

**DGCIS.25.41.**  
**400.**

[**FORTY-THIRD ISSUE**]

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA**

**ESTIMATES**  
**OF**  
**AREA AND YIELD**  
**OF**  
**Principal Crops in India**  
**1940-41**

---

*Published by Order of the Governor-General in Council*

---



X9(J):2.2sb

HI

17407

**PUBLISHED BY MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI**  
**PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, CALCUTTA**  
1942

(No. 4112.)

**Price Rs. 1-8 or 2s. 3d.**

## List of Publications of the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India.

Publications noted below are obtainable from—In India and Abroad excluding Europe and America:—The Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi; Sale Depot at 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. In Europe and America:—The Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, "India House", Aldwych, London, W.C. 2; also from all agents for the sale of Government publications. Remittances should be made either through a bank or by postal or money order and should include forwarding (i.e., Packing and Postage) charges, where indicated in brackets after the price. In case of remittance by cheque it should be drawn in the name of either of the aforesaid officers concerned. Subscriptions are accepted only in terms of the official financial year commencing from 1st April, or, in the case of subscribers enlisting themselves within the currency of the year, for the entire period of the balance of the financial year but not extending beyond the close (i.e., 31st March) of the year.

[All communications regarding supply on payment and subscriptions and all payments for subscriptions and advertisements should be made direct to any of the aforesaid officers as the case may be.]

### WEEKLY.

1. *Indian Trade Journal* (Estd. 1906)—Issued on Thursdays. Annual rate of subscription with Supplements and quarterly index:—Indian (including postage): R18 and Foreign (including postage)—(a) Europe and America: R23 and (b) others: R22, respectively. Single copies (including postage):—Current issue As. 6; Back numbers, when available, for any number over three months old R1 each; Foreign (including postage):—9 As. and R1-3 for current and back issues respectively.

[Orders may be placed, with prepayment, for particular issues of the Journal, e.g., issues containing Crop Forecasts or those having special supplements.]

2. Statistics of Rail and River-borne Trade—Weekly arrivals and despatches of certain staple commodities into and from selected trade centres for the week ending 4th April, 1942. R1-8 or 2s. 3d.

### MONTHLY.

3. Accounts relating to the Sea-borne trade and Navigation of British India for April, 1942. As. 8 or 7d.
4. Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills, October, 1941. As. 10 or 1s. Yearly subscription R7-8 post free.
5. Monthly Statistics of the Production of certain selected Industries of India, April, May and June, 1941. As. 2 or 3d.
6. Indian Customs and Central Excise Revenue for May, 1942. One anna or 1½d. Yearly subscription As. 12 post free.
7. Joint Stock Companies (registered in British India and in the Indian States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin), September, 1941. As. 10 or 1s.
8. Trade at stations adjacent to Land Frontier Routes for August, 1940. As. 14 or 1s. 3d.
9. Raw Cotton Trade Statistics (Rail and River) for December, 1941. R2-2 or 3s. 6d.
10. Exports of Indian Artware and Sports Goods for December, 1939. R1-2 or 1s. 9d.
11. Trade Statistics relating to the Maritime States in Kathiawar and the State of Travancore, January, 1940. R4-2 or 6s. 6d.
12. Accounts relating to the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India for September, 1940. R4 or 6s. 6d.
13. Accounts relating to the Inland (Rail and River-borne) Trade of India for July, 1941. R2-2 or 3s. 6d.
14. Monthly Statement of wholesale prices of certain selected articles at various centres in India, December, 1941. As. 14 or 1s. 3d.

### QUARTERLY.

15. Quarterly Statement of Wholesale prices of certain staple articles of trade at selected stations in India during the first week of each quarter in 1940 and the months of January, February and March, 1942 (No. 1 of 1942). As. 5 or 6d.

### ANNUAL.

16. Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the calendar year 1940. As. 14 or 1s. 3d.
17. Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries—  
Vol. I.—Abstract and detailed Tables of Imports and Exports for 1939-40 (74th Issue). R20-14 or 32s.  
Vol. II.—Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each country and at each Port, and Tables relating to the Trade of the French Possessions in India for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1939 (73rd issue). R18-10 or 29s.
18. Statistical Abstract for British India (with Statistics, where available, relating to certain Indian States) from 1929-30 to 1938-39 (17th issue). R6-12.
19. Agricultural Statistics of India:—  
Vol. I.—British India—for 1937-38 (54th issue). R8-0 or 13s.  
Vol. II.—Indian States—for 1937-38 (54th issue). R4-4 or 7s. 9d.
20. Agricultural Statistics of British India (Provisional), 1939-40 (26th issue). As. 5 or 6d.
21. Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1939-40 (42nd issue). R1-10 or 2s. 6d.
22. Indian Tea Statistics, 1939 (45th issue). As. 14 or 1s. 3d.
23. Indian Coal Statistics, 1939 (33rd issue). R1-6 or 2s.
24. Indian Rubber Statistics, 1939 (21st issue). As. 4 or 5d.
25. Indian Coffee Statistics, 1939-40 (21st issue). As. 4 or 5d.
26. List of cotton pressing factories with names of owners and particulars of marks allotted to them in the different Provinces of British India and certain Indian States for the season 1941-42 (17th issue). As. 12 or 1s.
27. Joint Stock Companies in British India and in the Indian States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore, Travancore and Cochin, 1937-38 (24th issue). R9-6 or 15s.

### ANNUAL—contd.

- \*28. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India, 1938 (25th issue). R4-14 or 7s. 9d.
29. Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movements in India during the year 1939-40 (22nd issue). R1-12 or 2s. 6d.

### BIENNIAL.

30. Large Industrial Establishments in India, 1937 (14th issue). R5-9 or 8s. 6d.

### QUINQUENNIAL.

31. Quinquennial Report on the average yield per acre of principal crops in India for the period ending 1936-37. R1-10 or 2s. 6d. (2s.).
32. Live-stock Statistics, India, 1935.—Report on the Fourth Census of Livestock and Agricultural Implements and Machinery held in 1935. R1 or 1s. 9d. (1s.).
33. Index Numbers of Indian Prices, 1861-1931 (3rd issue). R1-2 or 2s. (5s.) Addenda for 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, and 1940 are available. Price Anna 1 each or 1½d. (1s.).
34. Accounts of the Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in India for the nine calendar years 1926-34. (Supplement to Vol. II of the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India.) Rs. 2-14 or 5s.
35. Quinquennial Catalogue of the Commercial Library corrected up to 30th April, 1932. R8 or 13s. 6d. First Supplement to the Catalogue brought up to December, 1933. R1-6 or 2s. 3d. Second Supplement brought up to July, 1935. R1-6 or 2s. 6d. Third Supplement brought up to July, 1936. R2-8 or 4s. 6d. Fourth Supplement (brought up to July, 1937.) R3-6 or 5s. 9d. Fifth Supplement brought up to December, 1938. Rs. 2-8 or 4s.

### PERIODICAL.

36. Crop Forecasts. (The due months are in brackets and the price noted is for each issue.) (Also published in the *Indian Trade Journal*, vide item No. 1.)—  
(i) Rice—1st (October), 2nd (December), Final (February). As. 3 or 4d.  
(ii) Wheat—1st (January), 2nd (March), 3rd (April), 4th (May), Final (August). As. 3 or 4d.  
(iii) Cotton—1st (August), 2nd (October), 3rd (December), Final (February), Supplementary (April). As. 3 or 4d.  
(iv) Linseed, Rape and Mustard (*Winter Oilseeds*)—1st (January), 2nd (March), Final (June). As. 4 or 5d.  
(v) Sesamum (*til or jinjili*)—1st (September), 2nd (October), Final (January), Supplementary (April). As. 3 or 4d.  
(vi) Groundnut—1st (August), 2nd (October), Final (February). As. 2 or 3d.  
(vii) Sugarcane—1st (August), 2nd (October), Final (February). As. 2 or 3d.  
(viii) Castorseed—February. As. 3 or 4d.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

