

REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

BY

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MADRAS

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INTRODUCTION

THIS is the first of a series of marketing surveys conducted in the Madras Presidency for purposes of all-India study of marketing conditions, as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. These surveys were conducted throughout the whole of India under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi. This report embodies the results of investigations made in the Madras Presidency. The all-India report on wheat, which has recently been published, is a consolidated work of the survey of wheat in all provinces and Indian States.

Although wheat is not of much importance in cultivation in this Presidency, the data presented will give a picture in concise form of the essential features of marketing of Indian wheat in Madras. Further reports on the marketing surveys of such commodities as rice, tobacco, groundnut, oil seeds, hides and skins, milk, eggs, fruits, etc., in the Madras Presidency will be released for publication as and when the all-India reports on these commodities are issued.

These survey reports are meant to give as accurate an idea as possible of existing conditions, so as to enable growers, merchants, and wherever necessary, local Governments, to formulate lines of future action, in an effort to improve the lot of the growers primarily and of the trade as a whole. It is hoped that the publication in compact form of the fruits of such surveys will provide new sources of information, and stimulate attention to the several aspects of marketing, with the ultimate object of obtaining better prices for the cultivators.

The Government of Madras should not be regarded as assuming responsibility for all or any of the material contained in this report.

K. GOPALAKRISHNA RAJU,
Provincial Marketing Officer.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL MARKETING OFFICER,
Madras, 21st June 1937.

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Wheat is an unimportant crop in the Madras Presidency. It was only 0.05 per cent of the total wheat area in British India and Indian States together during 1934-35. The total net area cropped in the Presidency in 1933-34 was 33,879,523 acres and wheat occupied only 15,460 acres or roughly 0.045 per cent of the cropped area.

CHAPTER I.—SUPPLY.

The estimated production of wheat in Madras Presidency in hundreds of tons is as follows :—

TABLE I.

Season—						
1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	38
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	29
1927-28	..	..	..	..	..	28
1928-29	..	..	..	..	..	25
1929-30	..	..	..	..	..	34
1930-31	..	..	..	..	..	31
1931-32	..	..	..	..	..	27
1932-33	..	..	..	..	..	23
1933-34	..	..	..	..	..	24
1934-35	..	..	..	..	..	26

The yield is estimated at 350 lb. per acre. The estimated annual production ranged between 2,300 to 3,800 tons. It was the lowest in 1932-33 and highest in 1925-26.

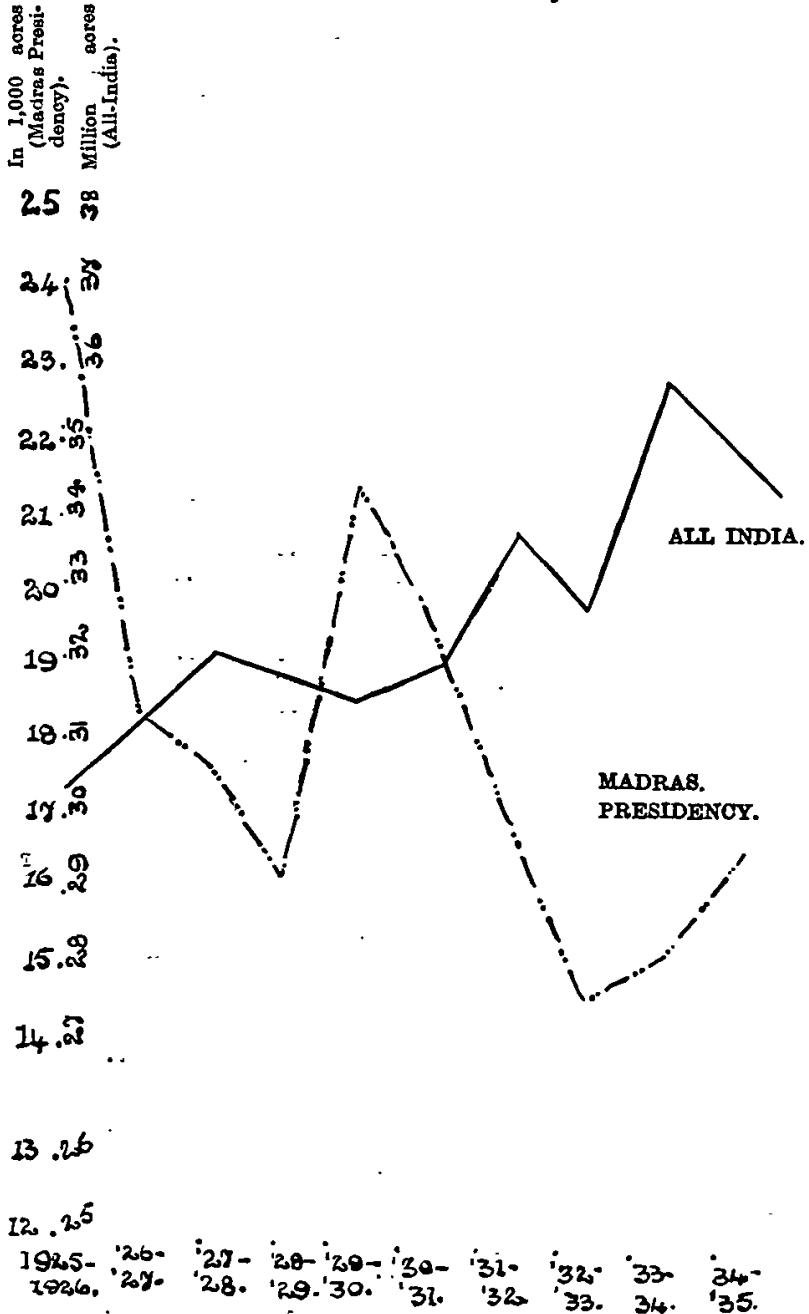
Trend of sowings.—The area under wheat for 1904-05 and for the last ten years in Madras Presidency is given below :—

TABLE II.

Season.	Area in acres.	Percentage of average of last ten years.
1904-05	19,694	..
1925-26	24,122	132
1926-27	18,543	101.7
1927-28	17,711	97.1
1928-29	16,277	89.3
1929-30	21,522	118.0
1930-31	19,786	109.5
1931-32	17,361	95.2
1932-33	14,872	81.6
1933-34	15,460	84.8
1934-35	16,669	91.4
Last ten years' average	18,232	100.0

CHART No. 1

Area under Wheat : Madras Presidency and All-India



The average area under wheat in the Indian State of Banganapalle in the last ten years was 74 acres. Wheat is not grown in the States of Pudukkottai and Sandur.

Compared to the area in 1925-26 the cultivation of wheat has gone down considerably—a reduction of nearly 31 per cent. During the last four years the wheat area in the Presidency was below normal. The area was the lowest in 1932-33 season, being 18.4 per cent below the average of the last ten years.

The following table shows the relative importance of the chief areas based on the average of the ten years period 1925-26 to 1934-35 :—

Average area under wheat.

British India.	Million acres.	Percentage of total area in British India.	Percentage of All-India average.
Punjab	9.4	37.6	28.2
United Provinces	7.5	29.9	22.6
Central Provinces	3.4	13.7	10.2
Bombay	1.6	6.4	4.8
Sind	0.6	2.8	1.8
Other Provinces	2.4	9.6	7.2
Total British Provinces ..	24.9	100.0	75.0
Indian States—			
Central India States	2.0	24.2	6.0
Gwalior	1.3	16.0	3.9
Hyderabad	1.2	13.7	3.6
Punjab States	1.3	16.0	3.9
Other States	2.5	30.1	7.6
Total Indian States ..	8.3	100.0	25.0

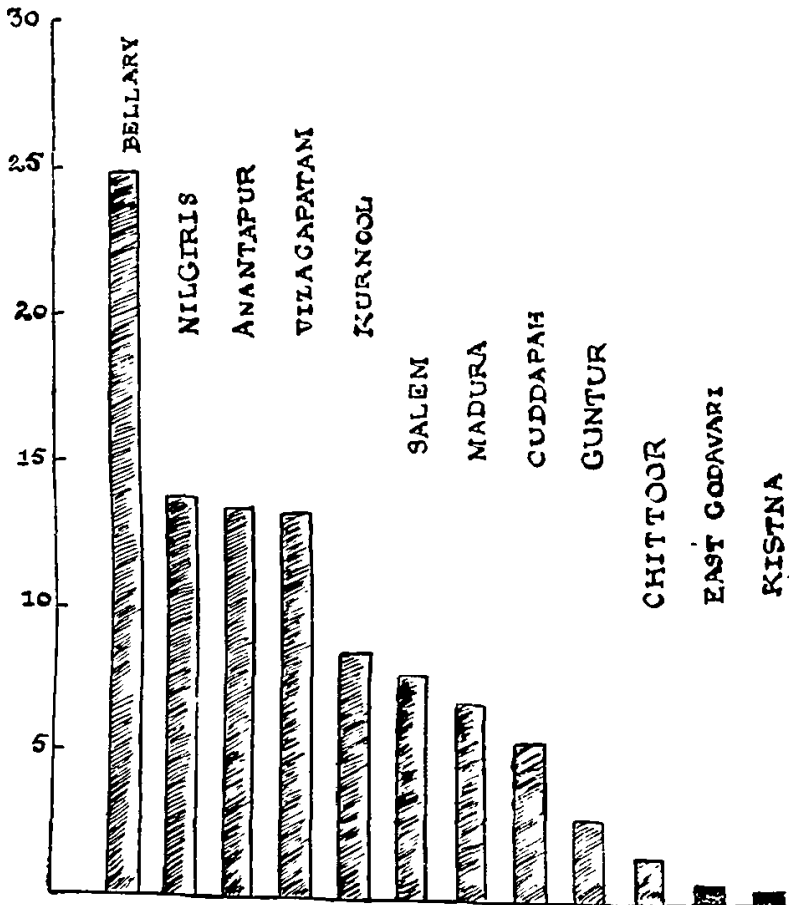
The Punjab accounts for almost two-fifths of the total area under wheat in British India and over one-fourth of the All-India area and the averages of the Punjab and the United Provinces together (excluding the Indian States within their borders) represent more than two-thirds of the wheat area in British India and one-half of the All-India acreage.

The crop in this Presidency is not remunerative compared with other cereals like cholam. Wheat straw has no fodder value. There is often fodder scarcity in areas like the Ceded districts, and wheat does not find favour with the growers. The crop is susceptible to

CHART No. 2

Wheat Area in the Presidency, 1934-35

Share of District

Percentage of
total area in
the Presidency.

"Rust." Crop failures are common in the case of wheat. Wheat is not a staple crop of the Presidency and there is therefore no incentive for the extension of its cultivation.

TABLE III—AREA UNDER WHEAT—DISTRICTWAR, 1934-35.

<i>Acreage by districts.</i>				Acres.	Percentage of total area in the Presidency.
Ganjam	..	..	..	7	..
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	2,050	12·3
East Godavari	..	..	..	84	0·5
West Godavari	..	..	..	2	..
Kistna	..	..	..	55	0·3
Guntur	..	..	..	432	2·6
Kurnool	..	..	..	1,577	9·5
Bellary	..	..	..	4,158	24·9
Anantapur	..	..	..	2,238	13·4
Cuddapah	..	..	..	910	5·5
Nellore	..	..	..	1	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	..	..	..	272	1·6
North Arcot	..	..	..	36	0·2
Salem ..	..	..	..	1,469	8·8
Coimbatore	..	..	..	25	0·1
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	..	..	..	1,059	6·3
Ramnad	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris	..	..	..	2,294	13·8
Total	..	..	..	16,669	99·8

Table IV (appendix) gives wheat area in the districts for the last ten years.

The districtwar figures of wheat area (tables III and IV) will show that the main districts of production are Bellary, Anantapur, Nilgiris, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Salem and Madura. These districts, between them, represented 89 per cent of the total wheat area in the Presidency in 1934-35—vide Table III.

In Bellary, Kurnool and Guntur districts the crop is raised without irrigation in the winter season—sown in October-November and harvested in February-March. Bulk of the wheat crop in Anantapur district is under well irrigation and cultivated almost in the same period. In Vizagapatam, Nilgiris, Madura and Salem its cultivation is mainly confined to the hill slopes.

The grains do not set properly in places not having sufficient wintering. Such places being limited there is not much scope for the extension of cultivation.

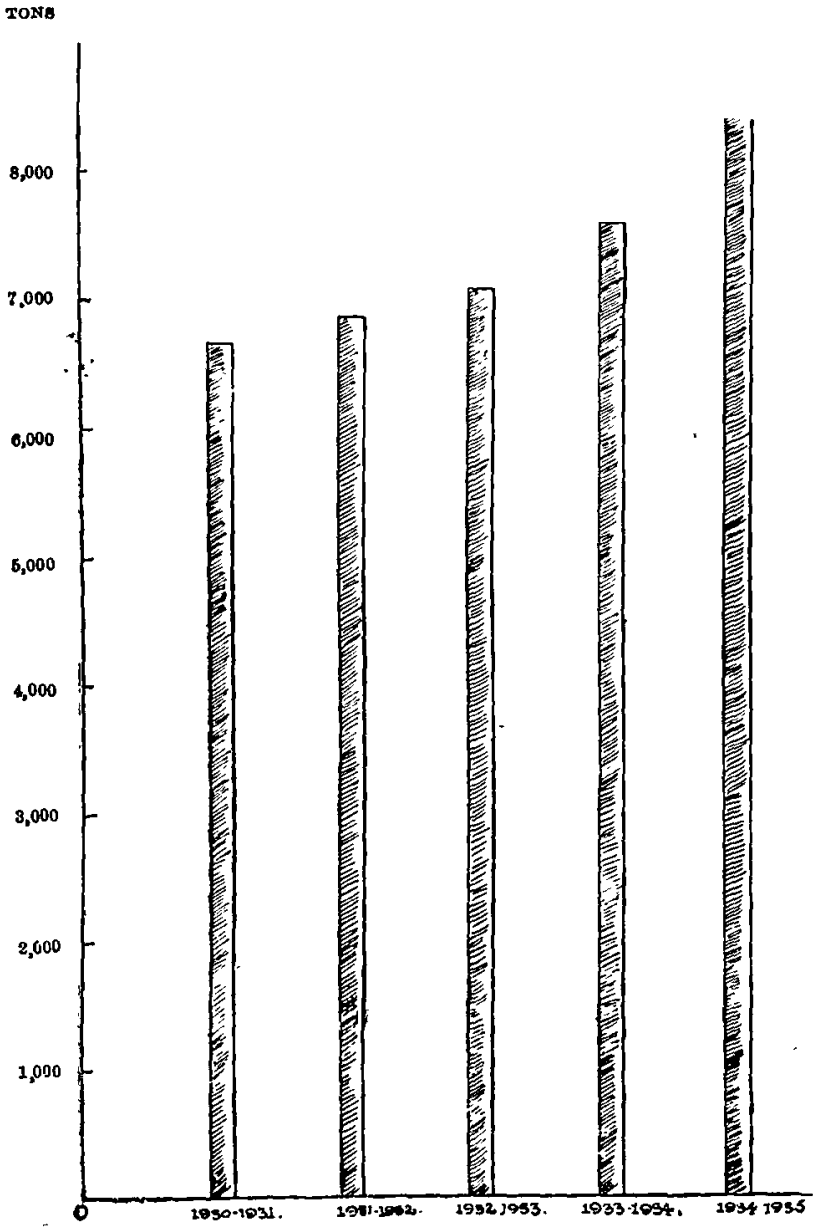
Yield.—Wheat crop is easily affected by the vicissitudes of the season and any adverse season reduces the yield considerably. It is, thus, very difficult to fix any average yield. It may be taken that the unirrigated crop yields, on an average, up to 350 lb. wheat not in glumes and the irrigated crop about 700 lb. per acre. The extent of irrigated crop is negligible. Definite figures regarding irrigated crop are not available, but from enquiries made, the estimate is not more than 1,000 acres in a year. The average area under wheat in the last five years in the Presidency is 16,830 acres. Taking the average yield to be 350 lb. per acre, the average annual production is about 2,630 tons.

Quantity retained—(i) *Family consumption.*—Wheat is not a staple article of food in the Presidency. The upper classes, especially in urban areas, are partly replacing their rice diet with wheat as the latter is generally believed to be a preventive against diabetes. It is used largely on festive occasions for special preparations. In Kodumur village, near Kurnool, the producers reserve about 25 per cent of crop for dietary purposes and 15 per cent for seed, leaving only 60 per cent of production available for sale. In Kadri (Anantapur district) which is comparatively another important centre of wheat cultivation, the producers reserve only about 25 per cent of the produce for sowing and dietary purposes together. Wheat is never fed to cattle. The straw of wheat is not very much relished by cattle.

Season of marketing.—The crop is sown early in November and is harvested by February-March. As it has been said previously, the total average annual production in the Presidency is about 2,600 tons distributed mainly over the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Vizagapatam, Salem and Madura. Of this quantity the producers reserve for their family consumption and seed about one-third leaving only about 1,700 tons for sale. The average wheat area cultivated by any ryot (e.g., Kadri in Anantapur) is one to one and half acres. The small quantity available for sale with each ryot is disposed of in the nearest village markets or shandies. The produce arrives in the market from the end of February to October. The village merchants also buy from producers and sell to wholesale merchants in centres like Kadri who in turn sell to retailers locally. Of the total arrivals of the locally produced wheat in Kadri (Anantapur district) it is reported that about 50 per cent are brought directly by the producers themselves and the balance by village merchants. In the other districts the average wheat holding is still much smaller—generally less than an acre. The limited quantity available for disposal is sold by the producers to the consumers direct at the nearest shandies or to the small village grain merchants. Stocks are

IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

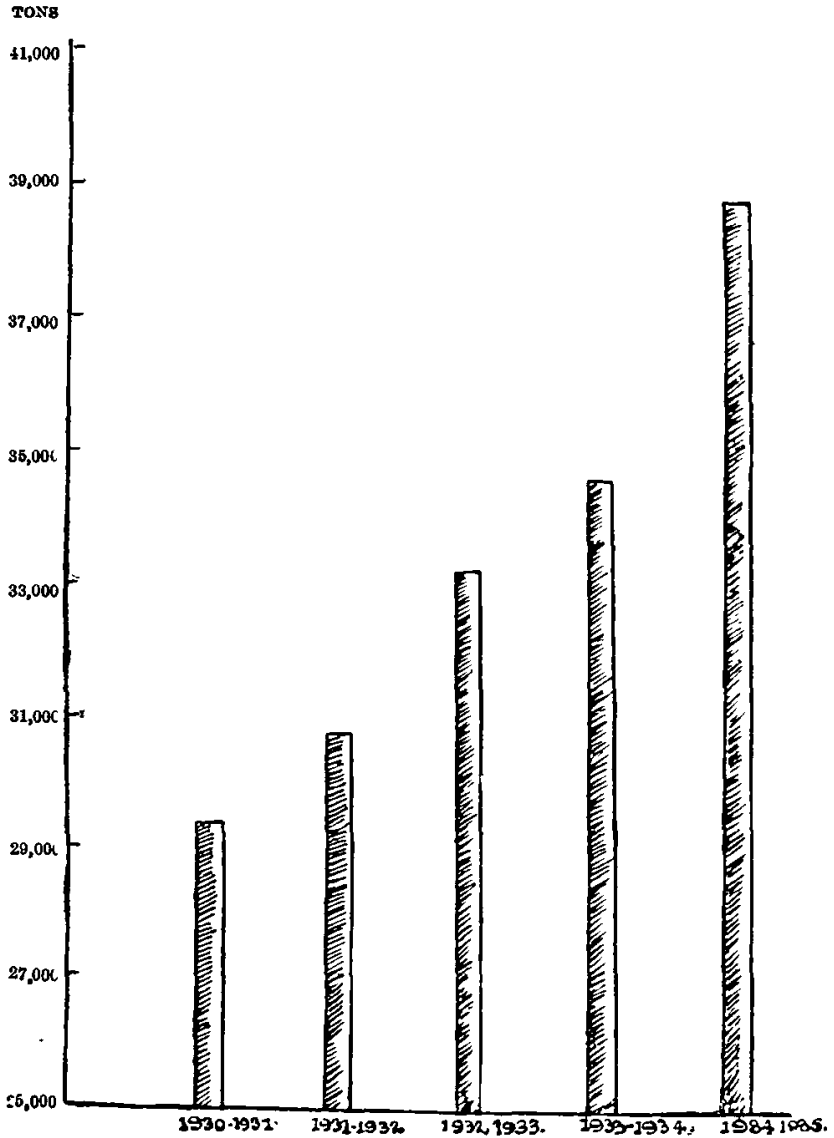
CHART No. 3-A
Annual Imports of Wheat last five years
Seaborne to Madras.



REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT

CHART No. 3-B

Annual Imports of Wheat flour, last five years
Seaborne to Madras



not kept more than a month after harvest. On the Shevaroy hills in Salem district wheat is cultivated by the hill tribes (Malayalees) who consume all the produce.

Natural conditions and flow of supplies.—From the above it is clear that there is practically no long distance movement of the local produce as there is little or no surplus left after local consumption.

Imports into Madras Presidency.

Sea-borne imports of wheat and wheat flour for the last five years were as follows :—

TABLE V—SEA-BORNE IMPORTS.

	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Total, wheat and flour.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
1930-31 ..	6,655	29,336	35,991
1931-32 ..	6,811	30,780	37,591
1932-33 ..	7,101	33,109	40,210
1933-34 ..	7,551	33,245	40,786
1934-35 ..	8,331	38,655	46,986

TABLE VI—SEA-BORNE IMPORTS.

Value in lakhs of rupees.

	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Total, wheat and flour.
1930-31 ..	10.25	46.99	57.24
1931-32 ..	8.72	33.95	42.67
1932-33 ..	9.27	39.81	49.08
1933-34 ..	9.09	39.95	49.04
1934-35 ..	9.50	42.92	52.42

Wheat and wheat flour are imported into Madras Presidency both by sea and rail from the other Provinces in India. The quantities of wheat imported by sea during the last five years are given in Table V. In 1930-31, sea-borne import of wheat amounted to 6,655 tons. There has been a steady increase in the imports since then. In 1934-35 the imports amounted to 8,331 tons, an increase of 25.2 per cent over 1930-31 figure. Though the quantity has increased, the value of imports, as shown by the customs figures, has fallen from 10.25 lakhs of rupees in 1930-31 to 9.50 lakhs in 1934-35 (Table VI).

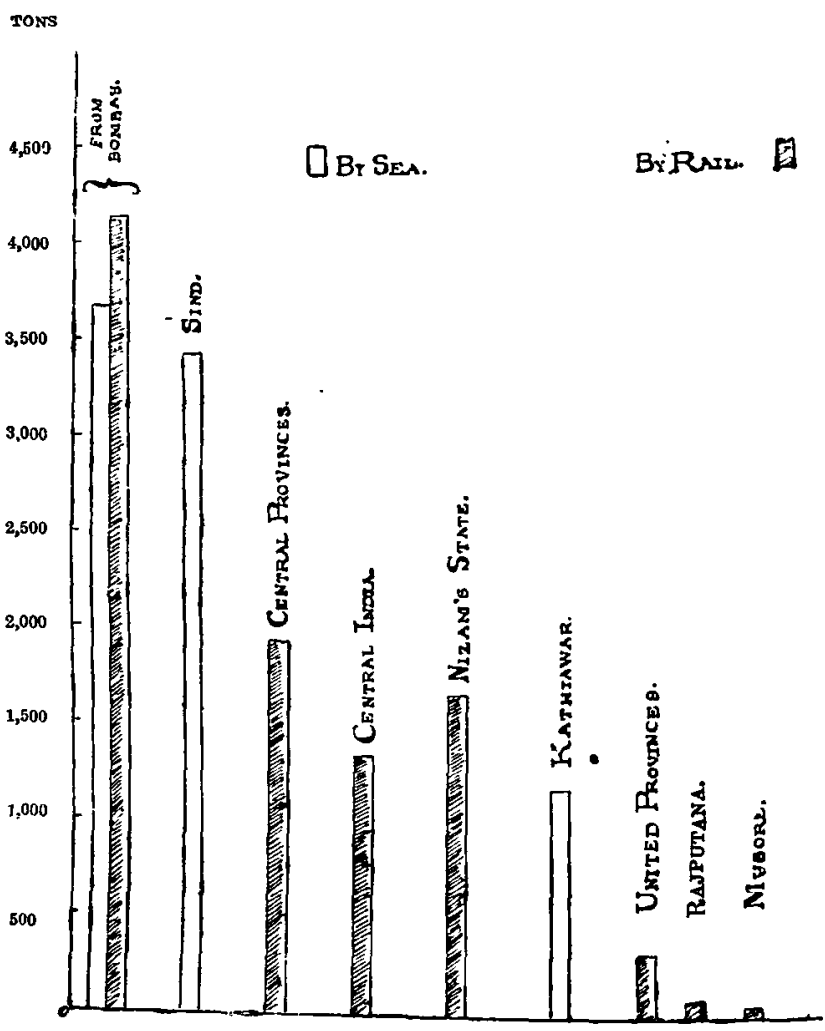
The imports of wheat flour have also increased considerably during the last five years. Thirty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-five tons of wheat flour were imported into the Presidency by sea in 1934-35 as against 29,336 tons in 1930-31, an increase of 31.2 per cent. But the value has gone down from 46.99 lakhs of rupees in 1930-31 to 42.92 lakhs in 1934-35.

REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT

CHART No. 4-A

Imports of Wheat to Madras, 1934-35

Provincewar



The fall in the customs value of the imports in spite of the increase in tonnage is due to the general fall in the prices of wheat and flour since 1930-31 along with those of other commodities.

The upper classes especially in the urban areas are partly replacing their rice diet with wheat as the latter is generally believed to be a preventive against diabetes. The number of hotels and coffee clubs which utilize wheat and flour for sweetmeat preparations have also increased considerably [as sojji, halwa, uppuma, poori, etc.]. These account for the substantial increase in the imports of wheat and wheat products.

Sea-borne and rail-borne imports of wheat and wheat flour, provincewar.—The arrivals of wheat into Madras Presidency during 1934-35 were as follows :—

TABLE VII.

From.	Sea-borne.	By railway.	Total.	Percentage of total.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	
Bombay	3,675	4,115	7,790	43.1
Sind	3,430	..	3,430	19.0
Kathiawar	1,217	..	1,217	6.7
United Provinces .. .. .	..	323	323	1.8
Central Provinces .. .. .	..	1,911	1,911	10.6
Rajputana .. .. .	..	55	55	0.3
Central India .. .. .	..	1,319	1,319	7.3
Nizam's States .. .. .	..	1,658	1,658	9.2
Others—Punjab and Behar. .. .. .	..	334	334	1.9
Mysore .. .. .	..	25	25	0.1
Total ..	8,322	9,740	18,062	100.0
Percentage of total ..	46.2	53.8		

Season—April to March.

TABLE VIII—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR INTO MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1934-35.

From.	By sea.	By rail.	Total.	Percentage of total.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	
Bengal	401	838	1,239	2.9
Bombay	698	580	1,278	2.9
Sind	37,555	..	37,555	87.8
United Provinces .. .. .	..	21	21	0.1
Central Provinces .. .. .	..	26	26	0.1
Mysore .. .. .	..	1,712	1,712	4.0
Others .. .. .	..	945	945	2.2
Total ..	38,654	4,122	42,776	100.0
Percentage of total ..	90.4	9.6		

(For portwar imports of wheat and wheat flour, vide Tables XII to XV and XXI and XXIV.)

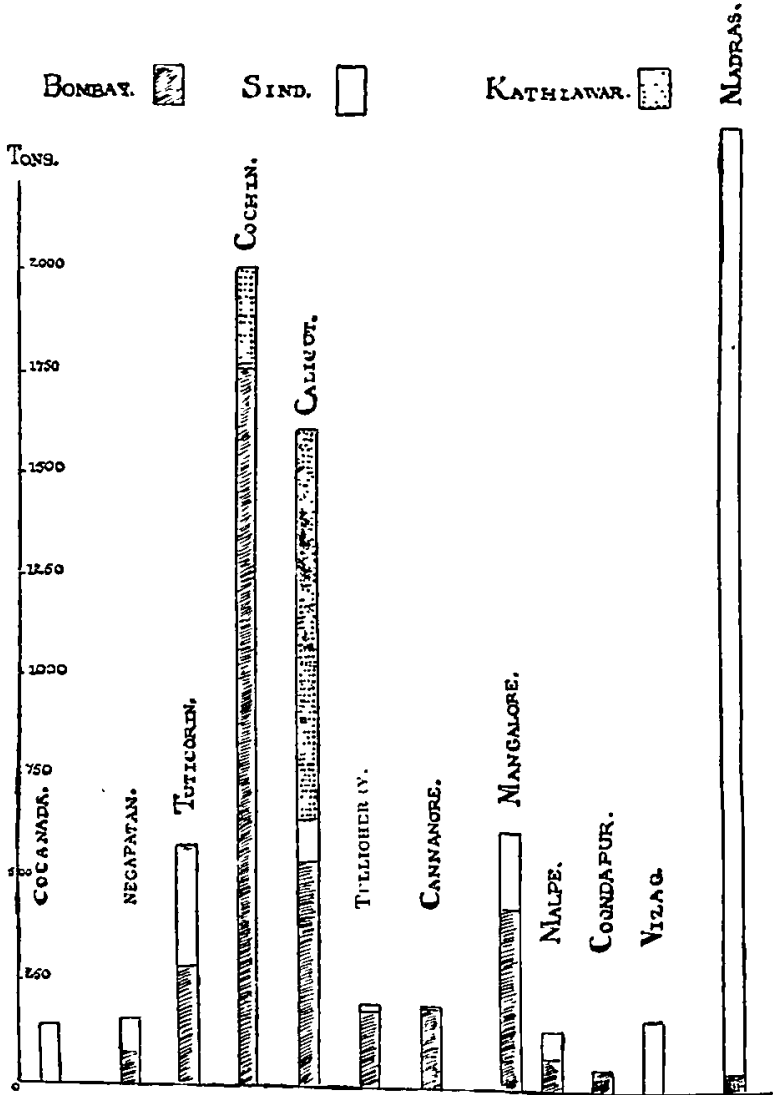
The import of wheat by railway during the last two years averaged about 10,143 tons—vide Tables XXXV to XXXVII (appendix). In the year ending June 1934 the import by rail was 11,297 tons while in 1934-35 it has fallen to 8,990 tons. Rail transport statistics before July 1933 are not available.

REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT

CHART No. 4-B

Imports of Wheat, 1934-35

Portwar

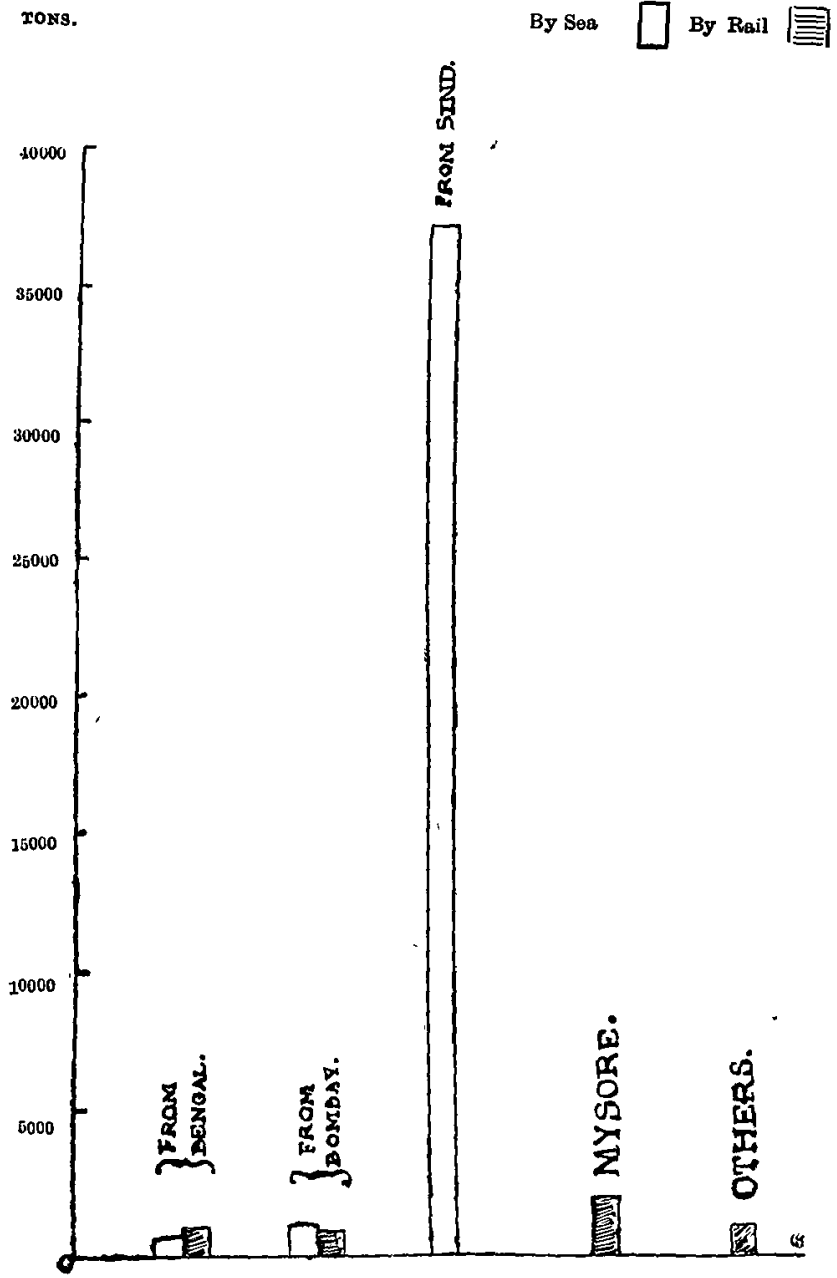


IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

CHART No. 5-A

Imports of Wheat-flour to Madras, 1934-35

Provincewar



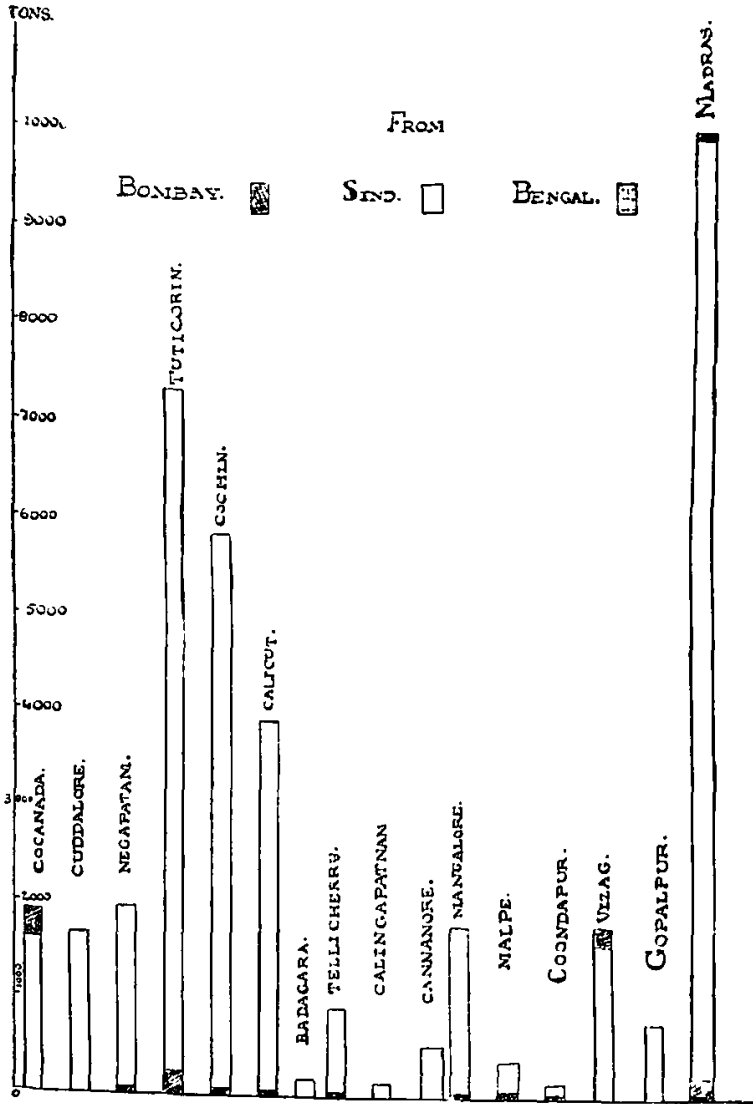
REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT

CHART No. 5-B

SEABORNE

Imports of Wheat-flour, 1934-35

Portwar



In the year ending June 1934 the import of wheat flour by rail to the presidency was 3,947 tons while in the following year it went up to 4,452 tons—vide Tables XXXV to XXXVII (appendix). The total imports of wheat and flour into the presidency in 1934-35 (April to March) by sea and rail combined—vide Table XXXVIII amounted to 60,838 tons (18,062 tons wheat and 42,776 tons flour) valued at 68.11 lakhs of rupees. (Value of the produce imported by rail is not available. The valuation has been arrived at on the basis of customs value for wheat and wheat flour imported by sea).

The main wheat supplying provinces are Bombay and Sind, (vide Tables VII and XLI). In 1934-35, Bombay alone supplied 3,675 tons of wheat by sea and 4,115 tons by rail. The supplies of wheat from Sind and Kathiawar are only by sea and they amounted to 3,430 and 1,217 tons respectively in 1934-35. Fairly large amounts of wheat are also received by rail from Bombay, Central Provinces, Central India and Nizam's States. Madras imported wheat to the extent of 323 tons from United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, Rajputana and Mysore coming next. Of the total imports of 18,062 tons of wheat in 1934-35, the shares of Bombay and Sind were 7,790 and 3,430 tons, respectively. These two provinces together represented 62.1 per cent of the total wheat imports into the presidency. 53.8 per cent of the total supplies of wheat arrived by rail and the balance by sea.

Sind supplies the major share of the imports of wheat flour—vide Table VIII and XLI. Of the total arrivals 42,776 tons in 1934-35, 37,555 tons were received from Sind by sea or 87.8 per cent of the total imports of wheat flour into the presidency. Bombay supplied 698 tons of wheat flour by sea and 580 tons by rail, while Bengal contributed 401 tons by sea and 838 tons by rail. The supplies from United Provinces and Central Provinces were only 21 and 26 tons, respectively. Other provinces (Punjab and Bihar) supplied 945 tons. The Mysore State is a net importer of wheat flour from Madras. In 1934-35 the State supplied 1,712 tons of flour while it received back 2,164 tons from Madras. The reasons for the imports and exports to Mysore are given in a subsequent paragraph. Of the total imports of flour 90.6 per cent arrived by sea and the balance by rail.

Periodicity of imports.—Except in 1932-33 there are no appreciable variations in the sea-borne imports of wheat from month to month. But slight increases over the average are noticeable during the period April to June and again in August and January—in the case of wheat. Wide variations from month to month are noticeable in the case of wheat flour imports. The imports of wheat flour are above the monthly average in June, August, December, February and March—vide Table XXXVIII and Chart 8. These months roughly coincide with the festival and marriage seasons in South India.

TONS.

• SEABORNE •

MONTHLY IMPORTS OF WHEAT TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
FROM BOMBAY.

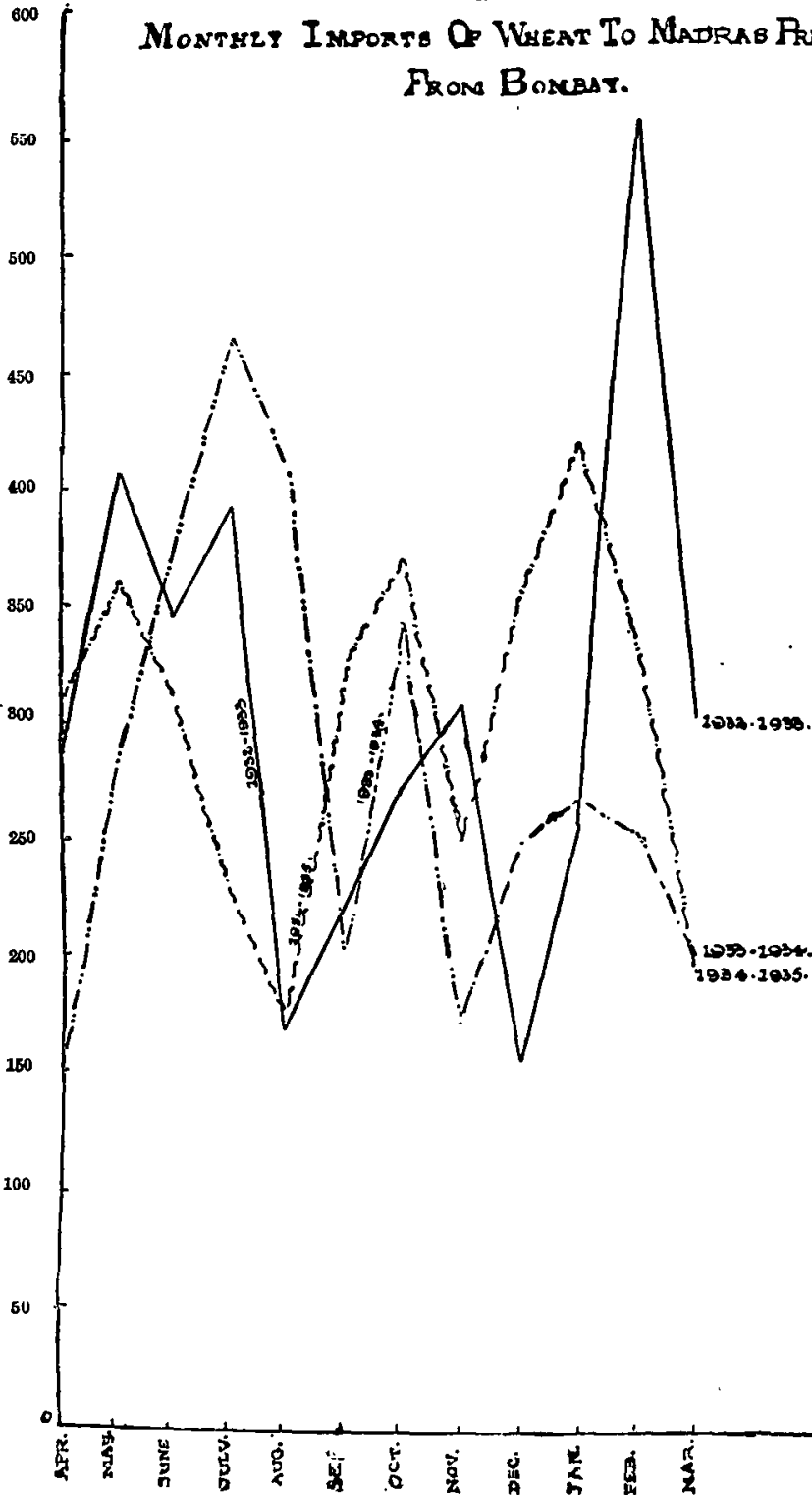


CHART No. 6-B.

* SEABORNE *

MONTHLY IMPORTS OF WHEAT TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FROM SIND.

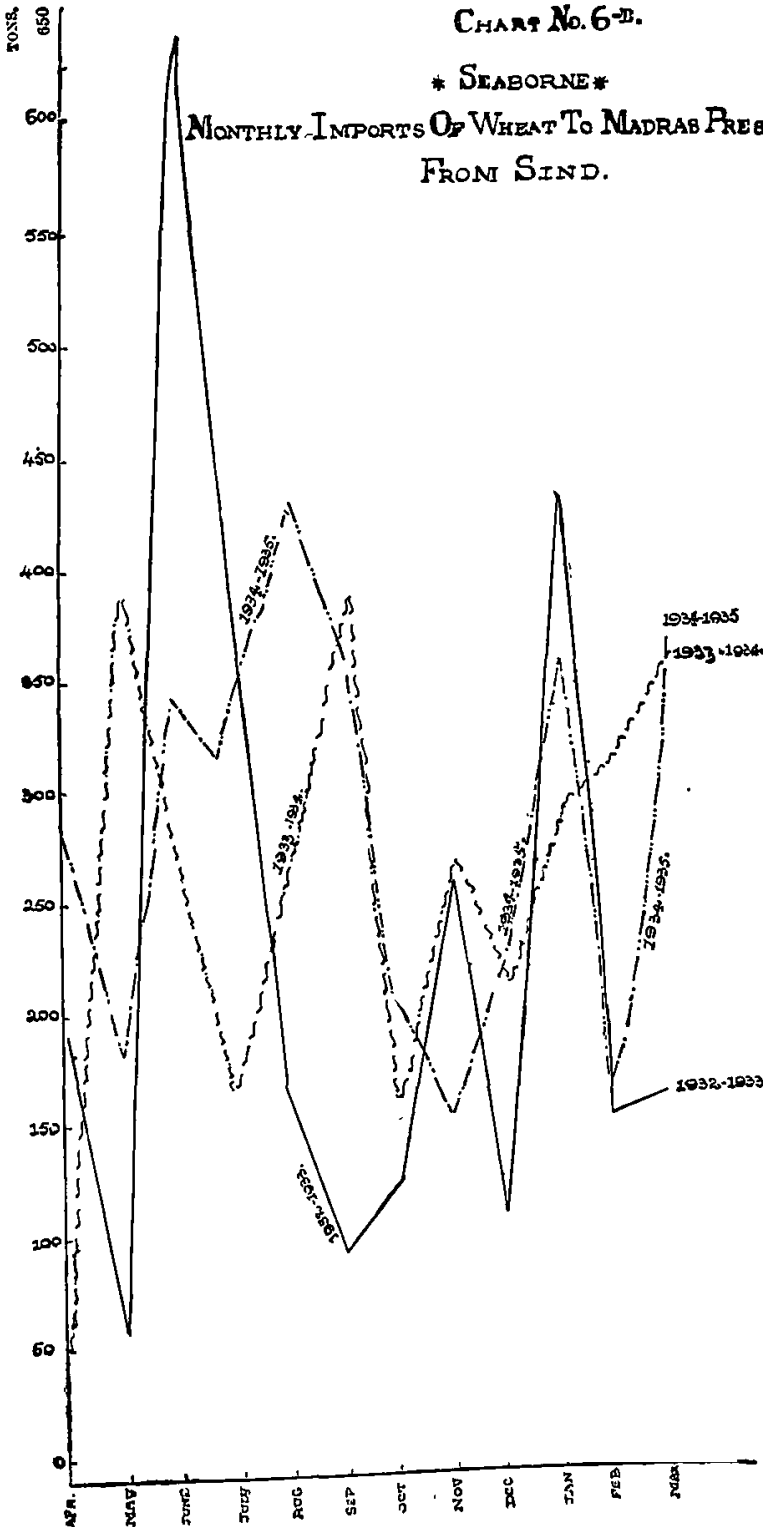
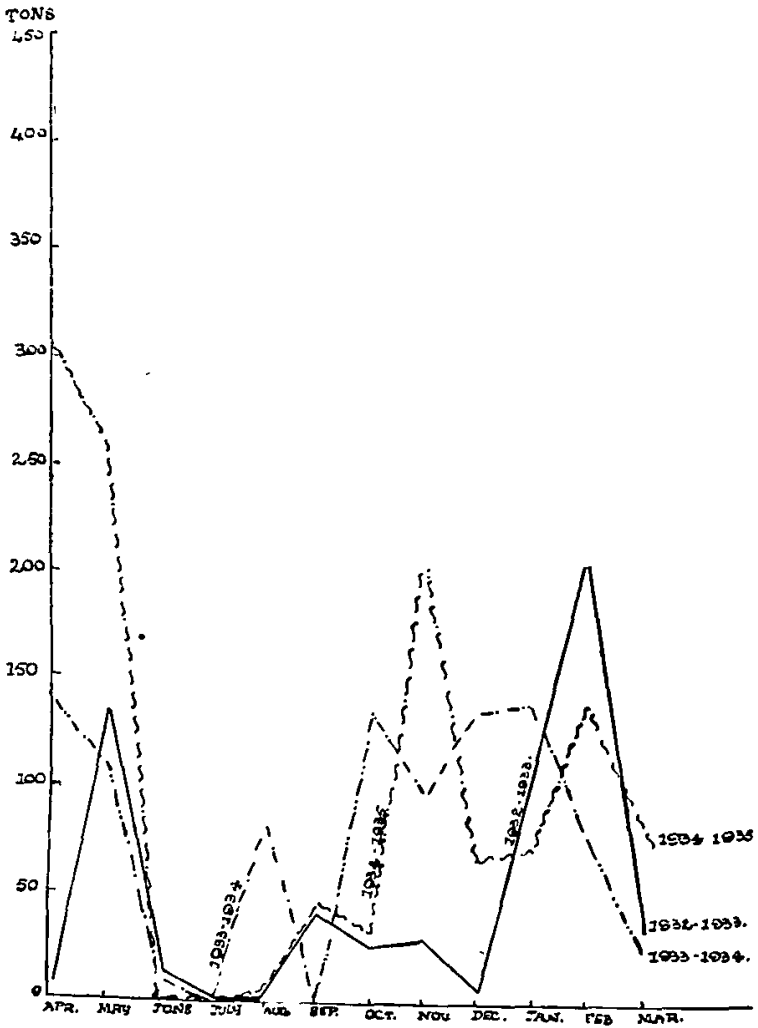


CHART No. 6-0

SEABORNE

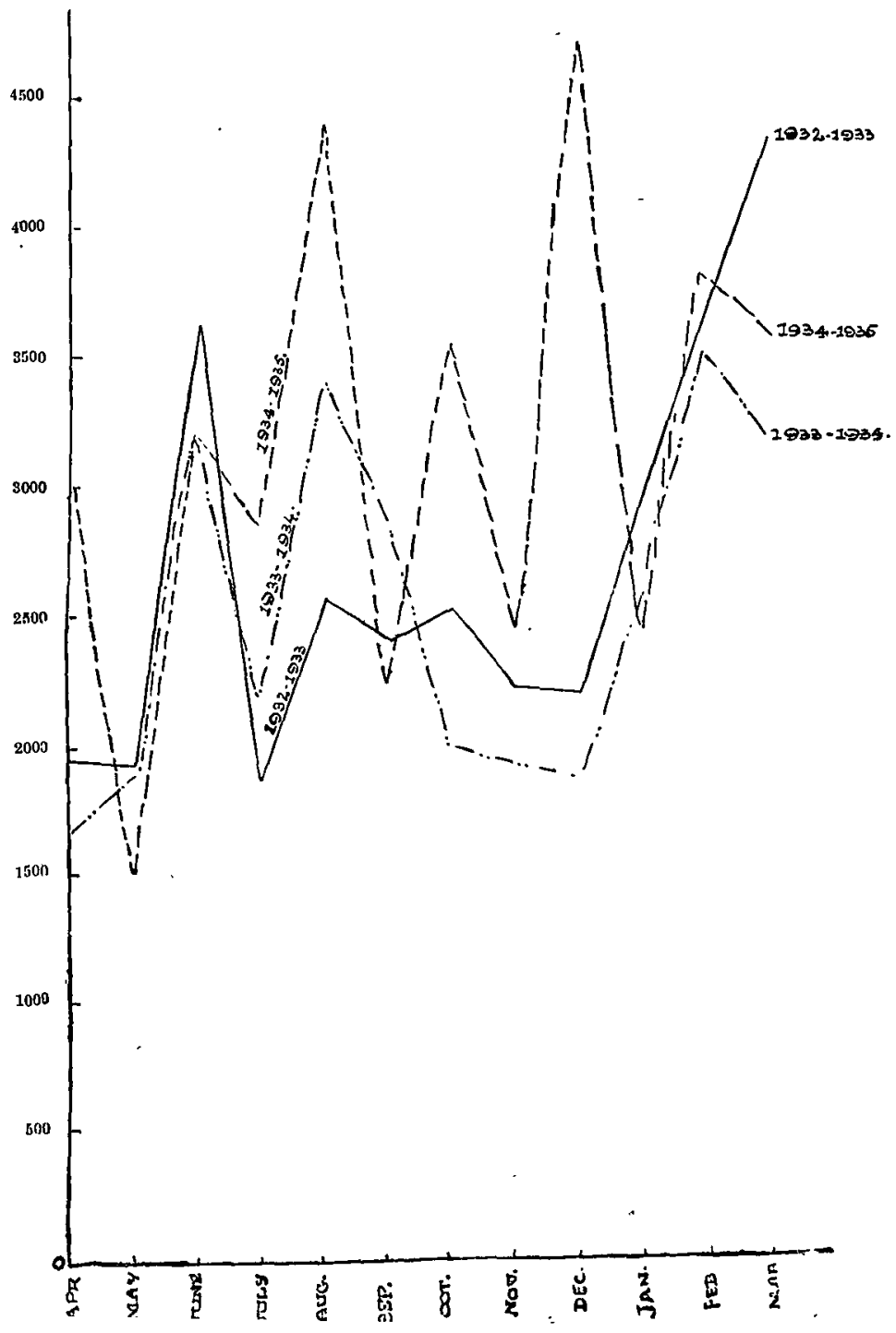
Monthly Imports of Wheat to Madras Presidency
From Kathiawar.



IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

CHART NO. 7-A
SEABORNE
Imports of Wheat-flour to Madras Presidency.
From Sind

TONS

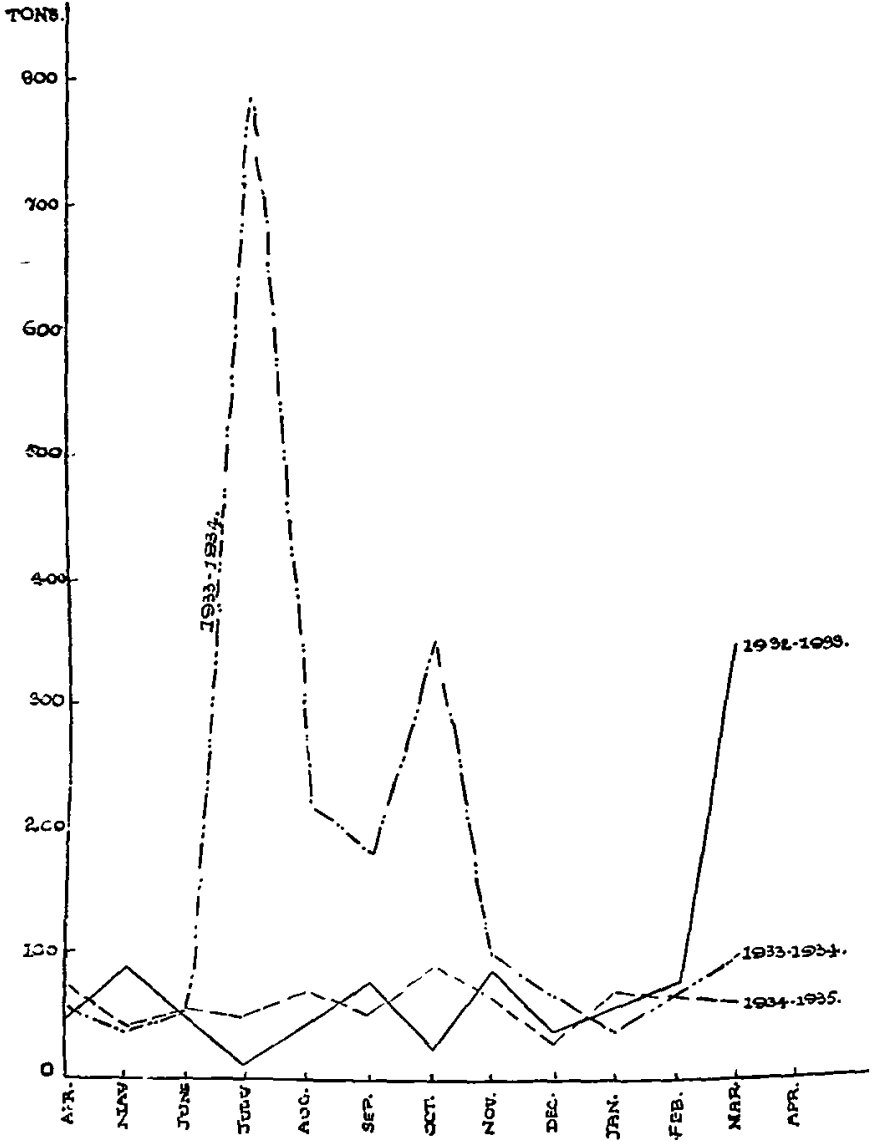


REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT

CHART NO. 7-B

SEABORNE

Imports of Wheat-flour to Madras Presidency
From Bombay



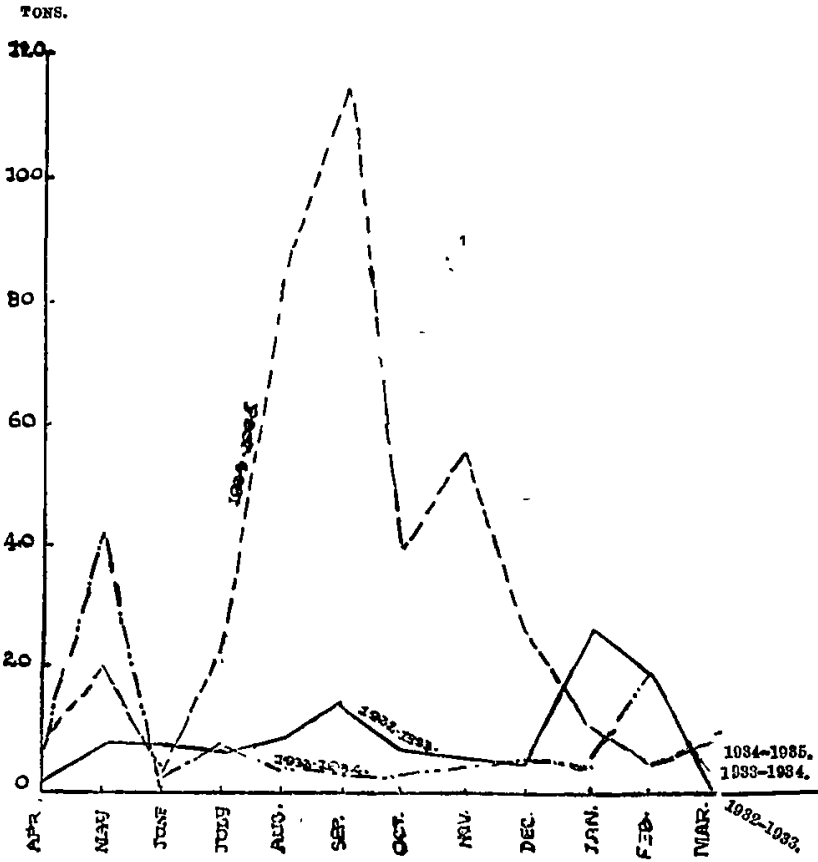
IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

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CHART No. 7-c

SEABORNE

*Imports of Wheat-flour to Madras Presidency
From Bengal*

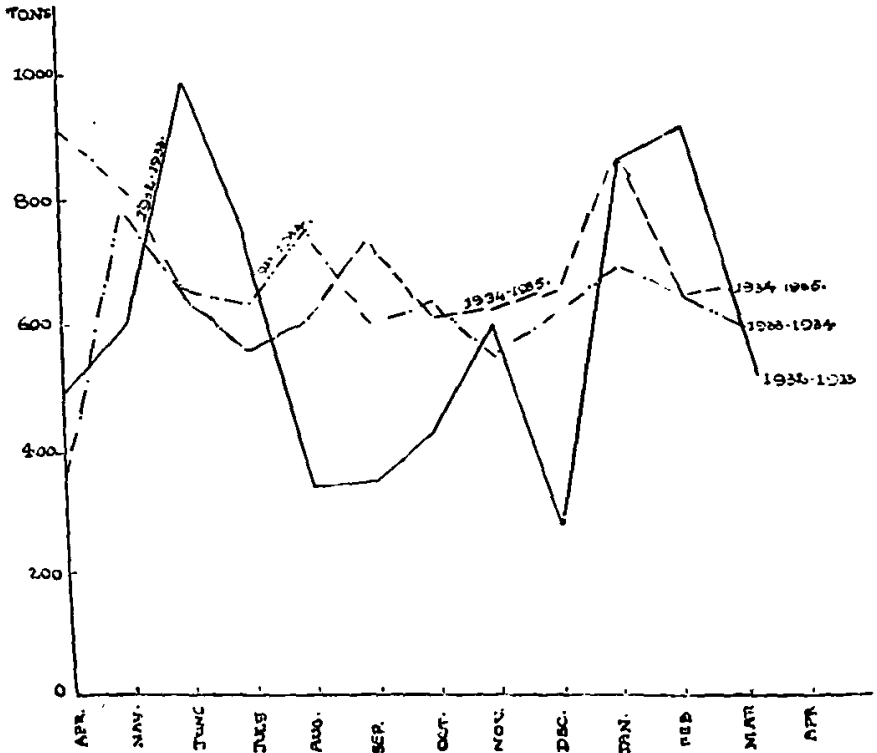


REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT

CHART No. 8-A

SEABORNE

Monthly Total Imports of Wheat from all Provinces to Madras

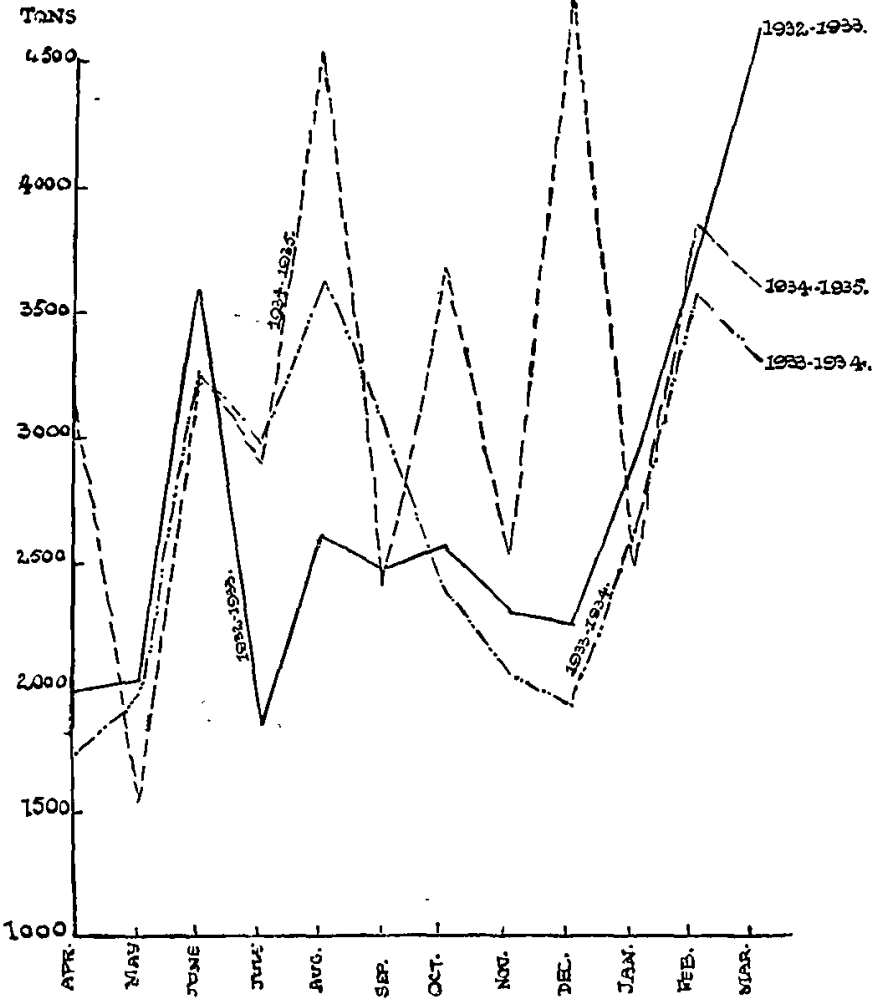


IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

CHART No. 8-B

SEABORNE

Total Imports from all Provinces to Madras
Monthly Imports of Wheat-flour



REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT

CHART No. 9

1934-1935.

