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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE
MADRAS

SEASON AND CROP REPORT OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE

FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR

1939-40

(FASLI 1349)

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SEASON AND CROP REPORT OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1939-40 FASLI 1349.

1. **Season.**—The South-West Monsoon appeared on the West Coast on the 5th June, became established there by the second week of the month and thereafter gradually penetrated into the rest of the Province. The rainfall in the month was normal or above the normal only in Kurnool, Anantapur, Salem and Tanjore and was in defect elsewhere, especially in the Circars, Bellary and South Arcot. Conditions were not more favourable in July as the monsoon was in evidence only for a short period. Thus it was active on the West Coast in the first half of July and moderate to strong in the rest of the Province during the first five days of the month owing to the unsettled conditions which developed in the Bay of Bengal off the Circars coast. The rainfall in July was bordering on or above the normal only in East Godavari, West Godavari and the West Coast and below the normal elsewhere, especially in Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot, the Central districts and the South. The monsoon revived on 5th August and was fairly active during the next ten days after which it slackened for about a month except in the Circars and on the West Coast. The rainfall in August was bordering on or above the normal only in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevely and Malabar and below the normal elsewhere, especially in Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor and North Arcot. Thundershowers were fairly frequent in the second half of September, but the associated precipitation was not sufficient to make up the deficiency in rainfall during the first fortnight of the month except in Guntur and Cuddapah. On the whole, the rainfall during the South-West Monsoon was above the normal only in Bellary and defective in the rest of the Province, especially in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tanjore and Ramnad. The monsoon was however uniformly favourable in Salem in spite of the deficiency in rainfall in July.

Sowings of the early crops were below the average except in the Deccan and the South (dry crops only in both), the Central districts, and the West Coast (wet crops only) where a larger area was sown in the expectation of adequate rainfall.

Standing crops suffered from drought in most districts outside Bellary and Salem.

2. The South-West Monsoon withdrew on the 4th October. Then followed the type of weather characteristic of the transition from the South-West Monsoon to the North-East Mon-

soon. The rainfall between the 5th and 12th October was mostly associated with thunderstorms. Conditions became unsettled over the Andaman Sea on the 12th. The disturbance slowly moved westwards and after crossing the Peninsula entered the Arabian Sea on the 17th and developed into a depression off the Kanara coast by the 18th. Moving slowly north-westwards, the depression weakened and became unimportant by the 21st. On the previous day, a depression had formed over the Bay of Bengal off the Circars coast. The depression crossed the coast on the 21st causing heavy rains in the Circars on that day. In association with these two disturbances, there was a marked increase in the thunderstorm activity in the Province and rainfall was fairly widespread on most of the days between the 13th and 22nd. The North-East Monsoon set in over the Bay of Bengal on the 28th October. Within a day, a depression formed off the Circars coast. Moving north-westwards and weakening at the same time, it crossed the Peninsula as a low pressure wave and entered the Arabian Sea on the 31st, causing heavy rains in the Circars on the 30th. In association with this depression, rainfall was fairly widespread in the Province between the 28th and 31st. There was thus heavy precipitation of rain in the second half of October and there were floods in parts of the districts of West Godavari and Kistna which damaged the standing crops, especially paddy. The rainfall in October was below the normal only in Anantapur, Chingleput and Tinnevely and above the normal in the rest of the Province, especially in the Circars and Nellore. On the whole, the heavy rains in the month revived the standing crops to some extent only as they were often a bit too late for the early crops to get the full benefit. There were local thundershowers in the Province on the 1st and 2nd November. A short period of settled North-East Monsoon weather followed thereafter. Conditions again became unsettled in the south-west Bay of Bengal on the 7th and caused widespread and locally heavy rain in the Province (the Circars and the Deccan excepted) until the 11th. On the 15th morning, a deep depression formed in the south-west Bay of Bengal with centre about 150 miles to the south-east of Negapatam. It intensified into a severe cyclonic storm in the course of the day, crossed the coast near Negapatam and lay as a deep depression over South Madras on the 16th, causing heavy rains on that day in most places. It then weakened gradually and lay as a trough of low pressure extending from

south-east Madras to the north Madras coast on the 18th and persisting there for two days. Associated with the cyclonic storm and the disturbed conditions that followed, a spell of wet weather prevailed between the 14th and 19th causing heavy rainfall over most parts of the Province. The monsoon weakened afterwards, but local rainfall continued until the 21st after which a period of mainly dry weather followed. The rainfall in November was below the normal only in Vizagapatam and Guntur and above the normal in the rest of the Province, especially in Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Ramnad. The rainfall in October and November brought good supplies to the irrigation sources. The heavy rains in Trichinopoly and Tanjore flooded the drainage channels and breached tanks in parts, damaging standing crops to some extent in both the districts and roads and railway lines in the Tanjore district. Some houses in the taluks of Tanjore, Papanasam and Mannargudi were washed away or damaged and the people were rendered homeless. Building materials were supplied to deserving people with the help of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned by Government and Rs. 3,558 realized by the relief committees from subscriptions and 2,630 houses were rebuilt. There were only occasional scattered showers in and near south-east of the Province in December and in consequence, the rainfall in the month was seriously in defect outside the Circars, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur. January was practically rainless. On the whole, the North-East Monsoon was below the normal only in Anantapur, Chingleput and Tinnevely, normal in Madura and above the normal in the rest of the Province, especially in the Circars, Salem and Trichinopoly.

Sowings of the late crops were above the average except in the Circars (wet crops only), the Deccan, the Central districts and the South (dry crops only). The decrease in area in the South was small. The decrease in area in the other tracts was due to the delay in sowings on account of the continuously heavy rains.

The condition of the late crops was generally fair except in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely.

3. The weather was generally dry in February. There was thundery weather in the Province in the second and last weeks of March and the rainfall in the month was in large excess in the Circars. Thunderstorm activity was pronounced in the second fortnight of April and there were fairly widespread thundershowers in the Province between the 21st and 30th, especially on the 24th and 25th. The rainfall in the month was below the normal only in the Circars and above the normal in the rest of the Province, especially in Salem, Coimbatore and the South. The

thunderstorm activity continued in the first week of May but it fell off appreciably in the second week. In the beginning of the third week, the monsoon advanced in the south-east Arabian Sea and the south Bay of Bengal and a depression formed off the Coromandel—Circars coast on the 18th morning. The depression developed into a severe cyclonic storm in the course of the next two days and crossed the coast near Nellore on the 20th afternoon causing fairly widespread rains throughout the Province on the 20th and 21st. Several breaches were reported to have occurred in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The rainfall in May was in large excess in most districts of the Province. The hot weather rains were on the whole considerably in excess of the normal throughout the Province.

4. The year was generally characterized by deficient rainfall in the South-West Monsoon period, very heavy and excessive rains in October and November and practically rainless weather in the next three months. The season was favourable only in Salem, Bellary and Kurnool and unfavourable in the rest of the Province though it was better than in the previous year. It was definitely disappointing in Ramnad, Tinnevely, Vizagapatam and South Arcot districts.

The year opened with nine relief works in the taluks of Dharapuram, Palladam and Udamalpet of the Coimbatore district, the average number of persons relieved daily being 76,596 of whom 56,177 were workers and 20,419 received gratuitous relief. The total number of persons relieved daily rose to 106,131 during the week ending 7th October 1939 of whom 80,651 were workers. There was good rainfall thereafter and the water-supply in wells and tanks improved. In consequence people found occupation in the agricultural operations and the average daily attendance on the relief works began to decline gradually. By the end of November, the situation had eased and seasonal conditions returned to normal and the relief works were closed.

Owing to the very low yield of the crops in the Chingleput district in the previous year as a result of the failure of the North-East Monsoon, there was distress in the Chingleput district especially in the taluks of Tiruvallur and Ponneri. Test works were therefore opened on 23rd September 1939 in these two taluks and in the taluks of Madurantakam, Chingleput and Sriperumbudur. As the famine rates of wages were not sufficiently attractive to the labourers, the test works in the taluks of Madurantakam and Sriperumbudur were closed on 30th September 1939 and the test work in the Chingleput taluk was closed on 4th October 1939. Even in the other two taluks of Tiruvallur and Ponneri where distress was more severe, the response at the test works

was poor. The test work in the Ponneri taluk was therefore closed on 6th November 1939 and the test work in the Tiruvallur taluk on 23rd December 1939, but the latter was continued as an ordinary District Board road work with Government grant up to the end of December 1939.

5. Land Revenue had to be remitted on a comparatively large scale in parts of Vizagapatam (Rs. 1,38,824), East Godavari (Rs. 61,781), West Godavari (Rs. 2,44,839), Kistna (Rs. 3,88,926), Guntur (Rs. 1,55,846), Anantapur (Rs. 1,58,452), Chingleput (Rs. 1,97,478), South Arcot (Rs. 90,152), North Arcot (Rs. 1,08,093), Tanjore (Rs. 1,48,542), Madura (Rs. 86,856), Ramnad (Rs. 95,196) and Tinnevely (Rs. 2,23,486). In view of the adverse seasonal conditions in 42 villages of the Bellary taluk, Government sanctioned the remission of dry assessment at eight annas in the rupee in the case of 16 villages and at four annas in the rupee in the case of the remaining 26 villages. The approximate amount involved in the remission is reported to be Rs. 42,360. Owing to the unfavourable season, the Government granted a remission of 75 per cent of the dry assessment in 35 villages of Sankarankoil taluk of the Tinnevely district and in the remaining villages of the same taluk the collection of the March and May kists of the dry assessment was postponed to fasli 1350.

In addition to the seasonal remissions and suspensions referred to above, Government ordered that the land revenue concessions granted for fasli 1348 on account of the fall in the prices of agricultural produce should be repeated for fasli 1349 also.

6. Stocks of fodder were generally sufficient.

7. **Classification of area.**—The total area of the Province was calculated to be 79,843,525 acres or 48,130 acres more than in the previous year. The increase is the resultant of the differences noticeable in West Godavari (+70,848 acres), Kistna (-47,569 acres), Guntur (+6,020 acres), Kurnool (+954 acres), North Arcot (-3 acres), Coimbatore (+6,623 acres), Trichinopoly (-295 acres), Tanjore (+10 acres), Madura (+68 acres), Ramnad (+25,009 acres) and Tinnevely (-13,535 acres). The variations in West Godavari, Kistna, Trichinopoly and Madura are due to the adoption of revised figures of area by the Collectors in consultation with the Assistant Director in charge of the Central Survey Office. The area in Kistna also includes an extent of 253 acres representing the land in three villages of the Bandar taluk from which the sea has receded. The increase in Ramnad is the result of the adoption of revised estimates in respect of certain portions of the Ramnad Zamindari, the greater part of which is unsurveyed. The variations in area in Guntur, Kurnool, Coimbatore and Tinnevely are due to the correction of errors.

Forests constituted 16.5 per cent of this total area as in the previous two years. The area not available for cultivation formed 18.2 per cent of the total area as in the previous year. The area available for cultivation was 52,145,494 acres of which 18.8 per cent was fallow, 20.9 per cent was other uncultivated land and the rest (60.3 per cent) was cultivated, viz., 31,460,404 acres. The area cultivated was 39.4 per cent of the total area of the Province as against 39.3 per cent in 1938-39. The percentage of net area sown was the highest in Bellary, viz., 67 per cent of the total area of the district, and ranged from 46 per cent to 57 per cent in West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur (57), Anantapur (46), South Arcot, Trichinopoly (48) and Tanjore (55). The percentage of net area sown was the lowest in the Nilgiris (15) followed by Chittoor (20), South Kanara (22), Nellore and East Godavari (26) each, Cuddapah (28) and Vizagapatam (31).

8. **Area irrigated.**—Of the area under cultivation referred to above, 27.2 per cent comprising an extent of 8,565,660 acres was irrigated. The percentage of irrigated area to the net area sown was above 50 in the deltas of East Godavari (51), West Godavari (70), Kistna (54), and Tanjore (81) and in the non-deltaic districts of Vizagapatam (53) and Chingleput (64). The percentage was low in Bellary (2), Kurnool (5), Anantapur (10), Salem (14), Guntur (19), Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely (22) each and Coimbatore (23). The percentage was 38 in Chittoor as against 31 in 1938-39.

Of the total area irrigated, Government canals served 44.2 per cent, tanks (Government and private) 35.3 per cent, wells 15.3 per cent, private channels 1.8 per cent and other sources such as spring channels the remaining 3.4 per cent. Wells supplemented other irrigation sources to the extent of 31 per cent. Government canals were the predominant sources of irrigation in all the deltaic districts, tanks in Chingleput (93 per cent), Ramnad (87 per cent) each and Vizagapatam (57 per cent) and (61 per cent), Chittoor and Tinnevely (58 per cent each) and Vizagapatam (57 per cent) and wells in Coimbatore (76 per cent) and Salem (51 per cent). Canals, tanks and wells were almost of equal importance in Madura. The area served by private channels was largest in Vizagapatam with 89,503 acres and next came East Godavari with 46,366 acres. Other sources of irrigation such as spring channels were most pronounced in Vizagapatam (57,552 acres), followed by Chittoor (42,222 acres), Cuddapah (35,039 acres) and East Godavari (27,020 acres). The area served by wells supplementing other irrigation sources was largest in South Arcot with 62,098 acres, followed by North Arcot (60,106 acres) and Salem (42,547 acres). Though there are no recognized sources of irrigation on the West Coast, there is some

irrigation from channels and streams, but there are no data as to the extent of such irrigation.

9. Crops irrigated.—The area of crops cultivated was 36,280,282 acres. It exceeded the area of land under cultivation by 4,819,808 acres. The difference is due to the fact that on some lands more than one crop was raised. 29.4 per cent (viz., 10,655,537 acres) of the area of crops cultivated was irrigated. The percentage of the area of irrigated crops was 79.9 in Tanjore, 69.7 in West Godavari and 64.5 in Chingleput. The percentage of irrigated area was the lowest in Bellary (2.7), followed by Kurnool (5.7), Anantapur (11.6), Guntur (16.4) and Salem (18.7).

89.1 per cent of the total area under crops irrigated was under cereals and pulses; oil seeds (groundnut, gingelly and castor) accounted for 2.4 per cent, cotton for 2.0 per cent, sugarcane for 1.2 per cent and other crops for 5.3 per cent. The percentage of area under irrigated paddy to the total area under paddy was 77.9 as against 76.2 in the previous year. The corresponding percentages for other crops irrigated were 53.8 for ragi, 20.2 for indigo, 17.5 for gingelly, 11.4 for cumbu, 9.6 for cotton (mainly cambodia), 8.7 for cholam and 3.5 for groundnut (mainly summer groundnut). Sugarcane was mostly irrigated except on the West Coast, where it was mainly rainfed.

10. Area sown with crops.—The area under all crops in the Province was 36,280,212 acres.

Food crops occupied 75.4 per cent of the total area sown in the Province as against 75.2 per cent in 1938-39 and 72.1 per cent in 1937-38.

Irrigated paddy occupied 21.3 per cent of the total area sown in the Province, unirrigated paddy 6.0 per cent, cholam 13.9 per cent, cumbu 7.7 per cent, ragi 4.5 per cent, korra 4.4 per cent, varagu 2.4 per cent, maize 0.2 per cent, samai 1.5 per cent, other cereals 1.5 per cent, horsegram 4.2 per cent, other pulses 3.3 per cent, chillies 0.9 per cent, other condiments and spices 1.0 per cent, sugar 0.6 per cent, fruits and vegetables including root crops 1.9 per cent, other food crops 0.1 per cent, irrigated groundnut 0.4 per cent, rainfed groundnut 9.6 per cent, gingelly 2.0 per cent, castor 0.7 per cent, coconut 1.7 per cent, other oil seeds 0.2 per cent, irrigated cotton 0.6 per cent, rainfed cotton 5.5 per cent, other fibres 0.6 per cent, dyes (mainly indigo) 0.1 per cent, tobacco 0.8 per cent, other drugs and narcotics 0.8 per cent, fodder crops 1.2 per cent and other non-food crops 0.4 per cent.

The area under food crops ranged from 63 to 70 per cent of the total area sown in the district in Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, South Arcot, North Arcot and Tinnevely, from 71 to 80 per cent in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad and Malabar and from 81 to 89 per cent in

East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore, Chingleput, Chittoor, Salem and Trichinopoly; it was 90 per cent in South Kanara and 92 per cent in Tanjore. The percentage was low in the Nilgiris, being only 36.

The most important food crop was paddy and the area under that alone was 50 per cent and more of the total area sown in the district in Chingleput (67) and South Kanara (77) and the deltas of West Godavari (68) and Tanjore (80). The area under paddy was only 1 per cent of the total area sown in Bellary, 4 per cent in Kurnool and Coimbatore, 5 per cent in Anantapur, 6 per cent in the Nilgiris and 10 per cent in Salem and Cuddapah.

As the second-crop season was favourable in many districts owing to the very heavy North-East Monsoon rains, the area brought under second crop cultivation, viz., 4,819,808 acres exceeded the normal area under second crop cultivation by 28,878 acres and the corresponding area in the previous year by 242,069 acres. Variations in second crop cultivation as compared with the normal were marked in Vizagapatam (- 72,653 acres), Guntur (+ 41,966 acres), Chingleput (- 51,799 acres), Salem (+ 81,022 acres), Coimbatore (+ 32,553 acres), Madura (+ 35,762 acres) and Tinnevely (- 27,487 acres).

The area of crops cultivated was below the average in Vizagapatam (- 253,829 acres), East Godavari, West Godavari, Anantapur (- 55,454 acres), Nellore, Chingleput (- 79,277 acres), South Arcot, Chittoor, Ramnad (- 99,602 acres) and Tinnevely (- 97,550 acres) and above the average in the rest of the Province, especially in Bellary (+ 69,984 acres), Salem (+ 140,642 acres), Coimbatore (+ 59,068 acres) and Madura (+ 51,489 acres).

The area cultivated with crops (net area sown) was below the average in Vizagapatam (- 181,176 acres), East Godavari, West Godavari, Anantapur, the Carnatic, Chittoor, North Arcot, Ramnad (- 99,607 acres), Tinnevely (- 70,063 acres) and South Kanara and above the average in the rest of the Province, especially in Bellary (+ 84,416 acres) and Salem (+ 59,620 acres).

11. Marked variations in the area under each of the main crops as compared with the normal or average of the areas in the preceding three non-famine years are noted below for the several districts or groups of districts in which each crop is important. These districts or groups are entered in brackets against the crop.

Decrease in area was generally due to want of timely sowing rains, especially in the South-West Monsoon period. Other reasons, if any, will be mentioned below.

