

## Crop & Trade Reports.

**Paddy—1936-37—Intermediate Report.** The main crop of paddy has been or is being harvested in parts of the Circars, Kurnool, Nellore, Coimbatore, Madura and the West Coast. The yield is reported to be normal in Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Coimbatore, Madura and the West Coast and below normal in the other districts.

In parts of the Chingleput district, the crop has been affected by drought to some extent, while in parts of the Salem district, the crop is reported to have suffered a little from attack by insects. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally satisfactory in the other important paddy growing districts.

The wholesale price of paddy per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lbs. as reported from important markets towards the close of December 1936 was Rs. 2-13-0 in Cuddapah, Rs. 2-11-0 in Nellore and Salem, Rs. 2-8-0 in Vizianagaram, Nandyal and Madura, Rs. 2-6-0 in Vellore and Erode, Rs. 2-4-0 in Guntur, Rs. 2-3-0 in Rajahmundry, Ellore, Bezwada and Masulipatam, Rs. 2-1-0 in Cocanada and Trichinopoly and Rs. 1-13-0 in Kumbakonam. As compared with the prices reported for November 1936, the prices are stationary in Rajahmundry, Cuddapah, Vellore, Salem, Erode and Kumbakonam while they reveal a fall of 11 per cent. in Madura, 7 per cent. in Vizianagaram, 4 per cent. in Trichinopoly, 3 per cent. in Guntur and 1 per cent. in Cocanada, Ellore and Bezwada and a rise of 6 per cent. in Nandyal and 2 per cent. in Nellore.

**Cotton 1936-37—Intermediate forecast—Report.** The Cocanadas cotton in parts of the Guntur district has recovered from the effects of the cyclone on the 28th October 1936 and is now in buds and flowers. The condition of the crop is also fairly satisfactory in the other important cotton growing districts.

The wholesale price of cotton lint per imperial maund of 82 2/7 lbs. as reported from important markets towards the close of December 1936 was Rs. 19-12-0 for Cocanadas, Rs. 25-11-0 for Red Northerns, Rs. 19-0-0 for early crop Westerns, Rs. 25-12-0 for Cambodia, Rs. 24-11-0 for Coimbatore Karunganni, Rs. 21-13-0 for Tinnevelly Karunganni, Rs. 21-4-0 for Tinnevelly and Rs. 21-13-0 for Nadam Cotton. As compared with the prices in the previous month, the prices reveal a rise of about two per cent in the case of Westerns, Cambodia, Coimbatore Karunganni and Nadam and a fall of about 2 per cent in the case of Tinnevelly Karunganni and Tinnevelly while the prices of Cocanadas and Red-Northerns are stationary.

**Groundnut—1936—Fourth or final report.** 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.

The area sown with groundnut in the Presidency in 1936 is estimated at 3,426,500 acres. When compared with the corresponding estimate of 2,480,500 acres for the previous year and the actual area of 2,519,965 acres according to the Season and Crop report of the previous year, the present estimate reveals an increase of about 38 per cent and 35 per cent respectively. The estimated area for this year exceeds the average area of 3,268,550 acres by 4.8 per cent. The area reported in respect of Vizagapatam, West Godavari, Kistna and Malabar districts are highest on record.

The increase in area is general outside Tinnevelly and is marked in the Deccan (+476,900 acres).

The harvesting of the summer and early crop of groundnut had concluded by the end of October. The harvesting of the winter or main crop is proceeding.



The crop is expected to be above normal in Kistna (125 per cent), normal in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Ramnad and Tinnevely and below normal in the other districts notably in Trichinopoly, where it was affected by drought and caterpillar attack and the seasonal factor was reduced in consequence to only 75 per cent of the normal which is about the lowest reported in recent years. The seasonal factor for the presidency works out to 94 per cent of the average as against 95 per cent in the previous year according to the Season and Crop report. On this basis, the yield is expected to be 1,652,200 tons of unshelled nuts as against 1,201,860 tons in the previous year, an increase of 37.5 per cent. The yield in an average year is estimated at 1,616,390 tons.

The wholesale price of groundnut shelled per Imperial maund of 82-2/7 lbs. as reported from important markets towards the close of December 1936 was Rs. 6-5-0 in Cuddalore, Rs. 6-1-0 in Cocanada, Rs. 6-0-0 in Vizagapatam, Rs. 5-14-0 in Negapatam, Rs. 5-10-0 in Cuddapah, Rs. 5-9-0 in Guntur, Rs. 5-8-0 in Vizianagaram and Nandyal, Rs. 5-7-0 in Vellore, Rs. 5-6-0 in Bellary, Rs. 5-3-0 in Salem and Rs. 4-3-0 in Tinnevely. As compared with the prices for October 1936, these prices reveal a rise of 21 per cent in Nandyal, 15 per cent in Cuddapah, 10 per cent in Vizagapatam and Vellore, 6 per cent in Cuddalore, Salem and Negapatam and 5 per cent in Vizianagaram and a fall of 3 per cent in Cocanada whilst they remained stationary in Guntur and Tinnevely.

**Crop--Gingelly--1936-37--Third 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.

The area sown with gingelly up to the 25th December 1936 is estimated at 511,900 acres. When compared with the area of 449,100 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals an increase of about 14 per cent.