Monthly Total Imports of Wheat to Madras.

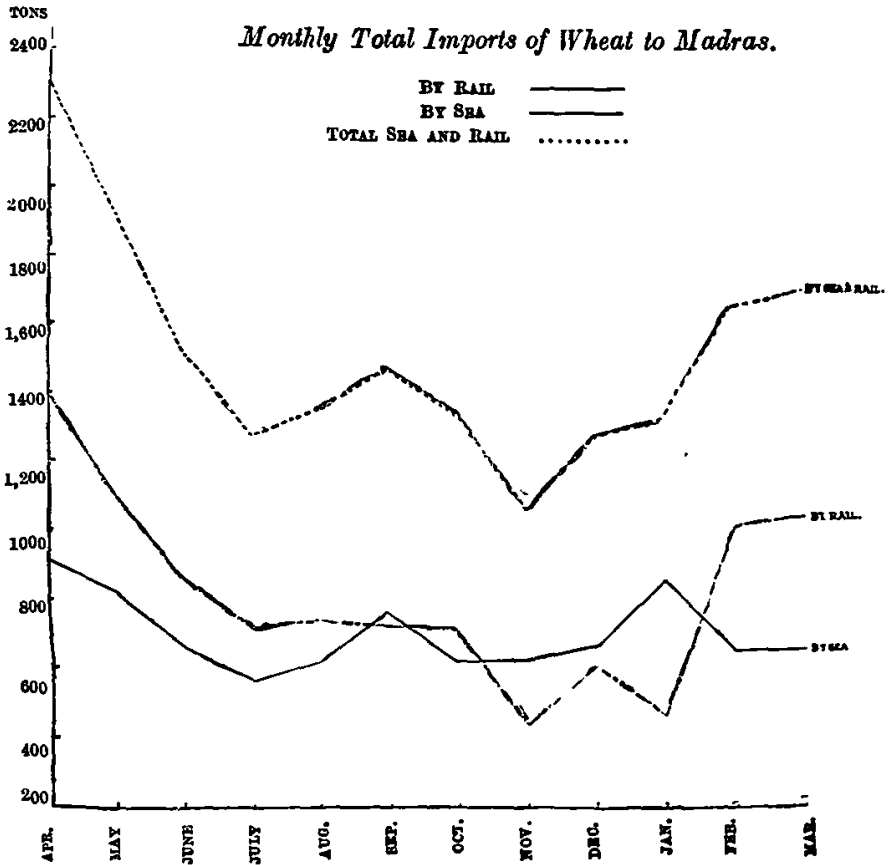
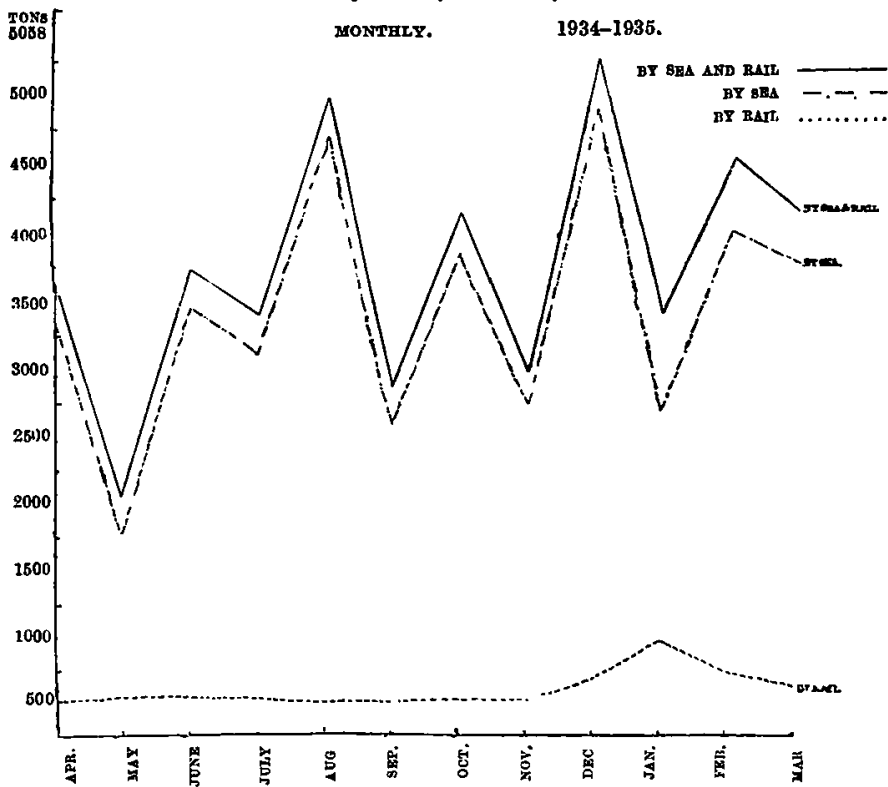


CHART No. 10

1934-1935.

Monthly Total Imports of Wheat-flour to Madras



Comparing the total (both by sea and rail) monthly receipts of wheat into the presidency for 1934-35 it is seen that the imports were the highest in April. Then in the next three months the imports fell considerably. In August and September the imports increased again. Then there was a further fall and the imports were the lowest for the year in November. The arrivals for February and March were high—vide Chart 9.

With regard to the total monthly imports of wheat flour it could be seen that a rise in imports in one month is followed by a fall in the next month. Imports were high in August, October, December, February and March. They were the lowest in May (vide Chart 10).

Tables XXX (A. B.). The figures included in the statements showing the relative importance of the sea-borne trade of the ports of this presidency indicate that Madras (*Fort St. George*) had the largest share of 2,352 tons of wheat in 1934-35, Cochin coming next with an import of 2,014 tons, Calicut followed with 1,611 tons. With regard to the import of wheat flour also, Madras tops the list with 9,899 tons. Tuticorin imported 7,308 tons of flour while Cochin and Calicut received 5,786 and 3,897 tons, respectively in 1934-35. Comparing the port-war receipts of wheat in the last two years (1933-34 and 1934-35) it could be seen that the import had fallen from 3,037 tons in the case of Madras in 1933-34 to 2,352 tons in 1934-35. Cochin imported 1,835 tons of wheat in 1933-34 and 2,014 tons in the last year. The arrival of wheat at Calicut increased from 599 tons in 1933-34 to 1,611 in 1934-35.

Madras is not a wheat producing province and imports annually about 88 per cent of its wheat requirements and the whole of the wheat flour required from other provinces.

Exports.—The exports of wheat and wheat flour to foreign countries are negligible as they averaged less than a ton each per year. The actual figures for the last five years were as follows :—

TABLE XVI-A.

Wheat exports from Madras Presidency to foreign countries.

To	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	OWT.	OWT.	OWT.	OWT.	OWT.
United Kingdom .. ..	..	1	..	4	..
Maldives	9	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements .. ..	..	6	10	2	7
Federated Malay States	0·5
Indo-China	4
Ceylon	15	15	..	15	3
Java	1	2	2
Nigeria	7

IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

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TABLE XVI-B.

Wheat flour exports from Madras Presidency to foreign countries.

To	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	CWT.	CWT.	CWT.	CWT.	CWT.
Maldives .. ..	..	20	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	8	4	20	10	..
Indo-China .. ..	..	65	12	4	..
United Kingdom .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8	89	32	14	..

The major exports of wheat and flour are by rail and are mainly confined to the neighbouring States of Mysore, Nizam's Dominions and Bihar and Orissa. Negligible quantities are sent to Bombay and Bengal—vide Table XXXIX and XL (appendix). These exports are really re-exports of imported wheat and wheat flour.

For the year commencing with April 1934 the exports of wheat from the presidency amounted to 601 tons of which 519 tons were despatched to Mysore, 65 tons to Nizam's States and 17 tons to Bihar and Orissa—vide Table XL. Two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven tons of wheat flour was exported from Madras during the same period of which 2,164 tons went to Mysore, 68 tons to Nizam's State and 44 to Bihar and Orissa.

Rail-borne trade figures are available only for two years commencing from July 1933. The exports of wheat and wheat flour for two years from Madras Presidency were as follows :—

TABLE XVI-C—GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

Exports of wheat and flour from Madras by rail.

To	Wheat.		Wheat flour.	
	Mds. (82-2/7 lb.)		Mds. (82-2/7 lb.)	
	*1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Central Provinces and Berar	6	..	5	7
Bihar-Orissa	281	302	1,153	899
United Provinces	9	..	1	..
Punjab	1	..	..	..
Nizam's States	3,382	515	1,672	1,988
Mysore	66,504	14,790	35,275	64,568
Bombay	8	556	69	17
Bombay Port	1	130	10	..
Calcutta	1	2	6	24
Karachi .. ..	..	..	1	3
Maunds	70,193	16,295	38,192	67,506
Tons	2,571	597	1,399	2,473

* Season July-June

There are not definite variations from month to month in the exports of wheat and wheat flour from Madras—vide Table XL (appendix). Mysore, Bihar and the Nizam's States are the three main provinces which receive most of the supplies from this province. With regard to the exports of wheat to Mysore the figures are above the monthly average in September, March, July, December and November, while to the Nizam's States exports were comparatively high in June, April and December. Wheat flour exports are highest in December and they were above the monthly average in March, August, September, January and July.

Table XLI gives the net imports of wheat and wheat flour during 1934-35. Though Mysore supplied Madras to the extent of 25 tons of wheat and 1,712 tons of flour, it imported in the same period (1934-35) 519 tons of wheat and 2,161 tons of flour. Nizam's State supplied 1,658 tons of wheat and received back from Madras 65 tons of wheat and 68 tons of flour. Bangalore 'ravai' is made of Bijapur red hard wheat and is preferred to other 'ravais' for certain preparations. It is in great demand in Madras. Karachi wheat and flour which are cheaper and more starchy than Bijapur quality are in demand in Mysore. Thus the exports of wheat and flour to the neighbouring States of Mysore and Hyderabad are said to be due to the distribution of inferior sorts received at Madras Ports. The net imports of wheat and flour to Madras in 1934-35 were 17,461 tons and 40,499 tons respectively valued at 64.9 lakhs of rupees (value has been estimated on the basis of customs valuation as the value of rail-borne imports are not available).

CHAPTER II.—DEMAND.

1. As has been said previously Madras imports nearly 96 per cent of its requirements of wheat and wheat flour from other provinces in India. In 1934-35 Madras imported 18,062 tons of wheat and 42,776 tons of flour and sent out during the same period 601 tons of wheat and 2,277 tons of flour which represented 4.7 per cent of the total imports.

There are no flour mills in this presidency in the sense that there is no large scale factory production of flour. The major requirements of wheat flour are met by imports, but in the towns there are small power mills (driven generally by electricity) which grind all sorts of grains of the local customers.

2. Among the imported wheat three grades are recognized in the Ceded districts according to the percentages of white and red grains. Red wheat is considered superior to white and the higher the proportion of the former the better is the quality. White is called 'Tella' and red 'Yerra' in Telugu. The percentage of red and white varies from place to place.

In Nandyal first quality imported wheat contains 1 to 5 per cent white and the rest red, and the second up to 20 per cent white

and third quality up to 50 per cent white. At Kurnool first quality imported wheat contains about 1 per cent white, second quality 10 to 25 per cent and third quality contains over 25 per cent white. At Bellary only two grades of wheat from South Bombay (Dharwar-Bijapur) are recognized; first quality locally called 'Chelogothi' or Pasamal contains mainly red with about 1 per cent white. The second quality is known as 'ottaigothi' and contains a higher proportion of white. At the same place wheat imported from Punjab is said to contain $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent white in the first quality and the second quality is usually all white. Wheat imported from Bijapur, Gadag and other parts of Dharwar in Bombay Presidency is considered superior to the wheat produced in the Ceded districts while the local wheat is superior to that of Punjab.

There are three types of wheat in the market according to the purposes for which they are intended (1) 'arisi' gothi, (2) 'ravai' gothi, (3) 'mavu' or flour gothi.

In the city of Madras four grades of wheat are sold. The four types are locally called samba, khanduva, thodi and gundu. Samba wheat is cooked as it is and eaten as rice and hence known as arisi gothi. Khanduva is a hard type. It is made into ravai and it is therefore called 'ravai' gothi. 'Thodi and gundu' are of soft type imported from the Punjab through Karachi and are used for 'mavu' or flour and hence called 'mavu gothi.' Samba is purely red wheat imported from Pandaripur in Bombay Presidency and is considered the best. Khanduva is second in quality and is got from Khanduva in Central Provinces. Samba grains are thin and long (8 to 9 m.m. in length) and are red in colour. Khanduva wheat grains are light straw coloured, plumpy and shorter in length—6 to 7 m.m. long. Thodi wheat also called white pisi imported from Karachi—third in quality—grains are 6 to 7 m.m. in length but not so plump as Khanduva grains. Gundu quality is considered to be most inferior. Thodi and gundu are Punjab types of wheat imported from Karachi and are used chiefly for 'mavu'. Retail price of samba is 5 Madras-measures per rupee (1 measure is $3\frac{1}{8}$ lb.). Punjab wheat was selling at $6\frac{1}{2}$ Madras-measures a rupee.

From Karachi two main types of wheat are imported. Thodi or white pisi contains 30 per cent red and 70 per cent white while 'Sarpathi' is fairly hard and amber coloured. Out of these two types the demand is more for thodi than sarpathi. The demand is in the proportion of 70 per cent of thodi and balance only for sarpathi.

Gujaratis prefer hard wheat and samba and khanduva types being hard are generally used by them.

There are four main types of imported flour. (1) Household flour and 'maida' are wheat flour without any admixture of bran. They are used for sweetmeats, vermicelli and also as 'glue'. 'Household' *ship brand* is imported from Karachi and arrives in

bags of 196 lb. net. It is manufactured at the Karachi Roller Flour Mills & Co., Limited. The two other brands of flour common in Madras are *key brand* and *lion brand*. The former is made at Bhupendra flour mills and the latter at Roller flour mills at Patiala. Two brands of wheat flour (household and superfine) are used for making leavened bread. Superfine flour imported from Bombay is superior to household and gives soft bread. In well recognized bakeries the proportion of superfine to household is two-thirds to one-third. Bread made of household flour only is hard and becomes sour very quickly. In small bakeries breads are made either purely of household flour or with only a small proportion 10 to 15 per cent of superfine flour. (2) 'Attah' locally known as 'nattumavu' is brown in colour as it is mixed with bran and is used for chapathi. (3) Ravai and (4) sojji are the other two types of powdered wheat. Ravai is of finer grains and is used for 'uppumavu' sweetmeats and vermicelli. Vermicelli prepared out of ravai is considered superior to that made out of maida. Ravai often comes in double bags but all the others in single bags only. All bags of ravai, sojji, maida and attah arriving from Bhatinda and Patiala contain 194 lb. net (2 maunds 14-1/6 seers).

Bangalore ravai is in special demand at Madras as it is made out of Pandaripur hard wheat.

The consumption of wheat varies from place to place. It is mainly used by the general population for preparing sweetmeats on festive occasions. It is an indispensable article of food for only a small section of population from North India, who have settled down in this province, on business or other occupation. The consumption in any locality will therefore vary widely with the proportion of such settlers. The enquiries in some of the wheat growing tracts in this presidency showed that the producers reserve about 25 to 40 per cent of the crop for food and seed purposes.

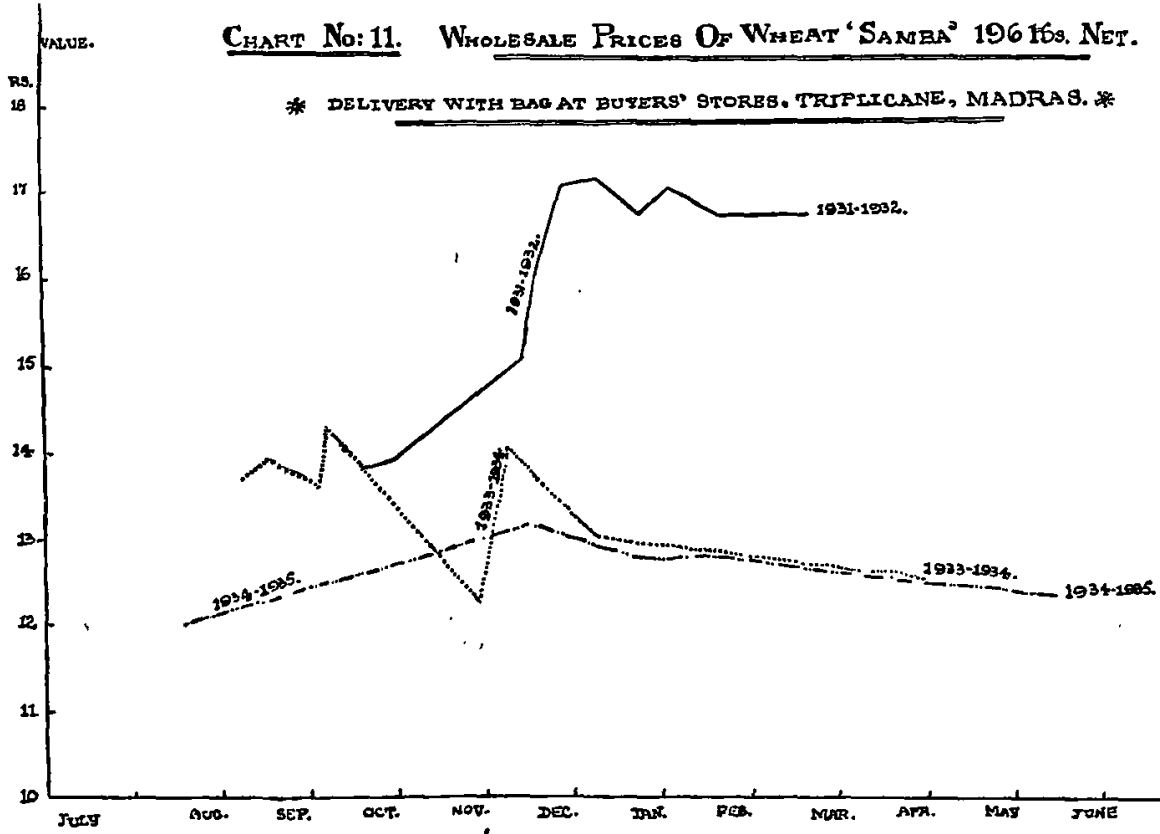
The receipts, despatches and net receipts of wheat and wheat flour by rail and sea in 1934-35 which roughly indicate the consumption of these products in some of the main consuming centres of the presidency are shown in appendix. (Tables XLII and XLIII.)

The coastal towns receive their supplies of wheat and wheat flour mainly by sea and from these ports the stocks are distributed by rail to the towns in the interior.

The maximum receipt of 97,259 maunds of wheat was at Madras. Bangalore and Bellary received in the same period 47,047 and 29,809 maunds of wheat respectively while Coimbatore got 24,924 maunds. Table XLIII indicates the requirements of these commodities at some of the main consuming centres. The distribution of wheat and wheat flour from some of the important centres, the quantities and the places to which they were consigned are noted below. Madras despatched 42,083 maunds of

CHART No: 11. WHOLESALE PRICES OF WHEAT 'SAMBA' 196 lbs. NET.

* DELIVERY WITH BAG AT BUYERS' STORES. TRIPPLICANE, MADRAS. *



IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

wheat to various places in the northern half of the presidency and 5,504 maunds to the towns in the south. Calicut supplied nearly 30,000 maunds of wheat to various places in the South Indian Railway. Cochin coming next distributed 15,000 maunds. Cochin also sent out wheat flour to the extent of 34,000 maunds to Coimbatore, Coonoor, Ootacamund, Palghat, etc. These towns also received further supplies from Calicut.

It is evident from the Tables XLII and XLIII regarding distribution of wheat and flour that the main centres of distribution are the ports of Madras, Cochin, Calicut, Tuticorin and Cuddalore. From these ports the stocks are distributed to the towns or consuming centres in the neighbourhood. One or more ports may supply one centre, e.g., requirements at Coimbatore are met by supplies from Calicut and Cochin. Though Bangalore is neither in a wheat producing area nor a port, it is a major wheat distributing centre, because it has the advantage of special railway rates on flour from Bombay (Re. 0-15-3 per maund) and from Karachi (Rs. 1-3-4 per maund). It supplies wheat to the centres in the Ceded districts—Rajahmundry, Ongole, Cocanada, Madras, etc.

The monthly despatches of flour by rail including attah from some of the important stations on South Indian Railway are given in appendix Table XLIV. Tuticorin despatched 94,810 maunds while Cochin coming next sent out 60,541 maunds during the year.

Wheat flour is not used as size by the Textile industry in this presidency. The chief objections to the use of wheat flour in sizing are (1) it requires more preparation so that it may steep and ferment, that means more machinery and steeping becks; (2) there is a greater tendency to mildew and wheat flour is not easily stocked as it deteriorates due to the development of weevil, whereas starches can be prepared and used immediately and can be stocked for any considerable time without deterioration. The types of starches used in sizing are sago, maize, farina and penetrose No. 1.

CHAPTER III.—WHOLESALE PRICES.

PRICES.

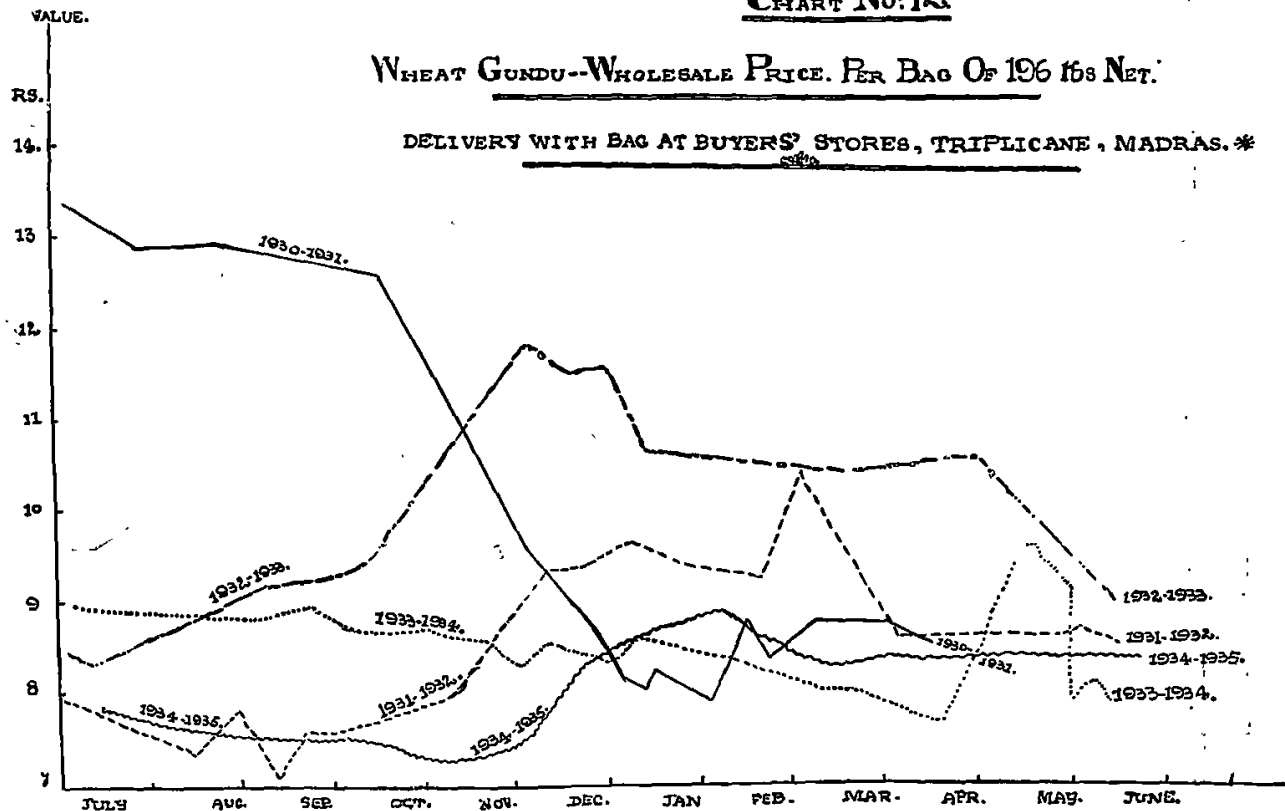
1. *General.*—As nearly 96 per cent of the requirements of wheat and flour of the province is imported, the prices depend on those prevailing at the original source of supply. The local production being negligible has little influence in the prices of wheat or flour. The wholesale merchants importing wheat add to the cost of supplies the incidental charges, commission or their expected profit while disposing of their stock.

2. *Trend.*—The monthly wholesale prices of *gundu* wheat for the last five years are shown in Chart 12. It could be seen that there was a gradual fall in price from nearly Rs. 13-8-0 per bag (196 lb. net) in the first week of July 1930 to nearly Rs. 12-8-0

CHART No: 12.

WHEAT GUNDU--WHOLESALE PRICE. PER BAG OF 196 lbs NET.

DELIVERY WITH BAG AT BUYERS' STORES, TRIPPLICANE, MADRAS.*



IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

towards the end of October of the same year. Then there was a sudden crash in price and towards the end of January 1931 wheat was selling at about Rs. 8 a bag. Then followed a slight rise but it always kept below Rs. 9. Price fluctuations are indicated in the chart 12.

Charts 11 to 15 show respectively the wholesale prices of wheat and flour that prevailed in Madras for the last 5 years and for mosque brand bran for the last 3 years 1933 to 1935.

The price of Karachi wheat at Madras is generally 5 per cent higher than at Karachi excluding shipping and other incidental charges for despatch, because at Karachi price is quoted on the basis of refraction and barley content while at Madras the market rate is for clean wheat.

3. Wheat, imported from Bijapur, Pandaripur, Gadag or other parts of South Bombay, being harder, is considered superior to that from Punjab or North India. The former always sells at a premium. At Nandyal, when Bijapur wheat was selling at $5\frac{1}{2}$ Madras measures (a Madras measure = $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) a rupee, Punjab quality was being quoted at 7 Madras measures a rupee. Pandaripur (samba) wheat being more glutinous than the Punjab quality is used by the middle and high class people for sweetmeat and generally by Gujarati population.

The price of ravai per bag of 196 lb. ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 in 1930, Rs. 14 in 1931 to 1933 and about Rs. 12-8-0 in 1934-35. Thus there was a general decline in prices since 1931.

4. *Seasonal variations in prices.*—From January to September 1935 the price of Punjab wheat at Kurnool was ranging between Rs. 10, and Rs. 10-4-0 per bag of $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds while in October it was Rs. 10-12-0 to Rs. 11.

From the charts on the wholesale prices of wheat at Madras it could be seen that the prices are generally high from October-November to March-April and low during July to October; the only exception was in November-December 1930 when there was a heavy crash in wheat market.