Paddy.—(Average 10,211,440 acres; current year 9,884,316 acres; previous year 9,844,388 acres; important in all districts outside the Deccan, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris.) The decrease in area was general outside Kistna,

Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Salem (+ 61,949 acres), Trichinopoly, Tanjore and South Kanara. The decrease was marked in Vizagapatam (- 188,479 acres), Chingleput (- 79,181 acres), Ramnad (- 92,887 acres) and Tinnevely (- 49,239 acres). The area in Vizagapatam was the lowest reported in recent years while the area in Kistna, Guntur, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and South Kanara was the highest reported in recent years. Tanjore was responsible for 12.3 per cent of the total area under paddy in the Province.

Cholam.—(Average 4,883,480 acres; current 5,050,465 acres; previous 4,913,710 acres; Kistna, Guntur, the Deccan with 1,840,882 acres, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Madura.) There was a large decrease in area in Bellary (- 78,834 acres) and a large increase in area in Coimbatore (+ 73,237 acres) and Madura (+ 128,442 acres). Bellary was responsible for 12.7 per cent of the total area under cholam in the Province, Coimbatore for 11.8 per cent and Kurnool for 11.2 per cent.

Cumbu.—(Average 2,701,490 acres; current 2,796,073 acres; previous 2,717,545 acres, Vizagapatam, Guntur, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, the Central districts, Ramnad and Tinnevely.) The increase in area was general outside Vizagapatam (- 26,423 acres), Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore and North Arcot. 44.8 per cent of the total area under cumbu in the Province was raised in the Central districts as against 42.8 per cent in 1938-39.

Ragi.—(Average 1,701,400 acres; current 1,640,892 acres; previous 1,639,258 acres; Vizagapatam with 219,357 acres, Anantapur, the Carnatic, the Central districts with 690,890 acres and Ramnad.) The area in Vizagapatam was less than the normal area by 52,643 acres.

Korra.—(Average 1,546,040 acres; current 1,592,478 acres; previous 1,786,606 acres; Guntur and the Deccan.) Bellary was responsible for 34.0 per cent of the total area under korra in the Province and Kurnool for 29.2 per cent.

Varagu.—(Average 1,023,780 acres; current 879,495 acres; previous 1,002,284 acres; Kurnool, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Madura and Ramnad.) The decrease in area was general outside Kurnool and was marked in North Arcot (- 52,486 acres).

Samai.—(Average 550,840 acres; current 537,342 acres; previous 548,594 acres; Anantapur, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevely.) The decrease in area in Anantapur (- 21,174 acres), Coimbatore and Madura was partly set off by an increase in area in Salem and Tinnevely.

Maize.—(Average 60,060 acres; current 74,635 acres; previous 64,218 acres; Vizagapatam, Kistna, Guntur and Tanjore.) There was a decrease in area in Kistna (- 4,997

acres) and an increase in area in Vizagapatam (+ 8,143 acres), Guntur and Tanjore (+ 9,403 acres). Guntur was responsible for 43.7 per cent of the total area under maize in the Province.

Other cereals.—(Average 536,590 acres; current 552,079 acres; previous 493,157 acres; Vizagapatam, Guntur, Nellore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely.) 48.8 per cent of the area was in Guntur, mainly under variga. The increase in area in Madura, Ramnad (+ 18,988 acres) and Tinnevely (+ 10,507 acres) was partly set off by a decrease in area in the other three districts.

Cereals.—(Average 23,215,120 acres; current 23,009,775 acres; previous 23,009,760 acres.) The area under cereals occupied 85 per cent of the total area sown in Tanjore, 84 per cent in Chingleput and ranged from 49 per cent (Malabar) to 79 per cent (Nellore) in the other districts outside the Nilgiris (19 per cent). In the Province as a whole, the percentage of the area under cereals to the total sown area was 63.4 per cent. There was a large decrease in area in Vizagapatam (- 271,021 acres), Chingleput (- 78,684 acres), North Arcot (- 90,439 acres) and Ramnad (- 85,717 acres) and a large increase in area in Salem (+ 118,869 acres), Coimbatore (+ 81,577 acres) and Madura (+ 96,850 acres).

Pulses.—(Average 2,773,340 acres; current 2,691,669 acres; previous 2,425,685 acres; all districts outside Chingleput, South Arcot and the Nilgiris.) There was an increase in area under greengram (+ 4,030 acres) and redgram (+ 24,593 acres), and a decrease in area in blackgram (- 3,754 acres), bengalgram (- 2,380 acres) horsegram (- 92,668 acres) and other pulses (- 11,792 acres). There was a large increase in area under redgram in Anantapur (+ 8,438 acres), North Arcot (+ 8,323 acres) and Trichinopoly (+ 10,820 acres) and blackgram in Vizagapatam (+ 7,939 acres) and Guntur (+ 5,106 acres) and a large decrease in area under horsegram in Anantapur (- 33,608 acres) and Salem (- 25,688 acres). The decrease in the total area under pulses was general outside the Circars (East Godavari excepted), Kurnool, Bellary, North Arcot and Trichinopoly. The total area under pulses in Tinnevely was less than the normal area by 26,238 acres. Horsegram (1,503,712 acres) occupied 55.9 per cent of the total area under pulses, greengram (389,050 acres), 14.5 per cent, redgram (305,863 acres), 11.4 per cent, blackgram (192,316 acres), 7.1 per cent, bengalgram (65,650 acres) 2.4 per cent and unspecified pulses (235,078 acres), the remaining 8.7 per cent, the corresponding figures for 1938-39 being 50.2 per cent, 17.3 per cent, 12.6 per cent, 7.9 per cent, 2.1 per cent and 9.9 per cent respectively. Horsegram was important in all districts outside Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Ramnad, Malabar and

the Nilgiris. Greengram was important in Vizagapatam (32.6 per cent of the total area under the crop in the Province), East Godavari (12.6 per cent), Kistna and Nellore (6.3 per cent in each), Guntur 5.3 per cent and Tanjore (11.9 per cent), redgram in Vizagapatam (5.5 per cent), Guntur (6.9 per cent), Kurnool (10.1 per cent), Bellary (9.8 per cent), Anantapur (14.1 per cent), North Arcot (9.9 per cent) Salem (6.3 per cent) and Trichinopoly (14.2 per cent), blackgram in Vizagapatam (12.4 per cent), East Godavari (19.5 per cent), Kistna (6.5 per cent), Guntur (7.8 per cent), Tanjore (6.0 per cent), Tinnevely (12.3 per cent) and South Kanara (6.5 per cent), and bengalgram in East Godavari (12.0 per cent), West Godavari and Kistna (6.3 per cent in each), Guntur (11.7 per cent), Kurnool (16.5 per cent), Bellary (19.3 per cent) and Anantapur (12.4 per cent).

Chillies.—(Average 310,430 acres; current 326,915 acres; previous 334,780 acres; Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore, Ramnad and Tinnevely.) Chillies occupied 47.6 per cent of the area under condiments and spices as against 51.8 per cent in 1938-39. There was a decrease in area as compared with the normal in Vizagapatam (-14,512 acres), East Godavari and Guntur and an increase in area in the remaining five districts. Seventeen per cent of the total area under chillies in the Province was raised in Guntur.

Other condiments and spices.—(Average 325,340 acres; current 359,243 acres; previous 311,211 acres; Guntur, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely and Malabar.) The increase was general. Other condiments and spices occupied 52.4 per cent of the area under condiments and spices, made up of coriander 19.1 per cent, pepper, 15.2 per cent, tamarind 7.9 per cent, turmeric 6.1 per cent, ginger 1.7 per cent, garlic 0.8 per cent and unspecified condiments and spices 1.6 per cent, the corresponding figures for 1938-39 being 13.2 per cent, 15.9 per cent, 8.3 per cent, 5.1 per cent 1.9 per cent, 1.1 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively 25 per cent of the total area under coriander in the Province in 1939-40 (130,966 acres) was raised in Guntur, 17.7 per cent in Tinnevely and 13.6 per cent in Trichinopoly. Malabar was responsible for 91.6 per cent and 93.3 per cent of the total area under pepper (104,384 acres) and ginger (11,912 acres) respectively in the Province, the remainder being in South Kanara. Tamarind (54,193 acres) was important in Anantapur (10.6 per cent of the total area under the crop in the Province), Chittoor (10.5 per cent), North Arcot (7.5 per cent), Madura (8.6 per cent) and Malabar (21.2 per cent), turmeric (41,608 acres) in Guntur (19.6 per cent), Cuddapah (19.4 per cent) and Malabar (16.3 per cent) and garlic (5,550 acres) in East

Godavari (24.8 per cent, West Godavari (13 per cent), Kurnool (13.3 per cent) and Madura (18.8 per cent).

Sugarcane.—(Average 113,110 acres; current 137,633 acres; previous 98,262 acres; Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, South Arcot, the Central districts and South Kanara.) The increase in area was general outside East Godavari and Chittoor and was due to favourable prices for jaggery which prevailed at the time of planting. The increase in area was marked in South Arcot (+4,557 acres), Coimbatore (+4,373 acres) and Trichinopoly (+5,578 acres). The area in Kistna, Bellary, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and South Kanara, was the highest reported in recent years. 24.1 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in the Province was raised in Vizagapatam, 11.1 per cent in South Arcot and 35.4 per cent in the Central districts. Sugarcane occupied 60.3 per cent of the area under sugar as against 50.6 per cent in 1938-39.

Sugar (others).—(Average 93,180 acres; current 90,518 acres; previous 95,803 acres; Anantapur, Tinnevely and Malabar.) Sugar (others) occupied 39.7 per cent of the area under sugar made up of palmyra 33.2 per cent and unspecified sugar 6.5 per cent, the corresponding figures for 1938-39 being 41.7 per cent 7.7 per cent, respectively. 50 per cent of the area under palmyras (75,752 acres) was in Tinnevely and 14.2 per cent in Malabar.

Fruits and vegetables including root crops.—(Average 694,370 acres; current 701,013 acres; previous 714,351 acres.) Malabar was the most important district (196,342 acres), followed by East Godavari (55,621 acres), Vizagapatam (47,625 acres), Madura (33,938 acres), and Chittoor (33,620 acres). Mangoes occupied 35.8 per cent of the area under fruits and vegetables including root crops, plantains 19.5 per cent, onions 7.8 per cent, fruits of citrus variety 3.8 per cent, potatoes 2.0 per cent and unspecified fruits and vegetables including root crops 31.1 per cent, the corresponding figures for 1938-39 being 35.0 per cent, 19.3 per cent, 8.9 per cent, 3.1 per cent, 2.1 per cent and 31.6 per cent, respectively. Mangoes (250,938 acres) were important in Malabar (20.7 per cent of the total area under the crop in the Province), East Godavari (13.7 per cent), Chittoor (12.0 per cent), Vizagapatam (10.7 per cent), Cuddapah (6.5 per cent) and North Arcot (6.1 per cent), plantains (136,717 acres) in Malabar (50.0 per cent), Madura (12.3 per cent), Tanjore (8.7 per cent) and Trichinopoly (6.4 per cent) and onions (54,511 acres) in Vizagapatam (15.9 per cent), East Godavari (7.2 per cent), West Godavari (7.7 per cent), Cuddapah (10.4 per cent), Coimbatore (8.0 per cent), Madura (7.7 per cent), and Tinnevely (7.9 per cent). Of the total area of 26,789 acres under fruits of citrus variety as against 22,322 acres in 1938-39, 4,663 acres

were in Cuddapah, 3,598 acres in Guntur, 2,437 acres in East Godavari, 1,620 acres in West Godavari, 1,511 acres in Tanjore, 1,410 acres in Salem and 1,399 acres in Madura.

Miscellaneous food crops.—(Average 35,840 acres; current 47,887 acres; previous 49,276 acres.) Malabar is the most important district with 24,023 acres, followed by Tanjore (5,021 acres) and East Godavari (4,989 acres).

Food crops.—(Average 27,560,730 acres; current 27,364,653 acres; previous 27,039,128 acres.) The reduction in area was marked in Vizagapatam (*minus* 277,801 acres), Chingleput (*minus* 75,639 acres), North Arcot (*minus* 87,288 acres) and Ramnad (*minus* 91,236 acres) and was partly set off by an increase in area in Guntur (*plus* 64,901 acres), Cuddapah (*plus* 70,743 acres), Salem (*plus* 103,113 acres), Coimbatore (*plus* 83,372 acres) and Madura (*plus* 82,862 acres).

Groundnut.—(Average 3,415,210 acres; current 3,617,600 acres; previous 3,771,588 acres; all districts outside East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore, Tinnevely, the West Coast and the Nilgiris.) There was an increase in area in Vizagapatam (*plus* 84,391 acres), Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary (*plus* 142,488 acres), Chingleput, Chittoor and Trichinopoly, partly set off by a decrease in area in the other important districts, especially in Cuddapah (*minus* 59,186 acres). The area in Vizagapatam was the highest reported in recent years. Kurnool showed the highest area with 405,185 acres followed by South Arcot (400,096 acres), North Arcot (355,585 acres), Bellary (338,488 acres), Anantapur (321,825 acres) and Guntur (308,828 acres). These six districts were responsible for 58.9 per cent of the total area under groundnut in the Province.

Gingelly.—(Average 785,740 acres; current 734,496 acres; previous 876,397 acres; Vizagapatam with 110,984 acres, East Godavari with 61,763 acres, West Godavari, Anantapur, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem with 114,988 acres, Coimbatore with 56,511 acres and Trichinopoly with 67,769 acres.) There was a decrease in area in Vizagapatam (*minus* 51,016 acres), East Godavari, West Godavari, South Arcot and Tinnevely (*minus* 47,045 acres), partly set off by an increase in area in the other important districts, especially in Salem (*plus* 64,488 acres) and Coimbatore (*plus* 20,511 acres). Owing to the failure of rains in December 1939 and January 1940 in Tanjore and Tinnevely, there were practically no sowings of late gingelly which represent the bulk of the sowings in the two districts. Hence the area under gingelly in Tinnevely was only 11,755 acres as against a normal area of 58,800 acres and an area of 91,658 acres in 1938-39 and the area under the crop in Tanjore was only 9,049 acres as against a normal area of 23,600 acres. The area in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari,

Tanjore and Tinnevely was the lowest reported in recent years and the area in Anantapur and Salem was the highest reported in recent years. Salem was the most important district in the Province, relegating Vizagapatam to the second rank for the first time.

Castor.—(Average 270,670 acres; current 266,051 acres; previous 270,278 acres; Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur with 79,147 acres or 29.7 per cent of the total area in the Province, Nellore with 38,356 acres and Salem.) There was a decrease in area in Guntur, Bellary, Nellore and Salem, partly set off by an increase in area in Kurnool and Anantapur (*plus* 10,847 acres).

Coconut.—(Average 582,910 acres; current 608,607 acres; previous 585,424 acres; East Godavari with 53,420 acres, Tanjore with 37,695 acres, Malabar with 360,181 acres and South Kanara with 48,094 acres.)

Other oil-seeds.—(Average 71,740 acres; current 60,772 acres; previous 64,462 acres; Bellary with 20,880 acres, Anantapur with 11,678 acres, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Tanjore.)

Oil-seeds.—(Average 5,126,270 acres; current 5,287,526 acres; previous 5,568,149 acres.) Groundnut occupied 68.4 per cent of the area under oil-seeds, gingelly 13.9 per cent, coconut 11.5 per cent, castor 5.0 per cent and unspecified oil-seeds 1.2 per cent, the corresponding percentages for 1938-39 being 67.7 per cent, 15.7 per cent, 10.5 per cent, 4.9 per cent and 1.2 per cent.

Cotton.—(Average 2,417,910 acres; current 2,196,284 acres; previous 1,928,714 acres; Guntur, the Deccan with 948,066 acres of which 545,367 acres were in Bellary, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore with 338,320 acres, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely with 290,387 acres.) The decrease in area was general outside Anantapur and Ramnad. The area in Salem was only two-thirds of the normal and the area in Trichinopoly less than half the normal. The area in Guntur and Trichinopoly was the lowest reported in recent years. Westerns cotton occupied 35.4 per cent of the total area under cotton in the Province, Tinnevelles including Karunganni 32.7 per cent, Cambodia 16.7 per cent, white and red northern 7.8 per cent, Cocanadas 4.7 per cent, Nadam 1.1 per cent, Uppam 1.2 per cent and Chinnapathi or short staple cotton the remaining 0.4 per cent, the corresponding percentages for 1938-39 being 37.7 per cent, 28.3 per cent, 16.4 per cent, 8.9 per cent, 5.9 per cent, 1.9 per cent, 0.6 per cent and 0.3 per cent, respectively.

Other fibres.—(Average 218,990 acres; current 223,733 acres; previous 229,628 acres; Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur with 118,135 acres.) There was a decrease in area in the first four districts and an increase in area in Guntur.

Sunnemp (135,430 acres) occupied 60.5 per cent of the area under other fibres, Bombay hemp (33,896 acres), 15.2 per cent, jute (41,183 acres), 18.4 per cent and unspecified fibres (13,224 acres), 5.9 per cent, the corresponding percentages for 1938-39 being 61.5, 25.9, 7.7 and 4.9, respectively. Sunnhemp was important in Guntur (75,863 acres), Kistna (22,107 acres) and East Godavari (19,368 acres). Bombay hemp in Guntur (14,745 acres), Vizagapatam (11,455 acres) and Kistna (4,058 acres) and jute in Guntur (24,272 acres), Vizagapatam (11,485 acres) and East Godavari (3,267 acres).

Indigo.—(Average 29,530 acres; current 30,386 acres; previous 28,576 acres, Kurnool, Cuddapah with 3,260 acres, Nellore with 10,247 acres, South Arcot with 4,507 acres, Chittoor and North Arcot.) There was an increase in area in Kurnool and Nellore (*plus* 4,647 acres) partly set off by a decrease in area in the other districts.

Tobacco.—(Average 293,050 acres; current 307,172 acres; previous 320,134 acres; Guntur with 146,324 acres, Coimbatore with 35,611 acres, Vizagapatam with 32,354 acres, and East Godavari with 20,283 acres.) The area under Virginia tobacco in the Province was 86,840 acres of which 79,481 acres were in Guntur. The remaining area of 220,332 acres was under country tobacco. Tobacco occupied 51.9 per cent of the area under drugs and narcotics as against 53.7 per cent in 1938-39.

Other drugs and narcotics.—(Average 287,250 acres; current 284,774 acres; previous 282,772 acres; Salem, Coimbatore with 31,125 acres, Madura, Malabar with 110,753 acres, South Kanara and the Nilgiris with 61,209 acres). Other drugs and narcotics occupied 48.1 per cent of the area under drugs and narcotics, made up of arecanuts 17.8 per cent, tea 13.1 per cent, coffee 9.4 per cent, betelvines 5.1 per cent, senna 0.9 per cent, cinchona 0.3 per cent, Indian hemp 0.1 per cent and unspecified drugs and narcotics 1.4 per cent, the corresponding percentages for 1938-39 being 18.0, 12.9, 9.0, 5.1, 0.8, 0.8, 0.3, 0.1 and 0.7, respectively. Of the total area of 105,386 acres under arecanuts, 84,131 acres were in Malabar and 17,973 acres in South Kanara. Tea (77,863 acres) was important in the Nilgiris (38,944 acres), Coimbatore (24,802 acres) and Malabar (13,299 acres) and coffee (55,546 acres) in the Nilgiris (20,509 acres), Madura (12,659 acres), Salem (11,321 acres) and Malabar (7,781 acres).

