. 500. Deducting the cost of cultivation of Rs. 165, a net profit of Rs. 335 per acre is realised.

It is desirable that land owners near Madura, Tallakulam, Chockikulam and Pasumalai grow flowers as a trial on a small scale under the channel irrigation. They can easily sell their produce in Madura Town where there is a great demand. The area could be extended if they find the business paying.

Some ryots in Alankulam near Palamkottah in Tinnevely District cultivate roses and jasmine in red loamy and gravelly soils and get very good profit per acre. Generally roses begin to give profitable yield from the 2nd year after planting to fifth year and yield about 225,000 flowers per year which sell at 0-3-0 a 100. Deducting the cost of cultivation etc. it is reported that about Rs. 270 net profit per acre, per year is obtained.

In the case of Jasmine there is no profit in the 1st year and profitable income is obtained from the 3rd year onwards to the seventh and annually about 6 400 *palams* of flowers are obtained which are sold at 6 pies per *palam*. After deducting the cost of cultivation, there is a net profit of Rs. 195 per acre for about five years. The flowers are easily marketed in Tinnevely town.

It will be seen from the above that there is plenty of money in growing flowers provided ryots take advantage of growing them in suitable places round about towns. In big towns there is always a demand for them and marketing facilities are available.

## Crop & Trade Reports.

**Groundnut—1935—Fourth or Final Report.** The average of the areas under groundnut in the Madras Presidency during the five years ending 1933-34 has represented 48.2 per cent of the total area under groundnut in India. The area sown with groundnut in the Presidency in 1935 is estimated at 2,492,500 acres. When compared with the corresponding estimate of 2,323,300 acres for the previous year and the actual area of 2,350,934 acres according to the season and crop report of the previous year, the present estimate reveals an increase of 7.3 and 6 per cent respectively. The estimated area for this year is less than the normal area of 3,317,650 acres by about 25 per cent. The increase in area is general outside Ganjam, Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore, the South (Tanjore excepted) and Malabar. The increase is marked in the Central districts (Coimbatore excepted). The area in Bellary and Anantapur has fallen from 412,600 acres to 292,000 acres due mainly to an increase in the area under cotton and other dry crops. The harvesting of the summer and early crop of groundnut was finished by October. The harvesting of the winter or main crop is proceeding. The crop is expected to be below normal in Vizagapatam, Guntur, Cuddapah, South Arcot, the Central districts, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Malabar. The seasonal factor for the Presidency works out to 92 per cent of the average as against 78 per cent in the previous year according to the season and crop report. On this basis, the yield is expected to be 1,143,400 tons of unshelled nuts as against 920,260 tons in the previous year, an increase of about 24 per cent. The yield in an average year is estimated at 1,660,990 tons.

The wholesale price of groundnut shelled per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb. as reported from important markets towards the close of December 1935 was Rs. 5-14-0 in Tinnevely, Rs. 5-13-0 in Cuddalore, Rs. 5-8-0 in Vizagapatam Rs. 5-5-0 in Berhampore, Rs. 5-4-0 in Negapatam, Rs. 5-2-0 in Guntur, Rs. 5



in Vizianagram and Cocanada, Rs. 4-15-0 in Nandyal and Cuddapah, Rs. 4-12-0 in Adoni, Vellore and Salem, Rs. 4-11-0 in Coimbatore, Rs. 4-8-0 in Madura and Rs. 3-12-0 in Ellore. When compared with the prices for October 1935, these prices reveal a rise of 21 per cent in Cuddalore, 11 per cent in Ellore, 5 per cent in Vizagapatam, Guntur and Nandyal and 4 per cent in Cuddapah and a fall of 14 per cent in Coimbatore, 7 per cent in Berhampore, 6 per cent in Vellore, 5 per cent in Vizianagaram, 4 per cent in Madura and 3 per cent in Adoni and Salem. The price remained stationary in Tinnevely.