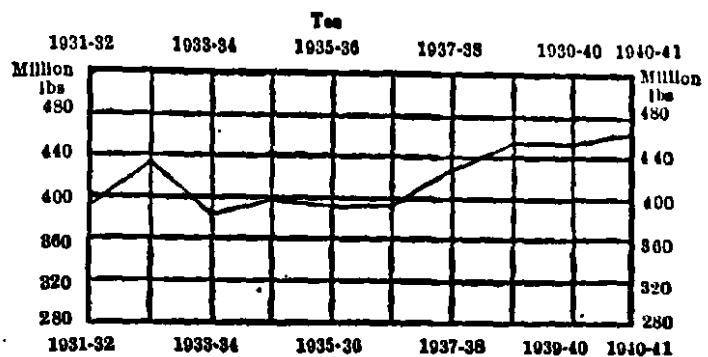
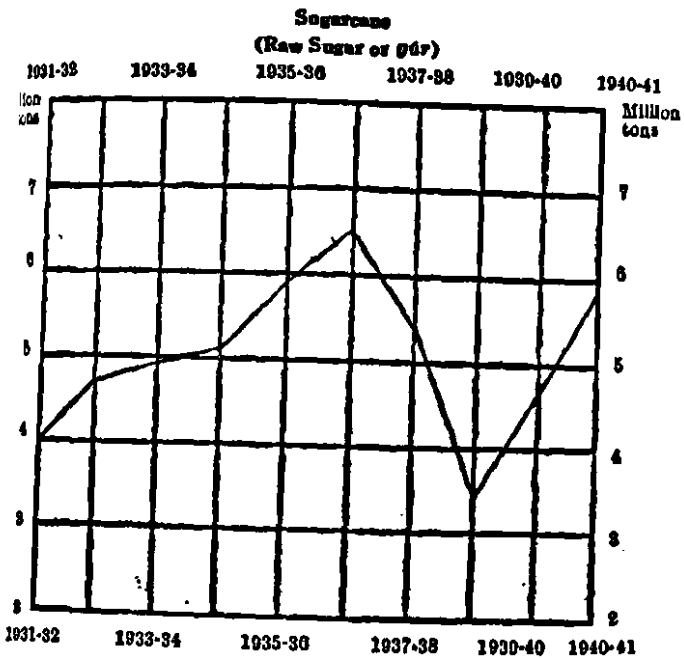
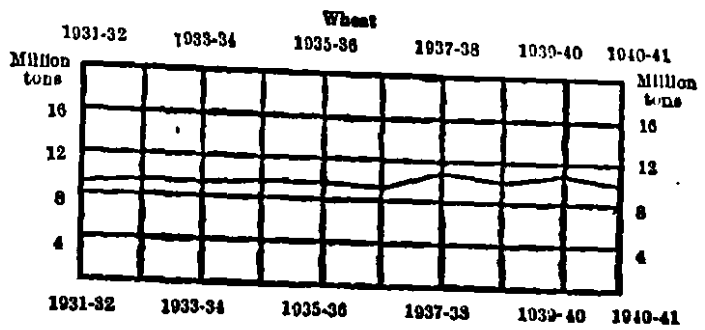
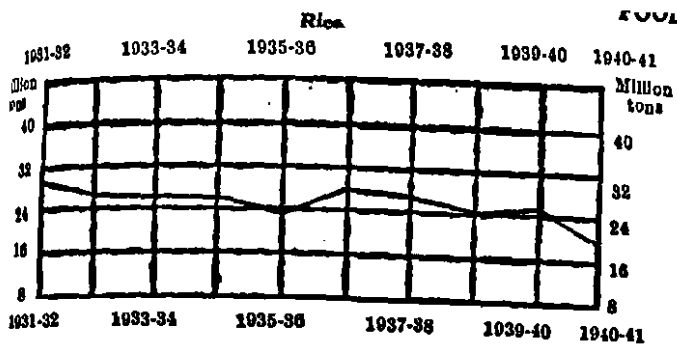
- \*37. Varietal Cotton Map of India.—Showing the tracts growing the different varieties of cotton according to the latest Revised Trade Classification, 1939. R1.  
[All communications relating to the supply of Maps on payment should be addressed to the Officer-in-Charge, Map Record and Issue Office, 13, Wood Street, Calcutta.]
38. Crop Atlas of India (1939 edition). R8-4 or 13s.
39. Alphabetical Index of the Commodities that enter into the Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India (1938 edition). R2-12 or 5s.
40. Directory of Exporters of Indian Produce and Manufactures (including those of Burma) (9th edition). As. 9 or 10d.
41. Report for the year 1939-40, by the Indian Trade Agent, Kabul. R2-6 or 4s.
42. Report on the work of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Osaka, during 1939-40. Rs. 3-10 or 5s. 9d.
43. Report on the work of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in East Africa, Mombasa, during 1939-40. Rs. 2-4 or 3s. 9d.
- †SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTS TO THE "*Indian Trade Journal*".
44. Review of the Sugar Industry of India for the year ending 31st October, 1939. Annas 6 or 7d. (Supplement to the issue of 30th May, 1940.)
45. Note on Tobacco. As. 4 or 5d. (Supplement to the issue of 15th July, 1937.)
46. Glossary of Jute Trade Terms. As. 3 or 4d. (Supplement to the issue of 18th September, 1924.)
47. Glossary of Raw Cotton Trade Terms. As. 7 or 8d. (Supplement to the issue of 21st June, 1928.)
48. Glossary of Terms relating to Hand-made Cotton Fabrics. As. 2 or 3d. (Supplement to the issue of 3rd July, 1930.)
49. Glossary of Terms relating to Hides, Skins and Leather. As. 3 or 9d. (Supplement to the issue of 12th January, 1933.)
50. Glossary of Terms relating to Cotton Manufactures (Mill-made). As. 4 or 5d. (Supplement to the issue of 11th July, 1935.)
51. Indian Customs Tariff (21st issue). Reprint of the First and Second Schedules appended to the Indian Tariff Act, XXXII of 1934 (as in operation on 1st January, 1942), showing the rates of Customs duties levied on goods imported into, and exported from, British India, together with (1) the tariff values fixed for certain articles under Government of India, Commerce Department, Notification No. 73-T(7)/41 dated the 13th December, 1941, for the purpose of assessment of Customs duties with effect from the 1st January, 1942, (2) the rates of duty leviable on articles, the produce or manufacture of Burma, under the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue), Notification No. 39-Customs, dated the 7th June, 1941, as subsequently amended, (3) the rates of Excise duties leviable on articles produced or manufactured in British India, and (4) the rates of Cesses leviable on certain articles on export or otherwise and the Tariff values fixed for certain articles under the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Notification No. F. 8/40-A (Part IV) (c), dated the 11th June, 1941, as subsequently amended, for the purpose of assessment of the Agricultural Produce Cess with effect from the 1st July, 1941. As. 4 or 5d. (Supplement to the issue of 18th December, 1941.)

\* Subsequent issues are obtainable from the Officer-in-Charge, Agricultural Credit Department, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, or from the Managers of the offices and branches of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore, or from leading booksellers.

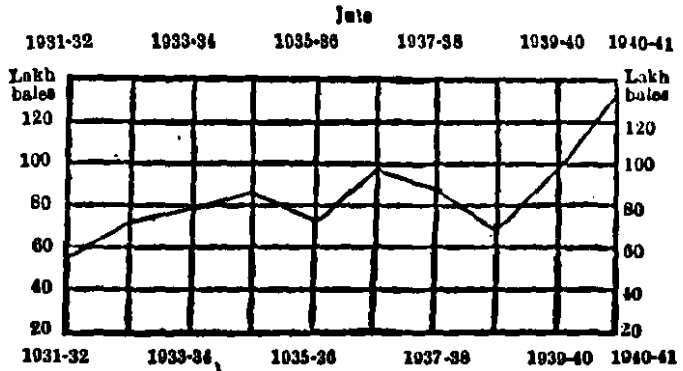
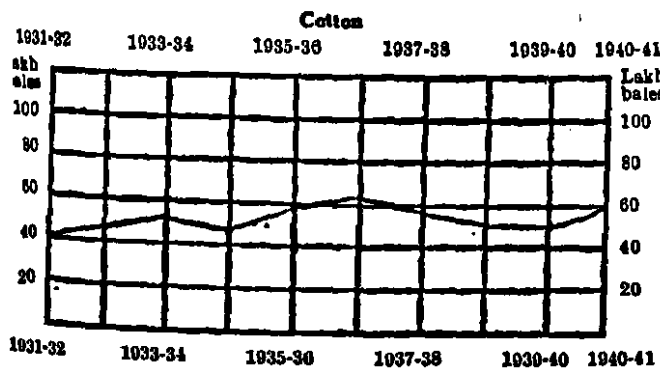
† Supplied free along with the copies of the "*Indian Trade Journal*".

Charts showing the yield of certain principal crops from 1931-32 to 1940-41.

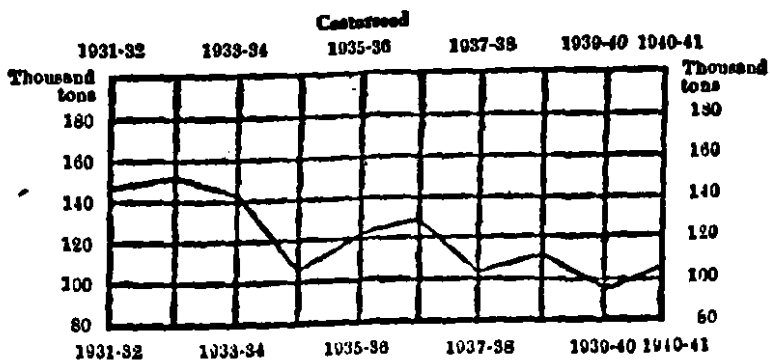
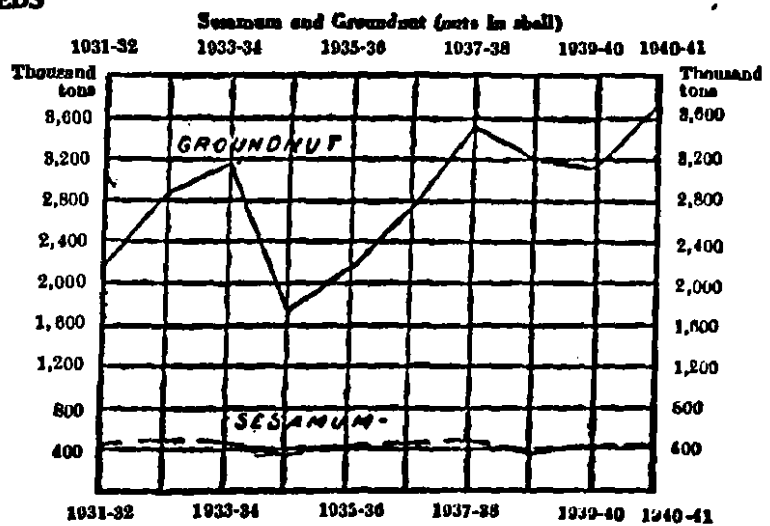
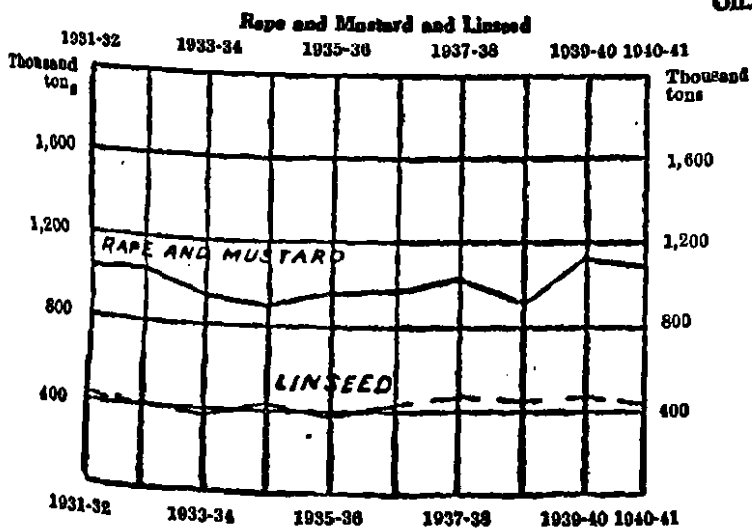
FOOD CROPS