Fodder crops.—(Average 436,550 acres; current 453,533 acres; previous 431,865 acres.) Guntur with 138,604 acres was the most important followed by Tinnevely (108,525 acres), Kistna (59,537 acres), Ramnad (49,084 acres), Nellore (33,395 acres) and East Godavari (28,931 acres).

Miscellaneous non-food crops.—(Average 148,090 acres; current 130,470 acres; previous 130,433 acres.) Malabar with 36,440 acres was followed by South Arcot (19,374 acres), North Arcot (17,584 acres) and Tinnevely (11,018 acres).

Non-food crops.—(Average 8,959,190 acres; current 8,915,559 acres; previous 8,921,948 acres.) There was a large increase in area in Bellary (*plus* 90,747 acres and North Arcot (*plus* 103,841 acres) and a large decrease in area in Cuddapah (*minus* 64,632 acres) and Tinnevely (*minus* 52,130 acres) with minor variations in other districts.

12. Yield.—For the Province, as a whole, the yield per acre of all crops, except korra, was below the normal, but the position was better than in 1938-39. The percentage attained in the year to the normal yield per acre was 110 for korra, 98 for samai and tobacco, 97 for Bengalgram, 95 for cholam, sugarcane, groundnut and castor, 94 for horsegram and rainfed cotton, 92 for ragi and irrigated cotton, 91 for cumbu, 90 for paddy, maize and gingelly, 84 for varagu and 54 for indigo.

Early crops suffered generally from drought during the period June to September. The main crops were affected by drought in December, except in Bellary and Salem.

The yield per acre of all the main crops was above the normal in Bellary (cumbu excepted) and Salem and below the normal in East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Ramnad, Malabar and South Kanara. In the other districts also, the yield per acre was below the normal except in the following cases:—tobacco in Vizagapatam, sugarcane and virginia tobacco in Kistna, paddy, korra and cotton in Guntur, cholam, cumbu, korra, varagu, bengalgram, indigo and cotton in Kurnool; korra, horsegram, groundnut, gingelly, castor and cotton in Anantapur; korra and cotton in Cuddapah; ragi and sugarcane in Chittoor; Nadam cotton in Coimbatore; gingelly and irrigated cambodia in Trichinopoly; maize in Tanjore; samai in Madura; cumbu in Tinnevely; pepper and ginger on the West Coast; and potatoes in the Nilgiris.

Heavy rains damaged the yield of paddy in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Trichinopoly and Tanjore, cholam and horsegram in Nellore, cumbu in Trichinopoly and groundnut in Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Chittoor, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. The crops of paddy in North Arcot, redgram in Kurnool and Cuddapah, mangoes in Chingleput and Chittoor, groundnut in South Arcot and North Arcot, gingelly in Chingleput and castor in Nellore suffered to some extent from attacks by insect pests.

The yield per acre was the lowest reported in recent years in the case of paddy, sugarcane and gingelly in East Godavari, sugarcane in

Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly, gingelly in Coimbatore, irrigated cambodia in Ramnad and paddy and Tinnevelles cotton in Tinnevely, while the yield per acre was the highest reported in the case of all the main crops in Salem, castor and cotton in Anantapur and dry cambodia in Trichinopoly.

The condition of Cocanadas cotton was better than in 1938-39. In the Deccan, the *mungari* or the early sown cotton crop suffered from drought in the early stages and heavy rains later and was therefore full of stains, unattractive in colour and short in staple, but weather conditions were ideal for the *hingari* or the late sown cotton crop which forms the bulk of the crop in the tract. The yield of the first or main crop of Tinnevelles was reduced, but this deficiency was partly made good by the very good second crop which was also better in colour than a normal second crop on account of favourable weather. The second crop of cambodia suffered from excessive rain and was much below the quality of average second crop, especially in colour.

13. The stocks of food-grains were generally sufficient.

14. **Prices.**—As compared with the corresponding prices in the previous fasli, the wholesale prices of rice, cholam, cumbu and ragi were higher throughout the fasli (cholam in July and August excepted). The prices of rice and ragi tended to rise throughout the fasli, except in January when there was a fall in the price of rice, in February when the price of ragi was stationary, and in April when the price of ragi showed a slight fall. The price of cholam tended to rise during the first four months of the fasli, to fluctuate within narrow limits during the next five months, to fall in April 1940 and to rise again during May and June. The price of cumbu was more or less stationary in July and August 1939, rose in September, fluctuated within narrow limits during the subsequent five months, rose during the period March to May 1940 and was stationary in June. The prices of all the four food-grains at the end of the fasli, i.e., in June 1940 were higher than in the beginning of the fasli, i.e., in July 1939 and the increase in price was 18.3 per cent in the case of rice, 14.8 per cent in the case of cholam, 12.3 per cent in the case of cumbu and 13.6 per cent in the case of ragi.

As regards commercial crops, the wholesale prices were higher throughout the fasli as compared with those in the previous fasli, except in the case of Red Northern at Kurnool during the period July to November 1939, jaggery at Bellary during the period March to June 1940, castor at Salem in July and August 1939, and pepper at Calicut throughout the fasli (November and December 1939 excepted). In the excepted cases, the prices were lower. The prices of all the commercial crops at the end

of the fasli were higher than in the beginning of the fasli except in the case of jaggery and pepper.

The prices of all varieties of cotton were more or less stationary during July and August 1939, tended to rise gradually during the subsequent five months, showing a sharp rise in December, and to fall during the remainder of the fasli except at Kurnool where the price of Red Northern rose in February and was stationary in April and at Coimbatore and Tuticorin where there was a rise in March and May in the price of Cambodia and Tinnevelles, respectively. The fall in price was specially marked in June 1940. The price of groundnut (shelled) at Nandyal and Cuddalore fluctuated within narrow limits during the first nine months of the fasli, rose thereafter in April and May 1940 but fell in June. The price of jaggery at Bellary rose in July 1939, fluctuated narrowly during the next four months, rose in December, fell in the subsequent two months and was more or less stationary during the last four months of the fasli. The price of castor at Salem was stationary in the first two months of the fasli, rose in the next six months, fell in March 1940 and fluctuated within narrow limits during the rest of the fasli. The prices of coconut husked and unhusked at Calicut fell in July and August 1939, rose during the period September to November, the rise being highest in the last month, fell steeply in December, were more or less stationary in January 1940, rose in the next two months, fell appreciably in April, rose again in May but fell in June. The prices of pepper of all varieties at Calicut rose in November and December 1939, fell steeply in January 1940 and in February and fluctuated within narrow limits in the remaining eight months of the fasli.

On the outbreak of war, retail prices of almost all commodities whether locally produced or imported rose sharply as a result of panic. Government at once issued a communiqué stating that there was no justification for the rapid rise and warning traders that profiteering would not be allowed. A few days later, a further communiqué was issued by Government pointing out that the Provincial Government had obtained from the Central Government authority to fix the maximum prices of essential commodities and asking for the co-operation of the public in their attempt to check profiteering. With the object of fixing mean fair prices for these commodities from time to time for the guidance of the public, Government appointed Prices Advisory Committees for almost all the taluks of the Province and for the city of Madras. These Committees meet frequently and publish mean fair prices of essential commodities. The wide publication of the mean fair prices has been effective in keeping the prices at reasonable levels.

15. **Trade.**—The total trade of the Province amounted to Rs. 82.89 crores showing an increase of 4.87 per cent as compared with the previous year. The import trade increased by 5.85 per cent and the export trade by 4.55 per cent. As compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year, the foreign import and export trade showed an increase of Rs. 201.63 lakhs and Rs. 205.43 lakhs, respectively during the pre-war period of five months, viz., April to August 1939 and of Rs. 18.95 lakhs and Rs. 87.35 lakhs, respectively during the war period of seven months, viz., September 1939 to March 1940 in spite of the interruption of trade with the belligerents and the varying restrictions imposed upon exports of certain commodities to neutral countries.

The value of the trade with the British Empire amounted to Rs. 44.94 crores as against Rs. 39.88 crores in the previous year, representing a rise of 12.69 per cent, while the value of the trade with foreign countries amounted to Rs. 20.32 crores as against Rs. 20.42 crores in the previous year, recording a slight fall of 0.49 per cent. The trade with the British Empire formed 68.86 per cent of the total trade as against 66.14 per cent in 1938-39, while the trade with foreign countries represented the remaining 31.14 per cent. The United Kingdom took 45 per cent of the exports from the Province and was responsible for 20 per cent of the imports into the Province, the trade of the Province with the United Kingdom forming 34.88 per cent of the total trade as against 34.77 per cent in 1938-39. The corresponding percentages for the other countries in 1939-40 and (1938-39), respectively, were Burma 19.47 and (19.53), Ceylon 7.45 and (6.61), Straits Settlements 2.77 and (2.09), other British Possessions 4.29 and (3.14), Germany 2.66 and (6.09), France 2.99 and (3.95), Netherlands 2.21 and (3.71), Belgium 2.55 and (3.57), Italy 0.68 and (1.11), other countries in Europe 2.65 and (3.65), Japan 3.73 and (3.24), China 2.38 and (-), other countries in Asia 5.52 and (2.46), the United States of America 5.34 and (4.54) and Africa 0.73 and (1.53). The figures in brackets represent the percentages for 1938-39.

The total imports of grain, pulse and flour which had advanced from Rs. 2.84 lakhs in 1937-38 to Rs. 14.96 lakhs in 1938-39 advanced further to the phenomenal figure of Rs. 223.24 lakhs in the year under review. French Indo-China and Siam accounted for Rs. 186.68 lakhs and Rs. 32.85 lakhs respectively as compared with Rs. 9.36 lakhs and Rs. 4.29 lakhs, respectively in the previous year. The two countries took advantage of the partial failure of the paddy crop in the Province in 1938-39 and enlarged their shipments. French Indo-China supplied 162,914 tons of paddy, 23,557 tons of rice and 10,716 tons of broken rice as against 15,226 tons of paddy and 463 tons of rice in the previous year and Siam supplied

23,833 tons of paddy, 5,028 tons of rice and 10,272 tons of broken rice as against 7,142 tons of paddy and 65 tons of rice in the previous year.

Imports of sugar mainly from Java, the United Kingdom and the Portuguese East Africa increased from Rs. 5.70 lakhs in 1938-39 to Rs. 59.92 lakhs in 1939-40. The large increase was due to the diminished production of sugar in the Indian mills in 1938-39 and to the favourable prices of sugar.

Imports of cotton twist and yarn rose from Rs. 56.00 lakhs to Rs. 63.27 lakhs. Consignments from the United Kingdom decreased from Rs. 20.02 lakhs to Rs. 13.13 lakhs but those from Japan increased from Rs. 30.90 lakhs to Rs. 46.83 lakhs as a result of low prices obtaining in Japan prior to the commencement of the war. Mercerised cotton yarn advanced from Rs. 22.09 lakhs to Rs. 28.03 lakhs and Japan was the main source of supply.

Imports of machinery fell steeply from Rs. 269.18 lakhs in 1938-39 to Rs. 163.19 lakhs in the year under review and imports of instruments, etc., fell from Rs. 70.83 lakhs to Rs. 57.64 lakhs owing mainly to the pre-occupation of the United Kingdom with the war against Germany and the stoppage of imports from Germany.

Imports of raw cotton from Egypt and Kenya colony rose from 1,153 tons (Rs. 10.92 lakhs) and 528 tons (Rs. 3.94 lakhs), respectively to 2,275 tons (Rs. 23.47 lakhs) and 760 tons (Rs. 5.39 lakhs) respectively owing to the increased demand from the Indian mills.

The Union of South Africa supplied 631,488 cwt. of wattle bark, worth Rs. 40.00 lakhs as against 323,180 cwts. valued at Rs. 22.06 lakhs in the previous year.

The exports of grain, pulse and flour (mainly rice) improved by 3.80 per cent to Rs. 124.41 lakhs. Shipments of rice to Ceylon, the principal purchaser, amounted to 85,273 tons valued at Rs. 104.43 lakhs as against 86,469 tons valued at Rs. 98.40 lakhs in the previous year. Exports of rice to the Straits Settlements declined from 10,125 tons worth Rs. 12.20 lakhs to 8,492 tons valued at Rs. 10.94 lakhs.

Exports of groundnut formed 91.58 per cent of the trade under seeds and 16.23 per cent of the total foreign export trade of the Province as against 97.38 per cent and 26.58 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. The improvement noticed last year in the export of groundnut proved only transient and there was a considerable fall in the year under review from Rs. 879.72 lakhs to Rs. 583.77 lakhs. The United Kingdom increased her requirements from Rs. 126.52 lakhs to Rs. 135.70 lakhs. There was, however, a fall in the exports to other countries with the exception of Portugal and Norway.

The exports of cotton, raw advanced by 47.60 per cent to Rs. 158.79 lakhs. Shipments

to China expanded considerably from Rs. 1.44 lakhs to Rs. 64.52 lakhs to the increased demand from the mills in Shanghai.

Consignments of tobacco, raw contracted from 43.19 million lb. valued at Rs. 172.38 lakhs to 38.33 million lb. valued at Rs. 139.00 lakhs owing to the curtailment of demand from the United Kingdom.

Exports of coir manufactures rose from 635,248 cwt. valued at Rs. 89.55 lakhs to 821,883 cwt. valued at Rs. 123.52 lakhs. The requirements of the United Kingdom were twice as large as in the previous year and she consumed the superior quality as usual.

Consignments of tea registered an appreciable increase from Rs. 491.59 lakhs to Rs. 540.27 lakhs due mainly to increased demand from Ceylon.

The exports of manganese ore from Vizagapatam improved by 52.70 per cent from Rs. 61.59 lakhs in 1938-39 to Rs. 94.05 lakhs in the year under review.

There was a marked rise in the exports of leather by Rs. 224.12 lakhs or 46.72 per cent to Rs. 703.85 lakhs, the United Kingdom coming first and the United States of America taking a distant second rank in their intake of the goods.

The number of ships engaged in the foreign trade fell from 1,273 to 1,238 of which 970 were British as against 986 in the previous year.

The Madras Port accounted for 40 per cent of the total trade of the Province, Cochin for 20 per cent, Tuticorin for 12 per cent, Calicut for 6 per cent, Danushkodi, Cocanada, Mangalore and Vizagapatam for 3 per cent each, Cuddalore and Masulipatam for 2 per cent each, Negapatam for 1½ per cent and the other ports for the remaining 4½ per cent.

The total value of the trade of the Madras Port rose from Rs. 29.63 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 32.53 crores in the year under review.

The details of the trade are given in Appendix XII to the report.

Coastwise imports—(Rs. 8.07 crores).—Bombay accounted for 50.1 per cent of the value of the trade, Sind for 30.8 per cent, Bengal for 18.0 per cent, Orissa for 0.5 per cent and non-British ports for the remaining 0.6 per cent. The corresponding percentages for 1938-39 were 56.1, 21.7, 20.6, 0.5 and 1.1 respectively. The details of the trade are given in Appendix XII to the report.

Coastwise exports—(Rs. 6.59 crores).—43.7 per cent of the value of the trade was contributed by Bengal, 40.1 per cent by Bombay, 9.0 per cent by Sind, and the remainder, i.e., 7.2 per cent by non-British ports. The corresponding percentages for 1938-39 were 36.3, 48.5, 8.7 and 6.4 respectively. The details of the trade are given in Appendix XII to the report.

Imports by rail.—The imports of paddy amounted to 55,005 tons as against 39,371 tons in the previous year. The percentage share was 66.5 (71.9)* in the case of Orissa, 30.6 (26.1) in the case of the Central Provinces and Berar, 2.4 (1.9) in the case of Mysore and 0.5 (0.1) in the case of other sources.

87,512 tons of rice were also imported as against 105,194 tons in the previous year. The Central Provinces and Berar contributed 62.8 per cent (54.9 per cent), Orissa 31.6 per cent (37.4 per cent), Bengal 2.6 per cent (4.6 per cent), Punjab 1.7 per cent (1.6 per cent) and Bihar 0.8 per cent (1.0 per cent) and other places 0.5 per cent (0.5 per cent).

The imports of groundnut amounted to 29,283 tons as against 59,511 tons in the previous year. 84.2 per cent (89.2 per cent), came from His Exalted Highness The Nizam's Dominions, 14.9 per cent (8.7 per cent) from Mysore and 0.9 per cent (2.1 per cent) from other sources.

103,362 bales of cotton raw were imported as against 57,081 bales in the previous year. The percentage share was 53.5 (42.1) for Bombay, 38.3 (52.5) for His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, 8.0 (5.3) for Mysore and 0.2 (0.1) for other places.

Exports by rail.—The exports of paddy amounted to 5,649 tons, as against 3,838 tons in the previous year. 57.5 per cent (23.8 per cent) went to Bombay, 35.8 per cent (71.5 per cent) to Mysore, 4.3 per cent (4.6 per cent) to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions and 2.4 per cent (0.1 per cent) to other places.

There was an export of 178,107 tons of rice as against 129,766 tons in the previous year. His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions took 48.3 per cent (45.7 per cent), Mysore 27.5 per cent (27.7 per cent), Bombay 23.5 per cent (26.5 per cent) and other places 0.7 per cent (0.1 per cent).

The exports of groundnut amounted to 103,202 tons as against 61,320 tons in the previous year. The percentage share was 65.1 (85.9) for Bombay, 29.2 (11.7) for Bengal, 2.3 (1.9) for Mysore and 3.4 (0.5) for other places.

71,143 bales of cotton raw were exported as against 49,364 bales in the previous year. Bombay took 65.9 per cent (56.4 per cent), Mysore 30.7 per cent (41.9 per cent) and other places 3.4 per cent (1.7 per cent).

16. Cattle.—The mortality amongst bovines (cattle and buffaloes) from contagious diseases during 1939-40 was 31,519 as against 32,405 in 1938-39 and 41,430 in 1937-38. Nellore accounted for 23.4 per cent of the deaths and Vizagapatam for 11.0 per cent.

Rinderpest was responsible for 42.1 per cent of the deaths as against 30.8 per cent in the

Note.—* The figures in brackets represent the percentages for the previous year given for purposes of comparison.

previous year. 370,322 bovines were protected against the disease by various methods of inoculation. Nellore accounted for 39.5 per cent of the total mortality in the Province from this disease and South Arcot and Cuddapah for more than 10 per cent each.