**Paddy—Final Forecast Report. 1935-36.** The average of the areas under paddy in the Madras Presidency during the five years ending 1933-34 has represented 13.5 per cent of the total area under paddy in India. The area sown with paddy in 1935-36 is estimated at 11,000,000 acres as against 10,828,000 acres for the corresponding period of last year and the finally recorded area of 11,055,587 acres in 1934-35. The present estimate falls short of the final area by 0.5 per cent and the area of 11,381,660 acres in an average year by about 3.4 per cent. 1,403,000 acres have been reported as sown since the last December forecast was issued. The extent so sown was large in Ganjam (125,000 acres), East Godavari, Chingleput (118,000 acres), South Arcot, North Arcot, Madura (103,000 acres), and Ramnad (152,000 acres). The area sown in December and January was greater than that sown in the corresponding period of last year by 286,000 acres or by about 26 per cent. The area under second crop paddy is expected to be generally below normal. The harvest of paddy is in progress. The yield is expected to be normal in Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Madura, and the Nilgiris, slightly above normal in South Kanara and below normal in the other districts. The yield was the lowest in Ganjam (84 per cent). The seasonal factor for the Presidency works out to 94 per cent of the average as against 96 per cent in the season and crop report of last year. On this basis, the yield works out to 98,090,000 cwt. of cleaned rice. This represents a decrease of about 1.6 per cent when compared with the estimate of 99,622,000 cwt. in the season and crop report of last year. The yield in an average year is estimated at 107,776,000 cwt.

The wholesale price of paddy per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb. as reported from important markets towards the close of January 1936 was Rs. 2-12-0 in Nellore and Erode, Rs. 2-10-0 in Vizianagram and Cuddapah, Rs. 2-9-0 in Nandyal, Rs. 2-8-0 in Berhampore, Rs. 2-6-0 in Madura and Tinnevely, Rs. 1-11-0 in Kumbakonam and ranged from Rs. 1-15-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 in the other markets. When compared with the prices reported in the previous month, these prices are stationary in Berhampore, Vizagapatam, Erode and Tinnevely and are lower by 27 per cent in Kumbakonam and Salem, 24 per cent in Trichinopoly, 18 per cent in Vellore, 15 per cent in Cuddapah, 14 per cent in Madura, 9 per cent in Cocanada, 8 per cent in Negapatam, 6 per cent in Guntur, and 2 to 4 per cent in the other markets.

**Cotton—Fourth Report. 1935-'36.** The average of the areas under cotton in the Madras Presidency during the five years ending 1933-34 has represented 9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India. The area under cotton up to the 25th January 1936 is estimated at 2,604,800 acres. When compared with the area of 2,135,100 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals an increase of about 22 per cent. 400,500 acres have been reported as sown since the last December forecast was issued. This extent is made up of an increase of 151,000 acres under Cambodia, 136,600 acres under Tinnevellys, 55,000 acres under Northern and Westerns, 47,500 acres under Salems, 11,000 acres under Cocanadas and a decrease of 600 acres under other varieties of cotton in Vizagapatam due to the revision of estimates. The area sown in December and January exceeds that sown in the corresponding period of the previous year by



48,900 acres or by about 14 per cent. An increase in area in the current year occurs in all districts outside Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura and Ramnad. In the Deccan, the area rose from 875,500 acres to 1,224,000 acres owing to the favourable season and the favourable price for cotton. The area under irrigated cotton mainly Cambodia is estimated at 266,400 acres as against 252,300 acres for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 5.6 per cent. Pickings of the *mungari* or the early sown cotton crop in the Deccan are over. The yield was normal. Yields below normal are reported from all the main cotton growing districts outside Kurnool and the South. The seasonal factor for the Presidency works out to 94 per cent. of the average as against 87 per cent. for the corresponding period of last year. On this basis, the yield works out to 545,400 bales of 400 lb. lint as against 445,600 bales for the corresponding period of last year. It is, however, too early to estimate the yield with accuracy as the harvest has not yet commenced in the major portion of the area and much will depend upon the future weather conditions and the toll taken by insect pests.

The estimated area and yield under the several varieties are given below:-

(Area in hundreds of acres, i. e., 00 being omitted, yield in hundreds of bales of 400 lb. lint, i. e., 00 being omitted.)

Variety.	Area from 1st April to 25th January.		Corresponding yield.	
	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.
(1)	Acs.	Acs.	Bales.	Bales.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Irrigated Cambodia ... ..	252.8	241.0	153.1	137.6
Dry Cambodia ... ..	311.5	243.2	66.8	48.7
Total, Cambodia ... ..	564.3	484.2	219.9	186.3
Karunganni in Coimbatore ... ..	136.6	122.3	29.7	25.0
Uppam in the Central districts ... ..	33.6	36.4	5.3	5.5
Nadam and Bourbon ... ..	3.3	22.7	2	1.0
Total, Salems ... ..	173.5	181.4	35.2	31.5
Tinnevellies * ... ..	480.6	465.3	123.8	107.4
Northerns and Westerns ... ..	1,224.0	846.0	138.9	86.8
Cocanadas ... ..	150.9	146.2	26.3	32.1
Others ... ..	11.5	12.0	1.3	1.5

\* Includes Uppam, Karunganni and mixed country cotton in the South.