FIBRES



OILSEEDS



## CONTENTS

### Introductory Note

	PAGES
Source and scope of the estimates . . . . .	1
Leading features of the season in respect of staple crops, namely, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, castorseed, groundnut, coffee and rubber . . . . .	1-5
Chart illustrating the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period from June to October 1940 . . . . .	6
Charts showing the yield of certain principal crops in the past ten years, 1931-32 to 1940-41 . . . . .	<i>frontispiece.</i>

### Tables

No.		
1.	Abstract table—Area and yield of each crop . . . . .	8
2.	Yield per acre of each crop in each province . . . . .	9-11
3.	Standard or normal yields per acre of those crops for which forecasts are prepared . . . . .	12
4.	Detailed table—Area and yield of Rice in each province . . . . .	13
5.	Ditto ditto Wheat ditto . . . . .	14
6.	Ditto ditto Sugarcane ditto . . . . .	15
7.	Ditto ditto Tea ditto . . . . .	16
8.	Ditto ditto Cotton ditto . . . . .	17
8A.	Ditto ditto Cotton, according to trade descriptions . . . . .	18
8B.	Ditto ditto Cotton, according to revised trade descriptions . . . . .	19
9.	Ditto ditto Jute in each province . . . . .	20
10.	Ditto ditto Linseed ditto . . . . .	21
11.	Ditto ditto Rape and Mustard in each province . . . . .	22
12.	Ditto ditto Sesamum ( <i>Til</i> or <i>Jinjili</i> ) ditto . . . . .	23
13.	Ditto ditto Castorseed ditto . . . . .	24
14.	Ditto ditto Groundnut ditto . . . . .	25
15.	Ditto ditto Coffee ditto . . . . .	26
16.	Ditto ditto Rubber ditto . . . . .	26
17.	Supplementary table—Area and yield of barley, jowar, bajra, maize, gram, tobacco and indigo in each province . . . . .	27-33
18.	Normal and actual rainfall in each province . . . . .	34
19.	Statement showing the reported area and yield of certain principal crops in Burma in each of the last ten years, 1931-32 to 1940-41 . . . . .	35
20.	Statement showing the reported area and yield of certain crops, namely, rice, wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, tea and coffee in foreign countries . . . . .	36-45
Appendix I.—Method of framing estimates of crops . . . . .		46-47
II.—Methods of collecting the statistics province by province . . . . .		48-52
III.—Summary of the seasonal or other conditions affecting prices of food grains, etc., in each quinquennium from 1861-65 . . . . .		53-55
IV.—Dates on or about which the All-India forecasts of crops are issued . . . . .		56
V.—Seasons of sowing and harvesting of the crops and the tracts where they are mainly grown . . . . .		57
Index . . . . .		58

# Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1940-41

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present issue is the forty-third of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1940-41.

Periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the first two forecasts. There are two additional forecasts for wheat and cotton, and one for sesamum. On the other hand, two forecasts are made of the jute crop\*, which are, from the season 1940, supplemented by two Reviews issued in March and September following, and only one forecast for the castorseed crop. The methods of collecting information and of framing estimates are described in Appendices I and II, and the dates prescribed for the issue of the different forecasts are given in Appendix IV, while the seasons of sowing and harvesting of the crops and the tracts where they are mainly grown are shown in Appendix V. The tables of this volume are compiled from the data given in the final forecasts\*\*. The detailed tables show for the last ten years (as far as available) the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea†, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, castorseed, groundnut, coffee‡ and rubber‡. The figures of area and yield for all the crops mentioned above are shown separately for British provinces and the Indian States arranged according to alphabetical order. The rates of yield per acre of these crops in each of the ten years ending 1940-41 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre, as reported in the Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per acre of Principal Crops in India for the period ending 1936-37, are given in table No. 3. A table (No. 8A) showing the area and yield of cotton according to the recognised trade descriptions has, as usual, been included in the volume. Another table (No. 8B) showing the area and yield of cotton for 1938-39, 1939-40, and 1940-41 classified according to the revised trade descriptions has also been added. Owing to her political separation, information relating to Burma is no longer included in the totals for India, but a separate table (No. 19) showing the area and yield of principal crops in Burma for the last ten years has been included in the volume.

The estimates for these crops in the forecasts for earlier years did not relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, castorseed †, and jute, as also those for tea, coffee‡, and rubber, relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates relate to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent, but exclude Indian States, except certain States in the Central Provinces, the Rampur State in the United Provinces, the States in Bombay, Khairpur State in Sind, the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, the Bhopal State in Central India and the Alwar and Kotah States in Rajputana in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and V.

Estimates so far as available from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities for certain other important crops, namely, barley, jowar, bajra, maize, gram, tobacco and indigo, are shown in a supplementary table (No. 17) for the British provinces and Indian States separately.

\* Issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

\*\* The final forecast figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available and those adjusted figures are utilised as far as practicable.

† For tea, coffee and rubber no forecast is prepared, the figures being taken from the annual Special Statistics separately published by this Department.

‡ In the case of castorseed, no estimates are framed for the mixed crop of the United Provinces.

§ In the case of coffee, estimates were framed for only plantations having an area of 10 acres or more till 1930-31; but from 1931-32 statistics of smaller plantations having an area between five and ten acres are also included.

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, tea and coffee) in foreign countries (except Burma) so far as available are given in table No. 20, the data being mainly collected from the International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Character of the  
season

The monsoon of 1940 started rather late, but it strengthened by the last week of June and caused heavy floods in Orissa and widespread rains from the Central Provinces to the Konkan and Gujarat. During the first half of September, however, it became weak and led to a slight defect in the season's total rainfall in north-west India. Averaged over the plains of India, the total rainfall during the monsoon period was in defect of the normal by 1 per cent only. During the retreating period, the rainfall was 7 per cent above the normal over the plains of India. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was within 20 per cent of the normal except in Berar, Mysore, south-east Madras, and the Madras Deccan, where it was slightly excessive and in Kashmir where it was in slight defect.

Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 18 (page 34), and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1940 is shown in the chart on page 6. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs.

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested from November to January. It is sown in the months of April to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown from April to July and harvested from August to December, and summer rice is sown from January to March and harvested from March to June. In Madras, the seasons vary greatly, the first crop being sown between May and December and harvested between September and April and the second crop sown between October and March and harvested between January and June. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Madras, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Assam, Orissa, Bombay, Sind, the Punjab and Coorg. The Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal (in Central India), the Rampur State in the United Provinces, Khairpur State (in Sind), Eastern Agency States (formerly Central Provinces States), and the States in Bombay. These tracts comprise a little over 97 per cent of the total rice area of India. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1940-41 was reported as 73,063,000 acres, as compared with 74,278,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fair on the whole. The total yield was estimated at 22,191,000 tons, as against 25,734,000 tons in 1939-40. To this figure should be added about 582,000 tons in respect of other tracts\* (having an area of about 1,917,000 acres), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown generally from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and States to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab†, the United Provinces (including Rampur State), the Central Provinces\*\* and Berar, Bombay †, Sind (including Khairpur State), Bihar, the North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain 98 per cent of the total area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1940-41 was reported to be 34,862,000 acres, which was greater than the area of the preceding year by about 3 per cent. The condition of the crop was reported to be good on the whole. The total estimated yield was 10,005,000 tons, which was 7 per cent less than the yield of 1939-40. An addition of some 212,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts‡ (having an area of about 739,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to April. In Madras, the harvesting season extends up to August. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Orissa, the Central Provinces and Berar,

\*The North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi and certain Indian States.

\*\* Including certain Eastern Agency States, formerly Central Provinces States.

† Including Indian States.

‡ Madras and the States of Kashmir and Benares, and certain other Punjab States.

Sind and Delhi. Reports are also received from the Rampur State in the United Provinces, the States in Bombay, and Khairpur State in Sind, and from Hyderabad, Mysore, Bhopal (in Central India) and Baroda. These tracts contain a little over 96 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in India. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1940-41 was 4,593,000 acres, as compared with 3,610,000 acres in the preceding year. The estimated yield amounted to 5,807,000 tons of raw sugar (*gur*), which was greater than that of the preceding year by 25 per cent. To this figure should be added approximately 191,000 tons in respect of other tracts\* (having an area of 151,000 acres), for which no separate estimates are made. The condition of the crop was reported to be good, on the whole.

Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is plucked from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Tripura (Bengal), Mandi (Punjab), Travancore, Mysore, and Cochin. According to the information available, the total area under tea in 1940 was 832,800 acres, as compared with 832,500 acres in the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was 463,881,000 lbs, as against 452,596,300 lbs in the preceding year.

Cotton is grown in all the provinces. There are two crops, namely, the early and the late, of cotton grown in India. Early cotton grows mainly in central and northern India and late cotton in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from September to April. In parts of southern India, sowings continue till December and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and States in India.

The total reported area under cotton was 23,286,000 acres in 1940-41, as against 21,580,000 acres in 1939-40. The condition of the crop, on the whole,

	1939-40	1938-39
	(1,000 bales)	(1,000 bales)
Exports . . . . .	2,345	3,274
Mill consumption . . . . .	3,017	3,151
Extra-factory consumption (a) . . . . .	450	450
Approximate crop . . . . .	5,812	6,875
Estimated in forecast . . . . .	4,909	5,051

was reported to be fairly good. The total estimated outturn was 5,903,000 bales of 400 lbs each, as compared with 4,909,000 bales in 1939-40, or an increase of 20 per cent. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the years 1939-40 and 1938-39† with the sum of exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). The

figures of mill consumption are those compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, and refer to Indian cotton alone. It should be borne in mind that estimates of the "carry-over" from one year to another have not been taken into account, as complete information regarding stocks is not available‡.