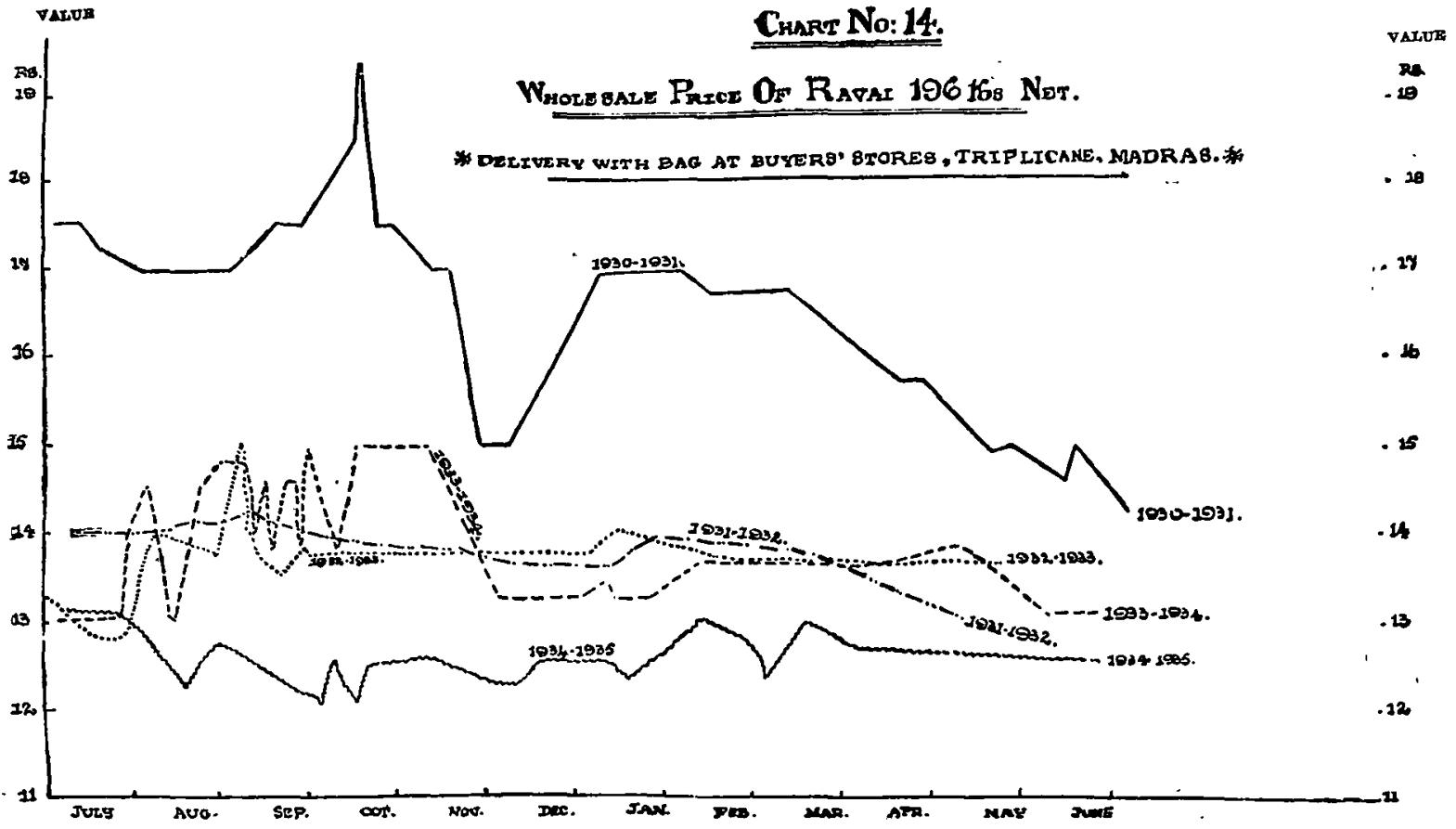
5. Retail prices of wheat at various markets in October 1935 :—

	Nandyal.	Kurnool. RS. A. P.	Bellary.
Punjab wheat—			
First quality 7 M.M. per rupee.		11 0 0 per bag of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mds. (66 M.M.)	7- $\frac{1}{3}$ M.M. a rupee.
Second „ $7\frac{1}{2}$ „		10 0 0 per bag of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mds. (66 M.M.)	7- $\frac{2}{3}$ M.M. a rupee.
Third „ 8 „		9 8 0 per bag of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mds. (66 M.M.)	

CHART No: 14.

WHOLESALE PRICE OF RAYAL 196 lbs NET.

* DELIVERY WITH BAG AT BUYERS' STORES, TRIPPLICANE, MADRAS. *



VALUE
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12

IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

CHART No. 15.

Price of Wheat Bran " Mosque Brand " per bag of 140 lb. net.
 Delivery without bag at Sellers' Stores, Madras.

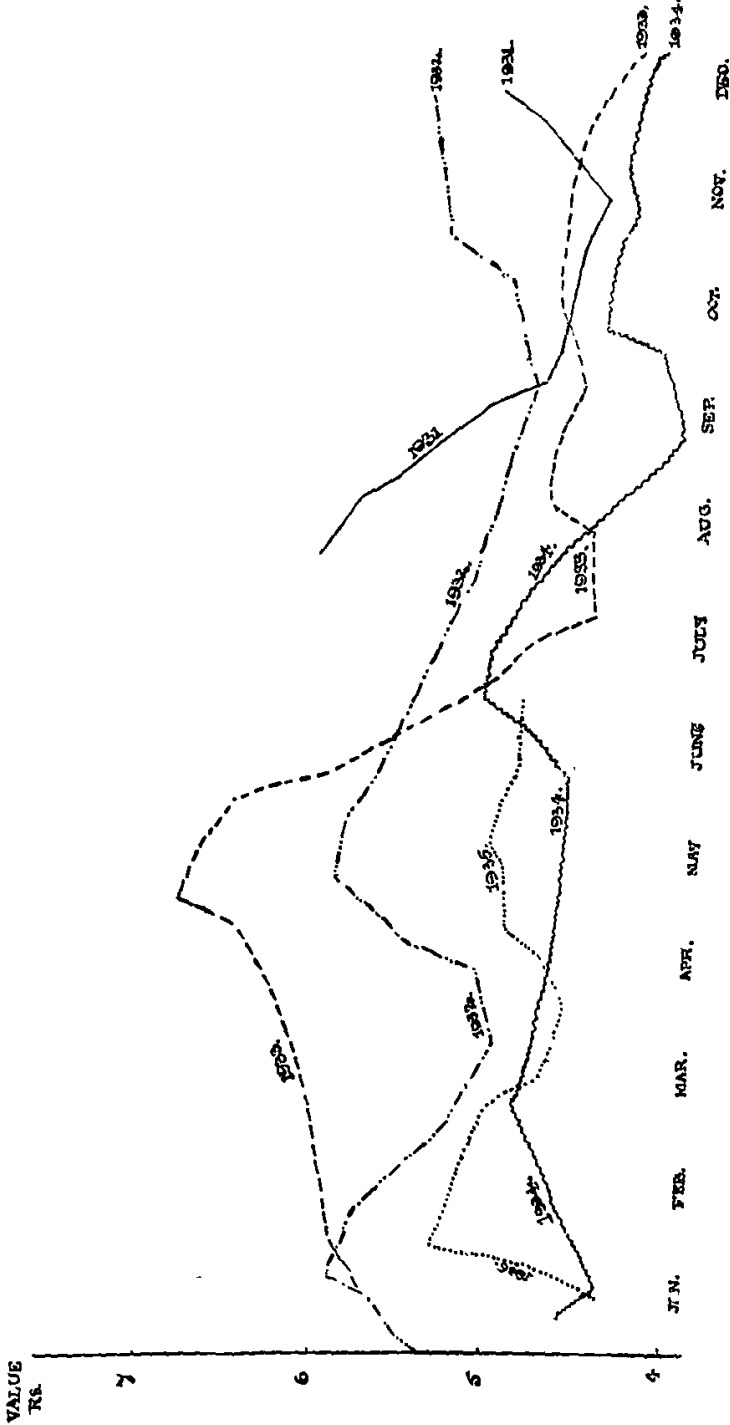
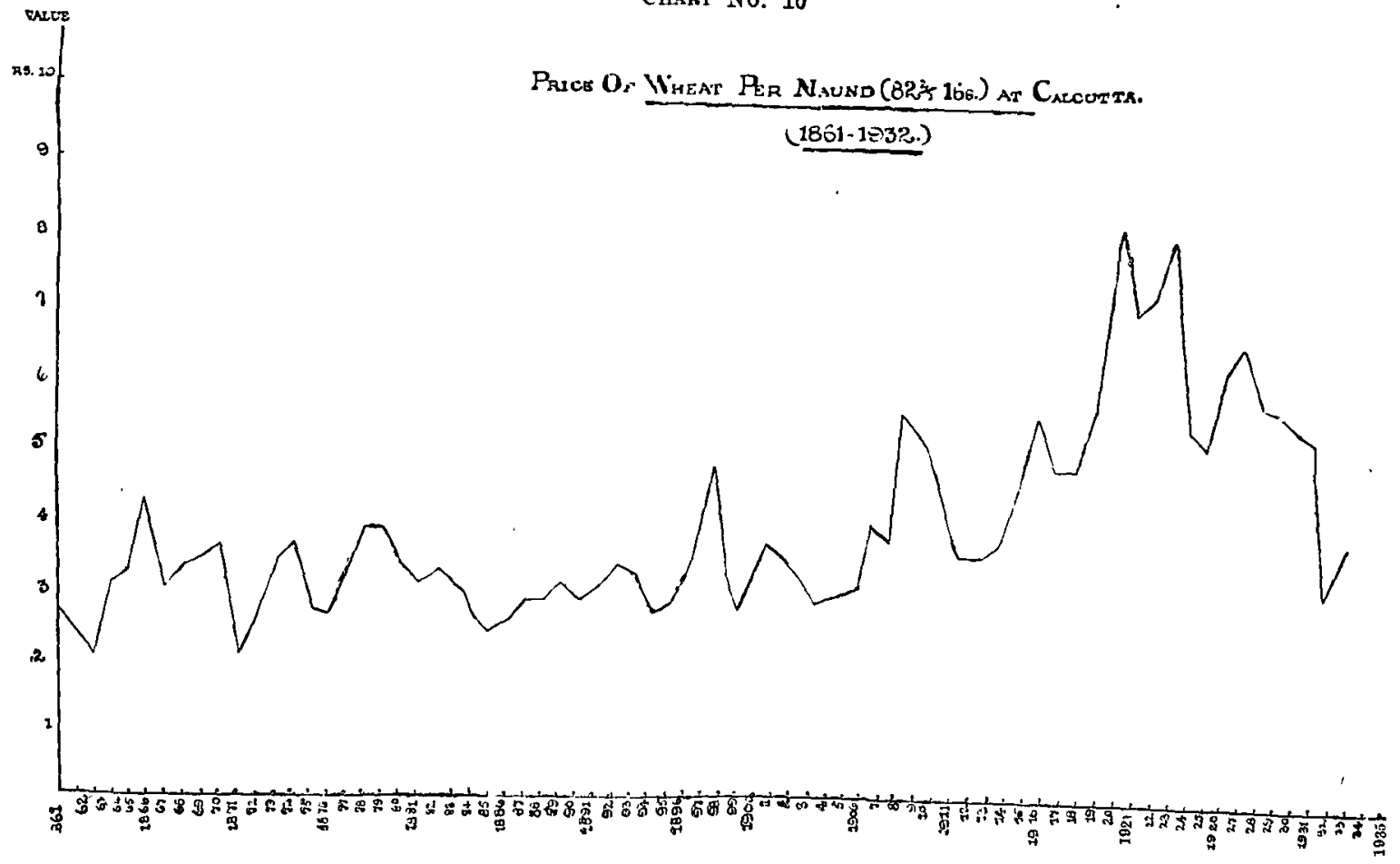


CHART No. 16

PRICE OF WHEAT PER MAUND (82½ lbs.) AT CALCUTTA.
(1861-1932.)



IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

		Nandyal.		Bellary.
Bijapur wheat—				
First	quality	5½	M.M. a rupee	First 6 M.M. a rupee.
Second	"	5½ to 5¾	"	Second 6-1/3 "
Third	"	6 to 6½	"	
Madras town.				
Samba	wheat	..	..	5 Madras measures a rupee.
Khanduva	..	..	..	5½ do.
Thodi	..	..	..	6 do.
Punjab	..	..	..	6½ do.

At Kadri local wheat is sold at 5¾ Madras measures a rupee, and wheat in glumes at 12 M.M. a rupee.

A Madras measure is nearly 3½ lb.

Bangalore sojji is always selling at Madras at almost 1 rupee premium per bag over Punjab sojji.

6. Except for the variations in prices due to quality and source of supply, there are not much price variations in wholesale prices in the same market as the importers are few in number and competition not keen.

7. The wholesale merchants or commission agents at important centres have got agents at the centres of supply like Bijapur, Gadag, Punjab, etc. These agents intimate the prices, stocks, etc., prevailing now and then by letters. At Madras there are agents representing big mills for flour and wholesale merchants of North India and Karachi. These agents go about and canvass orders intimating prices. In these cases prices are quoted, c.i.f. or f.o.r., Madras, the wholesale merchants at the source meeting all incidental charges as weighing, loading, shipping, insurance charges, etc., up to the port and railway station, Madras. The invoice for the consignment is sent through a bank. The merchant at Madras on receipt of intimation from the supplier and on arrival of the stock tests the quality, and if he is satisfied with the quality, takes delivery on paying the amount due to the consignor at the local bank.

CHAPTER IV.—PREPARATION FOR MARKET.

When the crop is ripe, it is cut and thrashed under feet of cattle. Threshing is also done at times by beating with sticks, especially when the quantity is small. The unirrigated crop in Bellary and Kurnool threshes clean and the grains are easily removed from the glumes in this process. The glumes of the irrigated crop are a bit hard to be removed. The husking of this type of wheat is done in a mortar and pestle. The charge for husking this way is 9 annas per 100 M.M. wheat in glumes. In Bellary and Kurnool the limited local produce available for disposal by the producers come to the market clean, while in Kadri

market the produce has glumes. The retail merchants husk and sell as clean grain. Produce is winnowed in the thrashing ground by throwing the produce from a height against wind.

CHAPTER V.—ASSEMBLING.

In Kurnool, Nandyal and Bellary the local produce is so small that it never comes to important market centres. The little produce available for disposal is brought by the producers themselves to local shandies and sold. At times the village grain merchants buy from these producers and sell in retail in the same villages.

At Kadri, in Anantapur district, the produce arrives in the market in small quantities from February to October. By October the local produce gets exhausted and till the next harvest the imported wheat holds the market. The wholesale merchants of whom there are three in Kadri buy either directly from ryots or from small merchants who collect the produce in the villages. Of the total purchases of local produce, 50 per cent are bought directly from ryots and the balance from village merchants. The quantity brought by any ryot at any one time is said to be about 5 to 10 bags, each bag containing 70 M.M. of wheat in glumes. On the Shevaroy Hills in Salem the hill tribes (Malayalis) cultivate wheat and the produce is consumed by them. It is not taken down the hills for disposal.

There are no co-operative organizations dealing with the produce of wheat cultivators.

Finance of assembling.—As the produce dealt with by the producer of wheat is never big, the merchants or sowcars do not advance any amount on this crop. The average holding of a ryot in the wheat producing areas of this province is 1 to 1.5 acres. In some cases it is said to be less than half an acre. There are no banks or co-operative societies or other financial agencies advancing money to the cultivators or village merchants assembling local wheat.

CHAPTER VI.—GRADING AND STANDARDIZATION.

As already noted the local produce is not brought to wholesale markets for disposal except at Kadri. The wholesale merchants at Kadri while buying the local produce from ryots or village merchants, test the quality by estimating the percentage of immature grains in the stock. The higher the percentage of immature grains the more inferior is the stuff. Small and immature grains up to 10 per cent are allowed free. If over 10 per cent, a proportionate reduction in price is made. Refraction is not estimated while buying. If the buyer (wholesale merchant) thinks that the stuff contains more sand and stone than he can allow, usually one to two per cent, the party (seller) is asked to clean the produce.

CHAPTER VII.—CONSERVATION.

The local produce is not stored long after harvest and threshing, as the quantity dealt with by any individual producer is small. The available stock for disposal by the producers is sold almost immediately after threshing and cleaning. Only at Kadri the local wheat arrives at the market from February to October. Except at Kadri the local wheat arriving at wholesale market is negligible. Produce is stored generally in gunny bags by the producers, village merchants and wholesale dealers. At Kadri wholesale merchants reported that the loss in storage of wheat for eight months is about 2 per cent.

There are no mills in the Presidency dealing in wheat.

Immediately the merchant receives intimation of the arrivals of wheat at the port, the importer goes to the port, examines the quality and if satisfied, he pays the dues to the bank and clears the stock. Imported wheat at Madras harbour is allowed, if necessary, to remain in the transit sheds at the harbour free of any rent for 6 working days. Thereafter rent is charged on a sliding scale as shown below :—

Rent for transit shed.

Consignments of 50 tons—

			RS.	A.	P.	
First week	..	..	0	2	0	per day per ton.
Second week	..	..	0	4	0	do.
Succeeding weeks	..	..	0	6	0	do.
Consignments of less than 50 tons and over 10 tons—						
First week	..	..	0	4	0	per day per ton.
Second week	..	..	0	8	0	do.
Succeeding weeks	..	..	0	12	0	do.
Consignments of less than 10 tons—						
First week	..	..	0	8	0	per day per ton.
Second week	..	..	1	0	0	do.
Succeeding weeks	..	..	1	8	0	do.

Unit of ton = 20 cwt.

Export of wheat or flour by sea is negligible being annually less than a ton each.

As wheat and flour are only imported into this province and the stocks imported do not vary much from month to month, there is not much carry-over. The local produce is so small that the stocks are cleared within four or five months after harvest. The carry-over is roughly a month's requirements.

CHAPTER VIII.—HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION.

Since the average area cultivated by any individual ryot is 1 to 1.5 acres, and very often less than 0.5 acre, the handling charges at the farm are negligible. The produce from an acre amounts to one or two bags especially when the grains are threshed clean as

in Bellary and Kurnool. In Kadri taluk of Anantapur the acre yield is about 10 to 12 bags of wheat in glumes. Old gunny bags costing 2 to 4 annas each are used for packing. The produce is taken by the cultivators themselves as headloads or in their carts and disposed of at the nearest shandies or nearest wholesale merchant. There is practically no movement of local wheat by rail and no export by sea. From Kadri it is reported that annually about 3,000 bags of wheat are taken by carts to the neighbouring taluk of Madanapalle and 1,000 bags to Chintamani in Mysore. The cart hire is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 annas per bag for a distance of about 10 miles. Each cart carries 10 to 12 bags of wheat.

Charges for imported wheat and flour at rail-head.—Unloading of the wagons at the station is done by the customers themselves. Cart-hire from rail head to merchants godown is 9 pies to 1 anna per bag for a distance of about a mile.

Charges at port.—Madras Harbour dues work to Rs. 2 per ton of 20 cwt.; landing charges Re. 1 per ton of 20 cwt.; clearing agent 3 pies a bag; cart hire from harbour to merchants godown, 1 anna to 1 anna 3 pies a bag; and total charges work out from 6 annas 1 pie to 6 annas 4 pies a bag.

Produce movements.—The main movements of imported wheat and flour by rail are shown in the maps. The quantity received by rail at some of the chief towns in the presidency and quantities sent out by rail from the ports and other centres of distribution are given in the statement in the appendix.

Madras has become the chief centre of distribution of wheat and flour for the major portion of the northern half of the presidency except the Circars, the chief reason being the special railway rates for (wagon loads 300 maunds) wheat booked from many wheat centres in the Punjab and North India. From Bhatinda to Rayapuram the railway freight (at concessional rate) works out to Re. 1-0-9 per bag. This compares favourably with the shipping charge (including incidental charge at Karachi of Re. 1 per bag from Karachi to Madras by boat).

CHAPTER IX.—DISTRIBUTION.

A. Wholesale.—Except at Kadri there is no collection and distribution of the local wheat as the quantity coming to wholesale markets is negligible. At Kadri the wholesale merchants buy directly from ryots or small merchants who collect the produce of the villages. The ryots bring only small quantities of 5 to 10 bags at a time. They in turn sell to the local retail merchants. Most of this is often done on commission basis, the wholesale merchants really acting as agents. The seller pays him Rs. 2 commission on rupees hundred worth of stock sold and the buyer pays him Rs. 1-8-0, thus the commission agent gets Rs. 3-8-0 on rupees hundred worth of transaction. The wholesale merchants or commission agents often sell on one month's credit. If for more than a

month he collects interest at 12 per cent per annum for the period over one month. But if the buyer pays ready cash he takes only Re. 1 as commission instead of Rs. 1-8-0.

At Madras the wholesale business of directly importing wheat and flour from Bombay or Karachi has gradually decreased from year to year. There are local agents or brokers of Bombay and Karachi mills who go about and canvass the requirements of small dealers. The indents are collected and millers are asked to supply direct to the small dealers. The broker gets commission from the wholesale merchants at the source of supply.

At Bellary the importers of wheat from Bijapur, Gadag, etc., are really commission agents. They get 3 pies per rupee from the seller at the source of supply and 3 pies per rupee from the buyer at Bellary. The buyer, if a retail seller, buys on one month credit. When the buyer pays ready cash to the commission agent, only 2 pies in the rupee is charged as commission.

There are no regulated or controlled market anywhere in the presidency. Each individual deals on his own account.

B. Retail.—The local produce is mostly disposed of by the farmers themselves at the weekly shandies in their own or neighbouring villages. The merchants and commission agents deal only in imported wheat generally.

The retail merchant buys in small lots from the wholesalers on one month credit. If the wheat is unhusked as in Kadri he husks it, which costs him 9 annas per 100 M.M. and sells as clean wheat. Supposing he buys at $5\frac{1}{2}$ M.M. (clean wheat) per rupee, deducting $\frac{1}{4}$ M.M. for husking, he sells retail at $5\frac{1}{2}$ M.M. to 5 M.M. leaving a margin of profit $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ M.M. in the rupee or money value of 9 pies to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee. Out of this he pays commission of 3 pies in the rupee to the commission agent.

CHAPTER X.—PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT PRODUCTS.

There are practically no mills or factories for manufacturing wheat products. There is no census of the actual number of bakeries in the presidency.

Distribution of flour including attah is shown in appendix. Wheat bran is imported from Calcutta for feeding horses and cattle. From enquiries it is found that in Madras City alone nearly 6,000 bags of wheat bran are sold monthly. The sales of bran are lowest in July-August after the Guindy races are over.

Calcutta is supplying wheat bran because of the big flour mills there. Bengal imports all wheat for the milling. Calcutta being nearer to Madras than Bombay by sea, Madras gets most of the bran from Calcutta and not from Bombay or Karachi. Bombay and

Karachi are having a high demand for their bran from the countries on the Persian Gulf and consequently find it more remunerative to export bran to those countries than to Madras.

As there are no flour mills in Madras there is no appreciable quantity of wheat bran for marketing.

The method of preparing commercial yeast by bakeries in Madras is as follows: "Half an ounce of hops imported in sealed tins from United Kingdom and Germany and 3 ounces of potatoes are boiled for about two hours in about a gallon of water. The liquid is then allowed to cool down when it is filtered. The potato is then peeled, mashed and added to the decoction. To this mixture about half a gallon of "starter" and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water are added and kept over-night for 12 to 15 hours for fermenting. In cold season the mixture takes a longer time for complete fermentation than in hot weather. Some of this fermented liquid is kept back to be used as starter for the next day. For every gallon of fermented liquor, two to four pounds of wheat flour are added and allowed to ferment for three hours."

CHAPTER XI.—SEED.

Invariably the ryots reserve sufficient seed for their sowings out of their produce. At times the cultivators in Bellary and Kurnool buy wheat imported from Bijapur and Gadag for sowing. Wheat without glumes is sown in those districts. In Kadiri taluk it is said that well-to-do landlords keep extra stock and sell to small cultivators at the time of sowing. There are no pure line types grown in the presidency and no attempt has been made so far to select from local wheat pure lines, as wheat is a very minor crop in Madras. Pusa strains Nos. 4, 12, 52, 80/5, 101, 111 and 114 were under trial for the last few years at the Research stations at Hagari, Nandyal and Coimbatore. The yields of all these types were poorer than the local wheat. At Nandyal Pusa No. 4 failed to set grains properly in 1933-34 and most of the glumes were either empty or contained only shrivelled grains. It is said that Pusa strains of wheat are generally unsuited to South Indian conditions. There are no seed growers' associations.

CHAPTER XII.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

All bags of rava and sojji and flour from Bombay or Karachi contain 196 lb. net. A bag of wheat is invariably $2\frac{1}{2}$ railway maunds net, while the supplies from Bijapur and Gadag are in measures and each bag may contain 225 to 246 lb. depending on the number of measures put in. The bags of wheat imported to Madras City contain 2 maunds 15 seers to 2 maunds 20 seers net according to the instructions of the importer. There is thus no standard weight for wheat coming from Central or North India. But at the

time of the sale the wholesale merchant informs the buyer, who is invariably a retail seller, of the actual net weight and the price is fixed accordingly, i.e., a bag with 2 maunds 15 seers is sold at a proportionately less price than one containing 2 maunds 20 seers. Consumers generally buy in retail and never in full bags at a time. In retail wheat is sold by Madras measures (a Madras measure of wheat weighs nearly 3-1/8 lb.).

Wheat imported from Karachi arrives in two types of standard bags. Thodi variety is bagged 196 lb. net per bag while 'Sarpathi' 205 lb. net.

Wheat flour (ravai, sojji, attah and maida) imported from Patiala and Bhatinda arrives in standard weight 194 lb. (2 maunds 14-1/6 seers) per bag, while each bag of Karachi flour contains 196 lb. net.

Ravai and sojji are sold in retail by Madras measures and not by weight while maida and other sorts of flour are sold by pound weight. A Madras measure of ravai or sojji weighs nearly 2.9 lb. depending on the size of the grains.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

1. The average area under wheat for the past ten years was only 18,200 acres; this is only 0.05 per cent of the total wheat area in India—(including States) and about 0.045 per cent of the cultivated area in the Madras Presidency.

2. The average yield per acre ranges from 350 lb. for the dry crop to 700 lb. for the irrigated crop; of which latter there are only about 1,000 acres in the presidency.

3. The trend of acreage is definitely on the decline and there has been a reduction of area by 31 per cent during the past five years.

4. The average annual production is estimated at 2,630 tons, mostly of *Triticum Vulgare*; while there are small areas under "Spelt" wheat *Triticum dicoccum* in the Anantapur district.

5. The wheat growing tracts in the presidency are situated in the Ceded districts, Salem, Vizagapatam and the Nilgiri districts.

6. There is considerable import of wheat and wheat flour into the Madras Presidency. Imports of wheat by sea increased from 6,655 tons in 1930-31 to 8,331 tons during 1934-35; while wheat flour imports increased from 29,336 tons to 38,655 tons in the same period.

7. Imports by rail amounted to 9,740 tons of wheat (59 per cent of total), and 4,122 tons of wheat flour (9.6 per cent) during 1934-35.

8. Part of the imports are re-exported to the Nizam's State, Mysore, Bihar and Orissa; to the extent of 601 tons of wheat during 1934-35, 87 per cent of which was the share of Mysore; while the wheat flour re-exports amounted to 2,164 tons (90 per cent to Mysore).

9. Imports by sea are received mainly from Bombay and Sind, while by rail the major sources of supply are Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Central India.

10. The net imports of wheat and wheat flour into the Madras Presidency during 1934-35 were respectively 17,451 tons and 40,499 tons. The presidency depends largely on other provinces for its consumption of wheat and wheat flour.

11. There are no flour mills on a large scale for wheat in the Madras Presidency, but small power mills exist in towns for grinding all sorts of grains.

12. Three types of wheat are recognized in the Madras markets, namely "Arisi," "Ravai" and "mavu" gothis; the first used for cooking as food, and the latter as flour. Imported wheat contains a mixture of red and white types.

13. In wheat flour, four main types are distinguished, namely, household flour or maida, without admixture of bran for preparation of sweets, vermicelli and glue attah containing bran used for chapathies; and ravai and sojji, both used for preparation of sweets and vermicelli and preferred to maida.

14. The trend of prices for "Gundu" wheat ranged from Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 12 per bag of 196 lb. during 1930, crashed to Rs. 8 during 1931, and stood at a level of Rs. 9 during the succeeding years. In the same year prices are higher in October-November and low in March-April.

15. The price of ravai per bag of 196 lb. ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 in 1930, Rs. 14 in 1931 and 1933, and about Rs. 12-8-0 in 1934-35. There was thus a general decline in prices since 1931.

16. The distribution of wheat and wheat flour is usually done from the ports of Madras, Calicut, Tuticorin, Cuddalore and Cochin into the different centres of the presidency and outside and also from Bangalore. There are special reduced rates in wagon loads from Bhatinda to Madras and to Bangalore from Bombay and Karachi; and these are responsible for the importance of these two centres for distribution.

17. The largest consuming centres during 1934-35 for wheat in the presidency were Madras city (49,672 maunds net), Bellary (29,471), Coimbatore (24,846), Calicut (14,739), Nandyal (12,101), Katpadi (10,113).

18. The largest despatching centres were Madras (47,587 maunds), Calicut (29,452), Tuticorin (8,780).

19. The larger consuming centres for wheat flour were: Madras City (246,216 maunds net), Tuticorin (173,839 maunds net), Calicut (82,385 maunds net), Cochin (90,541 maunds net), and Mangalore (26,345 maunds net). The larger exporting centres by rail were Tuticorin (14,230 maunds), Cochin (33,765 maunds) and Calicut (23,770 maunds).

20. The business of assembly is mostly in the hands of commission agents.

APPENDIX I

TABLE IV.

WHEAT AREA IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY IN ACRES.

District.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Ganjam	165	152	138	137	109	121	114	121	17	7
Vizagapatam	2,270	2,270	2,150	2,050	2,050	2,051	2,057	2,050	2,050	2,050
East Godavari	207	33	66	22	11	51	97	86	84	84
West Godavari	6	1	1	1	7	14	8	4	7	2
Kistna	28	2	12	2	9	25	28	34	17	55
Guntur	1,600	365	442	627	705	630	1,036	850	1,388	432
Kurnool	2,561	2,762	2,076	2,087	2,481	1,681	2,181	1,911	1,688	1,577
Bellary	8,861	6,752	6,239	4,849	8,211	8,014	4,624	3,977	4,169	4,158
Anantapur	2,365	1,817	1,612	1,819	2,137	1,457	1,959	1,331	1,249	2,238
Guddapah	266	101	152	125	525	366	307	109	264	910
Nellore .. .. .	..	3	1	25	..	19	1	..	5	1
Chingleput .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	310	183	168	209	237	170	299	191	258	272
North Arcot	184	127	94	32	99	78	142	43	116	36
Salem	1,398	775	1,086	870	1,171	1,189	970	867	740	1,469
Coimbatore	535	396	452	349	470	435	369	344	290	25
Trichinopoly	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Tanjore .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura	1,216	948	1,115	1,101	1,170	1,182	1,066	1,023	1,001	1,059
Ramnad .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Malabar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
South Kanara .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris	2,149	1,856	1,907	1,971	2,130	2,300	2,102	1,930	2,117	2,294
Total	24,122	18,543	17,711	16,277	21,522	19,786	17,861	14,872	15,460	16,669

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TABLE IX.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT FROM SIND TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

		<i>Sea-borne trade.</i>			Value in rupees.		
		Quantity in tons.			Value in rupees.		
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
April ..	..	192	57	291	24,947	6,875	30,483
May ..	..	58	393	186	7,209	46,749	18,625
June ..	..	634	274	347	66,456	30,336	35,519
July ..	..	347	169	329	38,179	18,500	33,673
August ..	..	170	267	432	16,252	32,049	41,638
September ..	..	95	390	362	11,177	47,200	35,727
October ..	..	129	161	204	15,897	17,955	20,192
November ..	..	263	274	153	32,123	29,703	15,339
December ..	..	110	215	231	12,401	23,112	21,249
January ..	..	483	292	357	55,817	31,018	36,119
February ..	..	153	317	164	16,600	31,998	16,478
March ..	..	166	362	374	18,981	36,190	38,090
Total ..		2,800	3,171	3,430	3,16,039	3,51,685	3,43,132

TABLE X.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT FROM BOMBAY TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

		<i>Sea-borne trade.</i>			Value in rupees.		
		Quantity in tons.			Value in rupees.		
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
April ..	..	293	154	311	50,666	19,302	37,811
May ..	..	407	288	369	56,292	36,661	43,933
June ..	..	345	378	311	51,268	51,213	36,802
July ..	..	392	466	226	59,123	57,570	29,478
August ..	..	170	401	178	24,835	51,024	23,032
September ..	..	210	211	336	29,792	29,041	43,180
October ..	..	276	343	375	37,142	44,986	43,267
November ..	..	313	177	251	44,251	25,345	32,076
December ..	..	162	254	358	23,686	32,487	44,817
January ..	..	261	270	420	37,785	33,434	48,429
February ..	..	556	258	337	72,790	34,611	40,750
March ..	..	308	209	203	41,762	25,989	23,157
Total ..		3,693	3,409	3,875	5,29,392	4,41,683	4,46,732

TABLE XI.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT FROM KATHIAWAR TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

		<i>Sea-borne trade.</i>			Value in rupees.		
		Quantity in tons.			Value in rupees.		
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
April ..	..	7	137	309	774	14,042	37,834
May ..	..	133	109	263	19,210	13,900	32,746
June ..	..	12	9	..	1,310	978	..
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August ..	..	1	83	4	82	10,277	510
September ..	..	41	..	45	4,950	..	5,990
October ..	..	25	135	33	3,300	17,231	4,680
November ..	..	28	98	210	3,994	12,072	27,850
December ..	..	8	135	67	1,150	14,548	8,916
January ..	..	102	137	72	15,444	17,751	9,714
February ..	..	208	76	139	25,566	8,248	19,951
March ..	..	39	25	75	4,662	3,195	10,440
Total ..		604	944	1,217	80,442	1,12,242	1,58,630

TABLE XII.

