

contact is not so intimate. In the case of diseases like chicken pox, inoculation as a preventive should be taken advantage of.

It should be the concern of every one who keeps poultry to periodically see if poultry keeping is a paying concern or not. Business methods are necessary at every step. Attention should be paid to proper marketing of eggs. Eggs should be examined first to see if they are sound or not. A good method is to place the egg against the sun or strong light and note the air space, condition of the albumen and yolk within the egg. Eggs should be graded according to their size and colour before marketing and prices fixed accordingly. If these suggestions are followed, it is possible to make poultry raising a paying proposition.

## Crop & Trade Reports.

### Receipt of raw cotton at press & spinning mills.

#### Total cotton pressed & unpressed

	Bales of 400 lbs. against an estimate of 540,700 bales for 1935-36.	Figures for corres- ponding period in previous years.
1-2-35 to 20-11-36	586,412	434,633
" 27-11-36	592,688	439,278
" 4-12-36	597,070	444,642
" 11-12-36	603,272	449,964
" 18-12-36	606,931	455,964
" 25-12-36	610,882	458,876
" 1-1-37	616,044	462,558

  

	Cotton bales received at Mills.	Exports by Sea.	Imports by Sea.
1-2-36 to 20-11-36	336,378	239,524	95,934
" 27-11-36	372,368	243,623	96,593
" 4-12-36	378,560	248,312	98,525
" 11-12-36	384,639	251,145	98,704
" 18-12-36	389,220	253,775	99,484
" 25-12-36	391,906	254,967	99,567
" 1-1-37	396,169	259,065	99,843

**Paddy—Second 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.

The area sown with paddy up to the 25th November 1936 is estimated at 8,504,000 acres. When compared with the area of 8,410,000 acres estimated for the corresponding period of the previous year, it reveals an increase of 1.1 per cent.

The increase in area occurs in Vizagapatam, West-Golavari. Kurnool, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, the South and West-Coast. There is a marked decrease in area in Nellore (130,000 acres) owing to the unfavourable season.

The first crop has been generally harvested throughout the Presidency.

Normal yields have been reported from all districts outside the Circars (Vizagapatam excepted) Bellary, Anantapur, the Carnatic districts, North Arcot and Salem. The severe cyclone of the 28th October lodged the crop in parts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur.

The seasonal factor for the Presidency works out at 98 per cent of the average as against 95 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The wholesale price of paddy per imperial maund of 82 2/7 lb. as reported from important markets towards the close of November 1936 was Rs. 2-14-0 in



Vizianagaram and Madura, Rs. 2-13-0 in Cuddapah, Rs. 2-11-0 in Salem, Rs. 2-10-0 in Nellore, Rs. 2-6-0 in Nandyal, Vellore and Erode, Rs. 2-5-0 in Guntur, Rs. 2-1-0 in Cocanada, Rs. 1-15-0 in Tinnevely, Rs. 1-13-0 in Kumbakonam, Rs. 1-12-0 in Negapatam and ranged from Rs. 2-2-0 to Rs. 2-3-0 in the other markets. As compared with the prices reported for October 1936, the prices are stationary in Vizianagaram, Nellore, Vellore, Salem, Erode, Kumbakonam, Negapatam, and Tinnevely while they reveal a fall of one per cent in Trichinopoly and 2 per cent. in Cuddapah and a rise of 8 per cent in Cocanada and 2 to 3 per cent in the other markets.

**Sugarcane—1936—Intermediate Report.** The cyclone of the 28th October 1936 lodged the sugarcane crop in parts of the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur. In the districts of Kurnool and North Arcot, the crop suffered to some extent from drought in the early stages of its growth. The condition of the crop is satisfactory in the other districts and the yield is expected to be normal if the season continues to be favourable.