Anthrax accounted for 8.4 per cent of the deaths as against 7.2 per cent in the previous year. 10,603 bovines were protected against the disease in 98 villages in 15 districts. The disease was severe in Nellore, Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari.

Blackquarter accounted for 14.7 per cent of the deaths as against 30.6 per cent in the previous year. 74.4 per cent of the deaths under this head occurred in Salem (22.5 per cent), Chittoor (19.5 per cent), Guntur, Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore. The total number of bovines protected against blackquarter was 127,163.

Hæmorrhagic septicæmia and foot-and-mouth disease accounted for 14.3 per cent and 3.1 per cent of the deaths respectively as against 18.5 per cent and 2.2 per cent respectively in the previous year. The first disease prevailed in a severe form in Nellore (21.6 per cent of the deaths from this disease in the Province), Malabar (15.1 per cent) and Tanjore (10.6 per cent). 135,855 bovines were protected against the disease. The second disease showed a comparatively high incidence in Coimbatore (30.9 per cent), followed by Madura (20.1 per cent) and Vizagapatam (19.2 per cent).

A mortality of 5,481 or 17.4 per cent of the total mortality from all contagious diseases was recorded under "other contagious diseases" of bovines as against 3,459 or 10.7 per cent of the total in the previous year. Vizagapatam was responsible for 28.5 per cent of the total number of deaths in the Province under this head and Guntur for 18.6 per cent.

17. Condition of the agricultural population.—The economic condition of the agricultural population during the fasli under review continued to be much the same as in the previous two faslis. The general reduction in the area under crops and their yield caused some hardship to the ryot population in spite of the liberal land revenue concessions granted by the Government and the improvement in prices to some extent.

The Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act and the Prohibition Act continued to be in force during the fasli under review.

The Prohibition Act which was in force in fasli 1348 in the districts of Salem, Cuddapah and Chittoor was extended from 1st October 1939 to one more district, viz., North Arcot.

The Special Development Officers did very useful work in all the four districts. Thrift

was encouraged by working the hundi box system and the collections were fairly satisfactory. In Salem district, the Co-operative department organized societies for the sale of jaggery and handloom products. In Chittoor district, the department organized societies for jaggery manufacture, basket making, toy making, ladies' cottage industries, seamless quilt making and bead making as well as weavers' societies, consumers' societies and loan and sale societies. Work in this direction was also done in the other two districts. The Co-operative department also organized the Cuddapah Milk Supply Union and the Fruit Growers' Co-operative Society, Kodur, Cuddapah district.

Village sanghams have been formed in almost all the villages of the Salem district and the village headmen are taking adequate interest in them. These sanghams have organized sports clubs on a regular basis, where the villagers have been playing simple inexpensive games and obtaining recreation during evenings, and have made considerable progress in the settling of factions and disputes, resulting in a decrease of wasteful litigation due to faction. Some attempt is being made in most villages at village cleaning. Firka sanghams have also been organized. They have been conducting village tournaments, settling village disputes which the village sanghams are unable to compose, attending to the repairs of village roads and improving sanitation in villages with the help of village sanghams. The example of Salem is being copied in the other three districts and village sanghams are being formed in them.

Prohibition continued popular among the greater part of the inhabitants of these districts especially the women. Conditions in the homes of the ex-drinking classes have considerably improved. There is now more money for clothes and food and there is less brawling and quarrelling. The rural uplift drive which accompanies the enforcement of prohibition is bringing improvement and a new interest into the lives of all villagers including those of the non-drinking classes who are not directly affected by Prohibition itself.

The Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1938, ameliorated the condition of the indebted agriculturists by reducing their indebtedness to some extent. The ryots resorted to the Debt Conciliation Boards to have their debt scaled down under the provisions of the Act. There were complaints that the credit position of the agriculturists was adversely affected as money-lenders were disinclined to advance loans freely but the land mortgage banks and co-operative credit societies afforded some relief.

The economic condition of the agricultural labourer has on the whole been fair.

APPENDIX I (paragraphs 1 to 6 ; pages 1 to 3 of the report).

Rainfall in inches in each month and period in 1939-40 as compared with the average of the 51 years ending with 1920.

District.	South-west monsoon (7th June to 26th September).										Percentage departure from the normal.	North-east monsoon (27th September to 31st January).										Percentage departure from the normal.	District.		
	June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.			September.	October.		November.		December.		January.		Total.				
	Average (a).	1939-40 (b).	Average.	1939-40.	Average.	1939-40.	Average (a).	1939-40 (b).	Average.	1939-40.			1939-40 (d).	Average.	1939-40.	Average.	1939-40.	Average.	1939-40.	Average.	1939-40.			Average.	1939-40.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)			(22)	(23)	(24)
(1)	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.		
Vizagapatam (Plains).	4.9	3.7	5.7	4.9	6.8	4.4	7.8	4.9	25.2	17.9	- 23.0	1.1	7.0	10.0	2.7	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	..	10.7	13.1	+ 22.4	Vizagapatam (Plains)	
East Godavari Agency.	6.9	3.6	10.7	10.7	9.7	8.3	8.8	5.4	36.1	23.0	- 22.4	..	5.4	10.3	1.8	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	..	7.7	12.5	+ 62.3	East Godavari Agency.	
West Godavari Plains.	5.3	2.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	5.2	6.8	5.3	24.6	19.2	- 22.0	0.3	7.8	25.7	3.9	8.0	0.5	0.2	..	12.4	34.0	+ 174.2	West Godavari Plains.		
Kistna	5.5	2.5	7.0	7.8	6.8	4.5	7.1	5.0	26.4	19.8	- 2.5	0.1	6.4	21.1	3.1	0.2	0.3	..	0.2	..	10.0	27.4	+ 174.0	Kistna	
Guntur	4.7	3.2	6.7	6.0	6.7	5.7	6.0	5.2	24.1	20.1	- 16.6	..	6.1	18.7	3.1	4.4	0.4	..	0.4	..	10.0	23.1	+ 111.0	Guntur	
Kurnool	3.3	2.6	4.5	4.1	5.1	4.3	5.6	7.2	18.5	18.2	- 1.6	..	5.9	19.7	3.7	3.5	0.6	0.1	..	0.4	..	10.6	23.3	+ 119.8	Kurnool
Bellary	2.5	2.7	4.3	2.9	4.5	4.9	6.0	5.1	17.3	15.6	+ 9.8	..	3.9	6.1	1.7	2.5	0.3	..	0.2	..	6.1	8.6	+ 41.0	Bellary	
Anantapur	2.6	0.8	2.8	2.5	3.5	7.0	5.7	4.8	14.6	15.1	+ 3.4	0.2	3.9	5.0	1.5	1.6	0.2	..	0.1	..	5.7	6.8	+ 19.3	Anantapur	
Cuddapah	2.1	2.8	2.4	1.2	3.2	3.7	5.7	5.0	13.4	12.7	- 5.2	..	4.0	3.5	2.0	2.1	0.3	..	0.1	..	6.4	5.6	- 12.5	Cuddapah	
Nellore	2.3	1.9	3.2	1.6	4.4	2.3	5.5	6.4	15.4	12.2	- 20.8	..	5.2	6.4	3.9	5.6	1.0	..	0.4	..	10.5	12.0	+ 14.3	Nellore	
Chingleput	1.6	1.5	2.5	1.7	3.0	2.2	4.2	4.0	11.3	9.4	- 16.8	0.2	8.7	16.6	9.0	13.5	2.8	0.7	1.0	..	21.5	31.0	+ 44.2	Chingleput	
South Arcot	1.9	1.0	3.6	1.7	5.0	1.3	5.3	5.2	15.8	9.2	- 41.8	0.6	9.8	8.4	12.3	13.1	4.9	1.0	1.2	..	28.2	23.1	- 18.1	South Arcot	
Chittoor	1.7	0.7	3.2	0.7	5.5	2.9	6.2	3.6	16.6	7.0	- 52.4	1.1	8.7	9.7	10.9	14.7	5.2	0.8	1.1	0.1	25.9	26.4	+ 1.9	Chittoor	
North Arcot	2.2	1.9	3.0	1.7	4.3	2.5	5.4	5.2	14.9	11.3	- 24.2	0.1	6.0	8.3	6.0	11.7	1.9	0.2	0.8	..	14.7	20.3	+ 38.1	North Arcot	
Salem	2.2	1.3	3.6	0.8	5.5	2.8	6.8	5.5	18.1	10.4	- 42.6	0.3	6.3	8.6	6.3	9.1	2.5	0.1	0.8	..	15.9	18.1	+ 13.8	Salem	
Coimbatore	2.0	2.0	2.7	0.7	4.3	4.0	5.8	5.6	14.8	12.3	- 16.9	0.2	6.1	12.2	4.0	5.8	1.1	..	0.4	..	11.6	18.2	+ 56.9	Coimbatore	
Trichinopoly	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.7	2.1	3.0	3.3	2.8	8.4	7.3	- 13.1	0.2	6.4	10.7	4.1	6.1	1.2	..	0.5	..	12.2	17.0	+ 39.3	Trichinopoly	
Tanjore	1.4	1.3	1.8	0.2	3.7	4.7	5.2	3.6	12.1	9.8	- 19.0	0.2	6.8	14.1	5.8	12.5	2.6	0.4	0.8	..	16.0	27.2	+ 70.0	Tanjore	
Madura	1.4	1.4	2.0	0.5	4.3	3.3	4.7	2.5	12.4	7.7	- 37.9	0.6	7.9	10.4	12.2	20.1	7.0	0.8	1.4	0.1	28.5	32.0	+ 12.3	Madura	
Ramnad	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.4	2.6	3.2	3.6	2.5	9.0	6.9	- 23.3	0.5	7.4	8.1	5.7	7.4	2.2	0.1	0.8	..	16.1	16.1	+ 0.0	Ramnad	
Tinnevely	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.3	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.5	7.5	4.8	- 36.0	0.8	7.0	7.9	7.0	10.1	3.3	0.4	1.2	0.1	18.5	19.3	+ 4.3	Tinnevely	
Malabar	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.0	0.3	3.3	2.6	- 21.2	0.1	6.7	3.1	7.9	9.6	4.1	0.5	1.8	..	20.5	13.3	- 35.1	Malabar	
South Kanara	31.3	24.6	32.2	35.2	16.7	16.9	8.2	3.7	88.4	80.4	- 9.0	0.4	10.6	13.7	5.5	8.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	..	17.5	22.4	+ 28.0	South Kanara	
The Nilgiris	39.6	31.5	45.9	42.0	27.5	23.2	12.5	5.2	125.5	101.9	- 18.8	0.6	8.7	11.3	3.3	4.1	0.6	..	0.1	..	12.7	16.0	+ 26.0	The Nilgiris	
	10.1	6.7	14.5	16.5	9.7	13.8	7.8	5.0	42.1	42.0	- 0.2	0.5	10.1	13.6	6.8	15.0	2.6	0.2	1.3	..	20.8	29.3	+ 40.9		

(a) The figures in this column which are for the entire month represent the average rainfall for the 51 years ending with 1920.
 (b) Relates to the period 7th to 30th June 1939.

(c) Relates to the period 1st to 26th September 1939.
 (d) Relates to the period 27th to 30th September 1939.

Rainfall in inches in each month and period in 1939-40 as compared with the average of the 51 years ending with 1920—cont.

District,	Hot weather (1st February to 6th June).										Percentage departure from the normal.	Grand total.		District,	
	February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	Total.		Average.	1939-40.		
	Average.	1939-40.	Average.	1939-40.	Average.	1939-40.	Average.	1939-40.	1939-40 (a).	Average.					1939-40.
(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)		
	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.		
Vizagapatam (Plains)	0.6	0.3	0.6	3.3	1.1	0.7	2.5	10.9	5.5	4.8	20.7	+ 331.3	40.7	52.8	Vizagapatam (Plains).
East Godavari (Agency	0.5	0.1	0.6	3.2	1.7	0.8	2.4	8.1	5.4	5.2	17.6	+ 238.5	49.0	58.2	East Godavari (Agency.
East Godavari (Plains	0.3	0.1	0.4	3.9	0.6	0.6	2.0	6.0	5.5	3.3	16.1	+ 387.0	40.3	69.3	Plains.
West Godavari	0.2	0.1	0.3	3.0	0.6	0.5	1.7	4.2	4.7	2.8	12.5	+ 346.4	39.2	59.7	West Godavari.
Kistna	0.3	..	0.4	3.0	0.7	0.5	1.5	3.4	3.0	2.9	9.9	+ 241.4	37.0	53.1	Kistna.
Guntur	0.2	..	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.1	1.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	6.9	+ 155.6	31.8	48.4	Guntur.
Kurnool	0.2	..	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.3	3.9	3.1	2.3	9.2	+ 300.0	25.7	33.4	Kurnool.
Bellary	0.1	..	0.1	..	0.7	1.4	1.9	5.4	2.1	2.9	8.9	+ 206.9	37.0	30.8	Bellary.
Anantapur	0.1	..	0.2	..	0.6	1.7	2.0	4.8	1.4	2.9	7.9	+ 172.4	22.7	26.2	Anantapur.
Cuddapah	0.2	..	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.5	6.3	3.4	2.3	11.1	+ 382.6	38.2	35.3	Cuddapah.
Nellore	0.1	..	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.3	6.9	2.5	2.2	11.0	+ 400.0	35.0	51.3	Nellore.
Chingleput	0.4	..	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.4	5.0	2.5	2.5	8.5	+ 241.0	46.5	40.8	Chingleput.
South Arcot	0.6	..	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.9	3.2	2.9	3.5	7.5	+ 114.3	46.0	41.8	South Arcot.
Chittoor	0.2	..	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.1	2.4	3.8	4.7	3.7	10.3	+ 178.4	33.3	41.9	Chittoor.
North Arcot	0.3	..	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.3	2.7	4.4	4.4	4.1	10.7	+ 161.0	38.1	39.2	North Arcot.
Salem	0.3	..	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.8	4.2	9.1	3.5	6.3	16.2	+ 157.1	32.7	46.7	Salem.
Coimbatore	0.3	..	0.6	0.2	1.7	4.3	3.4	8.3	1.7	6.0	14.5	+ 141.7	26.6	38.8	Coimbatore.
Trichinopoly	0.4	..	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.9	3.6	4.5	1.4	5.7	8.3	+ 45.6	33.8	45.3	Trichinopoly.
Tanjore	0.6	..	0.3	0.2	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.5	4.0	4.0	7.7	+ 92.5	44.9	47.4	Tanjore.
Madura	0.5	..	0.7	0.8	2.0	4.6	3.1	5.0	1.9	6.3	12.3	+ 95.2	31.4	35.3	Madura.
Ramnad	0.6	..	0.7	0.4	1.8	5.9	1.9	2.6	1.7	5.0	10.6	+ 112.0	31.0	34.7	Ramnad.
Tinnevely	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.5	1.8	4.6	1.3	1.9	1.1	5.2	8.2	+ 57.7	29.0	24.1	Tinnevely.
Malabar	0.3	..	0.7	..	3.0	4.1	8.0	8.2	26.5	12.0	38.8	+ 223.3	117.9	141.5	Malabar.
South Kanara	0.1	..	0.1	..	1.4	1.7	5.7	7.4	35.1	7.3	44.2	+ 505.5	145.5	162.1	South Kanara.
The Nilgiris	1.1	..	1.2	0.4	3.2	4.4	5.7	6.6	14.1	11.2	25.5	+ 127.6	74.1	96.8	The Nilgiris.

(a) Relates to the period 1st to 6th June 1940.

APPENDIX II (paragraph 7 ; page 3 of the report).

Classification of area in each district under forests, etc., in 1939-40 and the percentage of the area under each classification to the total area.

District.	Forests.		Not available for cultivation.		Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows.		Current fallow.		Net area sown.		Total area.	District.
	Area.	Percentage to the total area.	Area.	Percentage to the total area.	Area.	Percentage to the total area.	Area.	Percentage to the total area.	Area.	Percentage to the total area.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.		ACS.	
Vizagapatam ..	1,213,909	23.5	1,191,617	23.1	596,842	11.5	586,310	11.3	1,580,584	30.6	5,169,262	Vizagapatam.
East Godavari ..	864,414	21.7	1,123,045	23.2	658,554	16.6	294,651	7.4	1,040,004	26.1	3,980,698	East Godavari.
West Godavari ..	48,210	3.1	241,124	15.2	208,015	13.2	316,613	20.0	769,907	48.7	1,581,829	West Godavari.
Kistna ..	110,046	5.0	445,883	20.1	272,233	12.2	269,754	12.1	1,124,301	48.7	2,222,217	Kistna.
Guntur ..	468,862	12.7	505,803	13.7	212,133	5.7	408,702	11.1	2,004,344	56.8	3,680,844	Guntur.
Kurnool ..	1,647,911	33.9	322,715	6.6	537,943	11.1	274,480	5.7	2,077,609	47.3	4,860,658	Kurnool.
Bellary ..	361,078	9.9	213,549	5.9	367,883	10.1	247,725	6.8	2,453,056	67.3	3,643,891	Bellary.
Anantapur ..	440,032	10.2	312,143	7.2	1,076,413	25.0	503,509	11.7	1,974,896	45.9	4,307,053	Anantapur.
Cuddapah ..	1,156,987	30.5	480,828	12.9	310,069	7.4	266,171	7.0	1,068,597	28.2	3,790,752	Cuddapah.
Nellore ..	468,974	9.2	1,600,132	31.4	1,011,066	19.9	696,731	13.7	1,310,297	25.8	5,087,200	Nellore.
Chingleput ..	126,127	6.4	717,067	36.5	153,430	7.8	219,541	11.2	749,732	38.1	1,965,897	Chingleput.
Madras ..	..	..	18,685	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,685	Madras.
South Arcot ..	163,232	6.1	629,222	23.4	242,136	9.0	359,658	13.3	1,298,776	48.2	2,693,024	South Arcot.
Chittoor ..	524,021	13.9	1,445,040	38.2	598,208	15.8	430,327	11.4	781,269	20.7	3,778,865	Chittoor.
North Arcot ..	757,414	25.4	522,547	17.2	229,097	7.5	354,194	11.9	1,125,131	37.7	2,982,383	North Arcot.
Salem ..	1,000,620	22.1	797,420	17.7	581,975	12.9	162,002	10.2	1,675,090	42.2	4,517,107	Salem.
Coimbatore ..	1,448,912	37.8	345,630	7.6	111,582	3.5	723,157	15.9	1,922,555	49.2	4,551,876	Coimbatore.
Trichinopoly ..	148,794	3.3	462,063	16.3	234,966	8.3	631,274	22.4	1,348,478	47.7	2,825,575	Trichinopoly.
Tanjore ..	24,421	1.0	635,508	26.3	213,292	8.9	202,293	8.5	1,321,772	53.1	2,397,286	Tanjore.
Madura ..	741,494	24.2	95,638	3.1	594,588	19.4	418,989	13.7	1,210,577	39.6	3,061,286	Madura.
Ramnad ..	63,048	2.9	881,366	28.1	515,894	16.4	482,017	15.4	1,197,943	38.1	3,140,268	Ramnad.
Tinnevely ..	222,248	8.9	461,179	16.6	127,823	4.6	809,065	29.2	1,154,877	41.6	2,775,192	Tinnevely.
Malabar ..	358,351	10.9	599,915	16.7	864,167	24.0	255,672	7.1	1,517,672	42.2	3,595,777	Malabar.
South Kanara ..	518,782	20.1	407,036	15.8	647,898	25.2	434,727	16.9	565,937	22.0	2,573,500	South Kanara.
The Nilgiris ..	311,218	49.1	45,591	7.2	45,727	7.2	133,524	21.1	97,300	15.4	633,360	The Nilgiris.
Province ..	13,188,205	16.5	14,509,826	18.2	10,903,914	13.7	9,731,173	12.2	31,460,404	39.4	79,843,525	Province.