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT—PORTWAR—QUANTITY IN TONS—1934-35.

	Bombay.		Sind.		Kathlawar.		Bengal.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
Cocanada .. .. .	..	..	125	12,144	..	..	9	1,069	134	13,213
Cuddalore	5	614	1	131	..	..	..	..	6	745
Negapatam	75	11,443	86	9,115	..	..	..	..	161	20,558
Tuticorin	284	43,762	303	33,329	..	..	..	..	587	77,091
Cochin	1,750	195,142	11	983	253	28,604	..	..	2,014	2,27,729
Ponnani	5	570	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	570
Calicut	556	67,775	91	8,582	964	1,29,998	..	..	1,611	2,06,355
Badagara	12	1,635	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1,635
Tellicherry	194	24,704	19	1,892	..	..	..	..	213	26,596
Cannanore	198	23,777	2	250	..	..	..	..	200	24,027
Mangalore	436	54,509	188	19,869	..	..	..	..	624	74,378
Malpe	79	9,716	58	6,245	..	..	..	..	137	15,961
Hangarkatta	1	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	124
Coondapur	42	5,355	4	476	..	..	..	..	46	5,831
Baindur	1	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	290
Vizagapatam .. .. .	..	..	160	16,389	..	..	..	..	160	16,389
Gopalpur .. .. .	..	..	47	4,498	..	..	..	..	47	4,498
Fort St. George	37	4,314	2,315	2,29,229	2,352	2,33,543
Total	3,675	4,46,730	3,410	3,43,132	1,217	1,58,602	9	1,069	8,311	9,49,538

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TABLE XIII.

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT—PORTWAR—1933-34—QUANTITY IN TONS.

	Sind.		Bombay.		Burma.		Kathiawar.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
Cocanada	69	6,233	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	6,233
Cuddalore	3	248	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	248
Negapatam	117	17,173	42	6,551	..	..	..	..	159	23,724
Tuticorin	272	32,770	283	39,941	..	..	..	..	555	72,711
Cochin	17	1,638	1,429	1,99,014	9	1,200	380	41,596	1,835	2,43,448
Ponnani .. .. .	..	..	1	240	..	..	..	..	1	240
Calicut	42	3,795	557	72,621	..	..	..	..	599	76,416
Badagara .. .. .	..	..	31	4,114	..	..	..	..	31	4,114
Tellicherry .. .. .	..	..	157	20,736	..	..	..	..	157	20,736
Cannanore	27	3,320	198	26,212	..	..	..	..	222	29,532
Mangalore	120	12,618	458	59,909	..	..	..	..	573	72,527
Malpe	49	4,429	120	15,087	..	..	..	..	169	19,516
Hangarkatta .. .. .	..	..	1	95	..	..	..	..	1	95
Coondapoor	5	528	60	8,095	..	..	..	..	65	8,623
Baindur .. .. .	..	..	3	296	..	..	..	..	3	296
Vizagapatam	67	7,136	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	7,136
Fort St. George	2,381	2,60,831	74	8,772	18	2,111	564	70,646	3,037	3,42,360
Gopalpur	18	965	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	965
Total	2,187	3,51,684	3,411	4,61,683	27	3,311	944	1,12,242	7,569	9,28,920

TABLE XIV.

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT—PORTWAR—QUANTITY IN TONS—1932-33.

	Bombay.		Sind.		Burma.		Kathiawar.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
Negapatam	20	3,317	5	628	..	..	..	..	25	3,945
Tuticorin	238	35,770	343	38,117	..	..	..	..	581	73,887
Cochin	1,708	2,41,699	104	11,337	..	..	121	13,675	1,933	2,66,711
Ponnani	1	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	191
Calcut	624	89,192	38	3,575	..	..	482	66,648	1,144	1,59,415
Badagara	74	11,513	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	11,513
Tellicherry	216	33,587	..	..	..	..	..	..	216	33,587
Cannanore	179	26,104	11	1,106	..	..	..	..	190	27,210
Mangalore	368	52,007	236	27,273	..	..	1	119	605	79,399
Malpe	108	15,404	18	2,033	..	..	..	..	126	17,457
Hangarkatta	5	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	50
Coondapoor	54	7,328	5	581	..	..	..	..	59	7,909
Baindur	3	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	319
Fort St. George	100	12,909	1,985	2,26,299	4	738	..	..	2,089	2,39,946
Cocanada .. .. .	..	..	41	3,538	..	..	..	..	41	3,538
Cuddalore .. .. .	..	..	2	272	..	..	..	..	2	272
Vizagapatam .. .. .	..	..	11	1,150	..	..	..	..	11	1,150
Gopalpur	1	110	1	110
Total	3,693	5,29,390	2,800	3,16,039	4	738	604	80,442	7,101	9,28,809

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TABLE XV.
SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT—PORTWAR—QUANTITY IN TONS—1931-32.

	Sind.		Bombay.		Kathlawar.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
Cocanada	23	2,058	..	..	..	..	23	2,058
Cuddalore	1	272	1	180	..	..	2	452
Negapatam	9	950	13	2,911	..	..	22	3,861
Tuticorin	151	13,838	210	34,712	..	..	361	48,550
Cochin .. .. .	..	..	1,172	1,85,343	190	24,271	1,362	2,09,614
Ponnani .. .. .	..	..	1	120	..	..	1	120
Calcut	104	11,018	467	69,029	494	72,732	1,065	1,52,779
Badagara .. .. .	..	..	80	10,769	..	..	80	10,769
Tellicherry	3	268	162	24,641	..	..	165	24,909
Cannanore	29	2,542	210	33,072	..	..	239	35,614
Mangalore	65	7,555	339	46,331	2	187	406	54,073
Malpe	4	571	123	17,530	..	..	127	18,101
Hangarkatta .. .. .	..	..	1	135	..	..	1	135
Coondapur	1	64	59	8,014	..	..	60	8,078
Baindur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	58	4,755	..	..	..	..	58	4,755
Fort St. George	2,574	2,83,911	205	27,405	..	..	2,779	2,91,316
Gopalpur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,022	3,07,802	3,043	4,60,192	686	97,190	6,751	8,65,184

TABLE XVII.

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FROM SIND IN 1933-34—PORTWAR.

To.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sep- tember.	Octo- ber.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Jan- uary.	Feb- ruary.	March.	Total.	Value.
													TONS.	RS.
Cocanada ..	2	..	5	5	1	5	..	8	10	..	26	7	69	6,233
Cuddalore ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	248
Negapatam ..	..	..	..	1	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	17,173
Tuticorin ..	..	..	..	13	159	6	..	45	..	..	42	7	272	32,770
Cochin ..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	9	..	2	17	1,638
Calicut ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	4	20	4	2	3	42	3,795
Cannanore ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	25	..	..	..	27	3,320
Mangalore ..	..	6	8	3	..	..	17	16	12	17	14	27	120	12,618
Malpe ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	7	1	4	5	26	49	4,429
Coondapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	5	528
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	2	7	4	18	..	2	30	4	67	7,136
Gopalpur ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	9	..	..	5	18	965
Fort St. George ..	55	387	261	147	98	251	130	172	147	254	197	282	2,381	2,60,831
Total ..	57	393	274	170	268	390	162	274	224	293	317	365	3,187	3,51,684

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FROM BURMA—1933-34.

Cochin ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	9	1,200
Fort St. George ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2,111
Total ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	27	3,311

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FROM KATHIAWAR,—1933-34.

Cochin ..	131	..	9	..	83	..	33	67	7	25	25	380	41,596	
Calicut ..	6	..	109	102	98	68	130	51	564	70,646	
Total ..	137	..	118	..	83	..	135	98	185	137	76	25	944	1,12,242

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TABLE XVII—cont.

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FROM BOMBAY—1933-34—PORTWARE QUANTITY IN TONS.

To	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	Octo-ber.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Janu-ary.	Febru-ary.	March.	Total.	Value.
													TONS.	RS.
Negapatam	5	7	..	8	3	3	3	5	..	6	2	42	6,551
Tuticorin	4	17	61	..	1	73	28	18	..	67	14	283	30,041
Cochin	53	165	164	201	234	85	34	68	101	144	105	75	1,429 1,99,014
Ponnani	1	..	..	1	240
Calicut	16	8	74	56	84	63	111	12	22	53	19	39	557 72,621
Badagara	7	3	..	..	..	..	4	7	3	7	..	31	4,114
Tellicherry	1	23	29	7	13	20	12	3	17	18	11	3	157 20,736
Cannanore	3	8	15	4	36	7	22	19	49	25	6	1	195 26,212
Mangalore	21	22	21	129	16	32	73	26	13	18	25	62	458 59,909
Malpe	3	44	31	6	..	..	12	2	5	2	8	7	120 15,087
Hangarkatta	1	1	95
Coondapur	6	9	20	2	..	..	3	5	3	5	4	3	60 8,095
Baindur	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	296
Fort St. George	39	1	10	6	14	1	..	3	74 8,772
Total ..	154	288	378	466	401	211	843	177	254	270	259	210	3,411	4,61,683

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TABLE XVIII.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR FROM SIND TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Sea-borne trade.

	Quantity in tons.			Value in rupees.		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
April	1,954	1,676	3,043	2,40,130	2,15,600	3,40,081
May	1,923	1,877	1,464	1,88,123	2,38,570	1,65,545
June	3,620	3,173	3,189	3,91,903	4,10,094	3,53,880
July	1,844	2,190	2,817	1,92,353	3,22,060	3,14,626
August	2,556	3,400	4,380	2,86,524	4,24,226	4,93,391
September	2,392	2,858	2,239	2,74,304	3,42,344	2,44,728
October	2,523	2,002	3,559	3,26,073	2,39,853	3,73,519
November	2,220	1,949	2,416	2,82,060	2,27,932	2,65,089
December	2,211	1,877	4,682	2,61,952	2,18,555	4,01,036
January	2,865	2,562	2,414	3,66,324	2,99,508	2,73,782
February	3,646	3,515	3,789	4,52,031	4,10,790	4,16,228
March	4,289	3,190	3,563	5,67,847	3,48,310	4,07,793
Total	32,043	30,269	37,555	38,29,624	36,97,842	40,49,698

TABLE XIX.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR FROM BOMBAY TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Sea-borne trade.

	Quantity in tons.			Value in rupees.		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
April	45	57	74	7,451	8,413	9,657
May	91	37	47	11,747	5,723	6,752
June	44	47	51	6,303	7,449	8,504
July	10	787	50	1,470	95,483	6,745
August	46	223	67	7,142	27,995	8,727
September	75	182	50	10,149	22,341	6,835
October	28	358	90	4,260	57,637	11,657
November	88	108	62	12,247	13,407	7,906
December	40	63	27	6,445	8,102	3,720
January	57	39	62	8,205	5,060	8,928
February	72	58	61	11,044	8,341	7,439
March	351	99	57	48,337	13,160	7,725
Total	947	2,058	698	1,34,800	2,78,111	94,595

TABLE XX.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR FROM BENGAL TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Sea-borne trade.

	Quantity in tons.			Value in rupees.		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
April	1	5	8	174	888	970
May	7	41	20	972	4,979	2,534
June	7	1	3	923	168	503
July	6	8	5	834	1,203	3,152
August	8	4	85	1,219	785	9,624
September	14	3	115	2,173	431	13,828
October	6	2	39	934	264	4,504
November	5	5	56	773	764	6,044
December	4	6	25	732	799	2,850
January	26	4	12	3,655	489	1,596
February	19	17	5	2,299	2,374	657
March	9 cwt.	4	8	85	600	1,199
Total	103	100	401	14,773	13,744	47,461

TABLE XXI.
SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR—PORTWAR—QUANTITY IN TONS—1934-35.

	Bengal.		Bombay.		Sind.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
Cocanada	238	27,830	2	270	1,616	1,78,974	1,856	2,07,074
Cuddalore .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,653	1,75,617	1,653	1,75,617
Negapatam .. .. .	..	..	26	5,165	1,891	2,05,319	1,917	2,10,484
Tuticorin .. .. .	..	..	214	27,279	7,094	7,57,564	7,308	7,84,843
Cochin	4	673	40	5,452	5,742	6,18,195	5,786	6,24,320
Ponnani .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcut .. .. .	..	..	56	6,959	3,841	4,24,933	3,897	4,31,892
Badagara .. .. .	..	..	..	..	145	16,478	145	16,478
Tellicherry .. .. .	..	..	24	3,520	884	1,00,898	908	1,04,418
Cannanore .. .. .	..	..	..	..	509	57,233	509	57,233
Mangalore .. .. .	..	..	30	3,470	1,721	1,95,595	1,751	1,99,065
Malpe .. .. .	..	..	81	12,042	285	31,562	366	43,604
Coondapur .. .. .	..	..	10	1,516	93	10,468	103	11,984
Baindur .. .. .	..	..	13	1,463	..	..	13	1,463
Vizagapatam	108	12,555	..	..	1,603	1,77,174	1,711	1,89,729
Fort St. George	51	6,403	202	27,340	9,646	11,06,178	9,899	11,39,930
Gopalpur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	743	82,880	743	82,880
Calingapatam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	90	10,630	90	10,630
Total ..	401	47,461	698	94,485	87,556	41,49,698	88,655	42,91,644

TABLE XXII.

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR—PORTWAR—QUANTITY IN TONS—1933-34.

	Sind.		Bombay.		Bengal.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
Cocanada	1,393	1,56,630	..	..	..	..	1,393	1,56,630
Cuddalore	810	94,209	..	..	..	..	810	94,209
Negapatam	1,343	1,58,539	6	1,000	..	..	1,349	1,59,539
Tuticorin	5,469	6,55,180	1,010	1,40,297	..	..	6,479	7,95,477
Ponnani .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut	3,804	4,51,872	353	42,792	..	..	4,157	4,94,664
Badagara	31	3,366	..	..	..	..	31	3,366
Tellicherry	319	51,841	129	15,839	..	..	448	67,680
Cannanore	444	50,146	4	550	..	..	448	50,696
Mangalore	1,519	1,73,146	21	2,871	..	..	1,540	1,75,817
Malpe	277	33,286	100	15,936	..	..	377	49,222
Hangarkatta .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coondapur	101	11,568	36	5,149	..	..	137	16,717
Baundur .. .. .	..	..	8	849	..	..	8	849
Vizagapatam	1,014	1,14,336	..	..	43	5,399	1,057	1,19,735
Fort St. George	8,854	11,19,097	179	24,304	51	7,340	9,084	11,50,741
Gopalpur	601	70,012	..	..	..	..	601	70,012
Cochin	4,887	5,54,614	202	22,492	7	995	5,096	5,78,101
Kulasekarapatnam	10	1,217	10	1,217
Total	30,866	36,97,842	2,058	2,73,096	101	13,734	33,025	39,84,672

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TABLE XXIII.
SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR—PORTWAR—QUANTITY IN TONS—1932-33.

	Bengal.		Bombay.		Sind.		Burma.		Kathlawar.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
Cocanada	1,176	1,36,402	..	..	..	..	1,176	1,36,402
Cuddalore	1	225	712	77,246	..	..	..	..	713	77,471
Negapatam	19	3,485	1,263	1,45,363	..	..	..	..	1,282	1,48,848
Tuticorin	348	51,142	7,328	9,05,741	..	..	..	..	7,676	9,56,883
Cochin	24	3,019	35	4,713	4,947	5,42,265	..	7	405	5,013	5,50,402
Ponnani	9	1,000	..	..	..	..	9	1,000
Calicut	52	6,852	3,007	3,42,617	..	..	..	3,059	3,49,469
Badagara	1	130	177	19,981	..	..	..	178	20,111
Tellicherry	25	2,701	586	71,318	..	..	..	611	74,019
Cannanore	616	65,821	..	..	..	..	616	65,821
Azhikkal
Mangalore	144	17,736	1,843	1,89,997	..	..	..	1,987	2,07,733
Malpe	107	16,386	170	19,731	..	..	..	277	36,117
Hangarkatta	5	578	..	..	..	..	..	5	578
Coondapur	48	6,865	94	11,350	..	..	..	142	18,215
Baindur	6	899	..	..	..	..	..	6	899
Vizagapatam	22	2,920	..	..	707	80,888	1	208	..	730	84,016
Masulpatam	4	650	..	4	650
Fort St. George	57	8,834	157	23,008	9,309	12,08,064	4	500	..	9,527	12,40,406
Gopalpur	99	11,840	..	..	..	99	11,840
Total	108	14,778	948	1,34,720	32,043	38,29,624	9	1,858	7	405	33,110	39,80,880

.. .. . TABLE XXIV.

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR—PORTWAR—QUANTITY IN TONS—1931-32.

	Sind.		Bombay.		Bengal.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
Cocanada	574	59,361	..	..	95	10,896	669	70,257
Cuddalore	655	70,020	2	260	..	..	657	70,280
Negapatam	1,173	1,22,128	26	4,527	..	..	1,199	1,26,655
Tuticorin	6,628	6,92,337	261	52,991	..	..	6,889	7,45,328
Ponnani	30	3,250	6	792	..	..	36	4,042
Calicut	3,844	4,24,870	41	6,023	..	..	3,885	4,30,893
Badagara	232	23,531	1	215	..	..	233	23,746
Tellicherry	675	64,144	3	773	..	..	678	64,917
Cannanore	802	81,521	195	16,848	..	..	997	98,369
Mangalore	936	1,07,156	29	4,593	..	..	965	1,11,749
Malpe	112	12,095	154	22,994	..	..	266	35,089
Hangarakatta .. .. .	..	..	3	468	..	..	3	468
Coondapur	54	5,361	46	6,303	..	..	100	11,664
Baindur .. .. .	..	..	14	1,664	..	..	14	1,664
Vizagapatam	492	56,205	..	..	35	4,079	527	60,284
Fort St. George.	8,834	10,19,882	210	27,843	57	7,365	9,101	10,55,090
Cochin	4,550	4,92,181	7	1,473	..	..	4,557	4,93,654
Bimlipatam	4	500	4	500
Total	29,591	32,34,042	998	1,47,767	191	22,840	30,780	34,04,649

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TABLE XXV.

[SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR FROM BOMBAY IN 1933-34—PORTWAR—QUANTITY IN TONS.]

To	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	Octo- ber.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	Total quantity.	Total value, rs.
Cocanada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Negapatam ..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	1,000
Tuticorin ..	9	..	3	680	66	12	127	25	4	..	38	46	1,010	1,40,297
Ponnani ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caliout ..	2	4	..	3	91	16	149	62	18	3	3	2	353	42,792
Badagara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	cwt. 2	..	..	cwt. 2	15
Tellicherry ..	..	..	..	..	..	67	41	..	..	21	..	..	129	15,839
Cannanore ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	550
Mangalore ..	1	2	1	4	1	..	1	..	9	1	..	1	21	2,671
Malpe ..	18	8	29	10	..	..	5	2	5	7	8	8	100	15,936
Hangarakatta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coondapur ..	8	13	5	1	..	..	2	1	4	1	1	..	36	5,149
Baindur ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	8	849
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort St. George.	14	9	9	27	28	20	13	7	22	5	7	18	179	24,304
Gopalpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin ..	..	..	..	62	29	67	20	..	..	..	..	24	202	22,492
Kulasekarapatnam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	1,217
Total ..	57	37	47	787	223	182	358	108	63	39	58	99	2,058	2,73,111

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR FROM BENGAL IN 1933-34—PORTWAR.

Cochin ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	..	..	7	995
Vizagapatam ..	..	36	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	5,399
Fort St. George.	5	5	1	5	1	3	1	4	3	2	17	4	51	7,340
Total ..	5	41	1	8	5	3	2	5	6	4	17	4	101	13,734

TABLE XXVI.

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR FROM SIND IN 1933-34—PORTWAR—QUANTITY IN TONS.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	Octo- ber.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	Total quantity.	Total value.
														RS.
Cocanada ..	126	..	137	88	250	124	..	82	89	..	315	182	1,393	1,56,630
Cuddalore ..	86	25	61	53	74	121	123	..	..	131	84	52	810	94,209
Negapatam ..	95	104	74	119	151	..	226	4	293	105	95	77	1,343	1,58,539
Tuticorin ..	111	..	302	563	1,323	542	33	292	123	438	1,018	724	5,469	6,55,180
Ponnani ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut ..	396	145	560	288	107	270	207	344	200	350	600	337	3,804	4,51,872
Badagara ..	..	9	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	13	..	31	3,366
Tellicherry ..	69	..	4	105	..	..	..	85	..	..	56	..	319	51,841
Cannanore ..	..	55	22	111	5	50	14	57	..	80	..	50	444	50,146
Mangalore ..	..	128	177	461	..	5	145	96	81	148	152	126	1,519	1,73,146
Malpe ..	34	68	31	..	..	6	18	8	10	25	25	52	277	33,286
Hangarakatta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coondapur ..	9	12	14	13	..	..	10	15	3	10	6	9	101	11,568
Baindur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	221	14	35	79	87	57	88	..	80	279	74	1,014	1,14,336
Fort St. George.	395	997	1,023	415	840	973	879	438	834	909	533	618	8,854	11,19,097
Gopalpur ..	60	10	..	..	80	149	..	63	37	87	38	77	601	70,012
Cochin ..	295	103	754	669	491	531	285	377	203	199	301	679	4,887	5,54,614
Total ..	1,676	1,877	3,173	2,920	3,400	2,858	2,002	1,949	1,877	2,562	3,515	3,057	30,866	36,97,842

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TABLE XXVII.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY—SEA-BORNE.

	Wheat in tons from Bombay, Sind and Kathiawar.					Wheat flour in tons from Bengal, Bombay and Sind.					Total wheat and wheat flour in tons (sea-borne).				
	April to March.					April to March.					April to March.				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
April	492	348	911	..	..	2,000	1,738	3,125	..	..	2,492	2,086	4,036
May	598	790	818	..	..	2,021	1,955	1,531	..	..	2,610	2,745	2,349
June	991	661	658	..	..	3,671	3,221	3,243	..	..	4,662	3,882	3,901
July	739	635	555	..	..	1,860	2,985	2,892	..	..	2,599	3,620	3,447
August	341	751	614	..	..	2,610	3,627	4,532	..	..	2,951	4,378	5,146
September	346	601	743	..	..	2,481	3,043	2,404	..	..	2,827	3,644	3,147
October	430	639	612	..	..	2,557	2,362	3,688	..	..	2,987	3,001	4,300
November	604	549	614	..	..	2,313	2,062	2,534	..	..	2,917	2,611	3,148
December	280	604	656	..	..	2,255	1,946	4,734	..	..	2,535	2,550	5,390
January	846	699	849	..	..	2,048	2,605	2,488	..	..	3,794	3,304	3,337
February	917	651	640	..	..	3,737	3,590	3,855	..	..	4,654	4,241	4,495
March	513	596	652	..	..	4,640	3,293	3,628	..	..	5,153	3,889	4,280
Total ..	6,655	6,811	7,097	7,524	8,322	29,386	30,780	33,093	32,427	38,654	35,991	37,591	40,190	39,951	46,976

TABLE XXVIII.

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO MADRAS PRESIDENCY—PROVINCEWAR.

	Wheat in tons.					Wheat flour in tons.					Total wheat and wheat flour in tons				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Bengal ..	2	..	..	..	9	57	191	103	100	401	59	191	103	100	410
Bombay ..	3,094	3,104	3,693	3,409	3,675	1,201	998	947	2,058	698	4,295	4,102	4,640	5,467	4,373
Sind ..	3,096	3,021	2,800	3,171	3,430	28,078	29,591	32,043	30,999	37,555	31,174	32,612	34,843	34,160	40,985
Kathiawar.	463	686	604	944	1,217	..	..	7	26	..	463	686	611	970	1,217
Burma ..	..	..	4	27	..	..	..	9	61	1	..	..	13	88	1
Portuguese Ports ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	6,655	6,811	7,101	7,551	8,331	29,336	30,780	33,109	33,245	38,655	35,991	37,591	40,210	40,786	46,986

SEA-BORNE—VALUE OF THE IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

	Wheat.					Wheat flour.				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bengal	323	..	..	1,069	9,787	22,840	14,773	13,746	47,461
Bombay	5,63,965	4,67,165	5,29,390	4,41,683	4,46,730	2,58,350	1,47,867	1,34,800	2,73,111
Sind	3,92,205	3,07,802	3,16,039	3,51,685	3,43,132	44,30,458	32,24,042	38,29,624	36,97,842
Kathiawar	68,109	97,190	80,442	1,12,242	1,58,630	..	..	405	2,820
Burma	738	3,311	22	..	..	1,358	7,035
Portuguese Ports	12	..	..	..	70	..
Total	10,24,6C2	8,72,157	9,26,6C9	9,08,921	9,49,595	46,98,595	33,94,749	39,80,960	39,94,624

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TABLE XXVIII—*cont.*SEA-BORNE—VALUE OF THE IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*cont.*

		Total value of wheat and wheat flour.				
		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bengal	.. ..	10,110	22,840	14,773	13,746	48,530
Bombay	.. ..	6,22,315	6,15,032	6,64,190	7,14,794	5,41,325
Sind	.. ..	48,22,663	35,31,844	41,45,603	40,49,527	44,92,830
Kathiawar	.. ..	68,109	97,190	80,847	1,15,062	1,58,630
Burma	.. ..	..	..	2,096	10,346	102
Portuguese Ports	.. ..	..	..	..	70	12
Total	.. ..	57,23,197	42,66,906	49,07,569	49,03,545	52,41,429

TABLE XXIX.

SEA-BORNE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR—1930-31 TO 1934-35.

April to March—Quantity in tons.

Season.	Wheat.		Wheat flour.		Total wheat and wheat flour.		
	Tons.	Percentage of 1930-31.	Tons.	Percentage of 1930-31.	Tons.	Percentage of 1930-31.	
1930-31	..	6,655	100	29,336	100	35,991	100
1931-32	..	6,811	102.3	30,780	104.9	37,591	104.4
1932-33	..	7,101	106.7	33,109	112.8	40,210	111.7
1933-34	..	7,551	113.4	33,245	113.3	40,786	113.3
1934-35	..	8,331	125.2	38,655	131.8	46,986	130.5

VALUE OF SEA-BORNE IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR—1930-31 TO 1934-35.

	Wheat.		Wheat flour.		Total wheat and wheat flour.		
	Rupees.	Percentage of 1930-31.	Rupees.	Percentage of 1930-31.	Rupees.	Percentage of 1930-31.	
1930-31	..	10,24,602	100	46,98,595	100	57,23,197	100
1931-32	..	8,72,157	85.1	33,94,749	70.1	42,66,906	74.5
1932-33	..	9,26,609	90.4	39,80,960	84.7	49,07,569	85.8
1933-34	..	9,08,921	88.7	39,94,624	85.0	49,03,545	85.7
1934-35	..	9,49,595	92.7	42,91,834	91.6	52,41,429	91.6

TABLE XXX-A.

SEA-BORNE—TOTAL IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IN 1933-34—
PORTWAR FROM SIND, BOMBAY AND BENGAL.

	Quantity.			Value.		
	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Total.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat and flour.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Cocanada	1,393	69	1,462	1,56,630	6,233	1,62,863
Cuddalore	810	3	813	94,209	248	94,457
Negapatam	1,349	159	1,508	1,59,539	23,724	1,83,263
Tuticorin	6,479	555	7,034	7,95,477	72,711	8,68,188
Ponnani .. ..	..	1	1	..	240	240
Calicut	4,157	599	4,756	4,94,664	1,47,062	6,41,726
Badagara	31	31	62	3,381	4,114	7,495
Tellicherry	448	157	605	67,680	20,736	88,416
Cannanore	448	222	670	50,696	29,532	80,228
Mangalore	1,540	578	2,118	1,75,817	72,527	2,48,344
Malpe	377	169	546	49,222	19,516	68,738
Hangarakatta .. ..	..	1	1	..	95	95
Coondapur	137	65	202	16,717	8,623	25,340
Baindur	8	3	11	849	296	1,145
Vizagapatam	1,057	67	1,124	1,19,735	7,136	1,26,871
Fort St. George	9,084	3,037	12,121	11,50,741	2,71,714	14,22,455
Gopalpur	601	18	619	70,012	965	70,977
Cochin	5,096	1,835	6,931	5,78,101	2,43,448	8,21,549
Bimlipatam .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulasekarapatnam	10	..	10	1,217	..	1,217
Total	33,025	7,569	40,594	39,84,687	9,28,920	49,13,607

TABLE XXX-B.

SEA-BORNE—TOTAL IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IN 1934-35—
PORTWAR FROM BOMBAY, SIND, KATHIAWAR AND BENGAL.