	1940-41	1939-40
	(1,000 bales)	(1,000 bales)
Bengals . . . . .	1,185	938
Americans—		
Sind-American . . . . .	248	251
Punjab-American . . . . .	820	655
Buri . . . . .	13	3
Oomras . . . . .	1,530	1,292
Hyderabad-Gaorani . . . . .	143	143
Central India . . . . .	346	175
Broach . . . . .	227	247
Surti . . . . .	149	158
Dholleras . . . . .	333	193
Southerns . . . . .	473	504
Tinnevellies (including Karungannies).	163	158
Cambodias . . . . .	220	143
Salems . . . . .	6	5
Comillas . . . . .	49	44
Total . . . . .	5,903	4,909

descriptions of cotton in the years 1940-41 and 1939-40 are given in the marginal table§. Of the total yield in 1940-41 Oomras represented 26 (26) per cent, Bengals 20 (19) per cent, Americans 18 (19) per cent, Southerns 8 (10) per cent, Central India and Dholleras each 6 (4) per cent, Broach 4 (5) per cent, Cambodias 4 (3) per cent, Tinnevellies (including Karungannies) 3 (3) per cent, Hyderabad-Gaorani, and Surti each 2 (3) per cent and Salems and Comillas together 1 (1) per cent. The percentages for the preceding year are shown in brackets.

\* Ajmer-Merwara and certain Indian States.

† For earlier years, see table No. 8 on page 17.

‡ Stocks of cotton in Bombay were 777,000 bales on the 31st August, 1940 and 712,000 bales on 31st August, 1939.

§ For earlier years, see tables Nos. 8A and 8B on pages 18 and 19 respectively.

(a) Vide footnote (f) on page 17.



## Jute

Jute is an autumn crop, being generally sown from March to May and harvested from July to September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including Cooch Behar and Tripura States), Bihar, Assam and Orissa. It is also grown to a small extent in Nepal, but no reliable information is available for that tract except the figures of export. The total area and yield of jute in 1940 were 5,669,000 acres, and 13,172,000 bales (of 400 lbs each), as compared with 3,161,000 acres and 9,738,000 bales in the preceding year. The area and yield of jute in 1941 were estimated at 2,132,000 acres and 5,408,000 bales.

## Linseed

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being generally sown from August to November and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, Bombay, the Punjab and Orissa. Reports are also received from Hyderabad, Kotah (in Rajputana), Bhopal (in Central India), the States in Bombay, and certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Central Provinces States). These tracts comprise 94 per cent of the total area under linseed in India. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1940-41 was 3,606,000 acres, as against 3,715,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good, on the whole. The total estimated yield was 432,000 tons, as against 466,000 tons last year. To this figure should be added some 29,000 tons for other tracts\* (having an area of 239,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

## Rape and Mustard

Rape and Mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to November and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Sind, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces and Berar, Orissa, Bombay, and Delhi. Reports are also received from the States of Alwar (Rajputana), Baroda, Hyderabad and from the States in Bombay and the Khairpur State in Sind. These tracts contain about 96 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in India. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1940-41 was 6,188,000 acres, as against 6,113,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crops was reported to be fairly good, on the whole. The total estimated yield was 1,094,000 tons, as against 1,116,000 tons in the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 45,000 tons in respect of other tracts† (having an area of 254,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

## Sesamum

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to August and harvested from August to December; a *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested from May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are the United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the Punjab, Sind and Ajmer-Merwara. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Bhopal (Central India), Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and the States in Bombay and the Khairpur State in Sind. These tracts contain a little over 86 per cent of the total area under sesamum in India. The total area under sesamum reported in 1940-41 was 4,097,000 acres, as against 4,031,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good, on the whole. The total estimated yield was 433,000 tons, as against 415,000 tons in 1939-40. An addition of approximately 72,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other tracts‡ (containing an area of about 684,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

## Castorseed

Castorseed is sown from May to July and harvested in January and February; a late variety is also grown which is generally sown in September to November and harvested in March and April. The estimates for the crop relate to Madras, Bombay, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Orissa, the United Provinces§ and Sind. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, and those in Bombay. These tracts cover practically the whole area cultivated with castorseed in India. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good, on the whole. The

\* Ajmer-Merwara, Assam, Madras, and certain Indian States.

† Ajmer-Merwara, Madras, and certain Indian States.

‡ Assam, Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, and certain Indian States.

§ Excludes estimates for the mixed crop (i.e., sown in combination with other crops) for which there are no reliable data available at present.



total area sown in these tracts in 1940-41 was estimated at 1,021,000 acres and the yield at 105,000 tons, as against 1,005,000 acres with an estimated yield of 97,000 tons last year.

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from September to January. A summer variety is also grown on a comparatively small scale in Madras; this variety is sown in January—April and harvested in May—July. The estimates for the groundnut crop now relate to Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces and Orissa. Estimates are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and those in Bombay. These tracts comprise 97 per cent of the total area under groundnut in India. The total area under groundnut in these tracts in 1940-41 was reported to be 8,770,000 acres, which was greater than that of the preceding year by 4 per cent. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good, on the whole. The total estimated yield was 3,702,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 3,165,000 tons in the preceding year.

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season. The harvesting period is from October to April. The crop is practically confined to southern India, comprising Madras, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. It is also grown to a small extent in Orissa. The total reported area under coffee in 1939-40 was 181,300 acres, the yield of cured coffee therefrom being estimated at 34,821,700 lbs.

The tracts where rubber is cultivated to an appreciable extent are Madras, Coorg, and the States of Travancore, Cochin and Mysore. The total area under rubber in 1940 was 138,200 acres, as against 134,300 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 35,530,400 lbs, as against 31,390,700 lbs in 1939.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL  
INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA ;

Calcutta, June 15, 1942.

J. N. GHOSH,

for Director-General.



# CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1940

(Abbreviations—S=Scanty, F=Fair, N=Normal, Ex=Excess)

Province and sub-division.	JUNE week ending				JULY week ending					AUGUST week ending				SEPTEMBER week ending				October week ending
	5th	12th	19th	26th	3rd	10th	17th	24th	31st	7th	14th	21st	28th	4th	11th	18th	25th	2nd
Assam . . . . .	S	Ex	Ex	F	N	F	F	Ex	N	N	N	F	S	Ex	N	F	Ex	F
Baluchistan . . . . .	Ex	S	S	S	N	S	N	S	S	S	S	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	S
Bay Islands . . . . .	F	N	S	N	S	F	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	N	F
Bengal . . . . .	S	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	F	Ex	F	Ex	N	S	N	N	Ex	F	Ex	S
Bihar—																		
Bihar . . . . .	N	S	F	S	N	F	F	Ex	N	N	N	S	N	Ex	N	S	F	F
Chota Nagpur . . . . .	N	S	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	F	S	Ex	S
Bombay—																		
Bombay Deccan . . . . .	S	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	Ex	N	F
Gujarat . . . . .	Ex	S	S	N	Ex	S	N	N	F	F	F	Ex	F	S	S	S	Ex	S
Konkan . . . . .	Ex	S	F	Ex	F	S	N	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	F	Ex	S
Central Provinces and Berar—																		
Berar . . . . .	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	N	F	S	S
Central Provinces, East . . . . .	N	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	F	S	S
Central Provinces, West . . . . .	N	F	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	S	S
Madras—																		
Madras Coast, North . . . . .	Ex	F	S	Ex	F	S	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	S	S
Madras Deccan . . . . .	S	N	Ex	Ex	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	F	S	S	Ex	S	N
Madras, South-East . . . . .	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	N	N	S	N	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	F
Malabar . . . . .	S	F	F	Ex	F	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	F	S	S	S
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	N
Orissa . . . . .	Ex	S	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	N	F	N	Ex	F	S	N	S	S
Punjab—																		
East and North . . . . .	Ex	S	F	S	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	S	Ex	Ex
South-West . . . . .	Ex	S	F	N	S	S	S	Ex	F	S	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	S	F	Ex
Sind . . . . .	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S
United Provinces—																		
East . . . . .	S	S	N	F	F	N	F	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	F	F	Ex	S
West . . . . .	Ex	S	F	N	N	F	N	F	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	S	F	F	Ex	S
Central India—																		
East . . . . .	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	S	N	S	S	N	F	N	Ex	F	S	F	Ex	S
West . . . . .	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	S
Hyderabad—																		
North . . . . .	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	F	N	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F	N	N	F
South . . . . .	F	F	S	Ex	S	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	S	Ex	F	F
Kashmir . . . . .	Ex	S	N	F	S	S	S	F	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	S	N	F	N	Ex
Mysore . . . . .	S	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	Ex	N	N	Ex	F	F	S	Ex	S	S	Ex
Rajputana—																		
East . . . . .	Ex	S	S	N	F	S	N	N	N	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	S
West . . . . .	Ex	S	S	S	F	S	N	F	Ex	Ex	S	N	Ex	N	S	S	S	S

Note.—'Scanty' denotes rainfall of 40 per cent of the normal and below.  
 'Fair'       "       "       of 41 to 80 per cent of the normal.  
 'Normal'   "       "       of 81 to 119 per cent of the normal.  
 'Excess'   "       "       of 120 per cent of the normal and over.

## TABLES

*Note.*—The rates of yield per acre of the crops given in Table No. 2 are worked out from the figures tabulated in Tables Nos. 4 to 16.

