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Crop & Trade Reports.

Receipt of raw cotton at press and spinning mills.

Total cotton presaed and unpressed.

Bales of 400 lbs. against an estimate of 540,700 bales for 1935-36.		Figures for corresponding period in the previous years.
1-2-36 to 8-1-37	621,566	466,742
1-2-36 to 15-1-37	626,009	470,479
1-2-36 to 22-1-37	629,854	473,234
1-2-36 to 29-1-37	635,700	478,597
1-2-36 to 31-1-37	636,154	478,597

Bales of 400 lbs. against an estimate of 412,000 bales for 1936-37.		
1-2-37 to 5-2-37	2,064	4247
1-2-37 to 12-2-37	6,314	8033

	Cotton bales received at mills.	Exported by Sea.		Imported by Sea.
1-2-36 to 8-1-37	399,245	264,552		101,217
1-2-36 to 15-1-37	403,381	265,634		101,315
1-2-36 to 22-1-37	409,714	268,661		101,673
1-2-36 to 29-1-37	418,329	27,202		107,307
1-2-36 to 31-1-37	420,185	274,389		108,564
1-2-37 to 5-2-37	2,524	821		1,438
1-2-37 to 12-2-37	6,741	1,531		1,447

Statistics—1936-37—Cotton—Fourth 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 January 1937 is estimated at 2,461,400 acres. When compared with the area of 2,601,400 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals a decrease of 5.4 per cent.

479,300 acres have been reported as sown since the last December forecast was issued. This extent is made up of 253,400 acres under Tinnevelly, 99,900 acres under Cambodia, 87,500 acres under Northern and Westerns, 32,200 acres under Salems, 8,100 acres under Cocanadas and 1,200 acres under other varieties of cotton. The area sown in December and January exceeds that sown in the corresponding period of the previous year by 78,800 acres or by 19.7 per cent.

The decrease in area in the current year as compared with the area in 1935-36 occurs in all the important cotton growing districts outside East Godavari, Anantapur, Coimbatore and Madura. In the Deccan, the area fell from 1,221,700 acres to 1,048,500 acres i.e. by 14.2 per cent owing to want of timely and sufficient rains.

The area under irrigated cotton mainly cambodia is estimated at 247,600 acres as against 266,400 acres for the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of about seven per cent.

Pickings of the *mungari* or the early sown cotton crop in the Deccan have concluded. The yield was below normal.

Yields below normal are reported from the Cocanadas tract and the northern and westerns tract and from Salem and Trichinopoly.

The seasonal factor for the Presidency works out to 96 per cent of the average as against 94 per cent for the corresponding period in the previous year. On this basis, the total yield is estimated at 533,100 bales of 400 lbs. lint as

against 545,000 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 lbs. lint i.e. 00 being omitted)

Variety.	Area from 1st April to 25th January		Corresponding yield	
	1936-37. Acs.	1935-36. Acs.	1935-37. Bales.	1935-36. Bales.
Irrigated cambodia ...	2,352	2,528	1,455	1,531
Dry cambodia ...	2,765	3,115	594	668
Total cambodia ...	5,117	5,643	2,049	2,199
Karunganni in Coimbatore ...	1,284	1,366	293	297
Uppam in the Central districts ...	356	336	55	53
Nadam and Bourbon* ...	177	33	9	2
Total Salems ...	1,817	1,735	357	352
Tinnevellies* ...	5,644	4,806	1,454	1,238
Northerns and Westerns ...	10,485	12,240	1,199	1,389
Cocanadas ...	1,459	1,509	260	263
Others ...	92	81	12	9

* Includes uppam, karunganni and mixed country cotton in the South.

The wholesale price of cotton lint per imperial maund of 82 2/7 lbs. as reported from important markets on the 1st February 1937 was Rs. 19-12-0 for Cocanadas, Rs. 19-0-0 for early crop westerns, Rs. 19-7-0 for late crop westerns, Rs. 25-5-0 for Cambodia, Rs. 25-6-0 for Coimbatore Karunganni and Rs. 21-13-0 for Nadam cotton. When compared with the corresponding prices towards the close of December 1936, the prices reveal a rise of about 3 per cent in the case of Coimbatore-karunganni and a fall of about 2 per cent in the case of cambodia while the prices of Cocanadas, Westerns (early crop) and Nadam are stationary.

Statistics—Paddy—1936—37—Final 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 in 1936—37 is estimated at 9,796,000 acres as against 9,615,000 acres for the corresponding period of last year and the finally recorded area of 9,796,280 acres in 1935—36. The present estimate is practically the same as the final area of last year but falls short of the area of 9,999,000 acres in an average year by 203,000 acres or by two per cent.

1,292,000 acres have been reported as sown since the last December forecast was issued. The extent so sown was large in the East Godavari, West Godavari, Anantapur, Nellore (110,000 acres) Chingleput (88,000 acres) South Arcot (93,000 acres), Chittoor and North Arcot (90,000 acres in each). Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad (200,000 acres) and Tinnevely (115,000 acres). The area sown in December and January was greater than that sown in the corresponding period of last year by 87,000 acres or by 7.2 per cent.

The area under second crop paddy is expected to be below normal.

The harvest of paddy is in progress.

The yield is expected to be slightly above normal in Vizagapatam normal in East Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, the South, the West Coast and the Nilgiris, and below normal elsewhere, notably in Chingleput where it is estimated to be only 85 per cent of the normal. The seasonal factor for the Presidency works out to 98 per cent of the average as against 99 per cent in the season and crop report of last year. On this basis, the yield works out to 94,322,000 cwt. of cleaned rice. This represents a decrease of 494,000 cwt. of cleaned rice or 0.5 per cent when compared with the estimate of 94,816,000 cwt. of cleaned rice in the Season and Crop Report of last year. The yield in an average year is estimated at 98,676,000 cwt. of cleaned rice.