Ports.	Quantity in tons.			Value in rupees.		
	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Total.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Total.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Cocanada	135	1,856	1,991	13,213	2,07,074	2,20,287
Cuddalore	6	1,653	1,659	745	1,75,677	1,76,422
Negapatam	161	1,917	2,078	20,558	2,10,484	2,31,042
Tuticorin	586	7,308	7,894	77,091	7,84,843	8,61,934
Cochin	2,014	5,786	7,800	2,27,729	6,24,320	8,52,049
Ponnani .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut	1,611	3,897	5,508	2,06,355	4,31,892	6,38,247
Badagara	12	145	157	1,635	16,528	18,163
Tellicherry	203	908	1,111	26,596	1,04,418	1,31,014
Cannanore	200	509	709	24,027	57,233	81,260
Mangalore	624	1,751	2,375	74,406	1,99,065	2,73,471
Malpe	137	365	502	15,961	43,604	59,565
Hangarakatta	1	..	1	124	..	124
Coondapur	46	103	149	5,831	11,984	17,815
Vizagapatam	160	1,711	1,871	16,389	1,89,729	2,06,118
Baindur	1	13	14	290	1,463	1,753
Fort St. George	2,352	9,899	12,251	2,33,543	11,39,930	13,73,473
Gopalpur	47	743	790	4,498	82,880	87,378
Calingapatnam .. ..	..	90	90	..	10,630	10,630
Total	7,296	38,654	46,950	9,48,991	42,91,754	52,40,745

TABLE XXXI.

RAIL AND RIVER BORNE TRADE—WHEAT IMPORTS—1934-35—TO MADRAS PORTS IN MAUNDS—APRIL TO MARCH.

From	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	Octo- ber.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	Total quantity.	Total value.
United Provinces ..	409	..	475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	884	32
Central Provinces and Berar.	1,789	329	57	1,049	1,156	393	628	148	1,209	1,958	687	1,901	11,304	414
Bombay and Port. Rajaputana ..	375	68	133	79	156	116	363	75	88	16	92	175	1,737	63
Central India ..	1,437	1,049	303	954	..	55	28	38	65	45	67	77	4,120	151
Nizam's State ..	29	..	28	20	25	101	146	133	..	170	550	319	1,520	55
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	7	..
Punjab ..	1,187	1,910	3,403	964	24	..	12	7	495	8	492	5	8,507	312
Total maunds ..	5,226	3,356	4,401	3,066	1,361	665	1,177	407	1,857	2,197	1,888	2,478	28,079	..
Tons ..	191	183	161	112	50	24	43	15	68	80	69	91	1,027	1,027

TABLE XXXII.

RAIL AND RIVER BORNE TRADE—WHEAT IMPORTS—1934-35—TO MADRAS (EXCEPT PORTS)—APRIL TO MARCH.

From	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total maunds.	Tons.
United Provinces ..	1,042	806	375	228	380	2,098	1,658	475	762	55	2	65	7,946	291
Central Provinces and Berar.	6,785	4,643	3,776	1,875	1,702	2,161	3,573	2,792	3,337	2,221	3,137	4,874	40,876	1,497
Bombay and Bombay Port.	15,500	12,923	8,451	9,121	10,206	9,309	3,729	3,487	4,226	3,216	14,345	16,067	110,639	4,052
Rajaputana ..	..	2	141	400	..	97	297	2	57	247	52	119	1,504	55
Central India ..	1,996	3,978	2,485	1,198	2,271	1,745	6,100	3,038	2,577	885	3,282	2,306	31,661	1,168
Nizam's State ..	7,399	4,241	3,716	3,455	3,896	3,359	2,549	1,612	3,499	3,781	4,183	2,057	43,747	1,603
Mysore ..	147	17	105	15	83	87	29	44	58	17	16	51	409	25
Others ..	33	185	22	33	4	64	148	14	2	1	29	70	605	22
Total maund ..	32,902	26,855	19,071	16,415	13,542	18,920	18,083	11,464	14,518	10,422	25,046	25,609	237,647	..
Tons ..	1,205	984	698	601	679	693	662	420	532	382	918	939	5,718	8,713

TABLE XXXIII.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR TO MADRAS PORTS—1934-35—APRIL TO MARCH.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	Octo- ber.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	Total.	Total.
													MAUNDS.	TONS.
10 United Provinces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	..	..	..	..	..	310	11
Punjab	1,613	1,229	49	..	306	1,835	612	..	494	5,030	5,886	2,632	20,686	758
Mysore	1,632	2,179	2,221	2,345	2,245	2,529	2,514	2,601	2,857	2,813	1,761	1,382	27,082	995
Calcutta and Bengal.	474	800	1,273	815	886	124	474	7	1,751	5,614	1,706	798	14,722	539
Bombay and Port ..	99	210	545	249	235	119	276	263	398	535	127	330	3,186	117
Total maunds ..	3,818	4,418	4,088	3,409	3,672	4,807	4,186	2,871	5,500	14,792	9,480	5,145	65,986	..
Tons ..	139	162	150	125	134	169	153	105	201	542	347	190	2,417	2,417

TABLE XXXIV.

WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTS—1934-35—TO MADRAS (EXCEPT PORTS)—APRIL TO MARCH.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	Octo- ber.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	Total.	Total.
													MAUNDS.	TONS
United Provinces ..	..	..	131	18	..	31	57	..	..	..	..	..	267	10
Central Provinces and Berar.	7	14	10	76	367	10	23	11	149	15	..	17	699	26
Bombay and Bom- bay Port.	862	899	1,009	1,032	852	904	859	1,025	1,074	1,971	895	1,320	12,652	463
Central India ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	..
Nizam's State ..	..	4	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	15	..
Mysore	1,163	1,422	1,575	1,595	1,652	1,545	1,641	1,527	1,757	1,579	1,596	2,612	19,664	720
Calcutta and Bengal.	808	417	357	1,560	130	17	71	284	496	1,576	1,515	890	8,121	299
Karachi	123	37	130	308	114	107	98	95	130	217	233	..	1,592	58
Others (Punjab and Bihar).	365	530	549	73	88	23	579	583	48	58	53	539	3,528	129
Total maunds ..	3,328	3,323	3,761	4,662	3,210	2,687	3,313	3,525	3,654	5,460	4,242	5,878	46,543	..
Tons ..	122	122	138	171	118	98	121	129	134	200	155	197	1,705	1,705

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TABLE XXXV.

RAIL AND RIVER BORNE TRADE—IMPORTS TO MADRAS PORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR.

From.	Wheat in maunds.		Wheat flour in maunds.		Total wheat and wheat flour in maunds.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	(July to June.)		(July to June.)		(July to June.)	
United Provinces.	430	22	..	310	430	332
Central Provinces and Berar.	6,534	10,626	7	..	6,541	10,626
Bombay and Port.	3,799	7,556	1,693	4,046	5,492	11,602
Rajputana .	5	..	..	..	5	..
Central India.	5,864	2,132	..	..	5,864	2,132
Nizam's State.	192	1,549	..	..	192	1,549
Mysore ..	130	2,086	30,785	24,091	30,915	26,177
Punjab ..	14,613	3,438	12,944	27,888	27,557	31,326
Bengal, Calcutta and Bihar.	1,512	226	15,177	14,655	16,689	14,881
Others ..	2	..	20	..	22	..
Total maunds.	33,081	27,635	60,626	70,990	93,707	98,625
Tons ..	1,211	1,012	2,221	2,600	3,432	3,612

TABLE XXXVI.

RAIL AND RIVER BORNE TRADE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR TO MADRAS (EXCEPT PORTS).

From.	Wheat in maunds (82-2/7 lb.).		Wheat flour in maunds (82-2/7 lb.).		Total wheat and wheat flour imports in maunds (82-2/7 lb.).	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	(July to June.)		(July to June.)		(July to June.)	
United provinces.	2,479	6,924	515	136	2,994	7,060
Central provinces and Berar.	36,537	36,858	468	747	37,005	37,605
Bombay and Port.	185,337	100,123	9,281	13,277	194,618	113,400
Rajputana.	1,130	1,403	2	..	1,132	1,403
Central India.	17,196	34,633	371	7	17,567	34,640
Nizam's State.	30,961	34,098	5	15	30,966	34,113
Mysore ..	756	3,197	18,265	24,503	19,021	27,700
Punjab ..	861	304	5,176	1,485	6,037	1,789
Bengal, Calcutta and Bihar.	120	254	11,105	8,217	11,225	8,471
Others ..	..	..	1,940	2,179	1,940	2,179
Total maunds.	275,377	217,794	47,128	50,566	322,505	268,360
Tons ..	10,086	7,978	1,726	1,852	11,812	9,830

TABLE XXXVII.

RAIL AND RIVER BORNE TRADE—IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND
WHEAT FLOUR.

From.	To Madras, except ports.		To Madras Ports.		Total to the Presidency.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	(July to June.)		(July to June.)		(July to June.)	
United Pro- vinces.	2,994	7,060	430	332	3,424	7,392
Central Pro- vinces and Berar.	37,005	37,805	6,541	10,626	43,546	48,231
Bombay and Port.	194,618	113,400	5,492	11,602	200,110	125,002
Rajaputana ..	1,132	1,403	£	..	1,137	1,403
Central India.	17,567	34,640	5,864	2,132	23,431	36,772
Nizam's State.	30,966	34,113	192	1,549	31,158	35,662
Mysore ..	19,021	27,700	30,915	26,177	49,936	53,877
Punjab ..	6,037	1,789	27,557	31,326	33,594	33,115
Bengal- Calcutta.	11,225	8,471	16,689	14,881	27,914	23,352
Others ..	1,940	2,179	22	..	1,962	2,179
Total maunds.	322,505	268,360	93,707	98,625	416,212	366,985
Tons ..	11,812	9,830	3,432	3,612	15,244	13,442

TABLE XXXVIII.

SEA-BORNE AND RAIL-BORNE—IMPORTS TO THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1934-35, OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IN TONS—
APRIL TO MARCH.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	Octo- ber.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	Total.
Wheat—													
Sea-borne	911	818	658	555	614	743	612	614	656	849	640	652	8,322
Rail-borne—													
Madras, except ports ..	1,205	984	698	601	679	693	662	420	532	382	918	939	8,713
Madras Ports	191	123	161	112	50	24	43	15	68	80	69	91	1,027
Total wheat imports ..	2,307	1,925	1,517	1,268	1,343	1,460	1,317	1,049	1,256	1,311	1,627	1,682	18,062
Wheat flour—													
Sea-borne	3,125	1,531	3,243	2,892	4,532	2,404	3,688	2,534	4,734	2,488	3,855	3,628	38,654
Rail-borne—													
Madras, except ports ..	122	122	138	171	118	98	121	129	134	200	155	197	1,705
Madras ports	139	162	150	125	134	169	153	105	201	542	347	190	2,417
Total wheat flour imports ..	3,386	1,815	3,531	3,188	4,784	2,671	3,962	2,768	5,069	3,230	4,357	4,015	42,776
Total wheat and wheat flour.	5,693	3,740	5,048	4,456	6,127	4,131	5,279	3,817	6,325	4,541	5,984	5,697	60,328

TABLE XXXIX.
RAIL-BORNE—EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

To	Wheat in maunds.		Wheat flour in maunds.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Central Provinces and Berar.	6	..	5	
Bihar and Orissa	281	302	1,153	899
United Provinces	9	..	1	..
Punjab	1	..	..	..
Nizam's State	3,382	515	1,672	1,988
Mysore	66,504	14,790	35,275	64,568
Bombay	8	556	69	17
Bombay Port	1	136	10	..
Calcutta	1	2	6	24
Karachi .. .. .	..	..	1	3
Total maunds ..	70,198	16,295	38,192	67,506
Total tons ..	2,571	597	1,399	2,473

(Season—July-June.)

TABLE XL.

RAIL AND RIVER BORNE TRADE—EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM MADRAS PRESIDENCY IN MAUNDS—
APRIL TO MARCH 1934-35.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	Octo- ber.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	Total. MAUNDS.	Total. TONS.
Wheat to—														
Bihar and Orissa.	167	12	..	4	4	..	22	6	..	238	14	3	470	17
Nizam's State ..	542	88	653	21	6	..	59	93	305	..	16	3	1,786	65
Mysore	553	1,180	624	1,813	951	3,341	629	1,217	1,394	703	357	1,417	14,184	519
Total maunds ..	1,267	1,280	1,277	1,838	961	3,841	710	1,816	1,699	941	387	1,423	16,440	..
Total tons ..	46	47	47	67	85	122	26	48	62	84	14	53	..	601
Wheat flour to—														
Bihar and Orissa.	410	272	61	61	41	52	..	59	16	..	95	143	1,210	44
Nizam's State ..	73	118	71	91	207	104	151	275	210	186	173	192	1,851	68
Mysore	3,246	1,671	3,061	5,485	6,287	4,620	2,943	3,228	12,370	5,672	2,812	7,691	59,086	2,164
Bombay .. ..	..	..	10	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1
Central Provinces.	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Calcutta .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Total maunds ..	3,729	2,061	3,208	5,644	6,586	4,792	3,094	3,562	12,596	5,858	3,080	8,028	62,183	..
Total tons ..	187	75	117	207	289	175	113	131	461	215	113	294	..	2,277
Total wheat and wheat flour exports.	183	122	164	274	274	297	139	179	523	249	127	347	..	2,878

TABLE XLI.

NET IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR BY SEA AND RAIL TO MADRAS PRESIDENCY IN TONS, 1934-35.

	Imports.						Exports.		Net imports.	
	Sea-borne.		Rail and river-borne.		Total.		Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.
	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.				
Bengal-Calcutta .. .. .	..	401	..	838	..	1,239	..	..	..	1,239
Bombay and Bombay Ports ..	3,675	698	4,115	580	7,790	1,278	..	1	7,790	1,277
Sind	3,430	37,555	..	..	3,430	37,555	..	..	3,430	37,555
Kathuwar	1,217	..	..	..	1,217	..	..	..	1,217	..
United Provinces .. .. .	..	..	323	21	323	21	..	..	323	21
Central Provinces and Berar ..	..	..	1,911	26	1,911	26	..	..	1,911	26
Rajaputana .. .. .	..	..	55	..	55	..	..	..	55	..
Central India .. .. .	..	..	1,319	..	1,319	..	..	..	1,319	..
Nizam's State .. .. .	..	..	1,658	..	1,658	..	65	68	1,593	68
Mysore .. .. .	..	..	25	1,712	25	1,712	519	2,164	494	452
Others—Punjab, Bihar	334	945	334	945	17	44	317	901
Total ...	8,322	38,654	9,740	4,122	18,062	42,776	601	2,277	17,461	40,499

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TABLE XLII.

WHEAT.

Net receipts of wheat by sea and rail in 1934-35 to some of the main consuming centres in Madras Presidency (quantity in maunds 82-2/7 lb.).

Received at	By rail.	By sea.	Total by sea and rail.	Despatches.	Net receipt.
Madras	33,049	64,210	97,259	47,587	49,672
Bangalore City	47,047	..	47,047	37,959	9,088
Bellary	29,809	..	29,809	338	29,471
Coimbatore	24,924	..	24,924	78	24,846
Guntakal	10,671	..	10,671	430	10,241
Jalarpet	8,007	..	8,007	..	8,007
Erode	7,535	..	7,535	..	7,535
Tiruppur	7,495	..	7,495	..	7,495
Katpadi	10,113	..	10,113	..	10,113
Salem	6,222	..	6,222	22	6,200
Tadpatri	5,424	..	5,424	..	5,424
Cuddapah	6,964	..	6,964	..	6,964
Bowringpet	18,758	..	18,758	..	18,758
Nandyal	12,101	..	12,101	..	12,101
Pollachi	5,325	..	5,325	..	5,325
Palghat	7,057	..	7,057	..	7,057
Bangalore Cantt.	5,957	..	5,957	..	5,957
Adoni	6,087	..	6,087	..	6,087
Anantapur	3,897	..	3,897	..	3,897
Trichinopoly	4,307	..	4,307	417	3,890
Bezwada	3,045	..	3,045	443	2,602
Dindigul	2,987	..	2,987	..	2,987
Dhronachalam	2,872	..	2,872	..	2,872
Tanjore	2,262	..	2,262	..	2,262
Kumbakonam	2,561	..	2,561	..	2,561
Karur	1,610	..	1,610	..	1,610
Madura	1,641	..	1,641	..	1,641
Guntur	1,296	..	1,296	33	1,263
Nellore	1,222	..	1,222	..	1,222
Ellore	1,206	..	1,206	..	1,206
Coonoor	1,091	..	1,091	..	1,091
Tirupati	2,297	..	2,297	..	2,297
Chittoor	1,376	..	1,376	..	1,376
Sivakasi	988	..	988	..	988
Chidambaram	809	..	809	..	809
Trichur	907	..	907	..	907
Madanapalle	806	..	806	..	806
Rajampet	780	..	780	..	780
Tenali	776	..	776	..	776
Udumalpet	635	..	635	..	635
Mayavaram	550	..	550	..	550
Rajahmundry	405	..	405	172	233

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Received at	By rail.	By sea.	Total by sea and rail.	Despatches.	Net receipt
Vizagapatam	309	4,368	4,677	168	4,509
Masulipatam	232	..	232	..	232
Caliout	211	43,980	44,191	29,452	14,739
Cannanore	148	5,460	5,608	..	5,608
Tirupathur	167	..	167	..	167
Uddalore	351	164	515	2,432	..
Ootacamund	470	..	470	..	470
Virudunagar	516	..	516	..	516
Pudukkottai	218	..	218	..	218
Pondicherry	547	..	547	..	547
Srirangam	265	..	265	..	265
Sankaridrug	263	..	263	..	263
Ongole	434	..	434	..	434
Anakapalli	168	..	168	..	168
Mettupalayam	102	..	102	..	102
Karaikkal	144	..	144	..	144
Tellicherry	136	5,460	5,596	6	5,590
Palni	174	..	174	..	174
Conjeevaram	670	..	670	..	670
Mannargudi	844	..	844	..	844
Villupuram	487	..	487	..	487
Tirukoilur	111	..	111	..	111
Tiruvavur	241	..	241	..	241
Vinukonda	257	..	257	..	257
Porto Novo	76	..	76	71	5
Tuticorin	31	15,998	16,029	8,780	7,249
Negapatam	95	4,395	4,490	2,043	2,447
Dhanushkodi	39	..	39	..	39
Vridhachalam	82	..	82	..	82
Kelamangalam	38	..	38	..	38
Karaikudi	34	..	34	..	34
Mettur	72	..	72	..	72
Shiyali	82	..	82	..	82
Wallajah	27	..	27	..	27
Ramnad	47	..	47	..	47
Tiruvannamalai	26	..	26	..	26
Chingleput	72	..	72	..	72
Polur	94	..	94	..	94
Arni Road	88	..	88	..	88
Perundurai	55	..	55	..	55
Morappur	40	..	40	..	40
Morappur	38	..	38	..	38
Wellington	73	..	73	..	73
Koipatti	69	3,686	3,755	1,154	2,601
Oocanada .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XLII—cont.
MOVEMENTS OF WHEAT BY RAIL IN 1934-35 (APRIL—MARCH).
Quantity in maunds (82-2/7 lb.).

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

From Madras, (1)	From Bangalore, (2)	From Bellary, (3)	From Coanada, (4)	From Bozwada, (5)
To—	To—	To—	To—	To—
Masulipatam .. 221	Cuddapah .. 127	Cuddapah .. 224	Masulipatam .. 32	Masulipatam .. 22
Guntur .. 218	Masulipatam .. 105	Anantapur .. 40	Guntur .. 698	Guntur .. 174
Anantapur .. 441	Anantapur .. 416	Rajahmundry .. 7	Vizagapatam .. 163	Vizagapatam .. 48
Vizagapatam .. 5	Rajahmundry .. 361	Dhone .. 47	Ellore .. 201	Rajahmundry .. 18
Rajahmundry .. 19	Nellore .. 836	Madras .. 20		Ellore .. 157
Nellore .. 353	Ellore .. 724			Ongole .. 24
Ellore .. 14	Dhone .. 237			
Dhone .. 23	Tadpatri .. 753			
Cocanada .. 13	Madras .. 27,907			
Bangalore .. 9,283	Bowringpet .. 1,919			
Bowringpet .. 16,794	Bezwada .. 49			
Bezwada .. 184	Cocanada .. 1,088			
Tirupati .. 1,624	Ongole .. 127			
Ongole .. 283	Chittoor .. 547			
Chittoor .. 829				
Total .. 30,304	Total .. 35,196	Total .. 338	Total .. 1,154	Total .. 443
To—	To—			
Foreign Railways—	To Foreign Railways—			
Via Jalarpet .. 6,607	Via Jalarpet .. 1,312			
Via Katpadi .. 5,172	Via Katpadi .. 1,451			
Total .. 11,779	Total .. 2,763			
Grand total .. 42,083	Grand total .. 37,959			

From Rajahmundry. (6)		From Vizagapatam. (7)		From Guntur. (8)		From Guntakal. (9)		From Masulipatam. (10)	
To—		To—		To—		To—		To—	
Guntur	67	Anakapalli ..	168	Ellore	33	Dhone	430	Tadpatri	122
Vizagapatam ..	93								
Ellore	12								
Total ..	172	Total ..	168	Total ..	33	Total ..	430	Total ..	122

South Indian Railway.

From Ernakulam and Cochin. (1)		From Calcutt. (2)		From Madras. (3)		From Tuticorin. (4)		From Cuddalore. (5)	
To—		To—		To—		To—		To—	
Ootacamund ..	270	Cannanore ..	100	Tanjore	402	Tanjore	253	Tanjore	10
Mettupalaiyam ..	102	Tanjore	17	Cuddalore ..	55	Karur	566	Karur	48
Karur	558	Pollachi	1,987	Karaikal	10	Sivakasi	988	Chidambaram.	336
Pollachi	2,013	Tirur	18	Karur	12	Pudukottai ..	94	Salem	1,193
Tirupur	2,233	Tiruppur	3,915	Pudukottai ..	21	Virudunagar ..	492	Kumbakonam.	765
Palni	36	Tellicherry ..	136	Chidambaram.	156	Dindigul	2,720	Erode	68
Palghat	1,398	Dindigul	244	Negapatam ..	18	Palni	14	Villupuram ..	12
Coimbatore ..	8,898	Palni	12	Kumbakonam	729	Erode	3,190		
Salem	422	Palghat	4,935	Madura	865	Trichinopoly ..	266		
Erode	1,212	Coimbatore ..	15,400	Pondicherry ..	322	Srirangam	103		
Madura	706	Erode	2,346	Trichinopoly ..	2,304	Kodaikanal ..	18		
Trichur	895	Trichinopoly ..	342	Srirangam ..	1	Trivandrum ..	76		
				Villupuram ..	407				
				Conjeevaram ..	198				
				Mannargudi ..	4				
Total ..	18,743	Total ..	29,452	Total ..	5,504	Total ..	8,780	Total ..	2,482

From Negapatam. (6)		From Trichinopoly. (7)		From Mangalore. (8)		From Coimbatore. (9)		From Porto Novo. (10)		From Salem. (11)	
To—		To—		To—		To—		To—		To—	
Tanjore	758	Tanjore	7	Cannanore ..	33	Ootacamund.	60	Vellore	71	Tirupattur.	16
Chidambaram.	122	Tuticorin ..	25	Calicut	106	Tiruppur	17	Madura	6		
Kumbakonam.	690	Palghat	329			Feroke	1				
Trichinopoly.	473	Negapatam.	11								
		Madura	13								
		Mannargudi.	32								
Total ..	2,043	Total ..	417	Total ..	139	Total ..	78	Total ..	71	Total ..	22

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REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT

TABLE XLIII.

WHEAT FLOUR.

Net receipt—1934-35—Quantity in maunds (82-2/7 lb.).

Received at	Arrivals by rail.	Arrivals by sea.	Total.	Despatches by rail.	Net receipt.
Coimbatore	16,127	..	16,127	185	15,942
Coonoor	9,434	..	9,434	..	9,434
Dindigul	8,112	..	8,112	..	8,112
Ootacamund	6,304	..	6,304	16	6,288
Pollachi	3,935	..	3,935	..	3,935
Tiruppur	3,696	..	3,696	..	3,696
Virudunagar	3,922	..	3,922	..	3,922
Tanjore	3,639	..	3,639	..	3,639
Trichur	3,867	..	3,867	..	3,689
Palghat	4,401	..	4,401	..	4,407
Salem	2,773	..	2,773	..	2,773
Trichinopoly	2,282	..	2,282	..	2,282
Villupuram	1,471	..	1,471	..	1,471
Tiruppur	603	..	603	..	603
Mettupalaiyam	498	..	498	..	498
Karur	772	..	772	..	772
Sivakasi	828	..	828	..	828
Conjeevaram	512	..	512	..	512
Cuddalore	212	17,936	18,148	2,458	15,690
Tirur	138	..	138	..	138
Pudukottai	132	..	132	..	132
Kodaikanal Road	202	..	202	..	202
Kumbakonam	218	..	218	..	218
Pondicherry	270	..	270	..	270
Dhanushkodi	223	..	223	..	223
Mannargudi	244	..	244	..	244
Madura	124	..	124	..	124
Cahcut	95	106,060	106,155	23,770	82,385
Negapatam	36	32,733	32,769	4,478	28,291
Mettur	32	..	32	..	32
Palakodu	25	..	25	..	25
Udumalpet	52	..	52	..	52
Tiruvadamardur	77	..	77	..	77
Morappur	37	..	37	..	37
Erode	72	..	72	..	72
Srirangam	95	..	95	..	95
Trivandrum	31	..	31	..	31
Tuticorin .. ..	..	188,069	188,069	14,230	173,839
Tellicherry .. ..	..	18,509	18,509	..	18,509
Cannanore .. ..	..	27,218	27,218	..	27,218
Mangalore .. ..	..	26,345	26,345	..	26,345
Fort St. George .. ..	..	248,457	248,457	2,241	246,216
Cochin .. ..	..	124,306	124,306	33,765	90,541

TABLE XLIII—cont.

MOVEMENTS OF WHEAT FLOUR BY SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY IN 1934-35—QUANTITY IN MAUNDS (82-2/7 lb.).

From Calicut.		From Madras.		From Cochin.		From Bangalore.			
To—		To—		To—		To—			
Cannanore	21	Tanjore	4	Ootacamund	5,783	Cannanore	307		
Ootacamund	521	Cuddalore	185	Mettupalaiyam	474	Calicut	95		
Mettupalaiyam	24	Karur	6	Karur	292				
Pollachi	2,448	Tuticorin	13	Tiruppur	1,298				
Tiruppur	2,255	Negapatam	36	Pollachi	1,034				
Palghat	2,911	Kumbakonam	45	Palghat	790				
Coimbatore	3,895	Madura	119	Coimbatore	10,627				
Coonoor	1,568	Pondicherry	270	Salem	1,094				
Via Jalarpet	10,127	Kodaikanal	8	Coonoor	7,310				
		Villupuram	1,035	Via Jalarpet	5,063				
		Conjeeveram	512						
		Trivandrum	8						
Total ..	23,770	Total ..	2,241	Total ..	33,765	Total ..	402		
From Cuddalore.		From Negapatam.		From Tuticorin.		From Ernakulam.		From Trichinopoly.	
To—		To—		To—		To—		To—	
Tanjore	92	Tanjore	3,358	Tanjore	161	Karur	192	Via Jalarpet	741
Porto Novo	5	Trichinopoly	888	Karur	282	Pollachi	48		
Pollachi	68	Mannargudi	232	Sivakasi	823	Tiruppur	122		
Dindigul	24			Pollachi	64	Pollachi	310		
Chidambaram	427			Virudunagar	3,922	Palni	12		
Kumbakonam	106			Dindigul	8,088	Trichur	3,867		
Trichinopoly	1,300			Palni	5	Palghat	700		
Villupuram	436			Salem	514	Coimbatore	939		
				Trichinopoly	94	Salem	60		
				Srirangam	91	Coonoor	75		
				Kodaikanal	158				
				Trivandrum	23				
Total ..	2,458	Total ..	4,478	Total ..	14,230	Total ..	6,325	Total ..	741

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TABLE XLIV.

DESPATCHES BY RAIL OF FLOUR INCLUDING ATTAH IN MAUNDS—1934-35.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
Coimbatore	177	355	148	138	61	101	172	52	64	141	133	247	1,780
Salem	3	..	3	..	..	36	7	27	..	8	7	33	124
Calicut	6,688	5,256	1,478	1,475	912	2,664	4,600	4,100	5,368	9,544	8,300	6,574	57,148
Tellicherry	3	5	..	..	14	12	4	..	988	834	1,223	1,130	4,222
Cannanore	17	..	19	9	16	29	5	5	27	40	15	206	388
Mangalore	157	86	131	117	99	352	622	187	146	97	153	132	2,279
Palghat	65	150	59	53	3	13	25	82	16	103	84	65	718
Madras Harbour .. ..	..	207	..	48	..	..	..	315	..	..	..	..	570
Madras Beach	2,765	5,810	3,530	5,250	5,707	2,233	2,338	1,545	3,139	2,834	1,652	6,482	44,303
Madras Egmore	16	116	27	121	131	104	12	15	39	33	27	9	650
Panruti	2	104	51	10	35	40	67	21	252	649	286	755	2,272
Cuddalore	701	354	470	375	2,027	1,030	2,321	1,959	2,957	1,030	737	750	14,711
Vellore .. ..	..	..	35	..	19	..	8	..	..	24	..	49	135
Mayavaram	5	34	21	14	20	18	38	10	29	22	24	85	320
Kumbakonam	2	..	25	21	30	18	35	16	27	22	14	23	233
Trichinopoly .. ..	..	..	8	2	..	..	10	5	1	..	8	..	34
Negapatam	1,710	1,198	2,673	2,869	1,926	2,316	2,628	1,878	1,077	2,173	1,746	1,836	24,030
Virudunagar	90	8	125	20	129	2	7	20	20	11	..	146	578
Tuticorin	11,634	7,879	7,686	7,762	9,305	5,940	8,357	6,464	6,572	6,532	6,381	10,298	94,810
Tinnevely	6	5	9	36	..	2	32	2	25	9	7	3	136
Madura	198	204	265	117	69	79	114	112	270	180	333	240	2,179
Ernakulam	1,342	959	2,206	1,427	1,620	1,187	413	1,506	1,503	1,507	1,232	1,186	16,087
Cochin	2,852	4,050	10,730	9,833	7,641	5,115	2,971	2,564	3,209	4,372	3,979	3,225	60,541

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Wholesale price of wheat 'Samba' quality—196 lb. net—Delivery with bag at buyers' store—Triplicane, Madras.