(a) This includes 250,789 acres of babul trees, casuarinas, thatching grass, etc., mostly in the Carnatic 86,215 acres.

(b) and (c) The total cultivable area in the Province is 52,145,494 acres.

NOTE (1)—Column (2).—"Forests". This comprises land classed or administered as forest under any legal enactment and includes reserved forests and reserved lands.

(2) Column (4).—"Not available for cultivation" This represents (1) the difference between the total area of poramboke and the total area of poramboke occupied and (2) military lands (Government of India).

(3) Column (6).—"Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows." This represents all uncultivated land other than those included in columns (2), (4) and (8). Much of this area is hardly cultivable at all and very little with profit.

APPENDIX III (paragraph 8 ; pages 3 and 4 of the report).

Area irrigated in each district from the various sources of irrigation (canals, tanks, etc., in 1939-40).

District.	Area irrigated from							Percentage of irrigated area to net area sown.	Percentage of area irrigated by wells to the total area irrigated.	Percentage of irrigated area to net area sown in the previous year.	District.
	Government canals.	Private channels.	Tanks.	Wells having independent ayacuts.	Wells supplementing recognized sources of irrigation.	Other sources, i.e., spring channels, etc.	Total.				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5-a)	(5-b)	(6)	(7)				
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.				
Vizagapatam ..	141,297	89,503	479,596	74,156	15,856	57,552	842,104	53	9	53	Vizagapatam.
East Godavari ..	361,533	46,366	97,073	3	754	27,020	531,905	51	..	51	East Godavari.
West Godavari ..	480,394	..	47,105	1,807	623	12,052	541,358	70	..	72	West Godavari.
Kistna ..	521,880	778	52,520	9,072	..	18,300	602,550	54	..	53	Kistna.
Guntur ..	346,821	..	17,591	20,280	78	10,475	395,167	19	..	19	Guntur.
Kurnool ..	35,001	..	48,941	19,580	45	5,016	108,538	5	18	6	Kurnool.
Bellary ..	21,037	..	17,988	10,247	2,718	8,378	57,650	2	18	2	Bellary.
Anantapur ..	43,579	701	85,968	54,816	1,887	2,645	187,709	10	29	11	Anantapur.
Cuddapah ..	45,152	..	67,884	87,286	761	35,039	235,361	22	37	(r) 21	Cuddapah.
Nellore ..	170,610	3,418	180,524	73,625	4,551	9,358	437,535	33	17	30	Nellore.
Chingleput ..	10,966	22	445,544	13,190	22,379	9,709	480,421	64	3	62	Chingleput.
South Arcot ..	137,171	..	298,333	40,862	62,093	11,595	488,011	38	8	35	South Arcot.
Chittoor ..	14,090	1,605	169,120	67,022	14,837	42,222	294,059	38	23	31	Chittoor.
North Arcot ..	27,330	1,926	250,753	81,554	60,106	13,779	375,342	33	22	32	North Arcot.
Salem ..	25,405	284	76,905	115,163	42,547	9,334	227,091	14	51	14	Salem.
Coimbatore ..	76,585	655	21,185	336,134	1,043	8,391	442,050	23	76	24	Coimbatore.
Trichinopoly ..	140,717	..	65,820	83,176	10,728	6,798	297,511	22	28	21	Trichinopoly.
Tanjore ..	999,436	1,196	72,120	462	15,103	754	1,078,968	81	..	80	Tanjore.
Madura ..	145,505	1,275	97,751	126,195	5,529	875	371,601	31	34	31	Madura.
Ramnad ..	622	..	280,219	40,198	..	55	321,094	27	13	26	Ramnad.
Tinnevely ..	46,206	2,584	146,265	56,760	7,076	1,830	253,645	22	22	21	Tinnevely.
Province ..	3,791,337	150,313	3,021,255	1,311,518	268,719	291,237	8,565,860	27.2	15.3	26.9	Province.

NOTE.—There are no sources of irrigation on the West Coast and the Hills. Excluding the West Coast and the Hills, 29.3 per cent was irrigated during the year. (r) Revised figure.

APPENDIX VI

Area sown with crops in 1939-40 as compared with the normal—cont.

District.	Redgram.		Blackgram.		Bengalgram.		Horsegram.		Other pulses.		District.
	Normal.	1939-40.	Normal.	1939-40.	Normal.	1939-40.	Normal.	1939-40.	Normal.	1939-40.	
	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Vizagapatam ..	16,000	16,938	16,000	23,939	4,500	1,597	120,000	131,800	13,000	9,870	Vizagapatam.
East Godavari.	8,530	9,261	35,800	37,573	4,910	7,878	80,300	81,530	5,330	4,820	East Godavari.
West Godavari.	6,250	6,074	2,670	2,437	2,883	4,138	44,000	47,600	4,640	5,772	West Godavari.
Kistna ..	5,680	5,119	11,300	12,493	4,080	4,164	29,500	27,898	1,240	685	Kistna.
Guntur ..	21,400	21,139	9,930	15,036	6,660	7,708	28,000	34,549	3,030	1,223	Guntur.
Kurnool ..	31,100	30,759	3,020	2,878	12,100	10,843	60,900	63,410	1,390	1,067	Kurnool.
Bellary ..	38,300	30,028	2,080	252	13,700	12,683	94,500	104,921	19,700	19,787	Bellary.
Anantapur ..	34,800	43,238	40	2	7,310	8,111	256,000	222,392	3,770	5,935	Anantapur.
Cuddapah ..	3,440	3,725	200	125	1,680	1,545	44,000	37,834	730	555	Cuddapah.
Nellore ..	1,690	2,050	1,510	1,130	620	936	107,000	96,786	2,000	610	Nellore.
Chingleput ..	240	365	3,700	5,332	110	107	8,380	9,004	690	341	Chingleput.
South Arcot ..	7,220	9,347	2,820	2,173	330	93	6,440	4,126	1,450	1,951	South Arcot.
Chittoor ..	4,060	3,245	300	389	30	2	48,500	41,558	2,840	2,033	Chittoor.
North Arcot ..	21,900	30,223	6,370	5,289	210	88	53,300	43,970	3,050	3,756	North Arcot.
Salem ..	15,100	19,392	9,520	6,740	1,270	947	231,000	205,312	30,500	34,845	Salem.
Coimbatore ..	12,400	12,629	7,240	5,355	3,930	2,200	168,000	170,210	85,100	79,888	Coimbatore.
Trichinopoly ..	32,700	43,520	1,470	1,413	290	331	31,400	20,963	11,000	12,746	Trichinopoly.
Tanjore ..	6,550	6,504	11,600	11,557	70	5	480	677	2,100	1,836	Tanjore.
Madura ..	4,250	4,969	13,300	9,376	290	120	76,300	64,612	14,500	11,996	Madura.
Ramnad ..	5,600	1,470	11,700	8,690	400	82	15,200	13,415	5,440	4,429	Ramnad.
Tinnevely ..	5,780	2,373	27,900	23,562	970	647	66,100	55,164	20,900	15,988	Tinnevely.
Malabar ..	2,980	3,495	5,600	4,088	1,680	1,405	3,370	3,107	11,600	11,769	Malabar.
South Kanara ..	..	..	12,000	12,487	..	..	23,700	22,944	2,410	2,456	South Kanara.
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	10	20	10	25	500	720	The Nilgiris.
Province ..	280,970	305,863	196,070	192,316	68,030	65,650	1,596,380	1,503,712	246,870	235,078	Province.

District.	Total pulses.		Chillies.		Other condiments and spices.		Total condiments and spices.		Sugarcane.		District.
	Normal.	1939-40.	Normal.	1939-40.	Normal.	1939-40.	Normal.	1939-40.	Normal.	1939-40.	
	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Vizagapatam ..	299,500	310,858	35,000	20,488	3,600	3,384	38,600	23,872	33,000	33,148	Vizagapatam.
East Godavari.	191,670	190,259	24,800	22,635	6,690	(a) 6,949	31,490	29,584	9,460	8,766	East Godavari.
West Godavari.	63,090	68,848	9,730	9,880	4,950	(b) 5,519	14,680	15,399	2,150	2,059	West Godavari.
Kistna ..	71,760	75,017	12,000	11,664	7,900	(c) 5,736	19,900	17,400	2,220	4,391	Kistna.
Guntur ..	84,220	100,430	56,500	55,673	35,900	(d) 43,649	91,500	99,322	780	381	Guntur.
Kurnool ..	114,740	115,904	22,900	29,875	3,500	(e) 4,117	26,400	33,992	630	480	Kurnool.
Bellary ..	182,580	186,073	12,500	14,574	6,620	(f) 12,066	19,120	26,640	8,570	12,302	Bellary.
Anantapur ..	306,020	287,943	10,400	11,368	10,500	(g) 18,567	20,900	29,935	2,330	2,578	Anantapur.
Cuddapah ..	50,730	45,111	6,320	8,813	8,100	(h) 15,678	14,420	24,491	340	623	Cuddapah.
Nellore ..	136,520	126,005	12,500	13,182	2,000	1,820	14,500	15,002	60	38	Nellore.
Chingleput ..	13,720	15,728	4,670	5,089	800	1,026	5,470	6,115	340	336	Chingleput.
South Arcot ..	20,370	19,744	2,550	3,049	6,140	4,362	8,690	7,411	10,700	15,257	South Arcot.
Chittoor ..	56,260	47,596	6,480	6,099	6,930	(i) 6,941	13,410	13,040	9,620	9,507	Chittoor.
North Arcot ..	86,910	86,964	4,800	5,774	6,280	5,029	11,080	10,803	7,940	9,404	North Arcot.
Salem ..	297,120	277,408	10,000	11,916	8,200	(j) 8,348	18,200	20,264	5,050	7,246	Salem.
Coimbatore ..	285,410	282,786	10,400	11,457	7,740	(k) 7,116	18,140	18,573	7,140	11,513	Coimbatore.
Trichinopoly ..	78,860	80,560	10,400	12,233	22,200	(l) 23,473	32,600	35,706	5,490	11,068	Trichinopoly.
Tanjore ..	71,000	66,916	5,420	6,066	3,030	3,386	8,450	9,452	730	1,241	Tanjore.
Madura ..	109,620	92,036	8,900	10,062	10,000	(m) 11,411	18,900	21,473	1,830	2,318	Madura.
Ramnad ..	41,440	31,770	11,300	19,019	10,200	(n) 7,928	21,500	26,947	320	365	Ramnad.
Tinnevely ..	137,150	110,912	21,400	25,910	18,800	(o) 23,830	40,200	49,740	250	169	Tinnevely.
Malabar ..	27,540	25,880	4,980	5,309	124,000	(p) 126,215	128,980	131,524	40	60	Malabar.
South Kanara ..	46,590	46,156	6,410	6,679	11,400	(q) 11,514	17,810	18,193	4,120	4,483	South Kanara.
The Nilgiris ..	520	765	70	101	780	1,179	850	1,280	..	..	The Nilgiris.
Province ..	2,773,340	2,691,669	310,430	326,915	325,340	(r) 359,243	635,770	686,158	113,110	(s) 137,633	Province.

(a) Includes 1,376 acres under garlic and 2,944 acres under coriander.
 (b) Includes 722 acres under garlic and 3,556 acres under coriander.
 (c) Includes 2,805 acres under coriander and 2,827 acres under turmeric.
 (d) Includes 32,693 acres under coriander and 8,174 acres under turmeric.
 (e) Includes 759 acres under garlic.
 (f) Includes 9,578 acres under coriander.
 (g) Includes 12,617 acres under coriander and 5,747 acres under tamarind.
 (h) Includes 6,613 acres under coriander and 8,053 acres under turmeric.
 (i) Includes 5,713 acres under tamarind.
 (j) Includes 3,737 acres under coriander.
 (k) Includes 3,241 acres under coriander and 3,733 acres under turmeric.
 (l) The area under sugarcane, ratoon (districtwar) is noted below:—

District.	Area under ratoon cane.	District.	Area under ratoon cane.	District.	Area under ratoon cane.
	ACS.		ACS.		ACS.
Vizagapatam ..	6,721	Bellary ..	1,293	Trichinopoly ..	82
East Godavari ..	2,178	Chingleput ..	44	Tanjore ..	45
West Godavari ..	805	South Arcot ..	730	Malabar ..	15
Kistna ..	150	Chittoor ..	820		

Normal yield per acre and the yield per acre attained in 1939-40—cont.

District.	Gingally.		Caster.		Cotton.				Indigo.	Tobacco (dry leaf) (d).		District.
	Normal.	1939-40.	Normal.	1939-40.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.			Normal.	1939-40.	
	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	
	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.	
Vizagapatam ..	336	319	250	185	..	..	54	..	6	1,000	1,010	Vizagapatam.
East Godavari ..	336	269	250	243	..	..	75	..	18	(b) 1,300	1,295	East Godavari.
West Godavari ..	336	249	250	220	..	..	75	..	18	(b) 1,300	1,084	West Godavari.
Kistna ..	336	255	250	233	..	..	75	..	19	(b) 1,300	964	Kistna.
Guntur ..	280	286	250	235	..	..	75	..	9	(b) 1,300	964	Guntur.
Kurnool ..	224	244	150	144	..	..	50	..	51	28	1,050	Kurnool.
Bellary ..	224	222	150	155	..	..	50	..	54	(c) 1,000	1,050	Bellary.
Anantapur ..	224	224	150	167	..	..	50	..	60	31	(c) 1,000	Anantapur.
Cuddapah ..	224	177	150	140	..	..	50	..	52	18	(c) 1,000	Cuddapah.
Nellore ..	280	146	250	218	..	..	75	..	71	9	(b) 1,300	Nellore.
Chingleput ..	280	182	250	233	250	260	50	50	12	1,000	830	Chingleput.
South Arcot ..	280	227	250	215	250	190	(a) 61	42	16	1,000	900	South Arcot.
Chittoor ..	280	249	250	250	250	250	65	51	24	1,000	1,000	Chittoor.
North Arcot ..	280	199	250	210	250	205	50	41	11	1,000	900	North Arcot.
Salem ..	280	361	400	440	250	280	(a) 78	85	21	(b) 1,200	1,332	Salem.
Coimbatore ..	280	204	400	364	238	213	(a) 72	66	..	1,200	1,056	Coimbatore.
Trichinopoly ..	336	336	400	372	250	270	(a) 74	67	22	(b) 1,200	1,200	Trichinopoly.
Tanjore ..	336	326	400	328	250	250	65	..	25	1,200	1,116	Tanjore.
Madura ..	280	274	400	336	250	240	(a) 102	85	27	1,200	1,128	Madura.
Ramnad ..	280	227	400	432	250	198	(a) 103	91	23	1,200	1,200	Ramnad.
Tinnevely ..	280	258	400	320	250	225	(a) 103	77	26	1,200	1,152	Tinnevely.
Malabar ..	224	143	400	400	..	..	65	71	..	1,200	1,404	Malabar.
South Kanara ..	280	280	400	420	..	..	65	23	..	1,200	1,123	South Kanara.
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	1,272	The Nilgiris.
Province ..	303	274	227	216	245	226	72	68	15	1,050	1,030	Province.

(a) Figures of normal yield of lint per acre for each variety of cotton in the southern half of the Presidency are irrigated Cambodia 250 lb., irrigated Karuganni 150 lb., dry Cambodia 80 lb. in Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly; 100 lb. in Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely and 50 lb. elsewhere; Uppam, 65 lb., dry Karuganni in Coimbatore, 85 lb., Nadam and Bourbon, 20 lb. and Tinnevelles, 103 lb.
 (b) The normal yield per acre of irrigated tobacco is 950 lb. in Bellary, 1,050 lb. in Anantapur, 2,000 lb. in Cuddapah, 1,000 lb. in Salem and 1,250 lb. in Trichinopoly.
 (c) The figures given here relate to rainfed tobacco. The normal yield per acre of irrigated tobacco is 950 lb. in Bellary, 1,050 lb. in Anantapur, 2,000 lb. in Cuddapah, 1,000 lb. in Salem and 1,250 lb. in Trichinopoly.
 (d) The figures of normal yield per acre shown in this column are those reported by the Director of Agriculture based on recent enquiries made during the marketing surveys.

NOTE.—(1) The normal yield per acre for the Province is 1,677 lb. for paddy, 649 lb. for cholam, 622 lb. for cumbu, 1,137 lb. for ragi and 88 lb. for cotton.
 (2) The normal yield per acre is 500 lb. for bengalgram, 200 lb. for horsegram, 1,120 lb. for groundnut and 28 lb. for indigo.
 (3) The yield per acre for the province in 1939-40 is 1,511 lb. for paddy, 615 lb. for cholam, 563 lb. for cumbu, 1,040 lb. for ragi and 82 lb. for cotton.

APPENDIX IX.

Seasonal factor and the total produce of the principal crops in 1939-40 as compared with the normal.

[NOTE.—“S.F.” means seasonal factor or condition figure showing the effect of the season on the acre yield of crops in 1939-40 in parts of 100 (100 denoting a normal or average crop).]