**ABSTRACT TABLE**

**No. 1—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP.**

*Area (acres)*

Crops.	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	Average 1930-31 to 1934-35	Average 1935-36 to 1939-40	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Rice . . . . .	45,260,000	43,445,000	48,861,000	61,284,000	69,010,000	69,384,000	68,262,000	70,297,000	72,707,000	72,295,000	72,568,000	73,398,000	74,278,000	73,063,000
Wheat . . . . .	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	29,560,000	31,519,000	33,907,000	34,389,000	33,215,000	35,640,000	35,441,000	34,009,000	34,862,000
Sugarcane . . . . .	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,656,000	2,633,000	2,728,000	3,176,000	3,821,000	4,440,000	3,869,000	3,130,000	3,640,000	4,598,000
Tea . . . . .	466,000	523,000	539,000	591,000	662,000	709,000	759,400	813,800	833,300	834,100	834,300	833,800	832,500	832,800
Cotton . . . . .	13,803,000	16,497,000	21,127,000	22,992,000	21,569,000	22,080,000	25,814,000	23,258,000	24,204,000	24,759,000	25,746,000	23,490,000	21,580,000	23,286,000
Jute . . . . .	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,277,000	3,379,000	2,537,000	2,856,000	2,886,000	2,889,000	3,165,000	3,161,000	5,669,000
Linseed . . . . .	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	2,216,000	3,230,000	3,258,000	3,722,000	3,677,000	3,890,000	3,869,000	3,715,000	3,606,000
Rape and Mustard . . . . .	4,511,000	5,593,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	6,057,000	5,989,000	6,064,000	5,666,000	5,889,000	5,461,000	5,535,000	6,113,000	6,188,000
Sesamum . . . . .	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	4,330,000	4,133,000	4,354,000	4,218,000	4,144,000	4,450,000	4,331,000	4,031,000	4,097,000
Castorseed* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1,505,000	1,395,000	1,528,000	1,244,000	1,409,000	1,148,000	1,198,000	1,005,000	1,021,000
Groundnut . . . . .	(a)	431,000	719,000	1,420,000	1,624,000	2,519,000	4,617,000	6,142,000	7,535,000	6,663,000	8,898,000	8,506,000	8,410,000	8,770,000
Coffee . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	132,100	156,200	175,900	184,600	190,200	182,300	181,200	181,300	(b)
Rubber . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	65,500	73,900	92,900	127,400	124,600	125,700	130,100	134,300	138,200

*Yield*

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	Average 1930-31 to 1934-35	Average 1935-36 to 1939-40	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Rice . . . . . tons	19,062,000	18,633,000	19,179,000	24,707,000	27,775,000	26,247,000	25,462,000	26,703,000	25,486,000	27,824,000	26,699,000	23,962,000	25,734,000	22,191,000
Wheat . . . . . "	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	9,007,000	8,904,000	9,377,000	10,136,000	9,752,000	10,761,000	9,963,000	10,767,000	10,005,000
Sugarcane . . . . . "	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,864,000	2,809,000	2,983,000	4,383,000	5,172,000	6,476,000	5,403,000	3,387,000	4,061,000	5,807,000
Tea . . . . . lbs	158,307,100	201,319,000	242,279,700	289,953,000	374,136,200	336,379,100	396,973,400	400,351,800	424,863,300	395,180,500	430,250,000	451,860,800	452,596,300	463,881,000
Cotton . . . . . bales (c)	2,296,000	3,179,000	3,961,000	4,330,000	4,357,000	4,833,000	5,466,000	4,693,000	5,552,000	6,172,000	5,737,000	5,051,000	4,903,000	5,003,000
Jute . . . . . "	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	6,354,000	10,300,000	8,061,000	8,408,000	9,611,000	8,656,000	6,819,000	9,738,000	13,172,000
Linseed . . . . . tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	508,000	434,000	441,000	372,000	399,000	435,000	420,000	461,000	442,000	466,000	432,000
Rape and Mustard . . . . . "	915,000	1,011,000	922,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	1,121,000	952,000	980,000	996,000	964,000	1,021,000	923,000	1,116,000	1,094,000
Sesamum . . . . . "	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	421,000	435,000	421,000	426,000	426,000	439,000	465,000	396,000	415,000	433,000
Castorseed* . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..	114,000	128,000	133,000	112,000	128,000	104,000	111,000	97,000	105,000
Groundnut . . . . . "	(a)	(a)	308,000	586,000	769,000	954,000	2,065,000	2,503,000	2,943,000	2,714,000	3,501,000	3,219,000	3,165,000	3,702,000
Coffee . . . . . lbs	..	..	..	..	..	23,604,400	31,828,600	33,400,100	36,733,100	34,044,600	33,516,100	40,110,600	34,821,700	(b)
Rubber . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..	8,207,000	14,618,000	11,871,600	30,550,900	30,447,900	32,296,500	31,065,800	31,390,700	35,530,400

(a) Not available. (b) Not yet available. (c) A bale contains 400 lbs.  
 \*An All-India forecast is being prepared for this crop from 1925-26. The figures for earlier years, which were taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities, are incomplete, particularly in the case of outturn.

NOTE.—Figures for 1940-41 are subject to revision.







NO. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1931-32 to 1940-41—concl'd.

Provinces and States	SESAMUM										CASTOR SEED									
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
<b>British Provinces—</b>	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara (a)	78	21	61	61	104	74	07	27	24	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	363	501	496	496	486	475	491	369	411	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar (k)	836	925	339	339	281	331	334	334	334	249	333	345	300	326	320	339	329	364	364	273
Bombay	268	254	267	260	264	221	256	233	213	263	340	332	275	308	313	366	320	392	319	328
Central Provinces and Berar	169	174	169	133	179	163	161	174	166	163	473	403	424	420	309	434	395	400	373	359
Madras	391	300	284	271	259	279	270	240	275	294	354	340	228	185	204	212	300	183	219	237
Orissa	...	...	...	...	273	205	260	277	302	273	...	...	...	...	224	252	224	307	212	190
Punjab	194	180	169	164	164	179	169	165	195	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind (l)	...	...	167	160	153	149	178	155	153	137	...	...	280	81	113	63	134	169	147	43
United Provinces	227	243	314	197	196	219	195	174	220	213	673	448	560	640	640	747	690	696	747	618
<b>Average, British Provinces</b>	247	258	244	235	232	248	238	214	241	245	262	261	271	232	243	262	254	238	245	267
<b>Indian States—</b>																				
Baroda	138	158	149	97	163	85	127	132	128	160	204	301	138	59	169	66	178	102	140	234
Bhopal (Central India)	...	(e)	123	76	204	182	140	178	179	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	279	277	272	203	274	284	339	216	204	244	241	420	251	330	423	286	334	330	361	319
Hyderabad (h)	108	130	100	97	133	168	104	144	153	162	165	163	192	134	153	169	173	183	174	203
Khairpur (Sind) (j)	...	...	197	177	134	209	236	68	274	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	131	127	110	111	130	117	156	211	172
Rajputana	153*	172*	280*	59*	198*	230*	192*	170*	176*	176*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Average, Indian States</b>	163	(g)164	175	138	202	208	223	174	195	209	171	173	181	135	165	179	176	194	197	206
<b>AVERAGE, INDIA</b>	231	(g)241	236	208	224	237	223	205	231	237	207	209	209	162	186	208	203	206	216	230

Provinces and States	GROUNDNUT (NUTS IN SHELL)										COFFEE										RUBBER									
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
<b>British Provinces—</b>	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bombay	1,128	1,065	1,115	974	1,050	924	872	908	817	940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	481	548	612	571	585	692	560	576	629	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	333	324	237	271	282	194	240	207	...	40	(e)	(e)	58	63	204	241	243	214	240
Madras	1,049	1,101	1,053	877	1,068	1,022	900	958	1,054	1,099	163	169	232	266	297	169	203	201	214	...	48	2	24	94	169	216	239	226	196	244
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	825	825	764	...	...	...	...	...	(e)	2	2	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e)	958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Average, British Provinces</b>	1,044	1,076	1,052	888	1,045	1,021	(f) 950	925	(e) 969	1,033	216	201	223	201	285	223	198	251	211	...	48	(g) 2	(g) 24	69	161	214	239	270	198	243
<b>Indian States—</b>																														
Bombay States	748	689	863	534	796	641	763	650	659	708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	135	209	118	330	217	125	237	145	...	154	36	98	192	238	274	304	227	273	299
Hyderabad (h)	616	641	605	522	607	742	741	591	689	814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	(e)	670	371	338	407	419	429	484	630	160	177	180	187	165	144	172	197	178	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	32	43
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	223	169	125	191	139	122	180	71	...	123	81	39	244	237	240	258	244	44	227
<b>Average, Indian States</b>	609	(f) 647	688	512	622	666	726	708	646	765	177	176	181	166	169	146	172	197	178	...	183	(g) 22	(g) 44	252	237	251	200	240	240	259
<b>AVERAGE, INDIA</b>	948	(f) 965	941	758	911	912	(f) 883	848	(e) 856	946	195	187	188	176	219	179	184	221	192	...	156	(h) 27	(h) 43	222	226	245	267	210	234	227

\* Refers to Kotah State only.  
 (c) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to give an yield sufficiently remunerative.  
 (d) Excluding Bhopal.  
 (e) Excluding the United Provinces.  
 (f) Figures for years prior to 1923-34 are included under "Bombay States".  
 (g) Excluding Mysore.  
 (h) Excluding Coorg and Mysore.  
 (i) Excluding Orissa.  
 (j) Excluding Mysore.  
 (k) Excluding Orissa.  
 NOTE.—Figures for 1940-41 are subject to revision.

NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE

No. 3—STANDARD OR NORMAL YIELDS PER ACRE OF THOSE CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED.

[For District figures, see Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per acre of Principal Crops in India.]