1931-32.			1932-33.			1933-34.		
Month and date.	Price.		Month and date.	Price.		Month and date.	Price.	
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.
October	17	13 12 9	September	7	13 11 9	August	18	12 0 9
	31	13 14 9		10	13 12 9	December	13	13 2 9
December	11	15 0 9		17	13 14 9	January	23	12 13 9
	15	16 0 9	October	3	13 10 9	February	15	12 12 9
	24	17 0 9		5	14 4 9	May	7	12 6 9
January	7	17 2 9	November	28	12 4 9	June	15	12 4 9
	14	16 12 9	December	7	14 0 9			
	24	17 0 9	January	7	13 0 9			
February	12	16 12 9	April	23	12 8 0			
March	12	16 12 9						

Wholesale price of wheat ' Gundu ' quality—106 lb. net—Delivery with bag at buyers' stores—Triplicane, Madras.

1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
Month and date.	Price.	Month and date.	Price.	Month and date.	Price.	Month and date.	Price.	Month and date.	Price.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
July 3	13 6 9	July 3	7 14 9	July 4	8 6 9	July 6	8 15 9	July 14	7 12 9
29	12 14 9	August 14	7 4 9	11	8 4 9	September 7	8 12 9	August 7	7 10 9
August 22	12 15 9	31	7 12 9	September 8	9 2 9	25	8 14 9	September 11	7 9 9
October 16	12 8 9	September 11	7 0 9	1	9 4 9	9	8 10 9	13	7 9 9
November 10	11 1 9	20	7 9 9	11	9 6 9	31	8 10 9	3	7 8 9
December 5	9 10 9	23	7 8 9	November 15	10 14 9	November 19	8 8 9	20	7 6 9
23	8 10 9	November 8	7 15 9	December 8	11 12 9	25	8 4 9	12	7 4 9
January 3	8 2 9	December 10	9 4 9	16	11 4 9	December 9	8 8 9	1	7 6 9
9	8 0 9	19	9 6 9	January 2	11 4 9	29	8 5 9	21	8 4 9
15	8 3 9	January 6	9 10 0	10	10 10 9	January 10	8 8 9	3	8 6 9
20	8 0 9	23	9 6 3	21	10 9 9	20	8 8 9	4	8 13 9
February 2	7 14 9	February 18	9 4 9	February 24	10 8 9	February 15	8 4 9	22	8 8 9
13	8 12 9	3	10 6 9	March 16	10 7 9	8	8 2 9	25	8 6 9
20	8 6 9	April 5	8 10 9	April 15	10 8 9	20	8 0 9	12	8 6 9
March 7	8 12 9	May 31	8 9 9	June 7	9 0 9	April 2	7 14 9	4	8 6 9
30	8 12 9	June 1	8 10 9	12	8 13 9	17	7 10 9	21	8 5 9
April 13	8 8 9	14	8 8 9			May 19	9 8 9		
16	8 8 9					31	9 2 9		
						June 7	8 0 9		

Wholesale price of 'Ravai' per bag of 196 lb. net—Delivery with bag at buyers' stores—Triplicane, Madras.

1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
Month and date.	Price.	Month and date.	Price.	Month and date.	Price.	Month and date.	Price.	Month and date.	Price.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
July 4	17 8 0	July 11	14 0 0	July 1	13 4 3	July 4	13 0 0	July 10	13 0 3
11	17 8 0	20	14 0 0	18	12 13 9	27	13 0 3	24	13 0 3
17	17 4 0	August 8	14 0 0	24	12 13 9	31	14 0 9	August 11	12 4 9
21	17 4 0	14	14 0 9	August 9	14 4 3	August 3	14 8 9	28	12 12 3
August 4	17 0 0	31	13 12 0	19	14 0 3	12	13 0 9	October 4	12 0 9
8	17 0 0	September 7	15 0 0	January 10	13 10 9	14	13 0 3	5	12 8 3
September 2	17 0 0	11	13 12 0	14	14 0 3	22	14 8 9	15	12 0 9
15	17 8 0	20	13 8 0	February 21	13 10 9	September 1	14 8 9	18	12 8 3
27	17 8 0	24	13 12 0	24	14 0 3	7	14 12 9	November 12	12 8 9
29	17 8 0	October 7	13 12 0			10	13 14 9	13	12 8 3
October 17	18 8 0	17	13 12 0			14	14 10 9	December 13	12 4 9
21	17 8 0	November 3	13 12 0			15	13 12 3	14	12 8 3
28	17 8 0	17	13 12 0			21	14 10 9	29	12 8 3
November 3	17 0 0	December 8	13 12 0			25	14 10 9	January 12	12 8 3
8	17 0 0	January 3	13 12 0			26	13 12 0	24	12 6 9
20	15 0 0	15	14 0 0			28	15 0 0	28	12 8 3
29	15 0 0	March 15	13 12 0			October 10	13 12 0	February 13	13 0 3
January 6	17 0 0	April 11	13 8 0			16	15 0 0	28	12 2 9
15	17 0 0	May 9	13 0 0			November 10	15 0 3	March 2	12 4 9
22	17 0 0					December 5	13 4 3	10	12 12 0
26	17 0 0					12	13 4 0	15	13 0 3
February 3	17 0 0					January 1	13 4 0	25	12 12 3
13	16 12 0					11	13 6 9	April 30	12 10 3
24	16 12 0					13	13 4 0	May 21	12 10 3
March 2	16 12 0					26	13 4 0	June 8	12 8 3
10	16 12 0					February 13	13 9 9	25	12 8 3
April 17	15 12 0					15	13 10 3		
23	15 12 0					March 3	13 10 3		
27	15 12 0					April 10	13 10 6		
May 12	15 2 9					26	13 10 3		
15	15 4 0					May 11	13 14 3		
June 4	14 12 9					June 7	13 0 3		
8	15 4 0					22	13 0 3		
26	14 8 0								

REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF WHEAT

Wholesale price of wheat flour (Maida) per bag of 196 lb. net—Delivery with bag at buyers' stores—Triplicane, Madras.

1931-32.			1932-33.			1933-34.		
Month and date.	Price.		Month and date.	Price.		Month and date.	Price.	
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.
July	17	13 12 9	July	10	9 4 9	July	6	10 12 9
August	10	13 11 0		28	9 2 9		24	9 14 9
		21	August	10	8 8 9		21	11 0 9
September	7	13 0 0	September	3	8 6 9	October	4	12 15 9
		23		17	8 8 0		22	12 5 9
October	9	12 8 0	October	17	9 0 9	November	14	11 15 9
		20		27	9 4 9	December	10	11 10 9
November	6	13 8 0	November	10	10 14 9	January	1	12 3 9
December	2	12 0 9	December	5	11 8 9		21	12 14 9
		15	January	7	12 10 9	March	14	11 14 9
January	4	11 0 9		17	12 8 9	April	9	11 11 9
		18	February	20	10 0 9	May	12	11 3 9
February	7	11 8 9	March	6	11 0 9	June	2	10 5 9
March	2	12 0 9		18	11 0 9		23	10 6 9
		30	May	19	10 0 9			
April	25	10 8 9	June	14	10 4 9			
May	12	10 2 9						
		30						
June	18	9 4 9						

Price of wheat bran per bag of 140 lb. net (Mosque brand)—Delivery at sellers' stores—Madras—without bag.

1931.			1932.			1933.			1934.			1935.		
Month and date.	Price.		Month and date.	Price.		Month and date.	Price.		Month and date.	Price.		Month and date.	Price.	
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.
August 6	6	1 6	January 1	5	5 6	January 19	5	12 3	January 10	4	9 6	January 1	4	5 9
20	5	14 0	6	5	8 3	February 1	5	14 3	18	4	6 0	21	4	10 9
27	5	10 3	14	5	10 3	March 1	6	0 3	25	4	6 6	24	4	11 9
September 17	5	2 3	21	5	14 3	16	6	1 6	February 27	4	12 0	28	5	1 9
24	4	13 6	February 11	5	12 3	April 13	6	5 6	8	4	14 0	31	5	4 9
October 1	4	12 3	March 2	5	4 3	27	6	8 6	15	4	13 0	February 10	5	3 9
29	4	10 3	17	5	1 3	May 3	6	13 6	April 5	4	12 0	21	5	2 9
November 12	4	8 3	24	5	0 3	18	6	11 6	19	4	11 0	March 7	5	0 0
26	4	11 3	April 14	5	2 3	25	6	9 6	7	4	10 0	14	4	12 0
December 3	4	14 3	21	5	8 3	1	6	4 6	16	4	12 0	April 5	4	11 0
10	5	2 3	May 9	5	14 9	7	5	15 6	19	4	14 0	18	4	12 0
			26	5	14 0	15	5	12 6	25	5	0 0	25	4	15 0
			June 2	5	12 3	22	5	7 6	28	5	2 0	May 13	5	0 0
			16	5	10 3	29	5	3 6	July 12	5	1 0	16	5	0 0
			July 7	5	6 9	July 5	5	1 6	23	4	15 0	30	5	0 0
			August 2	5	2 9	13	4	13 6	27	4	14 0	June 6	4	15 0
			11	5	2 3	20	4	8 0	9	4	11 0	27	4	14 0
			September 1	5	0 3	August 10	4	8 6	16	4	8 0	July 11	4	13 0
			22	4	14 3	17	4	11 6	23	4	6 0	25	4	12 0
			October 18	5	0 3	24	4	12 6	September 6	4	1 0	August 1	4	10 0
			27	5	4 3	September 21	4	10 0	13	4	0 9	23	4	8 9
			November 1	5	6 3	November 1	4	12 0	October 2	4	2 9	29	4	7 9
			December 7	5	8 6	16	4	11 6	5	4	5 9	September 8	4	5 9
						30	4	10 6	7	4	7 9	12	4	3 9
						December 7	4	9 6	November 1	4	6 9	19	4	2 9
						21	4	6 6	9	4	5 9	24	4	4 9
									22	4	6 9	October 5	4	5 9
									December 6	4	5 9	14	4	7 9
									17	4	4 9	November 2	4	6 9
									20	4	2 9	28	4	5 9

IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Sale price—Madras—With bag (140 lb. net) delivery at customers' house in any part of the City—Of Wheat Bran.

Month.	1933.			1934.			1935.		
	Early.	Middle.	End.	Early.	Middle.	End.	Early.	Middle.	End.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
January	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 4 0
February	5 6 0	5 12 0	5 8 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	..
March	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 10 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 4 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	4 6 0
April	5 8 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	4 12 0
May	5 12 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 10 0
June	5 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	4 10 0
July .. ..	..	..	..	..	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	4 10 0
August	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
September	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	4 2 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
October	5 0 0	..	4 14 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0
November	4 10 0	..	..	5 0 0	4 12 0	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
December	4 9 0	..	..	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	..	..	..

IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

87.

Actual area cultivated under wheat in acres, fasli 1344.

Taluk.	Area.	Taluk.	Area.
Ganjam district—		Anantapur district—	
Aska	1	Anantapur	47
Goomsur	6	Kalyandrug	347
		Gooty	330
Total	7	Tadpatri	51
		Penukonda	126
Vizagapatam district—		Hindupur	405
Jeypore	550	Kadiri	833
Pottanghi	1,500	Madakasira	47
		Dharmavaram	52
Total	2,050	Total	2,238
East Godavari district—		Cuddapah district—	
Rajahmundry	4	Jammalamadugu	12
Nugur (Venkatapuram)	80	Proddatur	43
		Cuddapah	7
Total	84	Pulivendla	837
		Rayachoti	10
West Godavari district—		Rajampet .. .. .	..
Ellore	2	Badvel	1
		Total	910
Kistna district—		Nellore district—	
Gudivada	50	Kanigiri	1
Bezwada	2	Chingleput district .. .. .	..
Nandigama	3	South Arcot district .. .. .	..
		Chittoor district—	
Total	55	Chittoor	1
		Palmaner	16
Guntur district—		Madanapalle	211
Bapatla	394	Vayalpad	38
Tenali	3	Punganur	6
Guntur	22	Total	272
Sattenapalle	7		
Narasaraopet	5	North Arcot district—	
Palnad	1	Vellore	1
		Tiruppattur	35
Total	432	Total	36
		Salem district—	
Kurnool district—		Hosur	3
Pattikonda	811	Krishnagiri	1
Dhone	19	Dharmapuri	12
Kurnool	381	Omalar	1
Nandikotkur	111	Attur	1
Nandyal	30	Namakkal	694
Koilkuntla	114	Rasipur	374
Sirvel	54	Yercaud	383
Cumbum	57	Total	1,469
		Coimbatore district—	
Total	1,577	Avanashi	15
		Gobichettipalayam	8
Bellary district—		Bhavani	2
Siruguppa	192	Total	25
Rayadrug	656		
Alur	646		
Kudligi	644		
Bellary	1,857		
Adoni	163		
Total	4,158		

Rainfall in inches—Monthly—1934-35.

District.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Ganjam—													
Agency	14.6	12.6	12.7	3.5	2.1	..	..	..	0.6	2.0	1.4	..	49.5
Plains	8.9	10.0	7.5	3.6	1.4	..	..	..	0.3	1.6	0.3	..	33.6
Vizagapatam—													
Agency	18.0	16.4	11.8	4.4	1.5	..	..	..	0.1	1.4	1.2	..	54.8
Plains	6.9	9.5	4.7 } 1.8 }	3.9	3.4	..	..	..	0.2	1.1	0.3	..	31.8
East Godavari—													
Agency	13.3	13.1	6.9	3.8	1.8	..	0.1	..	0.1	1.7	0.6	..	41.1
Plains	7.1	11.0	3.4	6.1	3.6	0.5	0.1	..	0.3	1.1	0.1	..	33.3
West Godavari	8.0	8.9	3.2	4.2	1.8	0.3	..	..	0.2	0.4	0.2	..	27.2
Kistna	10.0	5.4	3.7	3.8	3.0	0.2	0.1	..	..	0.7	1.0	..	27.9
Guntur	7.9	2.7	4.3	6.9	3.0	..	0.2	..	..	0.2	0.4	..	27.6
Kurnool	4.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	..	..	0.1	..	2.0	0.5	..	17.1
Bellary	4.6	1.2	0.9	3.1	1.9	..	0.4	..	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.4	14.3
Anantapur	2.6	0.9	0.2	2.8	1.5	..	..	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.3	0.2	11.1
Cuddapah	5.4	1.3	2.3	4.0	2.6	0.2	0.1	..	..	0.7	0.5	..	17.1
Nellore	3.5	1.8	1.6	12.8	3.5	0.7	1.0	..	0.7	0.3	0.4	..	25.7
Chingleput	4.3	5.8	2.7	18.4	3.2	1.2	1.7	..	..	..	0.1	..	37.4
South Arcot	3.6	5.4	3.4	18.2	4.6	1.5	3.1	..	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	41.6
Chittoor	3.5	2.5	2.8	10.2	3.3	0.4	0.6	..	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.2	24.1
North Arcot	3.3	3.9	4.4	12.8	4.3	0.2	1.3	..	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	31.7
Salem	1.5	1.5	1.2	11.0	3.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.6	0.6	24.6
Coimbatore	1.0	0.6	0.2	9.3	2.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	4.2	1.1	0.1	20.7
Trichinopoly	0.9	1.2	1.3	11.2	5.8	0.6	1.0	..	0.1	2.4	1.5	0.2	26.2
Tanjore	1.4	1.1	1.1	12.3	6.9	1.2	3.8	..	0.4	1.3	0.7	..	29.0
Madura	0.9	0.5	0.7	11.3	2.2	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.3	3.1	1.5	0.5	22.9
Ramnad	1.6	0.5	0.5	10.2	4.4	0.8	2.1	0.1	0.4	2.5	0.7	..	23.8
Tinnevely	0.6	0.1	..	11.2	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.1	3.7	0.3	..	21.8
Malabar	19.0	16.9	1.6 } 0.1 }	12.4	3.5	0.1	0.3	..	0.2	3.2	1.7	0.7	59.7
South Kanara	33.7	29.1	7.2 }	8.4	1.7	0.2	0.1	..	..	1.1	1.6	0.8	83.9
The Nilgiris	11.2	9.5	1.9 }	12.2	14.0	0.8	0.8	..	0.7	6.9	2.1	0.4	50.5

Trend of rainfall in different districts.

District.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Ganjam—					
Agency	46.1	42.8	53.9	58.6	49.5
Plains	41.4	48.3	46.7	45.0	33.6
Vizagapatam—					
Agency	51.5	62.0	53.3	51.1	54.8
Plains	33.9	49.4	36.0	35.9	31.8
East Godavari—					
Agency	32.8	55.7	49.3	47.1	41.1
Plains	42.3	51.3	39.6	35.2	33.3
West Godavari	36.3	49.2	42.6	38.7	27.2
Kistna	39.9	41.0	35.2	34.2	27.9
Guntur	31.8	37.5	30.3	28.4	27.6
Kurnool	20.3	17.0	22.2	24.5	17.1
Bellary	21.3	18.1	29.9	30.3	14.3
Anantapur	22.4	13.1	23.3	23.1	11.1
Guddapah	27.1	21.5	18.1	22.0	17.1
Nellore	43.8	42.9	27.9	37.8	25.7
Chingleput	58.9	55.6	43.8	36.1	37.4
South Arcot	49.8	56.0	50.4	38.0	41.6
Chittoor	39.5	33.9	27.3	31.5	24.1
North Arcot	42.0	44.3	33.9	30.8	31.7
Salem	30.8	34.2	37.1	33.3	24.6
Coimbatore	34.5	28.4	34.4	36.5	20.7
Trichinopoly	37.8	41.3	42.3	37.0	26.2
Tanjore	55.5	57.4	54.2	39.6	29.0
Madura	37.1	37.3	35.7	41.8	22.9
Ramnad	32.8	40.3	37.9	34.7	23.8
Tinnevelly	23.8	34.5	31.3	32.7	21.8
Malabar	83.6	140.3	135.6	121.6	59.7
South Kanara	101.2	154.9	143.0	119.1	83.9
The Nilgiris	64.1	79.8	79.9	74.8	50.5

APPENDIX II.

The main characteristics of some of the more important trade descriptions in general use:—(All India wheat report).

White wheats * (*Triticum Vulgare*).

Sharbati.—Small to medium sized, white grains, semi-hard to hard, slightly opaque to translucent, containing a low proportion of red grains. It contains less than .25 per cent foreign matter on an average. Bushel weights range from 61.20 lb. for United Provinces *Sharbatis* to 63.79 lb. for the Central Provinces product. The average bushel weight for the Punjab *sharbatis* is about 62.25 lb., while the weight per 1,000 kernels averages 32.5 grammes. Protein content is not less than 9 per cent and averages about 9.25. This term is in common use in the trade and has a similar kind of meaning in the following areas:—

- (i) Sind, (ii) Punjab, (iii) Western United Provinces and most of the large consuming centres in Northern India including Bihar, which import this wheat, (iv) the Nerbuda valley and the northern wheat zone of the Central Provinces, (v) Alirajpur state in Central India, (vi) a few large consuming centres in the Bombay Presidency near Bombay port and (vii) Calcutta, Bombay and Madras ports.

Dara.—Small grained mixtures of hard and soft white wheats containing a relatively greater proportion of red grains than *sharbati*. Usually less clean—foreign matter varies from .26 per cent in the Punjab and .40 per cent in the United Provinces to 2.64 in Rajputana and not so well filled or plump as the latter. Bushel weights range from 59.95 lb. for Sind to 62.76 for Central India *dara*. In the Punjab and the United Provinces the average bushel weight is 61.69 and 61.95 respectively. Weights per 1,000 kernels are variable and less than in the preceding class. The average for the Punjab is 31.99 grammes, that for the United Provinces is only 31.22 grammes, Sind and Bihar are even lower at 29.65 and 30.47 grammes, respectively. Rajputana fair average qualities have a higher specific weight and average 34.85 grammes. Protein content is also variable and ranges from 8.58 per cent for Bengal samples to 10.03 for Sind. In the Punjab and the United Provinces the respective protein values were 9.03 and 8.94 per cent. The term is in common use throughout Sind and the Punjab, and in the United Provinces.

Choice white Karachi.—Rather superior to the average *dara* qualities, like practically all the commercial types handled in India, has no constant varietal composition and may consist of varying proportions of hard and soft kernels. The percentage of red grains is usually below 10. This wheat is generally carefully dressed over prior to shipment and contains on an average less than 1 per cent of foreign admixture.

* Many of the wheats described possess every gradation in colour from white to yellow. For convenience they are grouped under the one heading—white.

Karachi Bangla.—Similar in general characteristics to *dara*. Average impurity content over 1.5 per cent. Proportion of red grains anything up to 20 per cent. This term is mainly used in the markets of Bombay port to describe "fair average quality" Sind Punjab wheats.

Pissi.—Bold grained soft white with anything up to 30 to 35 per cent of red grain admixture. Foreign matter over 2 per cent. Average bushel weight over 62 lb. and weight per 1,000 kernels not below 37 grammes. Central India and Rajputana *pissis* over 43 grammes per 1,000 kernels. Protein content about 9.25 per cent for Central Provinces *pissis* and about 10 per cent for Central India and Rajputana types. This term is used in a somewhat similar sense in the following areas:—

- (i) Central Provinces, (ii) Bundelkhand, (iii) Central India, (iv) Bombay and Bombay port, (v) United Provinces, and (vi) East Punjab (*Pissia*).

Dudhi or dudhia.—Small grained soft white wheat with a low proportion of red grains. Bushel weight 63.40 lb. Weight per 1,000 kernels 33.22 grammes. Protein over 8.5 per cent. This term is chiefly used in Bihar and North Bengal.

Red wheats (*T. Vulgare*).

Desi Lal.—Small to medium grained soft red and generally containing rather more barley and other food grains than white wheat. Average bushel weight 61.50 lb. Range of weights per 1,000 kernels 32 to 33.6 grammes. Protein about 9 per cent. This trade description is employed mainly in the Western and Central United Provinces.

Lal pissi.—Soft red. Fairly large grain. Average bushel weight 64.5 lb. Protein about 8.5 per cent. The term is met with in (i) the Central Provinces and (ii) Central India (Indore).

Lalka or Jamali.—Small to medium grained soft and semi-hard red. Bushel weight for Bihar wheat 62.92 lb. for Bengal 61.33 lb. Protein content for Bihar about 10 per cent. These descriptions are used in (i) Bihar and (ii) Bengal.

Wajia or bajia.—Soft red. Small to medium grain. Bushel weight about 62.5 lb. Protein content of the Rajputana type 9.20 per cent. The terms are confined to (i) Rajputana (Alwar, Banswara, etc.) and (ii) Gujerat (Bombay Presidency).

White or amber wheats (*Triticum durum*).

Bansi or bakshi.—Large bold grained hard and flinty light amber coloured wheat containing anything up to 10 to 12 per cent of red kernels. Dirt and foreign matter content fairly high ranging from an average of 0.89 per cent in Central India to 1.75 in the Central Provinces. Percentage of other food grains content negligible. Average bushel weight about 62 lb. but ranges from 58 to 64.5 lb. Average weight per 1,000 kernels about 41 grammes which compares with an average for *sharbat* (*T. Vulgare*) of only 32.5 grammes. Protein content between 11 and 12 per cent. These terms are generally used in (i) the Central Provinces—Berar and Nimar zones, (ii) Bombay Presidency and (iii) Hyderabad (Deccan).

Jalalia.—Large thick grained hard yellow or amber coloured wheat. Structure of the ordinary commercial types is occasionally rather variable with a small percentage of semi-hard or soft kernels. Other physical characteristics are the same as *bansi*. Average bushel weight roughly 63 lb. and weight per 1,000 kernels 49 grammes with extremes of 43 and 55 grammes. Protein content about 11 per cent. The term occurs mainly in (i) the Central Provinces—Berar, Nimar and Hoshangabad and (ii) Central India—Bhopal.

Khandwa or Khanduva.—Very bold grained light to dark amber coloured *durum* having the same general features as *bansi* except that the weight per 1,000 kernels is 4 grammes higher than *bansi* being on an average 45 grammes. Protein content between 11 and 12 per cent. The terms are mostly used in (i) Khandwa—Bombay Presidency generally and (ii) Khanduva—Madras and South Indian States.

Malwi.—Exceptionally bold large grained dark amber coloured *durum*. Bushel weight 64 lb. Weight per 1,000 kernels 47/48 grammes. Protein between 11 and 12 per cent. This trade description is well known in (i) Central India and (ii) the Bombay Presidency.

Piwla, pivla, peela.—Large grained yellow *durums*. Impurity content moderately high. Average bushel weight about 62 lb. range from 61 to 63 lb. Average weight per 1,000 kernels about 42 grammes. Protein between 10 and 12 per cent. These terms are synonymous and appear only to be used in the Bombay Presidency and Hyderabad (Deccan).

Kathe or katha.—Same general characteristics as *pivla*.

Kony or kahni.—Usually of dark amber colour. Medium bold grains. Average impurity content about 0.5 per cent. Average bushel weight about 61 lb. Weight per 1,000 kernels 42 grammes. Protein content 10 per cent. Mostly used in Sind.

Wadanak *.—Comparatively small to medium sized rather long and slender amber grains. Low impurity content—below $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Average bushel weight about 60 lb. Weight per 1,000 kernels 35 grammes. This word is encountered only in the Punjab—Sialkot and Gujranwala.

Red wheat (*T. durum*).

Kathia or katha.—The Central Indian types are large bold grained hard and flinty. Average dirt content fairly high—1.7 per cent. Average bushel weight about 62 lb. Average weight per 1,000 kernels 45 grammes. The Rajputana varieties are very bold and have an average bushel weight of approximately 63 lb., while the weight per 1,000 kernels is 46 grammes. Impurity content averages about 1.5 per cent and is sometimes fairly high. The Central Provinces variety known as *kathia* has on an average bushel weight of only about 61.5 lb. and weight per 1,000 kernels of 44 grammes. The impurity content is much higher than the other red *durums* of this type and averages 2.3 per cent. Lowest protein content is 10.43 per cent. Maximum 12.94 per cent in Hyderabad. Average about 11.5 to 12 per cent. These terms are used in (i) throughout the Central Provinces, (ii) Bundelkhand (*lal katha*), and (iii) Rajputana—Alwar, Dholpur, Banswara.

* Corruption of wada kanak (large wheat).

Bijapur red or kemp godi.—Medium sized grain. Average impurity content about .5 per cent. Bushel weight 61 lb. Average weight per 1,000 kernels 37 grammes. The term is used mostly in the Bombay Presidency—Carnatic.

Gaorani.—Medium to bold grain. Impurity content about 1.1 per cent. Bushel weight 62 lb. Average weight per 1,000 kernels 42.5 grammes. The term is used in (i) Hyderabad (Deccan), and (ii) the Central Provinces—Berar.

Gehun.—Same general type as *Khandwa*. Chiefly used in (i) Central Provinces—Nimar and in (ii) Rajputana—Partabgarh (*lalgehun*).

Emmer—Triticum Dicoccum.

Khapli.—Long slender red grain. Hard and flinty Impurity content ranges from .32 to 1.07 per cent. Bushel weight variable from 56 to 61.70 lb. Weight per 1,000 kernels averages about 33 grammes only. The term is generally used in the Bombay Presidency (Carnatic) and in South India generally.

APPENDIX III.

Average yield of wheat in other provinces.

	Lb. per acre.
Punjab	738
United Provinces	786
Central Provinces	448
Bihar Orissa	882
Bombay	447
Sind	593
Hyderabad	231
Gwalior	458
Central India	382

Average yields of wheat per acre in the main producing countries.

	Pound per acre (1924-33 average).
United States	846
Canada	972
Australia	714
Argentina	780
Europe	1,146
Russia	636
India	636

Reference—All India Wheat Report.

APPENDIX IV.

Prices of wheat and products at Karachi, 1933-35. (Per Maund of 82-2/7 lb.)

—	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.														
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.													
1933.																																					
Wheat ..	3	12	6	3	13	8	3	12	10	2	7	2	3	2	2	3	3	7	3	6	3	3	1	4	2	14	7	2	11	9	2	13	9	2	12	10	
Suji ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	11	4	4	0	4	1	6	3	13	4	3	15	10	4	2	9
Superfine flour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	6	4	1	6	4	0	8	3	11	7	3	14	2	4	1	1
Household flour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	6	3	13	4	3	11	7	3	6	7	3	9	1	3	12	0
Ata, No. 1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	3	15	0	3	13	4	3	8	3	3	10	9	3	13	9
Ata, No. 2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	9	3	7	0	3	3	5	3	4	1	3	5	9	3	6	2
Ata, No. 3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	1	3	5	9	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	4	1	3	4	6
Bran ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	10	1	11	11	1	11	11	1	15	3	1	13	5	1	13	5
1934.																																					
Wheat ..	2	11	8	2	12	5	2	10	5	2	7	7	2	10	8	2	11	7	2	10	4	2	11	10	2	10	4	2	9	3	2	10	8	2	14	0	
Suji ..	3	11	7	3	15	10	3	12	5	3	10	4	3	10	9	3	10	9	3	12	5	3	14	2	3	12	5	3	13	4	3	12	5	3	14	2	
Superfine flour ..	3	5	9	3	15	0	3	10	9	3	11	2	3	11	2	3	12	5	3	12	5	3	15	0	3	13	4	3	14	2	3	13	4	3	15	0	
Household flour ..	3	4	9	3	9	11	3	5	9	3	6	2	3	8	3	3	7	5	3	7	5	3	10	9	3	9	1	3	9	11	3	9	1	3	10	9	
Ata, No. 1 ..	3	6	9	3	11	7	3	7	5	3	7	10	3	9	11	3	9	1	3	9	1	3	12	5	3	10	9	3	11	7	3	10	9	3	12	5	
Ata, No. 2 ..	3	2	5	3	4	1	2	15	0	2	15	10	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	0	8	3	0	8	3	0	8	3	1	11	3	4	9	
Ata, No. 3 ..	3	0	8	3	2	5	2	13	4	2	14	2	3	0	8	3	0	8	3	0	8	2	15	0	2	15	0	2	15	0	3	0	3	3	3	3	
Bran ..	1	9	9	1	9	9	1	9	9	1	9	9	1	12	8	1	14	1	1	11	2	1	12	8	1	14	10	1	15	7	1	13	5	2	0	4	
1935.																																					
Wheat ..	3	1	1	2	14	9	2	10	6	2	13	0	2	14	0	2	13	2	2	12	7	2	12	10	2	14	2	3	2	7	3	2	11	3	2	4	
Suji ..	4	4	10	3	15	0	3	12	5	3	12	5	3	12	5	3	11	7	3	9	11	3	11	7	4	1	6	4	15	3	4	5	8	4	0	3	
Superfine flour ..	4	5	8	3	15	10	3	14	2	3	13	9	3	14	2	3	12	0	3	12	10	3	12	5	4	3	2	5	1	5	4	7	4	4	4	5	
Household flour ..	4	1	6	3	11	7	3	9	9	6	3	9	1	3	7	10	3	7	10	3	7	10	3	8	3	3	14	7	4	13	3	4	3	2	3	15	10
Ata, No. 1 ..	4	3	2	3	13	4	3	11	7	3	11	2	3	10	9	3	9	6	3	9	6	3	9	11	4	0	3	4	14	11	4	4	10	4	1	6	
Ata, No. 2 ..	3	9	11	4	1	6	3	2	5	3	3	8	3	5	9	3	5	4	3	2	3	3	4	1	3	8	8	4	0	8	3	7	5	3	7	10	
Ata, No. 3 ..	3	8	3	3	15	10	3	0	8	3	1	11	3	4	1	3	3	8	3	1	6	3	2	5	3	7	0	3	15	0	3	5	9	3	6	2	
Bran ..	2	1	10	2	0	4	1	15	7	1	14	10	1	15	7	2	0	4	1	14	10	1	14	1	2	3	3	2	5	6	2	1	10	2	1	10	

Reference.—All-India Wheat Report.