The wholesale price of paddy per imperial maund of 82 2/7 lb. as reported from important markets on the 8th February 1937 was Rs. 2-9-0 in Nellore, Rs. 2-3-0 in Guntur and Madura, Rs. 2-2-0 in Bezwada and Masulipatam, Rs. 2-1-0 in Ellore, Rs. 2-0-0 in Rajahmundry, Rs. 1-15-0 in Cuddalore and Tinnevely, Rs. 1-14-0 in Cocanada and Trichinopoly, Rs. 1-13-0 in Mangalore, Rs. 1-12-0 in Kumbakonam and Rs. 1-8-0 in Negapatam. When compared with the corresponding prices towards the close of December 1936, the prices reveal a fall of 14 per cent in Negapatam, 13 per cent in Madura, 10 per cent in Rajahmundry, 9 per cent in Cocanada, 8 per cent in Trichinopoly, 5 per cent in Tinnevely, 4 per cent in Kumbakonam, and Nellore, 2 per cent in Masulipatam and 1 per cent in Bezwada.

Statistics—Crop—Sugarcane 1936—Third or Final 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.

The area planted with sugarcane up to the 25th December 1936 is estimated at 121,530 acres. When compared with the area of 118,520 acres estimated for the corresponding period of last year, it reveals an increase of 2.5 per cent. The estimate of the previous year was less than the final area of 121,066 acres by 2.1 per cent.

The present estimate of area exceeds the second forecast by 11,840 acres. The excess occurs mainly in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Bellary, South Arcot, Chittoor, Salem and Coimbatore.

The increase in area in comparison with the final forecast of 1935 occurs in all districts outside Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevely and Malabar.

The harvest has just commenced and yields below normal are expected in all districts outside Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, the Deccan (Bellary excepted), Ramnad, Tinnevely and South Kanara where the yield is expected to be normal and in Salem where it is expected to be above normal by 10 per cent. The seasonal factor for the Presidency is calculated at 97 per cent of the average as in the previous year. On this basis, the yield is estimated at 338,790 tons of jaggery as against 328,770 tons estimated in January 1936, as increase of per cent. The final estimate for 1935-36 was 348,760 tons.

The wholesale price of jaggery per imperial maund of 82-2/7 lb. as reported from important markets towards the close of December 1936 was Rs. 7-7-0 in Madura, Rs. 5-12-0 in Tuticorin, Rs. 5-9-0 in Nandyal, Rs. 5-4-0 in Kumbakonam, Rs. 5 in Calicut, Rs. 4-15-0 in Bezwada, Rs. 4-12-0 in Masulipatam, Rs. 4-8-0 in Mangalore, Rs. 4-5-0 in Coimbatore, Rs. 4-4-0 in Rajahmundry, Rs. 3-15-0 in Cuddapah, Rs. 3-11-0 in Bellary and Salem, Rs. 3-10-0 in Cocanada, Rs. 3-4-0 in Trichinopoly, Rs. 3-2-0 in Vellore and Rs. 2-14-0 in Vizagapatam. When compared with the prices in November 1936, these prices reveal a rise of 29 per cent in Madura, 21 per cent in Tuticorin, 15 per cent in Vizagapatam 13 per cent in Cuddapah, 7 per cent in Calicut and 6 per cent in

Kumbakonam and a fall of 24 per cent in Rajahmundry, 11 per cent in Salem and 8 per cent in Mangalore, whilst they remained stationary in the other centres.

Statistics—Crop—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 36 per cent respectively. The estimated area for this year, exceeds the average area of 3,258,550 acres by 4·8 per cent. The areas reported in respect of Vizagapatam, West Godavari, Kistna and Malabar districts are the highest on record.

The increase in area is general outside Tinnevely 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 year. 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 1,636,390 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 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 Vizianagram 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 Vizianagram and a fall of 3 per cent in Cocanada whilst they remained stationary in Guntur and Tinnevely.

Statistics—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,

Statistics—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 maund 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.

Statistics—1936—Ginger Crop—Final Report. The area under ginger in 1936 is estimate 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.

College News & Notes.

Students' corner. During the first week of February Rao Sahib Dr. T. V. Ramakrishna Iyer B. A. Ph. D. delivered the Maharaja of Travancore Curzon lectures for 1936--37, on "Agricultural Zoology" when Mr. R. C. Broadfoot the Principal of the college presided.

Club day celebrations. The twentyeighth club day of the Agricultural College students' club was celebrated on 27th February 1937 with M. A. T. Coelho Esq., B. A. B. L. Additional Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, in the chair.

After a light tea and fancy dress competetion guests and members adjourned to the Freeman Hall. After the annual reports were read the various prizes were distributed by Mrs. Coelho. Then the guests were entertained by the members. This was followed by the presidential address. Mr. Coelho dwelt upon the value of club life. With a vote of thanks by Mr. R. C. Broadfoot the pleasant function came to an end.

Economic Biologists Assosiation. Under the auspices of the above association Rao Bahadur M. R. Ramaswamy Sivan, retired principal of the college, delivered an interesting lecture on Malayan Agriculture.

Officers' Club Under the auspices of the club Rao Bahadur M. R. R. Sivan gave a very lively talk on his visit to Malaya. He gave a very vivid description of the places he visited, of the men and things he saw and of the social life obtained there.

Mr. K. Ramiah was entertained at tea on the eve of his departure for Indore.