The wholesale price of jaggery per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb. as reported from important markets towards the close of November 1936 was Rs. 5-12-0 in Madura, Rs. 5-10-0 in Rajahmundry, Rs. 5-9-0 in Nandyal, Rs. 5-8-0 in Adoni, Rs. 4-15-0 in Bezwada, Guntur and Kumbakonam, Rs. 4-14-0 in Mangalore, Rs. 4-12-0 in Masulipatam and Tuticorin, Rs. 4-11-0 in Calicut, Rs. 4-7-0 in Erode, Rs. 4-5-0 in Ellore and Coimbatore, Rs. 4-2-0 in Salem, Rs. 3-11-0 in Bellary, Rs. 3-10-0 in Cocanada, Rs. 3-8-0 in Cuddapah, Rs. 3-4-0 in Trichinopoly, Rs. 3-2-0 in Vellore and Rs. 2-8-0 in Vizagapatam. As compared with the prices of the previous month, these prices reveal a rise of 30 per cent. in Rajahmundry, 11 per cent. in Trichinopoly, 8 per cent. in Salem, 7 per cent. in Kumbakonam, 6 per cent. in Coimbatore and Calicut, 4 per cent. in Guntur, 3 per cent. in Nandyal and one per cent. in Ellore and fall of 17 per cent. in Vizagapatam, 9 per cent. in Adoni, 5 per cent. in Cocanada and Cuddapah and 3 per cent. in Mangalore whilst they remained stationary in the other centres.

**1936-1937—Cotton—Third Forecast Report.** The average of the areas under cotton in the Madras Presidency during the five years ending 1934-35 has represented nine per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.

The area under cotton up to the 25th November 1936 is estimated at 1,982,100 acres. When compared with the area of 2,200,900 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals a decrease of 9.9 per cent.

The decrease in area occurs in all the important cotton growing districts outside Salem, Coimbatore and Madura. In the Deccan, the area has fallen from 1,169,000 acres to 961,000 acres i. e. by about 18 per cent. owing to want of timely and sufficient rains.

The area under irrigated cotton mainly cambodia is estimated at 198,800 acres as against 206,700 acres in the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of about 3.3 per cent.

Pickings of the early sown crop in Bellary are in progress and the yield is expected to be below normal. In the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur the crop has been affected to some extent by the cyclone of the 28th October 1936.

Normal yields are expected in all the districts outside East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Nellore. The seasonal factor for the Presidency works out to 96 per cent. of the average as against 100 per cent. in the previous year. On this basis, the total yield is estimated at 412,000 bales of 400 lb. lint as against 456,000 bales of last year, a decrease of 9.6 per cent. The crop is young and it is too early to estimate the yield with any degree of accuracy.



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 November.		Corresponding yield.	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
1	2	3	4	5
	Acs.	Acs.	Bales.	Bales.
Irrigated Cambodia ... ..	187.3	196.2	117.1	122.7
Dry Cambodia ... ..	227.5	217.1	49.4	46.5
Total Cambodia ... ..	414.8	413.3	166.5	169.2
Karunganni in Coimbatore ... ..	102.0	95.5	23.5	22.0
Uppam in the Central districts ... ..	29.0	27.9	4.7	2.6
Nadam and Bourbon ... ..	18.5	2.6	9	1
Total, Salems ... ..	149.5	126.0	29.1	24.7
Tinnevellies* ... ..	311.0	344.0	80.1	88.6
Northerns and Westerns ... ..	961.0	1,169.0	111.1	146.2
Cocanadas ... ..	137.8	139.9	24.2	26.2
Others ... ..	8.0	8.7	1.0	1.1

\* Includes Uppam, Karunganni and mixed country cotton in Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely.

The local cotton trade is not generally active at this time of the year. The wholesale price of cotton lint per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb. as reported from important markets towards the close of November 1936 was Rs. 19-12-0 for Cocanadas, Rs. 25-11-0 for Red Northerns, Rs. 18-11-0 for early crop Westerns, Rs. 25-4-0 for Cambodia, Rs. 24-2-0 for Coimbatore Karunganni, Rs. 22-4-0 for Tinnevely Karunganni, Rs. 21-12-0 for Tinnevellies, and Rs. 21-4-0 for Nadam cotton. As compared with the prices in the previous month, the prices of Tinnevely Karunganni and Tinnevellies reveal a fall of about 4 per cent. and 2 per cent. respectively, and of Cambodia a rise of about 2 per cent. while the prices of the other varieties are practically stationary.