The increase in area is general outside West Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Nellore, Trichinopoly, the South (except Tanjore) and South Kanara. The increase is marked in Vizagapatam (+37,000 acres) and Chingleput (+11,400 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 Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Tanjore, Ramnad, Tinnevely and South Kanara.

The seasonal factor for the Presidency works out to 91 per cent. of the average as against 92 per cent. for the corresponding period of last year. On this basis, the yield is estimated at 62,800 tons as against 55,900 tons for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of about 12.3 per cent.

**1937--Ginger crop--Final Report.** The area under ginger in 1936 is estimated at 10,000 acres in Malabar as against the actual area of 9,913 acres in the previous year.

The yield is estimated to be normal as against 80 per cent. of the normal in the previous year. On this basis, the total yield is expected to be 3,580 tons of dry ginger as against 3,370 tons in the previous year.

**1936--Pepper crop--Final Report.** The area under pepper in 1936 in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara is estimated at 94,000 acres in Malabar and 8,500 acres in South Kanara as against the final area of 89,453 acres in Malabar and 8,528 acres in South Kanara in the previous year.

The condition of the crop is generally fair. The early outbreak of the South-west monsoon affected the flushing of the crop to some extent and there was shedding as usual. The seasonal factor is estimated at 90 per cent. of the average in Malabar and 95 per cent. in South Kanara as against 90 per cent in



each district in the previous year. On this basis, the yield is estimated at 12,700 tons for Malabar and 1,210 tons for South Kanara as against 12,200 tons for Malabar and 1,150 tons for South Kanara estimated in the previous year.

The wholesale price of pepper per imperial munda of 82-2/7 lb. as reported from important markets towards the beginning of January 1937 was Rs. 16-10-0 in Calicut, Rs. 17-7-0 in Tellicherry and Rs. 18-3-0 in Mangalore. As compared with the prices in August 1936, these prices have risen by about 33 per cent. in Calicut, 49 per cent. in Tellicherry and 38 per cent. in Mangalore.

## Weather Review (DECEMBER 1936.)

### RAINFALL DATA

Division	Station	Actual for month	Departure from normal	Total since January 1st	Division	Station	Actual for month	Departure from normal	Total since January 1st
Circars	Gopalpore	0.0	-0.7	80.3	South	Negapatam	7.9	-3.5	40.8
	Berhampore *	0.0	0.0	58.3		Aduthurai *	8.4	-0.7	41.5
	Calingapatam	1.4	0.7	46.7		Madura	1.4	-0.4	29.9
	Vizagapatam	2.8	2.1	39.7		Pamban	9.7	2.2	38.1
	Anakapalli *	0.0	0.0	...		Koilpatti *	2.1	-0.6	24.6
	Samalkota *	0.0	0.0	...		Palamkottah	2.2	-1.8	29.1
	Maruteru *	0.0	-0.6	55.4	West Coast	Trivandrum	2.6	0.2	72.9
	Cocanada	1.3	0.4	69.3		Cochin	0.4	-1.3	115.5
	Masulipatam	0.0	-0.9	47.4		Calicut	0.7	-0.4	135.7
	Guntur *	0.0	-0.1	46.8		Pattambi *	0.0	0.0	...
Ceded Dists.	Kurnool	0.1	-0.1	16.9		Taliparamba *	0.1	-0.9	130.8
	Nandyal	0.0	-1.2	23.3		Kasargode *	0.2	-0.9	155.2
	Hagari *	0.0	-0.4	24.6		Nileshwar *	0.0	-0.8	138.3
	Bellary	0.0	-0.1	17.7		Mangalore	1.0	0.5	163.0
	Anantapur	0.0	-0.3	17.4	Mysore and Coorg	Chitaldrug	0.2	-0.3	20.1
	Rentachintala	0.0	...	24.4		Bangalore	0.1	-0.4	30.3
	Cuddapah	0.0	-0.9	21.1		Mysore	0.0	-0.3	36.7
	Anantharajupet *	2.1	...	...		Mercara	0.0	-0.7	151.1
Carnatic	Nellore	0.6	-2.6	70.1	Hills.	Kodaikanal	4.4	0.0	74.8
	Madras	2.0	-3.8	44.3		Coonoor *	4.0	...	73.3
	Palur *	4.6	-3.4	48.3		Ootacamund *	0.6	-2.3	55.3
	Tindivanam *	1.6	-3.3	31.2		Nanjanad *	0.5	-1.4	52.7
	Cuddalore	5.0	-2.2	47.5	Central	Vellore	0.5	-2.2	33.6
Central	Salem	1.0	-0.0	32.6		Salem	1.0	-0.0	32.6
	Coimbatore	0.2	-1.0	21.5		Coimbatore	0.2	-1.0	21.5
	Coimbatore Res. Inst. *	0.3	-2.0	20.3		Trichinopoly	1.5	-1.1	31.6
	Trichinopoly	1.5	-1.1	31.6					

\* Meteorological Stations of the Madras Agricultural Department.

@ From average rainfall for the month calculated upto 1935 (published in Fort St. George Gazette).

During the month eight western disturbances affected the weather over North West India. Some of them in their passage caused fairly wide spread rain in the Punjab, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind and United Provinces.