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MONTHLY LIST OF ADDITIONS FOR MARCH 1949

1. BELL (G. D. H.): Cultivated plants of the farm. 1948
2. DETURK (E. E.) Ed: Freedom from want, a survey of the possibilities of meeting the World food needs.
3. EMERSON: Basic Botany. 1947
4. FREAR (D. E.): *Comp*: Catalogue of insecticides and fungicides. 1943
5. HUTCHESON (T. B.): *etc*: Production of field crops; a text book of agronomy. 1948
6. HYLANDER (C. J.): Plants and man. 1947
7. COSTING (H. J.): Study of plant communities an introduction to plant ecology. 1948
8. PATIL (P. K.): Food problems in general and in Kolhapur State in particular. 1948
9. TOTHILI (P. K.): *Ed*: Agriculture in the Sudan. 1948
10. UNWIN (J. D.): Our economic problems and their solution. 1948
11. VOGI (William): Road to survival. 1949
12. HUTYRA (Franz): Special pathology and therapeutics of the diseases of domestic animals edited by J. Russel Greig and J. R. Mohlor in 3 V. 1946
13. SOIL CONSERVATION—an international study by F. A. O. Agricultural Studies No. 4. 1948



Crop and Trade Reports

Statistics — Crop — Paddy 1948 — '49 — Third or Final Forecast Report.

1. The average area under paddy in the Madras Province during the five years ending 1944—'45 represents 13.3 percent of the total area under paddy in India.
2. The area sown with paddy in 1948—'49 is estimated at 10,229,000 acres as against 10,352,000 acres estimated for the corresponding period of the previous year and the finally recorded area of 10,434,149 acres in 1947—'48 according to the season and crop report. The present estimate shows a decrease of 1.2 percent as compared with the corresponding estimate of the previous year and of 2.0 percent as compared with the final area for the previous year.
3. When compared with the final area of last year, an increase in area is estimated in the districts of West Godavari, Krishna, Bellary, Nellore, Tanjore, Ramnad, Tirunelveli and Malabar, and a decrease in area in all the other districts of the Province except the Nilgiris, where the area is expected to be the same as that of last year. The decrease which is marked in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot and Salem, is due to late and inadequate receipt of rains during the sowing period and insufficient supplies of water in irrigation sources.

4. 1,326,000 acres have been reported as sown since 1st December 1948, made up of 229,000 acres in the Circars, 90,000 acres in the Deccan, 252,000 acres in the Carnatic, 280,000 acres in the Central Districts, 439,000 acres in the South and 36,000 acres in the West Coast and the Hills. The area sown since 1st December 1948 was higher than that sown in the corresponding period of the previous year by 337,000 acres or by 34.1 per cent.

The area under second crop paddy is expected to be below the normal in the Carnatic and the Central districts as a result of the failure of the North East Monsoon rains and the consequent inadequacy of supplies of water in irrigation sources. Ploughing of wet lands on a large scale for raising second crop has been delayed or suspended in parts of Chittoor and North Arcot districts. In the Malabar and South Kanara districts the area under second crop is reported to be above the normal due to favourable seasonal conditions.

5. The harvest of the main crop of paddy is in progress. The yield per acre is expected to be normal only in the South Kanara district, and below the normal in all the other districts of the Province, due partly to untimely heavy rains received at the time of flowering in the Circars districts, and partly to the failure of the North East Monsoon rains in the Carnatic, the Central districts and parts of the South and the damage caused by attacks of insect pests. As the result of the failure of seasonal rains and the consequent inadequacy of supplies of water in irrigation sources, the crops sown early in the season in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot and parts of Ramnad have been severely affected by drought. The crop also suffered damage due to attacks by insect pests which increased considerably during December 1948 and January 1949. Attacks by pests were reported in two taluks in Cuddapah district, four taluks in Chingleput district, parts of South Arcot district, three taluks in Chittoor, almost all taluks in North Arcot, seven taluks in Salem, four taluks in Coimbatore, all taluks in Tiruchirapalli and parts of the Tanjore, Madura and Nilgiris districts. Failure of crops is reported to have occurred on a fairly wide scale in the Chingleput and South Arcot districts, and to a lesser extent in parts of Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Ramnad districts.

The seasonal factor for the Province as a whole works out to 81 per cent of the normal as against 82 per cent in the season and crop report of the previous year. On this basis the total yield is estimated at 4,208,000 tons of cleaned rice as against 4,330,000 tons of rice estimated in the season and crop report of the previous year, representing a decrease of 2.8 per cent.

6. The average wholesale price of paddy II sort, per imperial maund of 82.27 lbs. (equivalent to 3,200 tolas) as reported from important market centres on 19th February 1949 was Rs. 10-8-0 in Virudhunagar, Rs. 10-4-0 in Vizianagaram, Rs. 9-6-0 in Cuddalore, Rs. 9-4-0 in Kakinada and Mangalore, Rs. 9-2-0 in Mathurai, Rs. 8-15-0 in Masulipatam, Rs. 8-13-0 in Cuntur, Rs. 8-8-0 in Kumbakonam, Rs. 8-6-0 in Vellore and Tiruchirapalli, Rs. 8-2-0 in Nagapatam and Rs. 8-1-0 in Eluru. When compared with the prices published in the previous report i. e., those which prevailed on 15th January 1949, these prices reveal a rise of approximately 17 per cent at Virudhunagar and have remained stationary in the other centres.

Sub:— Statistics—Crop—Groundnut—1949—First Report.

The area sown with summer or irrigated groundnut during the three months (January to March—1949) is estimated at 53,200 acres. When compared with the estimated area 57,100 acres for the corresponding period of last year there is a decrease of 6.8 per cent due mainly to failure of rains.

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The Wholesale price of groundnut (Shelled) per Imperial Maund of 82 2/7 lbs. (equivalent to 3,2000 tolas) as reported from important market centres on 9th April 1949 was Rs. 28-5-0 in Coimbatore, Rs. 26-8-0 in Nandyal, Rs. 26-5-0 in Hindupur, Rs. 26-3-0 in Cuddalore, Rs. 26-1-0 in Salem, Rs. 26-0-0 in Guntur Rs. 25-14-0 in Adoni, Rs. 25-9-0 in Tadapatra, Rs. 24-5-0 in Erode, and Rs. 23-8-0 in Cuddaah. When compared with the prices published in the previous report i. e. those which prevailed on 8-1-1949 these prices reveal an increase of 21 per cent in Hindupur 20 per cent in Cuddalore, 19 per cent in Nandyal, 18 per cent in Coimbatore, 15 per cent in Adoni and Tadapatra, 10 per cent in Salem, 7 per cent in Guntur, and 3 per cent in Erode. (From Public and Economics Statistics Dept.)

Cotton Raw, in the Madras Province: The receipts of loose cotton at press on and spinning miles in the Madras Presidency from 1st February 1949 to 8-4-1949 amounted to 29,246 bales of 392 lb. lint as against an estimate of bales of the total crop of 1948-'49. The receipts in the corresponding period of the previous year were 68,041 bales. 102,585 bales mainly of pressed cotton were received at spinning mills and 1655 bales were exported by sea while 38,471 bales were imported by sea mainly from Karachi and Bombay. (From Director of Agriculture)

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