District.	Paddy (a).			Cholam (a).			Cumbu (a).			District.	
	Normal.	S.F.	1939-40.	Normal.	S.F.	1939-40	Normal.	S.F.	1939-40.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(10)
	TONS.		TONS.	TONS.		TONS.	TONS.		TONS.		TONS.
Vizagapatam ..	517,100	95	398,950	24,200	93	21,010	62,770	81	44,260	Vizagapatam.	
East Godavari ..	575,600	88	481,100	30,510	92	29,800	14,500	87	12,600	East Godavari.	
West Godavari ..	590,600	81	467,600	19,240	81	15,330	2,450	72	1,830	West Godavari.	
Kistna ..	448,070	81	383,680	65,650	93	59,900	5,150	89	4,420	Kistna.	
Guntur ..	305,900	100	325,500	111,250	98	117,030	52,180	93	45,170	Guntur.	
Kurnool ..	48,040	97	51,450	165,590	109	174,860	19,920	100	18,170	Kurnool.	
Bellary ..	23,530	111	24,670	145,770	97	131,870	24,670	97	27,000	Bellary.	
Anantapur ..	104,470	99	81,490	69,400	95	65,400	43,200	87	41,000	Anantapur.	
Cuddapah ..	83,190	92	83,970	91,790	97	94,350	55,760	80	43,640	Cuddapah.	
Nellore ..	270,430	91	254,320	121,570	84	99,600	5,630	77	4,510	Nellore.	
Chingleput ..	453,300	81	327,400	2,280	85	24,350	32,640	91	28,130	Chingleput.	
South Arcot ..	436,400	96	412,700	25,390	94	14,200	51,500	77	47,190	South Arcot.	
Chittoor ..	179,420	93	175,200	18,530	81	24,800	36,190	71	22,580	Chittoor.	
North Arcot ..	422,400	87	350,000	25,180	114	98,200	97,100	112	116,900	North Arcot.	
Salem ..	113,330	110	188,070	77,900	77	159,200	77,100	91	77,700	Salem.	
Coimbatore ..	84,210	92	71,790	192,100	93	77,600	69,000	86	60,300	Coimbatore.	
Trichinopoly ..	246,100	96	264,000	74,400	81	..	2,370	95	2,550	Trichinopoly.	
Tanjore ..	908,800	91	843,300	4,680	94	126,800	10,490	89	10,920	Tanjore.	
Madura ..	248,180	95	245,650	89,700	94	18,700	26,550	88	24,510	Madura.	
Ramnad ..	298,200	74	169,900	20,900	81	31,290	32,450	105	37,780	Ramnad.	
Tinnevely ..	304,960	78	204,550	39,610	71	130	..	18	..	Tinnevely.	
Malabar ..	546,000	86	463,000	120	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar.
South Kanara ..	392,000	100	396,000	..	..	..	..	97	..	South Kanara.
The Nilgiris ..	4,660	..	4,770	20	100	30	..	..	..	The Nilgiris.
Province ..	7,645,540	90	6,667,040	1,415,780	95	1,387,310	750,670	91	702,540	Province.	

(a) The figures of yield relate to unhusked cereals and pulses. The percentage of loss of weight in husking is 33 per cent for paddy, 15 per cent for cholam, 20 per cent for cumbu and korra, 10 per cent for ragi, 45 per cent for samai, 40 per cent for varagu and maize and 20 per cent for pulses.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the average retail prices of the principal food-grains and salt for 1939-40 in terms of rupees per imperial maund of 3,200 tolas or 82-2/7 lb.

District and station.	Paddy, 1st sort	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Korra.	Varagu.	Variga.	Horsegram.	Salt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
VIZAGAPATAM (AGENCY).											
1 Gudem .. .. .	..	..	4.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.20
Average .. .. .	..	..	4.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.20
VIZAGAPATAM (LITTORAL).											
1 Saluru	2.28	2.06	3.84	2.74	2.74	2.14	..	..	..	2.84	2.56
2 Parvatipuram	2.16	2.06	3.80	2.63	2.45	2.05	..	..	..	2.57	2.48
3 Palkonda	2.44	2.23	4.16	2.33	2.58	2.09	..	..	..	2.42	2.34
4 Chipurupalli .. .. .	..	..	3.79	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.62	2.18
5 Gajapatinagaram .. .. .	..	..	3.78	..	2.30	2.02	..	..	..	2.51	2.37
6 Vizianagram	2.89	2.62	4.29	..	2.77	2.45	..	..	..	3.11	2.49
7 Vizagapatam .. .. .	..	3.18	4.73	..	3.23	2.61	..	..	..	3.46	2.52
8 Viravalli (Chodavaram) .. .. .	..	..	4.30	3.75	3.22	..	..	..	..	2.77	2.12
9 Anakapalle .. .. .	..	..	4.41	2.85	2.43	2.42	..	..	..	3.12	2.17
10 Yellamanchili .. .. .	..	..	4.57	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.09	2.40
11 Narasapatam .. .. .	..	..	4.13	2.72	2.37	2.42	..	..	..	3.35	2.92
12 Bobbili	2.74	2.53	4.02	2.29	2.60	2.11	..	..	..	2.38	2.44
13 Bimlipatam .. .. .	..	..	4.21	..	2.93	2.33	..	..	..	3.27	2.40
14 Srungavarapukota	2.53	2.35	4.35	..	..	2.03	..	..	..	2.97	2.45
15 Ichchapur	2.94	2.34	3.92	..	..	2.20	..	..	..	2.58	2.13
16 Telkali	2.96	2.42	4.13	..	..	1.93	..	..	..	2.35	2.14
17 Narasannapeta	2.78	2.51	4.06	..	..	1.96	..	..	..	2.74	2.41
18 Chicacole .. .. .	..	..	4.26	..	..	2.20	..	..	..	2.85	2.37
19 Pathapatnam	2.69	2.53	4.42	..	..	2.07	..	..	..	2.56	2.16
20 Sompeta	2.91	2.39	4.25	..	..	2.20	..	..	..	2.60	2.18
Average	2.67	2.44	4.17	2.76	2.69	2.19	..	..	..	2.81	2.36
EAST GODAVARI (AGENCY).											
1 Bhadrachalam .. .. .	..	..	4.90	2.72	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.81
2 Polavaram .. .. .	..	2.25	3.98	2.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.59
3 Chodavaram .. .. .	..	..	3.88	2.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.70
4 Yellavaram .. .. .	..	..	3.44	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.64
5 Venkatapuram (Nugur) .. .. .	..	..	4.19	3.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.81
Average .. .. .	..	2.25	4.08	2.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.71
EAST GODAVARI (LITTORAL).											
1 Tuni	2.66	2.21	3.80	2.64	2.23	2.33	..	..	..	3.09	2.47
2 Pithapuram	3.06	2.76	4.25	..	2.07	2.58	..	..	..	3.32	2.26
3 Prattipadu	2.67	2.51	4.20	2.45	1.87	..	..	..	..	3.30	2.46
4 Peddapuram	2.94	2.68	4.12	2.72	2.20	2.43	..	..	..	3.42	2.63
5 Rajahmundry .. .. .	..	..	4.10	2.81	2.43	2.48	..	..	..	3.52	2.30
6 Cocanada	3.24	2.68	4.08	3.29	2.68	3.01	..	..	..	3.67	2.22
7 Tallarevu	2.77	2.37	4.02	2.57	2.63	2.53	..	..	..	3.65	1.83
8 Ramachandrapuram	2.86	2.56	3.91	2.95	2.49	2.55	..	..	..	3.72	2.56
9 Alamuru	2.42	1.98	3.54	2.74	..	2.61	..	..	..	3.27	2.24
10 Kottapeta	2.66	2.41	4.09	2.84	2.49	2.65	..	..	..	3.57	2.17
11 Amalapuram	2.95	2.58	4.38	2.96	2.54	3.04	..	..	..	3.80	2.50
12 Razole	2.88	2.39	4.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.71	2.53
13 Mummudivaram	2.94	2.47	3.82	3.00	2.35	2.57	..	..	..	3.76	2.43
Average	2.84	2.47	4.04	2.82	2.36	2.62	..	..	..	3.52	2.35
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.											
1 Narasapuram	2.79	2.53	4.02	3.00	..	2.76	..	..	..	3.23	2.13
2 Tanuku	2.65	2.49	3.88	3.34	..	2.55	..	..	..	4.04	2.77
3 Bhimavaram	2.87	2.50	3.70	3.08	..	2.89	..	..	..	3.34	2.50
4 Ellore	3.52	2.98	4.18	3.38	2.70	3.09	..	..	..	3.84	2.37
5 Kovvuru .. .. .	..	..	3.79	2.77	..	2.59	..	..	..	3.34	2.23
6 Tadepalligudem	2.63	2.51	3.84	2.83	..	2.60	..	..	..	3.36	2.27
7 Chintalapudi	2.51	2.37	3.90	2.81	..	..	..	..	..	2.89	2.36
Average	2.83	2.56	3.90	3.03	2.70	2.75	..	..	..	3.43	2.38

Statement showing the average retail prices of the principal food-grains and salt for 1939-40 in terms of rupees per imperial maund of 3,200 tolas or 82-2/7 lb.—cont.

District and station.	Paddy, 1st sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	White cholam.	Yellow cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Korra.	Varagu.	Variga.	Horsegram.	Salt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.												
1 Madakasira	2.36	2.43	3.89	..	..	..	2.10	2.02	..	..	2.88	3.20
2 Hindupur .. ..	..	..	3.85	2.43	..	1.83	2.16	..	..	..	2.58	3.35
3 Penukonda .. ..	..	..	3.90	2.30	..	2.35	2.23	..	..	..	2.90	3.40
4 Dharmavaram	2.50	2.05	3.99	2.35	1.82	2.46	2.24	..	..	..	2.83	2.91
5 Kalyandrug .. ..	..	..	2.87	3.98	2.48	1.72	2.03	2.24	1.86	..	2.56	3.29
6 Anantapur	2.48	2.29	3.65	2.53	1.93	2.38	2.28	1.80	..	..	2.91	3.22
7 Uravakonda .. ..	..	..	4.63	2.31	1.92	2.21	2.03	1.62	..	..	2.45	3.30
8 Gooty .. ..	..	..	4.71	2.56	2.21	2.37	2.18	1.72	..	..	3.01	3.21
9 Tadpatri .. ..	..	..	5.01	2.46	2.14	2.30	2.00	1.70	..	..	3.29	2.81
10 Kadiri .. ..	..	..	4.09	2.20	..	2.24	2.28	..	..	..	3.10	2.58
Average	2.45	2.41	4.17	2.40	1.96	2.25	2.17	1.79	..	..	2.85	3.13
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.												
Cholam.												
1 Jammalamadugu .. ..	..	..	4.79	2.33	..	2.66	2.50	2.08	..	..	3.18	2.50
2 Proddatur	2.84	2.62	4.75	2.34	..	2.65	2.58	2.15	..	..	3.14	2.42
3 Kamalapuram .. ..	..	..	4.49	2.25	..	2.78	2.53	2.16	..	..	3.16	2.61
4 Cuddapah .. ..	..	..	4.60	2.73	..	2.80	2.61	..	..	..	3.07	2.83
5 Pulivendla .. ..	..	..	4.54	2.13	..	2.47	2.34	1.98	..	..	3.17	2.69
6 Rayachoti .. ..	..	..	4.00	2.47	..	2.47	2.50	..	..	..	3.16	2.46
7 Pullampet .. ..	..	..	4.12	2.89	..	2.97	2.75	2.22	..	..	3.21	2.63
8 Siddhavattam .. ..	..	..	4.90	2.53	..	2.79	2.62	..	..	..	2.90	2.67
9 Badvel	2.80	2.67	4.43	2.58	..	2.78	2.59	3.62	..	..	3.27	2.51
10 Lakkireddipalle .. ..	..	..	4.85	..	..	2.61	2.42	2.15	..	..	2.25	3.16
Average	2.82	2.65	4.55	2.47	..	2.70	2.54	2.34	..	..	3.05	2.65
NELLORE DISTRICT.												
1 Nellore	2.95	2.35	4.63	2.97	..	3.20	2.82	..	..	..	3.42	1.93
2 Gudur	3.01	2.33	4.84	3.01	..	3.23	2.57	..	..	..	3.24	2.29
3 Sularpet	2.67	..	4.73	..	..	2.92	2.77	..	..	..	3.83	2.08
4 Venkatagiri .. ..	..	2.53	4.79	..	..	2.86	2.50	..	..	..	3.47	2.27
5 Rapur .. ..	..	2.56	4.43	3.10	..	3.23	2.65	..	..	..	3.26	2.47
6 Atmakur	2.71	2.53	4.39	2.58	..	2.78	2.60	..	..	..	3.17	2.18
7 Udayagiri	2.90	2.59	3.96	2.77	..	2.79	2.40	..	..	..	3.35	2.51
8 Kanigiri	3.39	..	5.06	2.74	..	3.09	2.43	..	2.21	..	3.62	2.31
9 Podili	2.97	2.28	4.78	2.63	..	3.06	2.61	..	..	..	3.48	2.21
10 Darsi .. ..	..	..	3.34	2.75	..	2.86	2.16	2.16	..	..	..	2.17
11 Kandukur	2.98	2.56	4.73	2.77	..	3.19	2.50	..	1.98	..	3.54	2.03
12 Kavali	2.90	2.56	3.89	2.66	..	2.87	2.66	..	..	..	3.37	1.90
13 Kovur	3.18	2.55	4.66	3.03	..	3.18	2.97	..	..	..	3.46	2.12
14 Muthukuru	2.81	2.37	4.63	..	..	..	3.07	..	..	..	3.73	2.02
Average	2.95	2.47	4.49	2.82	..	3.02	2.62	2.16	2.10	..	3.46	2.18
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.												
1 Satyavedu .. ..	..	2.54	4.11	..	..	..	2.82	..	..	..	3.60	1.95
2 Tiruvallur	2.74	2.46	4.07	..	..	..	3.05	..	..	..	3.36	2.30
3 Ponneri .. ..	..	..	3.96	..	..	..	2.95	..	..	..	3.49	2.05
4 Poonamallee	3.30	2.50	4.20	..	..	..	3.08	..	..	..	3.42	2.22
5 Saidapet .. ..	..	..	5.26	..	..	..	3.56	..	..	..	3.67	2.06
6 Sriperumbudur .. ..	..	..	4.04	..	..	..	3.09	..	..	..	3.49	2.03
7 Conjeeveram	2.76	2.44	4.02	..	..	..	3.10	..	..	..	3.62	2.01
8 Chingleput	2.84	2.49	3.89	..	..	..	3.21	..	..	..	3.36	2.05
9 Uttiramerur	2.81	2.60	3.93	..	..	..	3.16	..	..	..	3.57	2.29
10 Madurantakam	2.90	2.62	3.99	..	..	..	3.14	..	..	..	3.79	2.11
Average	2.89	2.52	4.15	..	..	..	3.12	..	..	..	3.54	2.11
MADRAS.												
1 Tiruvottiyur High Road Bazaar .. ..	..	..	4.49	..	..	..	3.42	..	..	..	3.61	2.18
2 Big Bazaar	3.11	2.87	4.79	..	..	..	3.52	..	..	..	3.76	2.18
3 Kotwal Bazaar	2.96	2.81	4.29	..	..	..	3.35	..	..	..	3.77	2.18
4 Triplicane	3.14	3.25	4.38	..	..	..	3.27	..	..	..	3.56	2.20
5 Chintadripet .. ..	..	..	4.21	..	..	..	3.33	..	..	..	3.50	2.17
Average	3.07	2.98	4.43	..	..	..	3.38	..	..	..	3.64	2.18

Statement showing the average retail prices of the principal food-grains and salt for 1939-40 in terms of rupees per imperial maund of 3,200 tolas or 82-2/7 lb.—cont.

District and station.	Paddy, 1st sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Korra.	Varagu.	Variga.	Horsegram.	Salt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.											
1 Tindivanam	2.75	2.57	3.98	2.67	2.78	3.01	..	..	..	3.61	2.06
2 Gingee	2.95	2.72	4.15	3.28	2.94	3.12	..	..	..	..	2.24
3 Villupuram	2.94	2.57	4.31	..	2.78	2.79	..	..	..	3.57	2.40
4 Tirukkoyilur	2.89	2.57	..	2.71	2.87	2.86	..	..	..	3.55	2.52
5 Kallakurichi	2.67	2.57	3.90	2.29	2.66	2.59	..	..	..	3.27	2.44
6 Vriddhachalam	2.70	2.54	4.09	2.63	2.73	2.82	..	..	..	3.31	2.77
7 Panruti	2.81	2.45	3.97	..	2.75	2.75	..	..	..	3.86	2.25
8 Cuddalore	2.69	2.39	3.99	2.88	2.84	2.97	..	..	..	3.57	2.50
9 Chidambaram	2.71	2.37	4.59	2.54	3.05	2.82	..	..	..	3.64	2.10
10 Mannargudi	2.73	2.51	4.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.39
Average	2.78	2.53	4.12	2.71	2.82	2.86	..	..	..	3.55	2.37
CHITTOOR DISTRICT.											
1 Tiruttani	2.81	2.60	4.00	..	..	2.73	..	..	..	3.63	2.15
2 Puttur	2.72	2.55	5.21	..	2.57	2.47	..	..	..	3.58	2.29
3 Kalahasti	3.42	2.73	4.06	..	..	3.02	..	..	..	3.49	2.25
4 Tirupati	2.79	2.70	4.13	..	..	2.93	..	..	..	3.53	2.31
5 Chandragiri	2.86	2.57	4.87	..	..	2.95	..	..	..	..	2.25
6 Chittoor	3.01	2.73	4.03	..	..	2.78	..	..	..	3.30	2.51
7 Venkatagirikota .. .. .	..	..	4.55	..	..	2.65	..	..	..	..	2.85
8 Palmaner	2.59	2.39	4.13	..	..	2.42	..	..	..	2.94	2.41
9 Punganuru .. .. .	..	..	3.98	..	..	2.48	..	..	..	3.14	2.50
10 Madanapalle	2.64	2.53	3.85	..	2.30	2.36	..	..	..	3.59	2.51
11 Vayalpad	2.39	2.22	3.92	..	2.36	2.47	..	..	..	3.10	2.51
12 Piler .. .. .	..	2.30	3.92	..	2.47	2.41	..	..	..	..	2.53
13 Kuppam .. .. .	..	2.67	4.45	..	..	2.58	..	..	..	3.19	2.02
Average	2.80	2.54	4.24	..	2.43	2.63	..	..	..	3.35	2.46
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.											
1 Arni	2.73	2.56	3.95	2.95	2.97	3.13	..	..	..	3.40	2.15
2 Polur	2.85	2.47	3.81	..	2.92	3.02	..	..	..	3.54	2.38
3 Tiruvannamalai	2.79	2.54	3.88	..	2.87	3.05	..	..	..	3.47	2.51
4 Cheyyar	2.74	2.53	4.05	..	3.22	3.17	..	..	..	3.66	2.18
5 Arkonam	4.56	..	4.24	..	..	3.17	..	..	..	3.73	2.18
6 Ambur	2.97	2.67	4.03	..	2.71	2.82	..	..	..	3.28	2.30
7 Walajapet	2.76	2.59	4.01	..	..	3.04	..	..	..	3.43	2.17
8 Gudiyattam	2.91	2.64	4.39	1.91	2.96	2.93	..	..	..	3.40	2.43
9 Tirupattur	2.98	2.67	4.32	..	2.57	2.86	..	..	..	3.35	2.72
10 Wandiwash	2.81	2.63	4.11	..	2.92	3.23	..	..	..	3.79	2.32
11 Vaniyambadi	2.96	2.50	4.10	2.98	2.60	2.77	..	..	..	3.14	..
12 Vellore	3.15	2.74	4.67	..	2.75	2.79	..	..	..	3.47	2.27
13 Chengam	2.48	2.36	3.88	..	2.73	2.84	..	..	..	3.48	2.87
Average	2.98	2.58	4.11	2.61	2.84	2.99	..	..	..	3.47	2.37
SALEM DISTRICT.											
1 Krishnagiri	2.90	2.49	4.18	2.92	2.71	3.05	..	1.20	..	3.11	2.97
2 Hosur .. .. .	..	2.30	5.12	..	..	2.52	..	..	..	2.83	3.00
3 Denkanikota .. .. .	..	2.17	4.66	..	..	2.60	..	..	..	2.23	3.00
4 Pennagaram .. .. .	..	..	4.03	2.84	..	2.69	..	..	..	3.34	2.94
5 Dharmapuri	2.99	2.55	3.89	2.94	2.76	2.84	..	..	..	3.12	2.42
6 Uttangarai .. .. .	..	..	4.14	..	..	2.90	..	..	..	3.23	3.03
7 Harur	3.15	2.79	5.19	2.67	2.47	2.66	..	1.30	..	3.13	3.05
8 Attur	2.88	2.68	4.00	2.42	3.05	2.60	..	1.25	..	3.26	2.66
9 Salem	3.27	2.78	4.93	2.69	3.39	2.87	..	2.55	..	3.70	2.81
10 Rasipuram	3.07	2.89	3.92	2.78	3.48	2.80	..	..	..	3.42	2.86
11 Omalur	3.20	3.00	4.26	2.91	3.24	3.05	..	..	..	3.01	2.93
12 Sankaridrug	2.79	2.58	4.03	2.50	3.30	2.82	..	..	..	3.20	2.74
13 Tiruchengodu	2.91	2.64	4.18	2.35	2.94	2.51	..	..	..	3.75	2.93
14 Namakkal	2.76	2.49	4.48	2.64	3.08	2.52	..	..	..	3.54	2.65
15 Paramathi	2.98	2.67	4.41	2.67	2.81	3.01	..	..	..	4.08	3.29
Average	2.99	2.62	4.36	2.69	3.02	2.76	..	1.58	..	3.26	2.89

Statement showing the average retail prices of the principal food-grains and salt for 1939-40 in terms of rupees per imperial maund of 3,200 tolas or 82-2/7 lb.—cont.