The wholesale price of cotton lint per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb. as reported from important markets towards the close of January 1936 was Rs. 19-6-0 for Cocanadas, Rs. 24-14-0 for Northerns, Rs. 17-11-0 for early crop Westerns. Rs. 26-5-0 for Cambodia, Rs. 24-12-0 for Coimbatore-Karunganni, Rs. 21-13-0 for Tinnevellies and Rs. 20-9-0 for Nadam. When compared with the prices in the previous month, these prices reveal a fall of 5 per cent. in the case of Cocanadas, 15 per cent. in the case of Nadam and 6 to 9 per cent. in the case of Westerns, Cambodia, Coimbatore-Karunganni and Tinnevellies. The prices of Northerns was stationary.

**Gingelly—1935-36—Third Report.** The average of the areas under gingelly in the Madras Presidency during the five years ending 1933-34 has represented 12 per cent of the total area under gingelly in India. The area sown with gingelly up to the 25th December 1935 is estimated at 500,600 acres. When compared with the area of 462,600 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals an increase of 8.2 per cent. The increase in area is general outside Vizagapatam, East Godavari South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and South



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Kanara. The increase is marked in, Trichinopoly (+18,500 acres). There has been a marked decrease in Salem (-16,700 acres). The main crop has been harvested except in the south where the harvest is in progress. The crop suffered from drought to some extent and the yield is reported to be below normal except in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, the Deccan, Salem, Ramnad and South Kanara. The seasonal factor for the Presidency works out to 92 per cent of the average as against 84 per cent for the corresponding period of last year. On this basis, the yield is estimated at 61,700 tons as against 53,300 tons for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of about 16 per cent.

**Sugarcane—Third or Final Report—1935.** The average of the areas under sugarcane in the Madras Presidency during the five years ending 1933-34 has represented 3.7 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in India. The area planted with sugarcane up to the 25th December 1935 is estimated at 131,120 acres. When compared with the area of 122,470 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals an increase of 7.1 per cent. The estimate of the previous year was less than the final area of 125,310 acres by about 2.3 per cent. The present estimate of area exceeds the second forecast by 5,730 acres. The excess occurs mainly in Ganjam, West Godavari, Guntur, Bellary, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and South Kanara. The increase in area in comparison with the final forecast of 1934 occurs in all districts outside Ganjam, Guntur, Anantapur, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad. The harvest has just commenced and normal yields are expected in all districts outside the Circars (Guntur excepted), Anantapur, Salem and Coimbatore where the yield is expected to be below normal. The seasonal factor for the Presidency is calculated at 97 per cent of the average as against 91 per cent in the previous year. On this basis, the yield is estimated at 360,410 tons of jaggery as against 320,940 tons estimated in January 1935, an increase of 12.3 per cent. The final estimate for 1934-35 was 351,100 tons.

The wholesale price of jaggery per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb. as reported from important markets towards the close of December 1935 was Rs. 6-14-0 in Nandyal, Rs. 6-6-0 in Tuticorin, Rs. 5-15-0 in Kumbakonam, Rs. 5-12-0 in Calicut, Rs. 5-9-0 in Madura, Rs. 5-4-0 in Bezwada, Rs. 4-15-0 in Masulipatam, Guntur, Bellary and Cuddapah, Rs. 4-8-0 in Rajahmundry, Rs. 4-7-0 in Salem, Rs. 4-6-0 in Vellore, Rs. 4-4-0 in Cocanada and Ellore, Rs. 4-2-0 in Vizagapatam, Rs. 3-14-0 in Coimbatore, Rs. 3-13-0 in Trichinopoly and Rs. 3-1-0 in Tinnevely. When compared with the prices of the previous month, these prices reveal a fall of 19 per cent in Ellore, 14 per cent in Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Nandyal and Trichinopoly, 13 per cent in Coimbatore, 10 per cent in Guntur, 9 per cent in Bezwada, 8 per cent in Bellary, 5 per cent in Rajahmundry and 4 per cent in Cocanada and a rise of 4 per cent in Cuddapah and Tuticorin. The price remained stationary in Vellore, Salem, Tinnevely, Kumbakonam and Madura.

## Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Annual Report for 1934-1935—A Review.

The activities of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have attracted attention from the Indian States and enquiries, it appears, have been received from some of the important States as to the terms of admission to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

**Finance.** During the year under review the council received a supplementary grant of Rs. 5,00,000 in lieu of the Annual Research grant that has been suspended, a grant of Rs. 2,50,000 for sugar research work, a special grant of Rs. 33,000 to