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugarcane (gur)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and Mustard	Sesamum	Castor	Groundnut (nuts in shell)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	...	902	...	125	...	...	...	72	...	...
Assam . . . . .	(a) 898	...	2,722	196	1,400	...	448	...	...	...
	(b) 773									
	(c) 1,120									
Bengal . . . . .	(a) 1,030	788	4,448	126	1,391	556	571	580	...	...
	(b) 914									
	(c) 1,181									
Bihar . . . . .	(a) 828	(d) 987	(e) 2,240	153	1,333	370	576	850	350	...
	(b) 658									
	(c) 741									
Bombay . . . . .	1,207	573	6,977	115	...	858	634	390	...	1,254
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	661	581	3,348	102	...	219	...	210	400	...
Coorg . . . . .	1,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi . . . . .	...	867	2,254	176	...	...	325	...	...	...
Madras . . . . .	1,128	...	6,916	90	...	...	...	305	226	1,120
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	...	620	2,494	99	...	...	342	...	...	...
Orissa . . . . .	(a) 800	664	5,186	84	1,383	370	576	334	285	1,120
	(b) 687									
	(c) 741									
Punjab . . . . .	747	760	1,915	(h) 190 (i) 192	...	...	331	...	...	...
Sind . . . . .	1,052	(j) 694 (k) 633	5,886	225	...	...	(l) 413 (m) 369	(n) 284 (o) 85	...	...
United Provinces . . . . .	800	900	3,050	170	...	450	600	250	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	(p) 1,930	450	4,776	42	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Winter rice. (c) Summer rice. (e) Chota Nagpur. (g) Unirrigated. (i) American. (k) North Bihar.  
 (b) Autumn rice. (d) Bihar. (f) Irrigated. (h) Deccan. (j) Unhusked rice (paddy). (l) South Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

## No. 4—AREA AND YIELD OF RICE IN EACH PROVINCE.

## Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Assam . . . . .	4,588,000	4,651,000	4,698,000	4,770,000	5,285,000	5,433,000	5,056,000	5,352,000	5,352,000	5,426,000
Bengal . . . . .	22,129,000	21,779,000	21,672,000	20,740,000	21,092,000	21,993,000	22,201,000	21,968,000	22,255,000	20,770,000
Bihar (g) . . . . .	14,091,000	13,072,000	13,229,000	13,734,000	9,671,000	9,949,000	9,513,000	9,579,000	9,579,000	9,211,000
Bombay . . . . .	3,159,000	3,135,000	2,022,000	2,048,000	1,972,000	1,830,000	2,037,000	2,015,000	1,861,000	1,970,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	5,527,000	5,595,000	5,637,000	5,631,000	5,589,000	5,684,000	5,764,000	5,794,000	5,896,000	5,873,000
Coorg . . . . .	83,000	84,000	84,000	83,000	83,000	85,000	85,000	84,000	85,000	87,000
Madras . . . . .	11,538,000	11,534,000	11,704,000	11,056,000	9,796,000	9,890,000	10,141,000	9,844,000	9,884,000	10,744,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5,286,000	5,041,000	5,060,000	5,138,000	5,023,000	4,957,000
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	977,000	951,000
Sind . . . . .	(f)	(f)	1,118,000	1,129,000	1,125,000	1,182,000	1,231,000	1,256,000	1,320,000	1,420,000
United Provinces	6,555,000	6,140,000	5,980,000	6,437,000	6,626,000	6,641,000	7,032,000	7,794,000	7,765,000	7,202,000
Total British Provinces . . . . .	67,670,000	65,990,000	66,144,000	65,628,000	66,525,000	67,728,000	68,120,000	68,844,000	70,006,000	68,701,000
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Baroda . . . . .	282,000	226,000	225,000	228,000	206,000	179,000	190,000	197,000	160,000	165,000
Bhopal (Central India) . . . . .	...	20,000	22,000	24,000	28,000	29,000	29,000	31,000	35,000	34,000
Bombay States . . . . .	464,000	450,000	296,000	436,000	443,000	453,000	470,000	494,000	435,000	451,000
Eastern Agency States (a) . . . . .	1,491,000	1,460,000	1,514,000	1,493,000	1,940,000	1,999,000	2,026,000	2,075,000	2,073,000	1,950,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	1,100,000	997,000	1,307,000	1,184,000	1,064,000	1,135,000	982,000	948,000	751,000	925,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	(h)	(h)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Mysore . . . . .	731,000	770,000	774,000	680,000	741,000	724,000	707,000	736,000	743,000	785,000
Rampur (United Provinces) . . . . .	57,000	47,000	52,000	52,000	46,000	42,000	59,000	68,000	69,000	66,000
Total Indian States . . . . .	4,075,000	3,970,000	4,198,000	4,103,000	4,473,000	4,567,000	4,448,000	4,554,000	4,272,000	4,362,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL (h)</b>	<b>71,745,000</b>	<b>69,960,000</b>	<b>70,340,000</b>	<b>69,731,000</b>	<b>70,998,000</b>	<b>72,295,000</b>	<b>72,568,000</b>	<b>73,398,000</b>	<b>74,278,000</b>	<b>73,063,000</b>

## Yield (tons)

Provinces and States	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Assam . . . . .	1,599,000	1,677,000	1,421,000	1,481,000	1,610,000	1,904,000	1,745,000	1,742,000	1,742,000	1,805,000
Bengal . . . . .	9,493,000	9,364,000	8,680,000	8,273,000	7,208,000	9,803,000	9,034,000	7,567,000	8,455,000	6,043,000
Bihar (g) . . . . .	5,738,000	4,201,000	4,294,000	4,688,000	2,450,000	3,359,000	3,144,000	2,654,000	3,178,000	2,134,000
Bombay . . . . .	1,427,000	1,355,000	902,000	959,000	843,000	700,000	887,000	789,000	668,000	802,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	1,772,000	1,660,000	1,657,000	1,757,000	1,468,000	1,781,000	1,569,000	1,725,000	1,453,000	1,099,000
Coorg . . . . .	54,000	55,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	55,000	55,000	56,000	56,000	63,000
Madras . . . . .	5,385,000	5,406,000	5,814,000	4,981,000	4,741,000	4,794,000	4,850,000	4,100,000	4,467,000	5,150,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,295,000	1,601,000	1,575,000	1,405,000	1,374,000	1,339,000
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297,000	301,000
Sind . . . . .	(f) -	(f)	461,000	378,000	385,000	455,000	480,000	497,000	443,000	427,000
United Provinces	1,989,000	1,327,000	1,736,000	1,937,000	1,949,000	1,919,000	2,024,000	2,070,000	2,427,000	1,807,000
Total British Provinces . . . . .	27,447,000	25,045,000	24,519,000	24,502,000	22,003,000	26,373,000	25,363,000	22,505,000	24,550,000	20,970,000
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Baroda . . . . .	62,000	68,000	65,000	67,000	52,000	28,000	37,000	40,000	31,000	39,000
Bhopal (Central India) . . . . .	...	(c)	4,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000
Bombay States . . . . .	233,000	203,000	133,000	193,000	191,000	177,000	218,000	213,000	160,000	179,000
Eastern Agency States (a) . . . . .	453,000	349,000	399,000	498,000	397,000	581,000	478,000	537,000	488,000	386,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	389,000	293,000	364,000	355,000	336,000	418,000	368,000	348,000	262,000	363,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	(h)	(h)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Mysore . . . . .	209,000	242,000	235,000	178,000	217,000	229,000	221,000	204,000	219,000	229,000
Rampur (United Provinces) . . . . .	6,000	7,000	9,000	9,000	6,000	9,000	6,000	7,000	16,000	16,000
Total Indian States . . . . .	1,852,000	1,156,000	1,211,000	1,217,000	1,206,000	1,451,000	1,336,000	1,357,000	1,184,000	1,221,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL (h)</b>	<b>28,799,000</b>	<b>26,201,000</b>	<b>25,730,000</b>	<b>25,719,000</b>	<b>23,209,000</b>	<b>27,824,000</b>	<b>26,699,000</b>	<b>23,862,000</b>	<b>25,734,000</b>	<b>22,191,000</b>

(a) Formerly Central Provinces States.

(b) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Bihar and Orissa Feudatory States), estimates for which for 1940-41 are 2,454,000 acres and 791,000 tons, as against 2,993,000 acres and 1,117,000 tons in 1939-40.

(c) Not available.

(d) Including Sind.

(e) Including Khairpur State (Sind).

(f) Included under "Bombay".

(h) Included under "Bombay States".

(g) Figures for the years prior to 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

NOTE.—Figures for 1940-41 are subject to revision.

No. 5—AREA AND YIELD OF WHEAT IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	81,000	22,000	39,000	30,000	28,000	19,000	21,000	10,000	7,000	24,000
Bengal . . . . .	145,000	143,000	145,000	155,000	127,000	149,000	161,000	174,000	177,000	169,000
Bihar (g) . . . . .	1,221,000	1,235,000	1,223,000	1,197,000	1,142,000	1,129,000	1,098,000	1,093,000	1,138,000	1,098,000
Bombay . . . . .	(d)2,314,000	(d)2,627,000	1,926,000	1,734,000	1,691,000	1,654,000	1,831,000	1,861,000	1,688,000	1,750,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	3,513,000	3,451,000	3,441,000	3,626,000	3,389,000	3,140,000	3,358,000	3,382,000	3,184,000	3,229,000
Delhi . . . . .	41,000	48,000	46,000	40,000	38,000	52,000	58,000	39,000	42,000	48,000
North-West Frontier Province (b) . . . . .	1,014,000	1,013,000	1,041,000	997,000	1,029,000	1,066,000	1,028,000	982,000	931,000	1,094,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Punjab . . . . .	9,080,000	8,591,000	9,773,000	9,038,000	9,300,000	9,399,000	9,945,000	9,526,000	9,569,000	9,884,000
Sind . . . . .	(f)	(f)	1,308,000	1,075,000	1,119,000	931,000	1,156,000	1,178,000	1,287,000	1,203,000
United Provinces . . . . .	7,748,000	7,867,000	8,453,000	7,649,000	7,053,000	7,484,000	7,810,000	8,520,000	8,109,000	7,949,000
<b>Total British Provinces . . . . .</b>	<b>25,107,000</b>	<b>24,797,000</b>	<b>27,382,000</b>	<b>25,441,000</b>	<b>24,919,000</b>	<b>25,026,000</b>	<b>26,468,000</b>	<b>26,769,000</b>	<b>26,111,000</b>	<b>26,450,000</b>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Baroda . . . . .	72,000	74,000	72,000	74,000	73,000	76,000	79,000	76,000	69,000	72,000
Bombay States . . . . .	(i)522,000	(i)609,000	502,000	485,000	420,000	430,000	467,000	427,000	329,000	350,000
Central India States . . . . .	2,189,000	2,070,000	2,082,000	2,319,000	2,076,000	1,912,000	2,276,000	2,244,000	2,177,000	2,216,000
Eastern Agency States* . . . . .	115,000	102,000	100,000	91,000	76,000	75,000	76,000	77,000	74,000	74,000
Gwalior . . . . .	1,492,000	1,394,000	1,507,000	1,646,000	1,631,000	1,423,000	1,662,000	1,575,000	1,461,000	1,533,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	1,367,000	1,301,000	1,201,000	1,259,000	1,247,000	1,308,000	1,355,000	1,250,000	1,081,000	1,090,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	(h)	(h)	95,000	88,000	87,000	84,000	96,000	102,000	105,000	95,000
Mysore . . . . .	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Punjab States . . . . .	1,312,000	1,336,000	1,519,000	1,445,000	1,411,000	1,468,000	1,526,000	1,494,000	1,477,000	1,522,000
Rajputana States . . . . .	1,508,000	1,208,000	1,488,000	1,520,000	1,575,000	1,284,000	1,525,000	1,319,000	1,012,000	1,347,000
Rampur (United Provinces) . . . . .	116,000	122,000	127,000	122,000	122,000	127,000	108,000	106,000	110,000	110,000
<b>Total Indian States . . . . .</b>	<b>8,696,000</b>	<b>8,178,000</b>	<b>8,695,000</b>	<b>9,049,000</b>	<b>8,720,000</b>	<b>8,789,000</b>	<b>9,172,000</b>	<b>8,720,000</b>	<b>7,898,000</b>	<b>8,412,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL(a) . . . . .</b>	<b>33,803,000</b>	<b>32,976,000</b>	<b>36,077,000</b>	<b>34,490,000</b>	<b>33,639,000</b>	<b>33,815,000</b>	<b>35,640,000</b>	<b>35,441,000</b>	<b>34,009,000</b>	<b>34,862,000</b>