District and station.		Paddy, 1st sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Korra.	Varagu.	Variga.	Horsegram.	Salt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
COIMBATORE DISTRICT.												
1	Kollegal		2-61	4-21			2-60				2-89	3-34
2	Gobichettipalaiyam	2-90	2-86	4-42	3-02	2-91	2-76				3-37	2-49
3	Satyamangalam		2-84	4-16	2-57	2-65	2-42				3-26	2-82
4	Bhayani	3-15	2-89	4-42	3-20	3-30	2-89				3-56	2-57
5	Erode	3-01	2-68	4-36	3-50	3-73	3-13				3-55	2-59
6	Perundurai	3-03	2-84	4-27	3-38	3-43	3-01				3-55	2-44
7	Tiruppur (Palladam)			4-04	3-40	2-69	2-82				3-44	2-68
8	Avanashi		3-03	4-18	3-35	2-71	2-81				3-57	2-87
9	Coimbatore	3-43	3-09	4-61	3-25	3-50	3-18				3-48	2-50
10	Mettupalaiyam			4-42	3-27	2-99	3-00				3-65	3-28
11	Pollachi		2-72	4-10	3-06	2-93	2-68				3-22	2-46
12	Udamalpet			4-17	3-10	2-73	2-82				3-49	2-62
13	Dharapuram	3-01	2-90	4-03	3-26	2-82	2-85				3-42	2-67
14	Kangayam		2-92	4-04	3-13	2-70	2-86				3-39	2-54
	Average	3-09	2-85	4-25	3-19	3-01	2-85				3-42	2-71
TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.												
1	Udaiyarpalaiyam		2-64	4-32	3-08	3-18	2-74				4-10	2-56
2	Ariyalur	2-79	2-59	4-46	2-53	2-66	2-49				3-60	2-53
3	Perambalur	2-56	2-46	4-14	2-54						3-87	2-80
4	Lalgudi	2-71	2-30	4-02		3-37	3-02				3-83	2-81
5	Trichinopoly	2-82	2-49	3-96	2-78	3-17	2-76				3-63	2-64
6	Manapparai	2-77	2-77	4-09	2-72	2-80	2-57				3-56	2-62
7	Kulittalai	2-79	2-61	4-31	2-83	3-15	3-01				4-06	2-63
8	Musiri	2-71	2-18	4-23	2-52	2-88	2-58				3-75	2-64
9	Turaiyur	2-68	2-54	4-10	2-52	2-82	2-15				3-75	2-64
10	Karur	2-85	2-68	3-78	3-36	3-17	2-88				3-34	2-49
11	Aravakurichi		2-57	3-86	3-46	2-81	2-60					2-42
	Average	2-74	2-53	4-12	2-83	3-00	2-68				3-75	2-61
TANJORE DISTRICT.												
1	Shiyali	2-58	2-11	3-78								2-28
2	Tirumalavasal		2-39	3-99								2-40
3	Mayavaram	2-64	2-31	4-17								2-46
4	Tranquebar (Poraiyar)	2-84	2-27	4-06								2-19
5	Tiruvidamarudur	2-64	2-47	4-19								2-57
6	Kumbakonam	2-56	2-38	4-03								2-85
7	Kodavasal	2-60	2-39	4-10								2-38
8	Tiruvarur	2-62	2-43	4-09								2-13
9	Negapatam	2-56	2-39	4-17								2-09
10	Vedaranyam		2-54	4-10								
11	Tiruturaipundi	2-47	2-43	4-10								2-31
12	Mannargudi		2-50	4-16								2-22
13	Nidamangalam		2-36	4-19								2-22
14	Tanjore	2-68	2-47	4-07		3-64	2-57					2-15
15	Papanasam		2-53	4-38								2-34
16	Valangiman	2-62	2-39	4-24								2-36
17	Tiruvadi	2-80	2-29	4-11								2-51
18	Orathanad		2-36	3-98	2-20		2-45		1-52			2-01
19	Pattukkottai	2-53	2-22	3-89	1-50		2-46					2-28
20	Muttupet	2-59	2-47	4-17								2-31
21	Arantangi	2-87	2-61	4-19	3-00		3-07					2-31
	Average	2-64	2-40	4-10	2-23	3-64	2-64		1-52			2-32
MADURA DISTRICT.												
1	Melur	2-92	2-66	4-04							3-75	2-62
2	Madura	3-25	2-84	4-49	3-21	3-10	2-73				3-61	2-56
3	Tirumangalam	3-20	2-76	4-11	2-84	3-38	2-75				4-10	2-64
4	Usilampatti	3-10	2-93	4-30	2-73	2-99	2-58					2-62
5	Nilakkottai	3-29	2-93	4-34	2-81	3-05	2-75				3-71	2-86
6	Dindigul	3-27	2-89	4-20	3-01	3-21	2-84				3-62	2-55
7	Vedasandur	3-18	2-88	4-15	3-07	3-05	2-66				3-61	2-76
8	Palni	3-08	2-82	4-29	3-22		2-97				3-70	2-79
9	Kodaikanal	3-74	3-89	5-05	4-38	4-37	4-00				3-92	3-53
10	Periyakulam	3-14	2-74	5-22	3-34	3-01	2-61				3-97	2-61
11	Uttamapalaiyam	3-33	2-52	4-33	2-71		2-66				3-87	2-96
	Average	3-23	2-90	4-41	3-13	3-27	2-86				3-79	2-77

Statement showing the average retail prices of the principal food-grains and salt for 1939-40 in terms of rupees per imperial maund of 3,200 tolas or 82-2/7 lb.—cont.

District and station.		Paddy, 1st sort.	Paddy, 2nd sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Korra.	Varagu.	Variga.	Horsegram.	Salt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
RAMNAD DISTRICT.												
1	Ramnad	2-66	2-57	4-34	..	3-08	2-78	..	..	..	3-30	2-12
2	Mudukulattur .. .. .	..	2-52	4-39	2-42	2-60	2-52	..	..	..	3-13	2-51
3	Aruppukottai	3-17	2-65	4-23	3-07	3-19	2-85	..	..	..	3-63	2-11
4	Paramakudi	2-60	2-53	4-37	..	2-93	2-67	..	..	..	3-37	2-38
5	Tiruvadana	2-88	2-70	4-43	..	3-02	3-02	..	..	..	..	2-18
6	Sivaganga	3-06	2-78	4-43	2-27	3-31	2-88	..	..	..	..	2-51
7	Tiruppattur	3-04	2-73	4-46	..	3-38	3-07	..	..	..	..	2-60
8	Sattur .. .. .	..	..	4-26	2-86	3-21	2-86	..	..	..	3-25	2-12
9	Srivilliputtur	3-09	2-68	3-94	3-11	3-36	2-93	..	..	..	3-68	2-30
10	Virudhunagar	3-29	2-94	4-33	3-11	3-32	2-85	..	..	..	3-30	2-35
	Average	2-97	2-68	4-32	2-81	3-14	2-84	..	..	..	3-38	2-32

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.												
1	Sankarankoil	3-05	2-83	4-65	2-93	2-48	2-69	..	..	..	3-65	2-12
2	Tenkasi	3-07	2-87	4-28	2-78	2-50	2-61	..	..	..	3-50	2-15
3	Ambasamudram	2-86	2-68	3-97	3-11	2-56	2-86	..	..	..	3-46	1-97
4	Tinnevelly	2-85	2-75	4-14	3-02	3-10	2-70	..	..	..	3-48	2-02
5	Nanguneri .. .. .	..	2-50	4-30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2-09
6	Radhapuram .. .. .	..	2-73	4-68	2-80	..	..	..	..	..	..	2-20
7	Srivaikuntam	2-82	2-70	4-31	..	2-93	2-83	..	..	..	3-72	1-32
8	Tuticorin	3-03	2-63	4-38	3-43	2-94	2-86	..	..	..	3-47	1-98
9	Koilpatti .. .. .	..	2-71	4-59	2-98	2-98	2-81	..	..	..	2-92	2-30
10	Vilattikulam .. .. .	..	..	4-25	2-80	2-87	..	..	..	..	..	2-08
11	Sattankulam	3-11	2-95	4-52	2-88	3-07	2-84	..	..	..	4-18	2-23
12	Tiruchendur .. .. .	..	2-73	4-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1-81
	Average	2-97	2-73	4-39	2-97	2-83	2-78	..	..	..	3-55	2-02

Husked coconuts,
price per
1,000.
Coconuts in the
husk, price per
1,000.

MALABAR DISTRICT.												
1	Cochin	2-97	..	4-32	26-94	29-88	..	..	..	..	..	4-22
2	Alattur	2-58	2-45	3-75	35-22	..	3-13	..	..	..	3-71	2-79
3	Palghat	2-48	2-24	3-80	33-02	..	3-04	..	..	..	3-60	2-68
4	Walluvanad .. .. .	..	2-42	4-26	29-74	..	..	..	..	..	3-96	2-80
5	Ottapalem .. .. .	..	2-37	3-69	27-09	..	3-48	..	..	..	3-77	2-80
6	Ponnani .. .. .	..	2-23	4-47	22-81	25-53	..	..	..	..	4-39	2-59
7	Chowghat .. .. .	..	..	4-31	23-40	26-99	..	..	..	..	3-67	2-37
8	Tirur .. .. .	..	2-23	4-22	19-39	19-42	..	..	..	..	4-17	2-40
9	Ernad (Manjeri)	2-41	2-24	4-07	28-53	..	3-95	..	..	..	3-99	2-93
10	Tirurangadi .. .. .	..	2-65	4-94	19-52	21-85	..	..	..	..	4-73	2-59
11	Calicut	2-90	2-68	3-96	23-83	27-99	..	..	..	..	3-61	2-48
12	Wynad (Manantoddy)	2-38	2-19	3-93	..	..	2-31	..	..	..	3-56	2-62
13	Vayitri .. .. .	..	..	4-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	4-52	3-81
14	Kurumbranad (Badagara)	2-59	2-51	4-14	28-79	22-61	2-92	..	..	..	3-67	2-48
15	Quilandi	2-63	2-34	4-42	..	22-48	3-34	..	..	..	3-64	2-56
16	Kottayam .. .. .	..	2-93	4-20	26-74	28-15	2-83	..	..	..	3-76	2-40
17	Kuttuparamba	2-67	2-49	4-23	21-42	22-91	2-13	..	..	..	3-64	2-38
18	Chirakkal	3-00	2-81	4-38	25-80	22-01	2-56	..	..	..	3-72	2-54
19	Taliparamba	2-91	2-65	4-14	31-21	..	2-19	..	..	..	3-52	2-61
	Average	2-68	2-46	4-20	26-47	24-53	2-95	..	..	..	3-87	2-74

Comparative statement showing the imports into and the exports from the Madras Province of important agricultural products and their manufactures in 1938-39 and 1939-40—cont.

Articles. (1)	1938-39.		1939-40.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.		RS.
FOREIGN EXPORTS—cont.				
Cotton—Twist and yarn .. Lb. ..	7,452,702	38,45,471	11,311,891	58,89,648
Cotton—Piece goods .. Yds. ..	46,118,015	1,81,80,136	64,658,419	2,43,51,891
Betelnuts. .. Cwt. ..	3,128	1,01,279	2,235	66,541
Coffee	180,274	73,58,049	(a) 167,670	73,03,770
Tea	56,303,213	4,91,71,490	57,188,479	5,40,33,196
Coir—Manufactured .. Cwt. ..	639,446	95,20,477	858,104	(b) 1,27,16,904
Tobacco—Raw .. Lb. ..	43,926,979	1,72,38,133	38,979,384	(c) 1,40,85,854
Tobacco—Manufactured	1,061,511	30,12,236	1,514,825	20,88,468
Rubber—Raw	17,211,492	71,55,855	21,543,899	(d) 93,76,330
Rubber—Manufactured .. ..	..	22,052	..	2,560
Cashewnut kernels .. ..	..	..	..	..

COASTWISE IMPORTS.

Paddy	Tons ..	6,818	3,75,355	(e) 1,540	97,551
Rice	" ..	12,413	12,03,253	20,313	21,19,930
Broken rice	" ..	(Not separately recorded—included under rice).			
Pulses	Tons ..	62,956	69,51,647	56,778	(f) 63,68,048
Gingelly seed	" ..	3,962	7,21,776	3,637	6,29,814
Cotton—Raw	" ..	14,432	80,72,129	24,777	1,21,84,925
Cotton—Piecegoods ..	Yds. ..	55,871,924	1,78,34,988	42,595,115	1,35,62,425
Cotton—Twist and yarn ..	Lb. ..	4,201,616	29,75,403	2,142,749	14,92,450
Cashewnut and kernels ..	" ..	1,431	1,92,161	697	1,04,753

COASTWISE EXPORTS.

Paddy	Tons ..	1,656	1,05,267	1,275	97,629
Rice	" ..	5,744	5,34,932	5,607	5,97,815
Broken rice	" ..	(Not separately recorded—included under rice).			
Chillies	Cwt. ..	24,440	4,66,123	1,949	36,344
Pulses	Tons ..	1,043	1,05,043	427	52,270
Groundnut seed	" ..	3,646	5,19,376	9,220	13,28,129
Cotton—Raw	" ..	5,409	32,23,213	1,318	7,93,605
Cotton—Piecegoods ..	Yds. ..	14,155,556	61,45,608	10,037,178	36,70,128
Cotton—Twist and yarn ..	Lb. ..	30,659,231	1,53,80,033	31,892,628	1,55,13,610
Gingelly seed	Tons ..	56	8,386	11	1,178
Pepper	Cwt. ..	143,343	28,50,448	102,598	18,27,210
Ginger	" ..	52,505	8,43,371	41,618	7,01,417
Tea	Lb. ..	712,439	4,76,359	566,212	3,64,230
Coffee	Cwt. ..	9,904	4,11,599	13,395	5,46,760
Castor seed	Tons ..	..	..	15	2,660
Rubber—Raw	Lb. ..	6,196,920	21,83,194	11,026,301	41,25,253
Rubber—Manufactured ..	" ..	..	..	..	..
Cashewnut and kernels ..	Tons ..	429	3,95,993	1,128	5,60,288
Cardamoms	Cwt. ..	13,151	21,41,624	7,295	13,38,990
Tobacco—Raw	Lb. ..	1,573,351	3,38,645	1,392,188	1,74,209
Tobacco—Manufactured ..	" ..	683,453	5,68,376	774,097	6,27,382
Onions	Cwt. ..	69,748	3,44,051	19,953	97,851
Oils—Groundnut	Gals. ..	1,103,372	13,49,250	1,139,542	13,04,935
Oils—Gingelly	" ..	1,424	2,156	2,943	3,204
Castor	" ..	79	102	5	5
Oil cakes	Tons ..	9,251	5,70,425	6,873	4,84,079
Coir manufactured	" ..	9,783	16,78,317	8,692	14,89,177

[NOTE.—The figures of coastwise imports and exports given in the statement do not include the trade between the Ports of the Province.]

(a) Exported to United Kingdom (46,222 cwt.), Norway (37,219 cwt.) and France (28,380 cwt.).

(b) Mainly to United Kingdom (Rs. 67.59 lakhs) and Netherlands (Rs. 11.55 lakhs).

(c) Exported mainly to China (Rs. 66.31 lakhs) and United Kingdom (Rs. 60.96 lakhs).

(d) Mainly to United States of America (Rs. 38.08 lakhs) and United Kingdom (Rs. 28.65 lakhs).

(e) Mainly from Orissa (1,000 tons) and Bombay (509 tons).

(f) Mainly from Bombay (Rs. 53.21 lakhs) and Sind (Rs. 9.01 lakhs).

Number of livestock and agricultural machinery and implements in each district in Madras Province as ascertained by the census held in January 1940—cont.