**Castor—1936—First or final report.** The average of the areas under castor in the Madras Presidency during the five years ending 1934-35 has represented 19.5 per cent of the total area under castor in India.

The area under castor in the Madras Presidency up to 25th November 1936 is estimated at 240,100 acres. As compared with the area of 247,700 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals a decrease of about 3.1 per cent. The estimate for last year was below the actual area of 252,291 acres by about 1.8 per cent.

There was an increase in area in East Godavari, Kurnool, Anantapur, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Madura which was more than counterbalanced by a decrease in area in the Circars (East Godavari excepted), Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore and Chittoor.

The seasonal factor for the Presidency is estimated to be 97 per cent of the normal as against 88 per cent in the previous year according to the season and crop report. On this basis, the yield is estimated at 23,600 tons as against 24,300 tons estimated for the corresponding period of last year and 22,750 tons estimated in the Season and Crop report of last year.



1) The wholesale price of castor seed per imperial maund of 82 2/7 lb. as reported from important markets towards the close of November 1936 was Rs. 5-7-0 in Vizagapatam and Ellore, Rs. 5-6-0 in Vizianagaram, Rs. 5-3-0 in Rajahmundry, Rs. 5-1-0 in Cocanada, Rs. 5-0-0 in Bezvada and Cuddapah, Rs. 4-14-0 in Vellore, Rs. 4-12-0 in Masulipatam and Bellary, Rs. 4-11-0 in Trichinopoly, Rs. 4-9-0 in Nandyal, Rs. 4-7-0 in Salem, and Rs. 4-2-0 in Tinnevely. As compared with the prices reported at the corresponding date of last year, these prices reveal a rise of 14 per cent in Cuddapah, 9 per cent in Ellore, 8 per cent in Vizianagaram, 5 per cent in Vizagapatam, 4 per cent in Rajahmundry and Vellore and 1 per cent in Cocanada, Nandyal and Trichinopoly and a fall of 20 per cent in Bellary, 12 per cent in Tinnevely and 1 per cent in Salem whilst they remained stationary in the other centres.

## College News & Notes.

Mr. R. C. Broadfoot, Principal and Ex-Officio President of the M. A. S. U. returned from leave and took charge on 30-12-'36 from Mr. K. Ramiah who was in additional charge of the Principal's Office from 23-12-'36. Mr. R. W. Littlewood left for Hosur on 6-1-'37. The same day Mr. D. G. Munro left for Cochin enroute to England, on leave.

Students' Corner. The College reopened after the Xmas and New Year holidays on the 4th January. Students of the 2nd year B. Sc., have gone on tour.

## Departmental Notifications.

**Transfers & Postings.** Mr. N. Ganeshamurthy, A. D., Salem to be A. D., Harur; Mr. P. Appaswamy Pillai, A. A. D. on leave to be A. A. D., Salem; Mr. V. Satagopan, A. D., Coimbatore deputed to the Botanical Sub Station, Pusa for training in flue curing of tobacco; Mr. T. K. Thangavelu, A. D., Coonoor to be A. D., Coimbatore; Mr. K. G. S. Bhandary, A. D., Ootacamund to be in additional charge of Coonoor sub-circle; Mr. N. Srinivasa Rao, A. D., Tirupur to be A. D., Pollachi; Mr. B. G. Narayana Menon, A. D., Pollachi to be A. D. in the Co. 2 Scheme.

**Leave.** Mr. A. Abdul Samad, Dry Farming Station, Bellary, 1. a. p. for 30 days from 4-12-'36 with permission to prefix the Xmas and New Year holidays; Mr. R. Kolandavelu Naicker, A. D., Peruvani, extension of 1. a. p. for 2 months on m. c.; Mr. A. Gopalan Nair, F. M., Taliparamba extension of 1. a. p. for 3½ months on m. c. from 23-12-'36; Mr. P. Kesavanunni Nambiar, A. D., Co. 2. Scheme, 1. a. p. for 2 months from 23-12-'36.