Yield (tons)

<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	8,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	6,000	7,000	3,000	2,000	7,000
Bengal . . . . .	34,000	41,000	41,000	51,000	33,000	44,000	45,000	44,000	46,000	34,000
Bihar (g) . . . . .	469,000	492,000	476,000	505,000	416,000	435,000	433,000	385,000	424,000	405,000
Bombay . . . . .	(d)444,000	(d)602,000	828,000	308,000	315,000	289,000	306,000	337,000	311,000	301,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	673,000	655,000	715,000	763,000	641,000	600,000	673,000	672,000	614,000	572,000
Delhi . . . . .	9,000	17,000	13,000	13,000	12,000	19,000	20,000	14,000	14,000	16,000
North-West Frontier Province (b) . . . . .	250,000	237,000	249,000	238,000	258,000	291,000	250,000	235,000	260,000	259,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab . . . . .	2,760,000	2,813,000	2,794,000	3,042,000	3,053,000	3,395,000	3,724,000	3,235,000	3,760,000	3,339,000
Sind . . . . .	(f)	(f)	303,000	251,000	292,000	311,000	368,000	365,000	326,000	331,000
United Provinces . . . . .	2,310,000	2,713,000	2,537,000	2,523,000	2,498,000	2,468,000	2,780,000	2,694,000	3,167,000	2,826,000
<b>Total British Provinces . . . . .</b>	<b>7,253,000</b>	<b>7,576,000</b>	<b>7,463,000</b>	<b>7,703,000</b>	<b>7,528,000</b>	<b>7,859,000</b>	<b>8,607,000</b>	<b>7,985,000</b>	<b>8,925,000</b>	<b>8,091,000</b>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Baroda . . . . .	21,000	31,000	17,000	17,000	23,000	20,000	26,000	22,000	21,000	21,000
Bombay States . . . . .	(i)148,000	(i)126,000	130,000	126,000	130,000	112,000	147,000	118,000	85,000	83,000
Central India States . . . . .	339,000	341,000	407,000	419,000	360,000	339,000	386,000	415,000	377,000	378,000
Eastern Agency States* . . . . .	20,000	15,000	20,000	17,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	16,000	10,000
Gwalior . . . . .	297,000	319,000	302,000	394,000	343,000	334,000	389,000	392,000	366,000	338,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	161,000	168,000	149,000	156,000	140,000	200,000	200,000	172,000	133,000	150,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	(h)	(h)	29,000	27,000	27,000	37,000	38,000	25,000	31,000	34,000
Mysore . . . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab States . . . . .	392,000	442,000	459,000	456,000	443,000	468,000	498,000	442,000	503,000	488,000
Rajputana States . . . . .	354,000	335,000	353,000	383,000	339,000	346,000	432,000	356,000	271,000	377,000
Rampur (United Provinces) . . . . .	23,000	31,000	35,000	31,000	31,000	35,000	30,000	21,000	33,000	35,000
<b>Total Indian States . . . . .</b>	<b>1,768,000</b>	<b>1,879,000</b>	<b>1,902,000</b>	<b>2,026,000</b>	<b>1,906,000</b>	<b>1,893,000</b>	<b>2,157,000</b>	<b>1,978,000</b>	<b>1,842,000</b>	<b>1,914,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL(a) . . . . .</b>	<b>9,024,000</b>	<b>9,455,000</b>	<b>9,370,000</b>	<b>9,729,000</b>	<b>9,434,000</b>	<b>9,752,000</b>	<b>10,764,000</b>	<b>9,963,000</b>	<b>10,767,000</b>	<b>10,005,000</b>

(a) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Central Provinces States).  
 \* Formerly Central Provinces States.  
 a yield of 200 tons in 1940-41, as against 1,500 acres and 300 tons in 1939-40.  
 (b) Includes the North West Frontier and the Kurram Agencies. (c) 500 tons. (d) Including Sind. (e) 400 tons.  
 (f) Included under "Bombay". (g) Figures for the years prior to 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".  
 (h) Including Khairpur State (Sind).  
 (i) Including Bihar and Orissa.  
 NOTE.—Figures for 1940-41 are subject to revision.

## No. 6—AREA AND YIELD OF SUGARCANE IN EACH PROVINCE.

## Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Assam . . . . .	31,000	32,000	35,000	35,000	37,000	40,000	39,000	38,000	38,000	41,000
Bengal . . . . .	233,000	233,000	257,000	276,000	325,000	355,000	290,000	290,000	316,000	331,000
Bihar (f) . . . . .	282,000	302,000	418,000	445,000	447,000	460,000	360,000	375,000	441,000	508,000
Bombay . . . . .	69,000	75,000	70,000	75,000	83,000	83,000	71,000	76,000	100,000	117,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	22,000	28,000	29,000	29,000	30,000	32,000	34,000	29,000	30,000	33,000
Delhi . . . . .	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Madras . . . . .	116,000	121,000	122,000	125,000	121,000	120,000	98,000	98,000	138,000	162,000
North-West Frontier Provinces . . . . .	44,000	53,000	49,000	43,000	59,000	72,000	70,000	51,000	71,000	98,000
Orissa . . . . .	---	---	---	---	33,000	31,000	34,000	32,000	33,000	35,000
Punjab . . . . .	475,000	558,000	466,000	462,000	474,000	554,000	510,000	354,000	417,000	549,000
Sind . . . . .	(d)	(d)	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	9,000
United Provinces	1,577,000	1,773,000	1,713,000	1,814,000	2,212,000	2,455,000	2,181,000	1,928,000	1,876,000	2,518,000
<b>Total British Provinces . . . . .</b>	<b>2,852,000</b>	<b>3,179,000</b>	<b>3,165,000</b>	<b>3,316,000</b>	<b>3,829,000</b>	<b>4,223,000</b>	<b>3,700,000</b>	<b>2,988,000</b>	<b>3,469,000</b>	<b>4,402,000</b>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Baroda . . . . .	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Bhopal (Central India) . . . . .	---	4,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	8,000
Bombay States . . . . .	30,000	30,000	31,000	36,000	39,000	47,000	40,000	38,000	45,000	50,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	35,000	40,000	46,000	51,000	59,000	58,000	30,000	29,000	36,000	45,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(g)	(g)
Mysore . . . . .	36,000	42,000	42,000	46,000	51,000	53,000	50,000	45,000	49,000	53,000
Rampur (United Provinces) . . . . .	16,000	20,000	21,000	26,000	37,000	50,000	41,000	24,000	33,000	37,000
<b>Total Indian States . . . . .</b>	<b>119,000</b>	<b>138,000</b>	<b>146,000</b>	<b>165,000</b>	<b>195,000</b>	<b>217,000</b>	<b>169,000</b>	<b>142,000</b>	<b>171,000</b>	<b>196,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL(a)</b>	<b>2,971,000</b>	<b>3,317,000</b>	<b>3,311,000</b>	<b>3,481,000</b>	<b>4,024,000</b>	<b>4,440,000</b>	<b>3,869,000</b>	<b>3,130,000</b>	<b>3,640,000</b>	<b>4,598,000</b>

## Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gür)

