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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

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)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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

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.

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