APPENDIX V.

Prices of wheat and products in Calcutta, 1933-35 (per maund of 82-2/7 lb.).

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1933.												
Wheat	4 4 0	4 5 0	3 14 6	3 10 3	3 7 3	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 6 6	3 3 9
Suji	5 12 6	5 14 0	5 9 6	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 7 6	5 3 6	5 2 6	5 3 6
Flour, No. 1 ..	6 0 6	6 2 0	5 14 6	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 13 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 9 6	5 7 6	5 6 6	5 5 6
Flour, No. 2 ..	5 12 6	5 14 0	5 9 6	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 5 6	5 3 6	5 2 6	5 1 6
Flour, No. 3 ..	5 6 6	5 8 0	5 3 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 3 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	4 15 6	4 13 6	4 12 6	4 11 6
Ata, No. 1 ..	5 5 6	5 6 6	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 1 6	5 4 0	5 5 0	5 2 0	4 14 0	4 12 0	4 13 6
Ata, No. 2 ..	5 0 0	5 2 6	4 13 0	4 11 0	4 9 0	4 10 6	4 12 6	4 12 6	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 7 0
Ata, No. 3 ..	4 4 6	4 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 15 0	3 13 0	4 0 6	3 13 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 9 0
Bran	2 3 0	2 10 6	2 14 6	2 12 0	2 11 6	2 4 0	1 13 0	1 11 6	1 14 6	1 11 6	1 9 6	1 9 0
1934.												
Wheat	3 1 3	3 3 0	3 3 6	3 0 9	3 2 6	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 2 6	3 0 3	2 15 0	2 14 6	3 5 0
Suji	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 15 0	4 14 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	4 13 0
Flour, No. 1 ..	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 3 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 1 0
Flour, No. 2 ..	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 15 0	4 14 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	4 13 0
Flour, No. 3 ..	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 9 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	4 7 0
Ata, No. 1 ..	4 9 6	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 11 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 9 0
Ata, No. 2 ..	4 4 0	4 5 6	4 4 6	4 3 0	4 3 6	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 15 0	3 13 6	4 1 0
Ata, No. 3 ..	3 9 6	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 2 6	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 8 6	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 5 0	3 10 0
Bran	1 9 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 15 6	1 15 6	2 4 0	1 15 0	1 11 6	1 8 6	1 10 0	1 9 6	1 9 0
1935.												
Wheat	3 8 3	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 5 6	3 4 3	3 5 0	3 4 3	3 6 0	3 9 0	3 9 6	3 8 0
Suji	4 15 0	5 4 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 15 6	4 14 6	4 14 0	4 15 5	5 0 0	5 6 6	5 7 6	5 8 0
Flour, No. 1 ..	5 3 0	5 8 0	5 1 6	5 1 0	5 3 6	5 2 6	5 2 0	5 3 0	5 4 0	5 8 6	5 11 0	5 10 0
Flour, No. 2 ..	4 15 0	5 4 0	4 13 6	4 13 0	5 15 6	4 14 6	4 14 0	4 15 0	5 0 0	5 4 6	5 7 6	5 6 0
Flour, No. 3 ..	4 9 0	4 14 0	4 7 6	4 7 0	4 9 6	4 8 6	4 8 0	4 9 0	4 10 0	4 14 6	4 1 6	5 0 0
Ata, No. 1 ..	4 12 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 11 0	5 1 0	5 4 0	5 2 0
Ata, No. 2 ..	4 6 0	4 11 0	4 3 0	4 0 6	4 5 0	4 2 6	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 7 0	4 14 0	4 11 0
Ata, No. 3 ..	3 13 0	3 15 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	3 10 6	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	4 5 0	3 15 0
Bran	1 13 6	2 6 0	1 15 0	1 14 0	2 2 6	2 0 6	1 13 0	1 11 0	1 8 0	1 11 6	1 11 0	1 13 6

APPENDIX VI.

Average monthly wholesale prices (per maund of 82-2/7 lb.) of T. Durum and T. Vulgare Wheats.

Markets.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Hyderabad (Deccan)—													
(Bansi Wheat—	1931	4 1 10	3 15 10	3 14 9	4 1 5	3 15 4	4 0 11	4 3 6	4 4 9	4 3 3	4 4 6	4 6 11	5 8 3
T. durum).	1932	4 2 2	3 15 2	4 6 3	4 5 1	4 1 10	4 0 1	4 1 9	4 11 8	4 11 3	4 9 9	4 8 11	4 5 5
	1933	4 4 5	4 5 5	4 9 9	4 7 3	4 5 1	4 3 11	4 4 0	4 2 11	3 15 8	4 3 2	4 3 7	4 7 8
	1934	4 5 8	4 3 3	4 5 8	4 9 1	4 6 5	4 5 0	4 2 8	4 7 4	4 8 5	4 9 6	4 2 6	4 2 1
	1935	4 2 8	4 3 2	4 0 8	4 0 5	3 15 1	3 14 4	3 14 10	3 14 7	3 13 3	3 12 0	3 15 8	4 0 5
Hubli (Bombay)—													
(White Wheat—	1931	4 7 5½	4 1 8	3 15 0	3 9 11	3 5 3½	3 3 2	3 1 4	3 7 5	3 12 5	3 7 5	3 7 5	3 5 3½
T. durum).	1932	4 2 8	3 12 5	3 8 2	3 8 11	3 14 1	3 11 6	3 8 11	3 8 11	3 11 6	3 14 1	3 14 1	3 12 5
	1933	3 12 4½	3 14 6½	3 1 9½	2 10 8	2 15 7	3 4 6	3 4 6	3 0 9	3 4 6	3 8 10	3 4 6	3 0 9
	1934	3 8 10	3 6 8½	3 4 0	3 11 4	3 14 5½	4 1 7	3 9 1	3 9 1	3 12 9½	4 0 6½	3 5 5	3 11 8
	1935	3 11 8	3 11 8	3 11 8	3 12 5½	3 13 3	3 13 3	3 13 3	3 13 3	3 13 3	3 14 1½	3 10 8½	3 5 11
Bijapur (Bombay)—													
(Red Wheat—	1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0 1	2 14 4	2 14 1	2 14 10	2 13 4
T. durum).	1932	3 2 3	2 14 10	2 13 4	2 11 2	3 2 3	2 8 8	2 6 11	3 1 5	3 6 3	3 9 7	..	2 6 5
	1933	3 0 6	3 3 8	2 10 2	2 11 2	2 8 8	2 14 6	2 10 2	2 12 7	..	2 6 5	2 6 5	..
	1934	2 6 5	2 12 11	2 6 5	2 3 5	2 4 2	2 13 4	3 3 8	3 4 8	3 1 5	2 12 7	..	3 2 9
	1935	3 1 5	2 14 4	3 1 5	3 3 2	3 2 9	3 0 1	2 15 3	3 0 1	3 7 4	..	..	..
Hardha (C.P.)—													
(Jalalia—T.	1931	5 3 6	4 8 6	4 12 0	3 13 6	3 3 6	2 9 0	2 9 0	3 3 0	3 1 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 3 6
durum).	1932	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 6	2 14 0	2 8 0	2 11 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 1 0	3 3 6	3 0 0
	1933	2 15 6	2 9 0	3 1 6	3 3 0	3 4 6	3 3 0	2 14 6	2 13 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0
	1934	2 12 6	3 0 0	2 11 6	2 15 0	2 12 6	2 11 0	2 12 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Bombay City—													
(Karachi Bangla	1931	2 9 1	2 12 9	2 12 0	2 12 9	2 11 3	2 7 7	2 4 8	2 6 10	2 4 8	2 6 10	2 12 9	3 3 4
—T. vulgare).	1932	3 8 0	3 8 9	3 12 6	3 5 11	3 0 8	3 2 8	3 5 11	3 13 3	3 14 9	3 13 8	3 12 2	3 12 11
	1933	3 15 10	4 0 7	3 12 11	3 5 6	3 8 6	3 7 9	3 12 11	3 7 0	3 4 1	3 0 5	3 4 1	2 14 11
	1934	2 13 2	3 1 2	2 14 11	2 12 4	2 14 11	3 0 5	2 14 11	2 15 8	2 13 6	2 12 9	2 13 6	3 1 2
	1935	3 3 4	3 2 7	2 14 11	3 1 2	3 2 2	3 1 2	3 0 2	3 0 5	3 0 9	3 6 7	3 7 0	3 5 2

Reference.—All-India Wheat Report.

APPENDIX VII.

Average monthly wholesale prices of wheat (per maund of 82-2/7 lb.) during 1931-35 (Basis—Barley 2 per cent and dirt 1 1/2 per cent mutual).

Years and markets.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Average.					
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			
1931.																																										
Lyalpur	2	3	0	2	0	3	1	14	0	1	10	0	1	10	6	1	8	6	1	8	9	1	11	0	1	9	0	1	14	0	2	1	0	2	8	0	1	18	6			
Karachi	2	6	10	2	6	9	2	7	4	2	6	7	2	5	8	2	2	1	2	0	3	2	3	5	2	2	1	2	4	1	2	12	8	3	3	1	2	0	3			
Calcutta*	3	2	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	2	10	6	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	13	6	2	14	0	2	8	6	2	10	0	3	2	0	3	6	6	2	14	7			
Hapur	2	6	1	2	5	6	2	2	9	2	1	2	2	0	9	1	12	9	1	13	9	2	2	6	1	15	3	2	1	3	2	5	8	2	8	6	2	2	4	9		
Bombay	2	9	1	2	12	9	2	12	0	2	12	9	2	11	3	2	7	7	2	4	8	2	6	10	2	4	8	2	6	10	2	12	9	3	3	4	2	9	9			
(Karachi Bangla)																																										
1932.																																										
Lyalpur	2	5	6	2	3	0	2	0	0	1	15	6	2	1	6	2	2	9	2	5	3	2	13	6	2	14	3	2	15	3	2	14	0	2	15	9	2	7	9			
Karachi	3	3	9	3	0	4	2	12	9	2	11	1	2	11	5	2	14	3	3	2	6	3	7	9	3	9	2	3	10	9	3	7	2	3	9	7	3	3	0	3		
Calcutta*	3	12	3	3	9	0	3	8	0	3	5	6	3	1	3	3	4	3	3	9	3	3	14	3	4	1	0	4	2	0	3	14	6	3	15	0	3	10	3			
Hapur	2	11	3	2	9	10	2	7	0	2	3	3	2	6	4	2	9	0	2	12	10	3	2	9	3	3	6	3	4	0	3	0	5	3	2	0	2	10	1			
Bombay	3	8	0	3	8	9	3	11	11	3	6	11	3	0	8	3	2	8	3	5	11	3	13	3	3	14	9	3	13	8	3	12	2	3	12	11	3	9	3			
(Karachi Bangla)																																										
1933.																																										
Lyalpur	3	2	0	3	2	3	3	0	0	2	14	0	2	12	0	2	11	9	2	14	0	2	10	0	2	5	3	2	5	0	2	4	6	2	2	6	2	10	11			
Karachi	3	12	6	3	13	8	3	12	10	2	7	2	3	2	2	3	3	7	3	12	0	3	12	0	3	11	0	2	14	7	2	11	9	2	13	9	2	2	6	2	10	11
Calcutta	4	4	0	4	5	0	3	14	6	3	10	3	3	7	3	3	12	0	3	12	0	3	11	0	3	7	0	3	3	0	3	6	6	3	3	9	3	10	3			
Hapur	3	3	6	3	5	0	3	2	3	2	10	10	3	0	2	3	1	6	3	4	0	2	13	6	2	7	1	2	5	4	3	6	1	3	2	1	2	10	6			
Bombay	3	15	10	4	0	7	3	12	11	3	5	0	3	8	6	3	7	9	3	12	11	3	7	0	3	4	1	3	0	5	3	4	1	3	14	11	3	7	11			
(Karachi Bangla)																																										
1934.																																										
Lyalpur	2	0	6	2	2	0	1	13	6	1	12	3	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	15	0	2	0	9	1	13	9	1	14	6	2	1	0	2	2	3	1	15	9			
Karachi	2	11	3	2	12	5	2	10	5	2	7	7	2	10	8	2	11	7	2	10	4	2	11	10	2	10	4	2	9	3	2	10	8	2	14	0	2	10	11			
Calcutta*	3	1	3	3	3	0	3	3	6	3	0	9	3	2	0	3	3	0	3	2	0	3	2	6	3	0	3	2	15	0	2	14	6	3	3	5	0	3	1	6		
Hapur	2	0	9	2	2	7	2	0	4	1	15	6	2	6	3	2	8	4	2	7	7	2	7	6	2	3	10	2	4	1	2	4	7	3	3	7	8	2	4	5		
Bombay	2	13	2	3	1	2	2	14	11	2	12	4	2	14	11	3	0	5	2	14	11	2	16	8	2	13	6	2	12	9	2	13	6	3	1	2	2	14	6			
(Karachi Bangla)																																										
1935.																																										
Lyalpur	2	6	7	2	1	3	1	15	9	2	2	1	2	2	9	2	2	10	2	2	0	2	1	3	2	3	4	2	8	6	2	8	1	2	6	10	2	3	9			
Karachi	3	1	1	2	14	9	2	10	6	2	13	0	2	14	0	2	13	2	2	12	7	2	12	10	2	14	2	3	2	7	3	2	11	3	3	4	2	14	10			
Calcutta*	3	8	3	3	7	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	3	5	0	3	4	3	3	5	0	3	4	3	3	0	0	3	9	0	3	9	6	3	8	0	3	6	3			
Hapur	2	9	6	2	6	8	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	8	2	2	9	7	2	9	8	2	8	1	2	9	5	2	1	1	1	12	3	3	10	0	2	8	7			
Bombay	3	3	4	3	2	7	2	14	11	3	1	2	3	3	2	3	1	2	3	0	2	3	0	5	2	9	0	3	6	7	3	3	6	5	2	3	5	2	3	6		
(Karachi Bangla)																																										

Note.—Calcutta prices are for Punjab wheat and Bombay for Karachi-Bangla.

* Terms at Calcutta are non-mutual.

Reference.—All-India Wheat Report.

APPENDIX VIII.

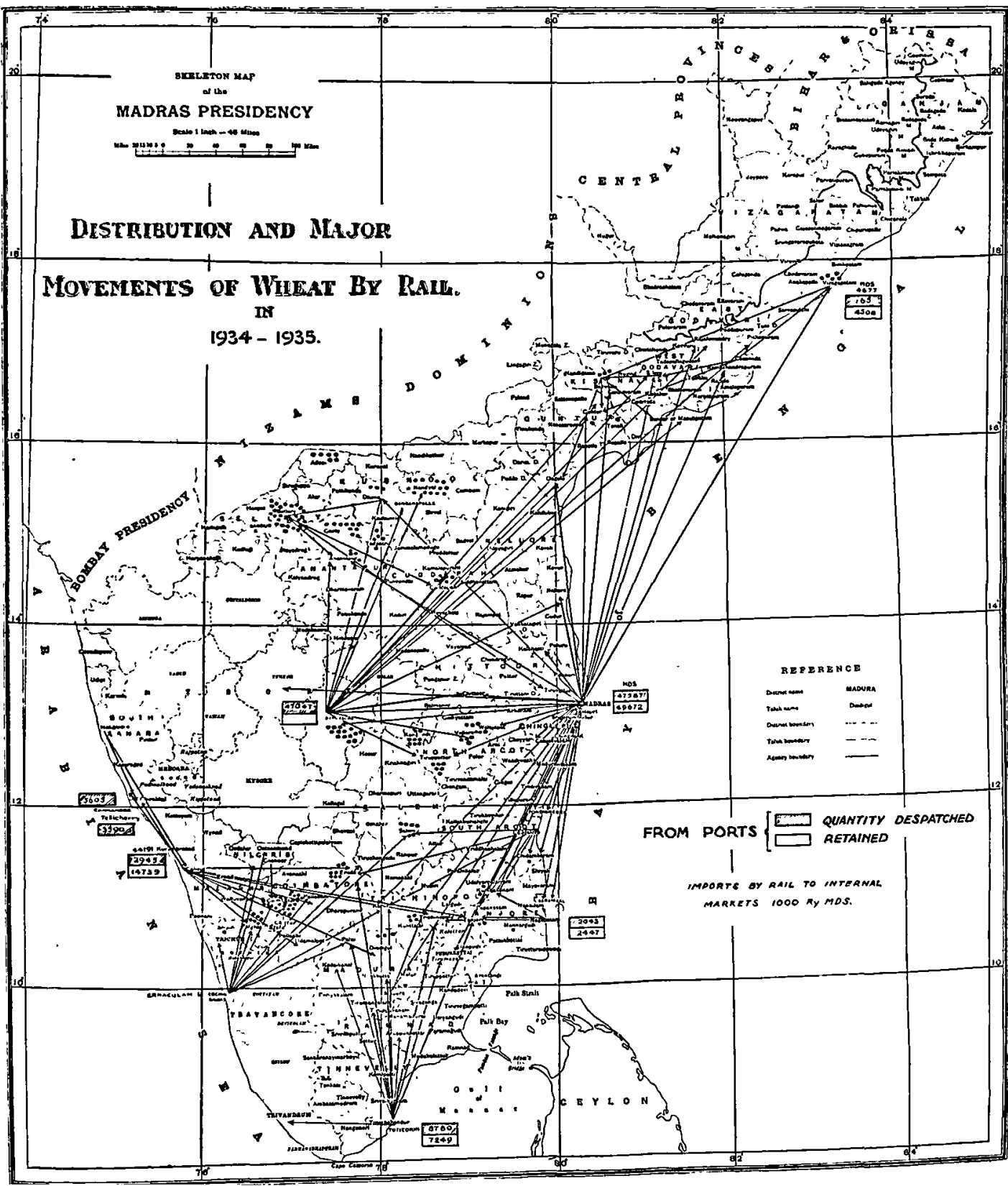
Average monthly wholesale prices of maida and ata (per maund of 82-2/7 lb.).

Year.	Janu-ary.			Febru-ary.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.			August.			Septem-ber.			Octo-ber.			Novem-ber.			Decem-ber.			Average.					
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			
Bombay—																																										
Maida Exports No. 2—																																										
1931	5	9	1	5	2	5	4	13	9	4	10	10	4	8	1	4	5	9	4	4	6	4	4	11	4	2	10	4	3	3	4	11	3	5	3	3	4	10	8
1932	5	1	1	4	15	5	4	11	8	4	9	11	4	10	10	4	12	6	4	15	0	5	7	5	5	8	8	5	10	3	5	8	3	5	8	3	5	1	11
1933	5	9	6	5	8	10	5	7	4	5	2	7	5	1	1	5	0	0	5	2	2	4	15	5	4	12	6	4	10	10	4	14	2	4	12	6	5	1	6
1934	4	10	10	4	12	1	4	8	9	4	7	6	4	9	2	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	7	11	4	6	8	4	7	6	4	7	6	4	8	9	4	8	7
1935	4	11	2	4	10	10	4	8	4	4	9	2	4	8	9	4	7	11	4	8	4	4	9	2	4	11	3	5	2	5	5	4	11	5	1	1	4	10	8
1936	5	0	8	5	0	1	4	15	5	4	18	8	4	12	6	4	12	0	5	0	8	5	9	2	5	6	5	5	9	6	5	7	10	5	11	3	5	2	11
Bombay—																																										
Ata, No. 2—																																										
1931	3	3	4	3	1	8	3	1	8	3	1	8	3	0	6	2	14	3	2	12	11	2	13	5	2	11	9	2	11	9	3	3	4	3	11	8	3	0	8
1932	3	12	1	3	10	10	3	7	1	3	4	7	3	3	4	3	4	2	3	7	6	4	3	8	4	3	3	4	4	0	4	2	5	4	2	5	3	12	1
1933	4	5	9	4	7	6	4	7	0	4	2	3	3	13	5	3	9	2	3	10	4	3	8	9	3	9	7	3	10	0	3	15	11	3	8	1	3	14	4
1934	3	6	8	3	7	11	3	5	10	3	3	9	3	3	9	3	2	6	3	3	4	3	8	9	3	2	6	3	2	6	3	2	11	3	4	7	3	4	2
1935	3	5	0	3	7	6	3	5	0	3	5	10	3	5	5	3	5	9	3	5	10	3	6	8	3	8	3	3	12	11	3	13	5	3	8	4	3	7	6
1936	3	9	2	3	10	0	3	10	10	3	9	7	3	8	4	3	8	0	3	12	6	4	3	10	4	0	10	4	4	1	4	3	8	4	5	7	3	13	10
Cawnpore (United Provinces)—																																										
Maida (household), No. 2—																																										
1932	3	8	6	3	4	0	3	3	0	3	10	0	4	6	6	4	11	0	4	10	0	4	10	0	4	8	0	4	1	4
1933	4	9	0	4	12	0	4	10	0	3	14	0	3	14	0	4	0	0	3	15	0	4	0	0	3	12	0	3	11	6	3	12	6	3	11	6	4	12	0
1934	3	8	0	3	11	0	3	9	0	3	8	0	3	9	6	3	9	0	3	8	0	3	9	0	3	10	6	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	9	6	3	9	3
1935	3	14	0	3	15	0	3	11	0	3	12	0	3	9	0	3	13	0	3	8	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	3	15	0	4	2	0	3	14	6	3	13	3

Reference.—All-India Wheat Report.

SKELETON MAP
of the
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Scale 1 inch = 40 Miles
Miles 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

**DISTRIBUTION AND MAJOR
MOVEMENTS OF WHEAT BY RAIL.
IN
1934 - 1935.**




REFERENCE

- District name MADURA
- Taluk name Dashed
- District boundary - - - - -
- Taluk boundary - - - - -
- Agency boundary ————

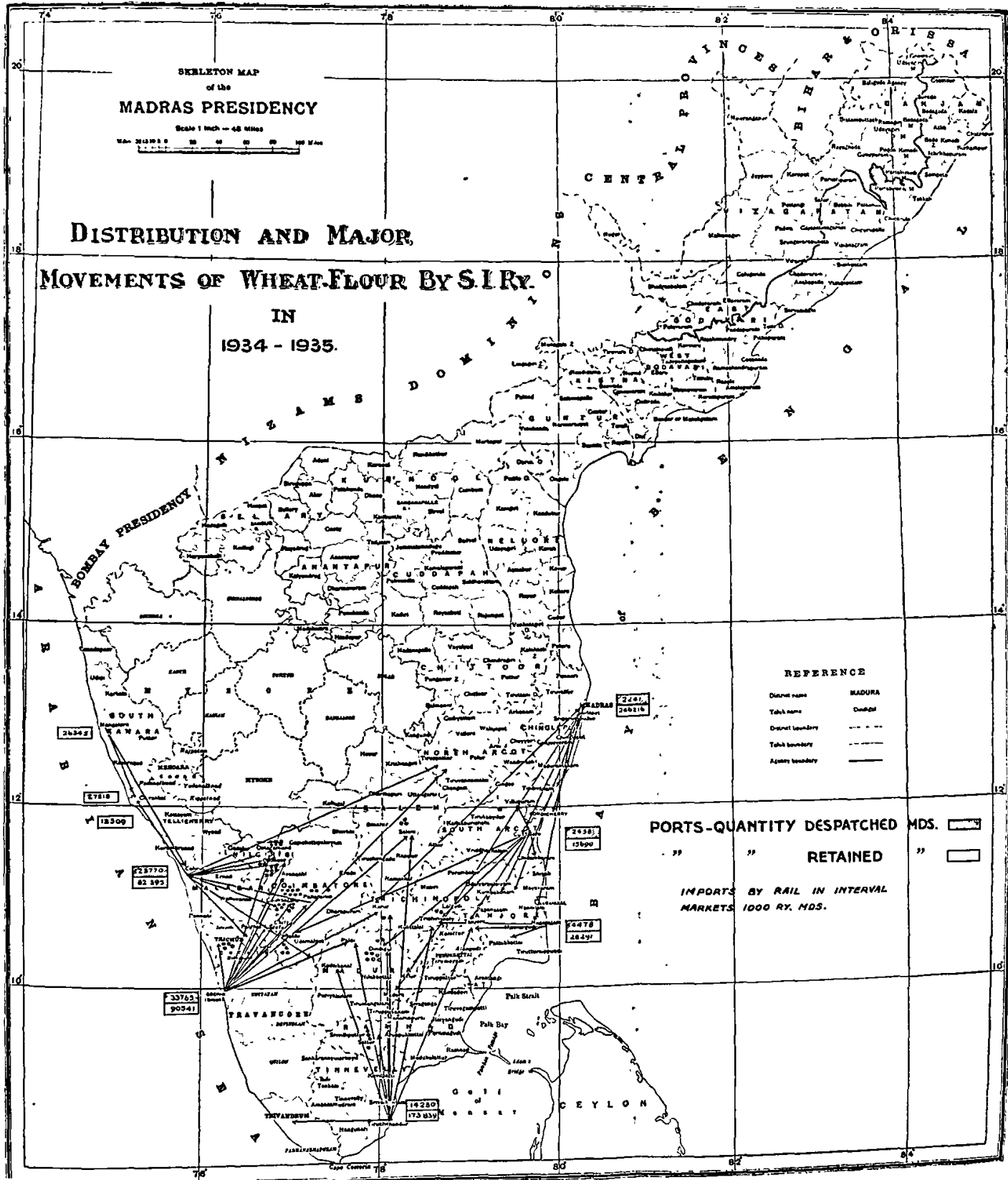
FROM PORTS QUANTITY DESPATCHED
 RETAINED

IMPORTS BY RAIL TO INTERNAL
MARKETS 1000 By MDS.

SKELTON MAP
of the
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Scale 1 Inch = 48 Miles


**DISTRIBUTION AND MAJOR
MOVEMENTS OF WHEAT-FLOUR BY S.I.R.Y.**
 IN
 1934 - 1935.



REFERENCE

- District name MADURA
- Tahsil name Ondaal
- District boundary - - - - -
- Tahsil boundary - - - - -
- Agency boundary ————

PORTS-QUANTITY DESPATCHED MDS. 

” ” **RETAINED** ” 

**IMPORTS BY RAIL IN INTERVAL
MARKETS 1000 RY. MDS.**

33763
90541

223770
82 395

18300

27818

26342

2438
12600

6478
2849

14250
173 830

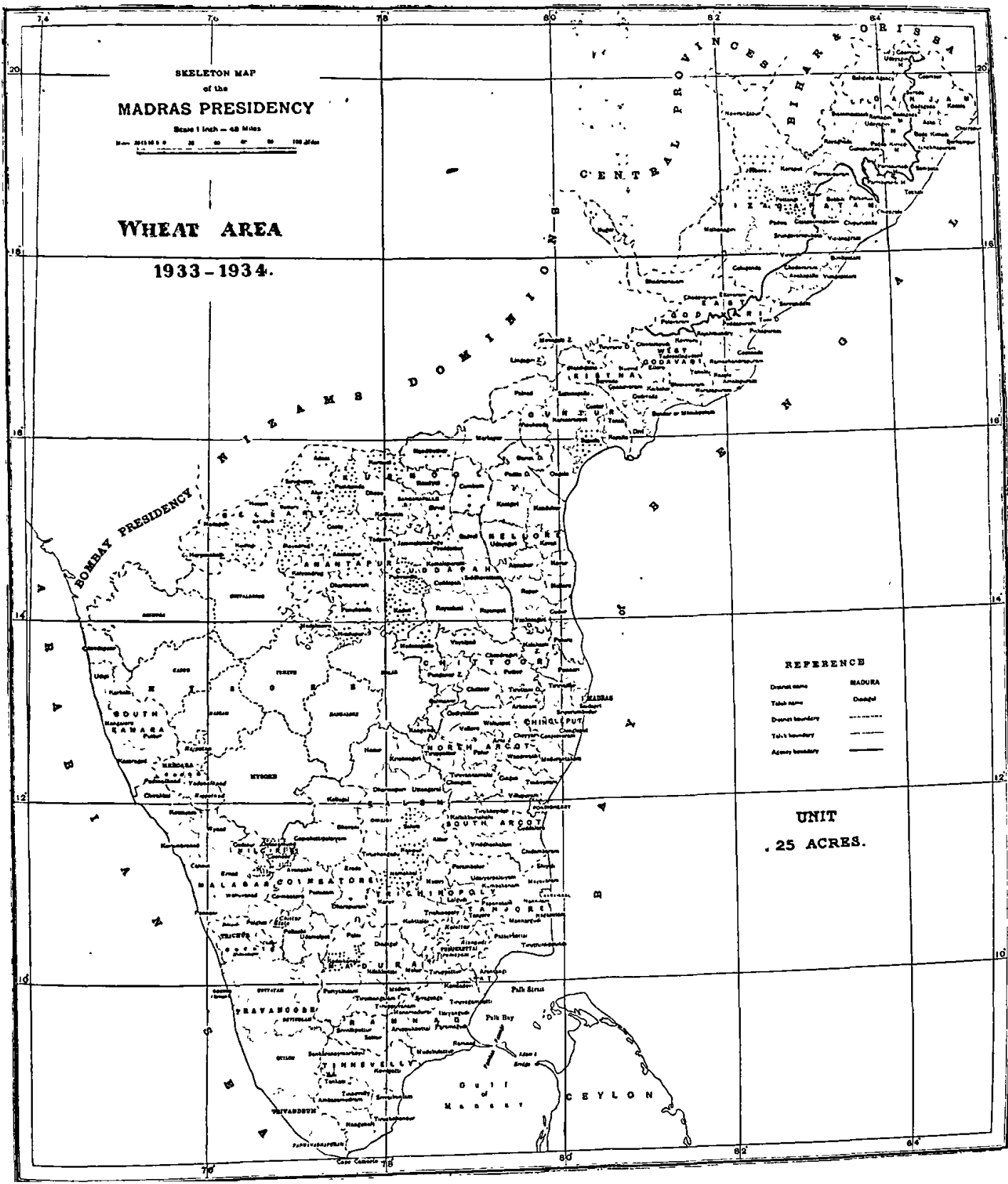
2241
20818

SKELETON MAP
of the
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Scale 1 inch = 48 Miles
1:48,000

WHEAT AREA

1933-1934.



REFERENCE

District name	MADRAS
Taluk name	Chengal
District boundary	-----
Taluk boundary	-----
Agency boundary	-----

UNIT
25 ACRES.