District.	Goats.					Horses and ponies.					District.
	Over one year.					Young stock.					
	Up to one year.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total goats.	Horses over three years.	Mares over three years.	Under one year.			
								Male.	Female.	Total.	
(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)		
Vizagapatam ..	91,512	70,504	200,810	271,314	362,826	2,073	590	115	110	225	Vizagapatam.
East Godavari ..	26,664	16,679	60,183	76,862	108,526	2,194	431	128	76	204	East Godavari.
West Godavari.	17,151	12,125	50,321	62,446	79,597	867	432	98	60	158	West Godavari.
Kistna ..	47,616	29,676	114,328	144,004	191,620	1,664	1,795	250	341	591	Kistna.
Guntur ..	41,349	24,619	99,843	124,462	165,811	898	650	110	79	189	Guntur.
Kurnool ..	59,947	40,049	177,515	217,564	277,511	738	717	129	121	250	Kurnool.
Bellary ..	51,697	49,734	136,395	186,129	237,826	666	579	178	213	391	Bellary.
Anantapur ..	99,626	68,467	261,765	330,232	429,858	587	647	161	133	294	Anantapur.
Cuddapah ..	65,319	50,520	187,121	237,641	302,960	216	109	23	26	49	Cuddapah.
Nellore ..	112,971	42,570	315,014	357,584	470,555	679	385	68	49	117	Nellore.
Chingleput ..	54,866	25,099	144,361	169,460	224,326	359	432	72	82	154	Chingleput.
Madras ..	194	158	315	473	667	386	304	24	17	41	Madras.
South Arcot ..	119,287	63,530	281,160	344,690	463,977	247	305	116	191	307	South Arcot.
Chittoor ..	139,144	61,936	348,316	410,252	549,396	531	215	24	21	45	Chittoor.
North Arcot ..	65,005	35,633	180,289	215,922	280,927	435	408	27	39	66	North Arcot.
Salem ..	204,489	93,438	420,487	513,925	718,414	894	1,084	832	318	1,150	Salem.
Coimbatore ..	113,234	47,869	248,243	296,112	409,346	574	798	105	118	223	Coimbatore.
Trichinopoly ..	163,270	77,355	460,149	537,504	700,774	202	328	32	72	104	Trichinopoly.
Tanjore ..	162,394	81,779	339,581	421,360	583,754	450	676	277	375	652	Tanjore.
Madura ..	98,343	55,818	256,264	312,082	410,425	1,919	377	46	73	119	Madura.
Ramnad ..	81,153	52,915	209,605	262,520	343,673	239	236	14	16	30	Ramnad.
Tinnevelly ..	54,846	51,407	191,120	242,527	297,373	129	110	13	14	27	Tinnevelly.
Malabar ..	92,318	45,084	191,380	236,464	328,782	165	160	..	2	2	Malabar.
South Kanara ..	9,473	4,526	14,474	19,000	28,473	49	87	..	..	..	South Kanara.
The Nilgiris ..	1,591	778	3,128	3,906	5,497	289	195	19	13	32	The Nilgiris.
Total ..	1,973,459	1,102,268	4,892,167	5,994,435	7,967,894	17,450	12,050	2,861	2,559	5,420	Total

Horses and ponies—cont.

District.	Young stock—cont.					Total horses and ponies.					District.
	One to three years.			Total three years and under.			Total horses and ponies.			Mules.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)		
Vizagapatam ..	264	267	531	379	377	756	2,452	967	3,419	274	Vizagapatam.
East Godavari ..	447	122	569	575	198	773	2,769	629	3,398	26	East Godavari.
West Godavari.	170	127	297	268	187	455	1,135	619	1,754	4	West Godavari.
Kistna ..	488	359	847	738	700	1,438	2,402	2,495	4,897	..	Kistna.
Guntur ..	219	143	362	329	222	551	1,227	872	2,099	..	Guntur.
Kurnool ..	119	121	240	248	242	490	986	959	1,945	6	Kurnool.
Bellary ..	278	311	589	456	524	980	1,122	1,103	2,225	1	Bellary.
Anantapur ..	282	257	539	443	390	833	1,030	1,037	2,067	2	Anantapur.
Cuddapah ..	32	32	64	55	58	113	271	167	438	..	Cuddapah.
Nellore ..	103	62	165	171	111	282	850	496	1,346	20	Nellore.
Chingleput ..	71	120	191	143	202	345	502	634	1,136	2	Chingleput.
Madras ..	66	52	118	90	69	159	476	373	849	..	Madras.
South Arcot ..	100	107	207	216	298	514	463	603	1,066	7	South Arcot.
Chittoor ..	47	39	86	71	60	131	602	275	877	8	Chittoor.
North Arcot ..	41	59	100	68	98	166	503	506	1,009	..	North Arcot.
Salem ..	171	274	445	1,003	592	1,595	1,897	1,676	3,573	662	Salem.
Coimbatore ..	253	370	623	358	488	846	932	1,286	2,218	2	Coimbatore.
Trichinopoly ..	79	170	249	111	242	353	313	570	883	9	Trichinopoly.
Tanjore ..	127	131	258	404	506	910	854	1,182	2,036	4	Tanjore.
Madura ..	109	128	237	155	201	356	2,074	578	2,652	14	Madura.
Ramnad ..	12	19	31	26	35	61	265	271	536	27	Ramnad.
Tinnevelly ..	31	31	62	44	45	89	173	155	328	1	Tinnevelly.
Malabar ..	98	13	111	98	15	113	263	175	438	6	Malabar.
South Kanara ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	49	88	137	..	South Kanara.
The Nilgiris ..	17	17	34	36	30	66	325	225	550	..	The Nilgiris.
Total ..	3,624	3,332	6,956	6,485	5,891	12,376	23,935	17,941	41,876	1,075	Total

Number of livestock and agricultural machinery and implements in each district in Madras Province as ascertained by the census held in January 1940—cont.

District.	Donkeys.					Total Livestock.	Poultry.				District.
				Camels.	Pigs.		Fowls.*				
	Male.	Female.	Total.				Hens.	Cocks.	Chickens.	Total.	
(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)		
Vizagapatam ..	2,588	2,411	4,999	2	105,343	2,538,969	418,124	335,583	860,400	1,614,107	Vizagapatam.
East Godavari ..	179	259	438	..	47,059	1,227,292	261,113	97,743	422,925	781,781	East Godavari.
West Godavari ..	147	156	303	6	32,411	879,914	153,250	61,655	248,211	463,116	West Godavari.
Kistna ..	6,897	9,036	16,833	11	75,318	1,371,844	222,621	89,446	375,567	687,634	Kistna.
Guntur ..	850	1,306	2,156	..	86,036	1,985,664	237,961	94,417	382,747	715,125	Guntur.
Kurnool ..	7,979	4,878	12,857	2	17,682	1,577,373	102,756	46,203	195,871	344,830	Kurnool.
Bellary ..	2,644	4,188	6,832	..	10,462	1,185,557	54,171	30,529	88,288	172,988	Bellary.
Anantapur ..	8,246	9,693	17,939	..	17,913	2,355,619	136,053	62,734	250,230	449,017	Anantapur.
Cuddapah ..	5,737	5,887	11,624	..	7,425	1,658,124	191,965	102,309	360,956	655,230	Cuddapah.
Nellore ..	3,776	3,251	7,027	2	22,721	2,687,454	235,205	102,312	281,805	619,322	Nellore.
Chingleput ..	1,369	1,986	3,355	..	17,227	1,410,955	132,110	33,406	145,320	310,836	Chingleput.
Madras ..	49	105	154	1	356	18,835	3,395	1,465	1,444	6,304	Madras.
South Arcot ..	1,063	1,566	2,629	3	78,925	2,291,669	141,289	52,689	184,073	378,051	South Arcot.
Chittoor ..	3,017	4,337	7,354	..	43,010	2,659,039	322,946	128,669	523,821	975,436	Chittoor.
North Arcot ..	2,894	2,360	5,254	..	59,918	2,354,090	161,610	58,355	220,092	440,057	North Arcot.
Salem ..	4,676	4,349	9,025	1	58,554	3,567,926	408,272	185,139	675,144	1,268,555	Salem.
Coimbatore ..	6,620	9,210	15,830	..	26,384	2,854,879	238,982	101,263	478,869	819,114	Coimbatore.
Trichinopoly ..	1,370	2,083	3,453	3	38,266	2,958,152	262,067	120,716	428,078	810,861	Trichinopoly.
Tanjore ..	653	607	1,260	..	7,729	2,151,385	241,873	95,784	293,957	631,614	Tanjore.
Madura ..	4,505	6,689	11,194	2	16,914	1,958,784	253,067	86,605	543,751	883,423	Madura.
Ramnad ..	3,979	6,248	10,227	3	21,831	1,941,529	325,782	123,126	396,307	845,215	Ramnad.
Tinnevely ..	5,789	7,559	13,348	1	22,332	1,702,514	314,641	119,860	329,114	763,615	Tinnevely.
Malabar ..	65	34	99	..	816	1,342,789	524,958	243,953	465,597	1,234,508	Malabar.
South Kanara ..	1	..	1	..	20,125	791,008	211,577	142,855	537,149	891,581	South Kanara.
The Nilgiris ..	23	26	49	..	28	65,266	14,678	5,566	16,707	36,951	The Nilgiris.
Total ..	75,116	89,124	164,240	37	834,785	45,536,580	5,570,466	2,522,382	8,706,423	16,799,271	Total.

Poultry—cont.

Ploughs.

District.	Ducks.†				Total poultry.	Ploughs.			District.
				Total.		Wooden.	Iron.	Carts.	
	Ducks (female).	Drakes.	Ducklings.						
(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)		
Vizagapatam ..	21,913	30,216	7,104	59,233	1,673,340	289,547	3,206	109,909	Vizagapatam.
East Godavari ..	20,298	11,597	2,270	34,165	815,946	176,409	196	62,172	East Godavari.
West Godavari ..	5,346	2,539	2,515	10,400	475,516	114,383	166	39,079	West Godavari.
Kistna ..	14,889	6,315	2,640	23,844	711,478	92,580	219	65,846	Kistna.
Guntur ..	2,660	1,078	2,384	6,122	721,247	124,927	496	95,512	Guntur.
Kurnool ..	215	177	37	429	345,259	102,286	2,379	57,865	Kurnool.
Bellary ..	284	134	76	494	173,482	88,747	7,969	44,132	Bellary.
Anantapur ..	251	221	124	596	449,613	111,862	1,516	42,004	Anantapur.
Cuddapah ..	3,027	541	652	2,064	657,294	82,621	847	43,715	Cuddapah.
Nellore ..	871	1,113	627	4,707	624,089	138,337	640	53,003	Nellore.
Chingleput ..	21,903	4,819	12,906	39,628	350,464	154,912	2,478	41,489	Chingleput.
Madras ..	572	224	125	921	7,225	221	7	2,078	Madras.
South Arcot ..	9,850	1,767	3,595	15,212	393,263	275,540	3,571	56,411	South Arcot.
Chittoor ..	5,374	1,902	2,506	9,782	985,218	164,924	8,476	35,979	Chittoor.
North Arcot ..	27,010	8,714	26,954	62,678	502,735	263,118	2,539	64,718	North Arcot.
Salem ..	4,086	774	2,789	7,649	1,276,204	349,188	6,219	47,874	Salem.
Coimbatore ..	2,935	628	198	3,761	822,875	220,543	1,583	90,550	Coimbatore.
Trichinopoly ..	9,427	1,627	1,757	12,811	823,672	255,529	1,598	51,288	Trichinopoly.
Tanjore ..	11,931	4,478	1,594	18,003	649,617	246,750	7,556	68,301	Tanjore.
Madura ..	1,102	3,557	562	5,221	888,644	195,426	1,464	45,944	Madura.
Ramnad ..	2,557	1,580	829	4,966	850,181	158,959	1,738	50,911	Ramnad.
Tinnevely ..	14,371	2,729	995	18,095	781,710	122,123	1,552	55,108	Tinnevely.
Malabar ..	7,494	1,327	291	9,112	1,243,620	173,190	425	10,961	Malabar.
South Kanara ..	250	104	65	479	802,060	257,417	147	6,160	South Kanara.
The Nilgiris ..	381	173	48	602	37,553	2,407	73	415	The Nilgiris.
Total ..	188,997	88,394	73,643	351,034	17,150,305	4,167,946	57,060	1,241,424	Total.

* The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.
 † The criterion to distinguish between duck and ducklings is the ability to breed.

Number of livestock and agricultural machinery and implements in each district in Madras Province as ascertained by the census held in January 1940—cont.

District.	Sugarcane crushers,		for		Tractors.	Oilmills.	Looms.	Boats.	Indigo vats.	District.
	Worked by power.	Worked by bullocks.	Oil engines with irrigation purposes.	Electric pumps for tube wells.						
	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	
Vizagapatam ..	20	7,779	64	33	869	3,946	15,807	2,399	97	Vizagapatam.
East Godavari ..	26	1,810	62	38	9	2,183	10,554	4,147	50	East Godavari.
West Godavari ..	10	439	31	9	1	982	4,284	1,226	43	West Godavari.
Kistna ..	3	19	57	16	11	127	5,668	1,618	407	Kistna.
Guntur ..	..	143	133	52	15	266	21,411	665	1,498	Guntur.
Kurnool ..	..	31	25	65	1	94	11,374	6	532	Kurnool.
Bellary ..	34	927	24	10	26	134	9,154	62	55	Bellary.
Anantapur ..	4	440	45	2	2	136	5,452	..	12	Anantapur.
Cuddapah ..	7	184	43	1	38,016	282	13,877	5	1,452	Cuddapah.
Nellore ..	6	17	67	9	76	527	12,149	345	462	Nellore.
Chingleput ..	12	50	535	28	5	767	11,858	1,051	534	Chingleput.
Madras ..	..	..	47	28	..	36	1,053	200	382	Madras.
South Arcot ..	103	1,544	670	115	12,142	2,749	10,427	415	677	South Arcot.
Chittoor ..	62	3,211	158	40	63	2,553	12,718	7	712	Chittoor.
North Arcot ..	58	1,752	234	61	..	2,270	23,525	51	300	North Arcot.
Salem ..	74	1,093	109	63	8	2,217	20,337	254	36	Salem.
Coimbatore ..	38	735	485	1,306	13	1,833	26,008	186	126	Coimbatore.
Trichinopoly ..	54	1,791	79	74	4	1,685	9,151	67	81	Trichinopoly.
Tanjore ..	16	232	117	34	12	1,734	8,826	910	338	Tanjore.
Madura ..	4	179	109	171	23	866	10,901	78	102	Madura.
Ramnad ..	12	32	16	187	1	951	16,049	823	200	Ramnad.
Tinnevely ..	..	11	82	12	95	1,260	18,988	1,209	97	Tinnevely.
Malabar ..	3	202	57	8	..	2,200	13,755	7,860	59	Malabar.
South Kanara ..	10	875	30	9	..	1,268	4,189	7,031	..	South Kanara.
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	4	..	The Nilgiris.
Total ..	556	23,496	3,286	2,374	51,392	31,066	297,510	30,619	8,342	Total.

APPENDIX XIV.

Glossary of Botanical, English and vernacular names of crops.

Botanical.	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.
<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Paddy	Nellu	Vadlu.
<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>	Cholam	Cholam	Jonnalalu.
<i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i> .	Bulrush or Spiked Millet.	Cumbu	Sajjalu or Gantelu.
<i>Eleusine coracana</i>	Ragi	Kēlvaragu or Rāgi.	Ragulu or Chōdulu.
<i>Setaria italica</i>	Italian Millet	Tenai	Korralu.
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> .	Kodo Millet	Varagu	Arikēlu.
<i>Panicum miliare</i>	Samai	Shāmai	Sāmulu.
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	Common Millet	Panivaragu or kadai-kanni.	Varigalu or Barigalu.
<i>Panicum crusgalli</i> var <i>Fruentaceum</i> .	Sanwa Millet	Kudiraivali	Oodalu.
<i>Zea mays</i>	Maize	Makka chōlam or Thulukka chōlam.	Mokka Jonnalalu.
<i>Triticum spp.</i>	Wheat	Gōdumai	Gōdumalu.
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Barley .. ..	.....	.....
<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>	Greengram	Paccapayiru	Pesalu, Paççapesalu.
<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	Redgram	Tuvarai	Kandulu.
<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>	Blackgram	Ulundu	Minumulu.
<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	Bengalgram	Kadalai	Sanagulu.
<i>Dolichos biflorus</i>	Horsegram	Kollu or Kanam	Ulavalu.
<i>Dolichos lablab</i>	Field bean	Mochai	Anumulu.
<i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i> .	Dew gram	Naripayaru, Kallu-payaru, Tullikka-payaru.	Mittikelu.
<i>Vigna catiāng</i>	Cow gram ; cow pea.	Karamani, Tatta-payaru.	Alasandulu, Bobbarlu.
<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Chillies	Milagai	Mirapakāyalu.
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Coriander	Kothumalli	Dhaniyālu or Kottumeri.
<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Pepper	Milagu	Miriyālu.
<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Turmeric	Manjal	Pasupu.

Glossary of Botanical, English and vernacular names of crops—cont.

Botanical.	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.
<i>Allium sativum</i>	Garlic	Vellaipūndu	Tellagadda or Velluli.
<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Ginger	Inji	Allam.
<i>Carum coptivum</i>	Omum ; Bishop's weed.	Ōmum	Ōmamu.
<i>Saccharum officinarum.</i>	Sugarcane	Karumbu	Cheruku.
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mangoes	Māmbazham	Māmidipandu.
<i>Musa sapientum</i>	Plantains	Vāzhaipazham	Aratipandu.
<i>Allium cepa</i>	Onions	Vengāyām	Ulligadda.
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Potato	Urulaikkizhangu	Urulagadda.
<i>Arachis hypogea</i>	Groundnut	Vērkadalai or Nilak-kadalai.	Vērsanagalu or Nēlasana-galu.
<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	Gingelly	Ellu	Nuvvulu.
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor	Āmanakku or Kot-taimuthu.	Āmudalu.
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut	Thēngai	Tenkāya.
<i>Linum usitatissimum.</i>	Linseed	Ālivirai	Avisi.
<i>Brassica spp.</i>	Rape and mustard	.....	.....
<i>Guizotia abyssinica</i>	Niger seed	Pēyellu, Uchchellu.	Veerrinuvvulu, Valiselu, Ojurellu.
<i>Carthamus tinctorius.</i>	Safflower	Kusumbāvirai	Kusumbālu.
<i>Gossypium spp.</i>	Cotton	Paruthi	Parthi.
<i>Crotolaria juncea</i>	Sunnhemp	Šanappu or Shanal.	Janumu.
<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	Bombay hemp or Bimlipatam jute.	Pulicchai or Pulimanji.	Gōgu.
<i>Corchorus spp.</i>	Jute	.....	.....
<i>Indigofera sumatrana.</i>	Indigo	Avuri or Nili	Nili.
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Tobacco	Pugaiyilai	Pogāku.
<i>Areca catechu</i>	Arecanut	Pākku	Vakka.
<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Coffee	.....	.....
<i>Camellia thea</i>	Tea	.....	.....
<i>Piper betel</i>	Betel vine	Vethilai	Tamalapākulu.
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Indian hemp	Ganjā	Ganjāva or Ganjā or Bangiku.
<i>Cassia angustifolia</i>	Senna	Sūrat Nilāvirai or Nilayakai.	Nēlatangedu.
<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	Rubber

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