<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Assam . . . . .	32,000	35,000	40,000	34,000	37,000	40,000	40,000	37,000	37,000	45,000
Bengal . . . . .	273,000	454,000	457,000	492,000	560,000	626,000	483,000	439,000	526,000	532,000
Bihar (f) . . . . .	307,000	313,000	623,000	673,000	635,000	493,000	379,000	369,000	460,000	517,000
Bombay . . . . .	187,000	201,000	194,000	186,000	211,000	207,000	168,000	190,000	253,000	302,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	35,000	39,000	48,000	47,000	48,000	51,000	51,000	45,000	44,000	50,000
Delhi . . . . .	2,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	(e)	1,000	1,000
Madras . . . . .	324,000	339,000	349,000	351,000	349,000	338,000	279,000	274,000	409,000	485,000
North-West Frontier Provinces . . . . .	55,000	45,000	54,000	41,000	55,000	79,000	73,000	57,000	77,000	107,000
Orissa . . . . .	---	---	---	---	52,000	51,000	74,000	62,000	65,000	68,000
Punjab . . . . .	368,000	444,000	364,000	326,000	380,000	465,000	389,000	229,000	318,000	470,000
Sind . . . . .	(d)	(d)	7,000	7,000	10,000	13,000	15,000	14,000	15,000	17,000
United Provinces	2,207,000	2,577,000	2,532,000	2,719,000	3,275,000	3,765,000	3,144,000	1,432,000	2,129,000	2,845,000
<b>Total British Provinces . . . . .</b>	<b>3,790,000</b>	<b>4,450,000</b>	<b>4,669,000</b>	<b>4,884,000</b>	<b>5,605,000</b>	<b>6,134,000</b>	<b>5,099,000</b>	<b>3,148,000</b>	<b>4,334,000</b>	<b>5,439,000</b>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Baroda . . . . .	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	9,000	7,000	8,000	11,000
Bhopal (Central India) . . . . .	---	(b)	4,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	9,000
Bombay States . . . . .	67,000	74,000	69,000	74,000	105,000	109,000	104,000	84,000	112,000	118,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	65,000	76,000	72,000	93,000	99,000	124,000	60,000	64,000	75,000	103,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
Mysore . . . . .	32,000	38,000	41,000	43,000	53,000	53,000	76,000	58,000	78,000	91,000
Rampur (United Provinces) . . . . .	18,000	35,000	33,000	39,000	61,000	46,000	50,000	22,000	47,000	35,000
<b>Total Indian States . . . . .</b>	<b>185,000</b>	<b>226,000</b>	<b>227,000</b>	<b>256,000</b>	<b>326,000</b>	<b>342,000</b>	<b>304,000</b>	<b>239,000</b>	<b>327,000</b>	<b>368,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL(a)</b>	<b>3,975,000</b>	<b>4,676,000</b>	<b>4,896,000</b>	<b>5,140,000</b>	<b>5,931,000</b>	<b>6,476,000</b>	<b>5,403,000</b>	<b>3,387,000</b>	<b>4,661,000</b>	<b>5,807,000</b>

(a) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Bihar and Orissa Feudatory States), estimates for which for 1940-41 are 13,000 acres and 14,000 tons, as against 18,000 acres and 17,000 tons in 1939-40.

(b) Not available.

(c) Including Sind. (d) Included under "Bombay".

(f) Figures for the years prior to 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (g) Below 500 acres.

NOTE.—Figures for 1940-41 are subject to revision.

## No. 7—AREA AND YIELD OF TEA IN EACH PROVINCE.

*Area (acres)*

Provinces and States	1931.	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Assam . . .	431,000	428,400	430,400	435,900	437,200	438,800	440,000	439,200	438,400	439,100
Bengal . . .	198,400	199,000	199,800	201,700	202,200	203,200	201,700	200,800	201,200	201,200
Bihar . . .	8,700	8,400	8,900	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
Coorg . . .	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Madras . . .	72,400	74,000	75,600	75,200	78,200	77,000	77,800	79,100	78,100	77,900
Punjab . . .	9,700	9,700	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,500	9,500	9,600	9,500
United Provinces	6,300	6,300	6,200	6,200	6,400	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,400	6,400
<b>Total British Provinces.</b>	<b>721,800</b>	<b>721,200</b>	<b>725,900</b>	<b>733,000</b>	<b>738,000</b>	<b>739,600</b>	<b>739,800</b>	<b>739,400</b>	<b>737,900</b>	<b>739,300</b>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Cochin . . .	500	500	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Mandi (Punjab) .	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	300	300	300
Mysore . . .	4,000	4,200	4,100	4,500	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,500	4,700	4,500
Travancore . .	71,000	74,700	76,300	77,200	77,600	77,800	77,600	77,000	77,000	77,100
Tripura (Bengal) .	8,500	8,900	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,300	10,500	10,900	10,900	10,900
<b>Total Indian States</b>	<b>84,900</b>	<b>88,300</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>93,300</b>	<b>93,700</b>	<b>94,500</b>	<b>94,500</b>	<b>94,400</b>	<b>94,600</b>	<b>94,500</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>806,800</b>	<b>809,500</b>	<b>817,900</b>	<b>826,300</b>	<b>831,700</b>	<b>834,100</b>	<b>834,300</b>	<b>833,800</b>	<b>832,500</b>	<b>832,800</b>

*Yield (lbs.)*

<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Assam . . .	243,229,300	257,057,900	219,341,100	232,835,400	226,417,300	223,825,300	241,527,300	261,037,200	252,728,000	259,863,000
Bengal . . .	88,482,100	108,876,300	98,658,500	98,402,000	96,377,900	99,419,900	108,565,600	106,339,400	112,289,800	115,776,600
Bihar . . .	886,500	672,000	1,094,100	1,032,800	996,600	1,124,800	1,201,700	1,304,000	1,335,000	1,565,900
Coorg . . .	174,800	219,600	209,400	198,800	163,500	187,900	16,000	100,600	130,400	207,000
Madras . . .	27,509,500	29,660,800	29,295,300	28,497,400	31,519,300	32,676,100	35,415,000	38,180,200	38,872,100	39,189,000
Punjab . . .	1,902,200	1,368,600	2,111,100	2,339,800	2,479,400	2,388,500	2,779,000	2,777,300	2,807,000	2,791,400
United Provinces	1,366,000	1,299,800	1,732,300	1,785,900	1,622,400	1,823,700	2,013,600	1,856,400	1,721,100	1,883,100
<b>Total British Provinces</b>	<b>303,549,500</b>	<b>399,155,300</b>	<b>350,442,400</b>	<b>365,092,100</b>	<b>359,576,400</b>	<b>360,946,200</b>	<b>391,518,200</b>	<b>411,595,100</b>	<b>409,883,400</b>	<b>421,076,000</b>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Cochin . . .	59,200	88,800	515,400	553,200	589,300	635,100	733,400	843,200	824,500	926,100
Mandi (Punjab) .	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	101,900	101,300	98,600	102,200
Mysore . . .	157,500	153,800	198,400	193,600	301,900	578,200	581,600	944,300	968,600	1,549,600
Travancore . .	28,673,100	32,611,000	30,735,000	31,112,600	31,695,600	30,430,800	34,526,000	35,050,600	37,638,500	36,898,000
Tripura (Bengal) .	1,614,200	1,630,500	1,783,200	2,300,600	2,265,900	2,500,200	2,788,900	3,326,300	3,182,700	3,328,200
<b>Total Indian States</b>	<b>30,534,000</b>	<b>34,514,100</b>	<b>33,232,000</b>	<b>34,158,900</b>	<b>34,852,700</b>	<b>34,234,300</b>	<b>38,731,800</b>	<b>40,265,700</b>	<b>42,712,900</b>	<b>42,805,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>334,083,500</b>	<b>433,669,300</b>	<b>383,674,400</b>	<b>399,251,000</b>	<b>394,429,100</b>	<b>395,180,500</b>	<b>430,250,000</b>	<b>451,860,800</b>	<b>452,596,300</b>	<b>463,881,000</b>

(a) Not available.

NOTE.—Figures for 1940 are provisional and therefore subject to revision.

No. 8—AREA AND YIELD OF COTTON IN EACH PROVINCE.  
Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	27,000	33,000	36,000	36,000	35,000	34,000	37,000	27,000	12,000	31,000
Assam . . .	37,000	37,000	37,000	34,000	38,000	36,000	45,000	36,000	34,000	41,000
Bengal . . .	58,000	59,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	58,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	81,000
Bihar (i) . . .	68,000	65,000	42,000	42,000	32,000	31,000	43,000	43,000	42,000	40,000
Bombay . . .	(c)4,321,000	(c)4,223,000	3,655,000	3,657,000	4,163,000	3,713,000	3,863,000	3,600,000	3,722,000	3,883,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	4,620,000	4,000,000	4,270,000	4,201,000	4,068,000	3,852,000	4,047,000	3,653,000	3,270,000	3,572,000
Delhi . . .	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
Madras . . .	2,204,000	1,948,000	2,156,000	2,304,000	2,664,000	2,487,000	2,546,000	1,920,000	2,196,000	2,413,000
North-West Fron- tier Province . . .	18,000	16,000	21,000	15,000	19,000	21,000	22,000	22,000	17,000	18,000
Orissa . . .	...	...	...	...	9,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Punjab . . .	2,160,000	1,890,000	2,449,000	2,247,000	2,803,000	2,909,000	3,135,000	2,902,000	2,641,000	2,669,000
Sind . . .	(g)	(g)	570,000	623,000	768,000	919,000	970,000	856,000	854,000	914,000
United Provinces	739,000	516,000	805,000	705,000	588,000	692,000	581,000	852,000	484,000	394,000
<b>Total British Provinces . . .</b>	<b>14,256,000</b>	<b>12,790,000</b>	<b>14,102,000</b>	<b>14,026,000</b>	<b>15,247,000</b>	<b>14,862,000</b>	<b>15,357,000</b>	<b>13,895,000</b>	<b>13,348,000</b>	<b>14,067,000</b>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Baroda . . .	692,000	722,000	731,000	800,000	837,000	871,000	914,000	863,000	738,000	811,000
Bombay States . . .	(d)2,141,000	(d)2,507,000	2,222,000	2,619,000	2,474,000	2,278,000	2,209,000	2,124,000	1,541,000	1,885,000
Central India States . . .	1,172,000	1,007,000	1,152,000	1,173,000	1,201,000	1,414,000	1,323,000	1,141,000	1,037,000	1,134,000
Gwalior . . .	632,000	597,000	614,000	633,000	602,000	714,000	668,000	560,000	516,000	566,000
Hyderabad . . .	3,044,000	3,602,000	3,696,000	3,101,000	3,898,000	3,080,000	3,563,000	3,490,000	3,188,000	3,458,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . .	(h)	(h)	22,000	31,000	44,000	70,000	79,000	46,000	49,000	60,000
Madras States . . .	24,000	21,000	19,000	16,000	29,000	25,000	26,000	21,000	26,000	28,000
Mysore . . .	83,000	88,000	77,000	70,000	87,000	85,000	85,000	84,000	84,000	83,000
Punjab States . . .	361,000	371,000	540,000	537,000	716,000	782,000	851,000	757,000	652,000	721,000
Rajputana States . . .	487,000	419,000	498,000	492,000	496,000	534,000	527,000	466,000	362,000	433,000
Tripura (Bengal) . . .	17,000	17,000	18,000	16,000	15,000	36,000	30,000	30,000	27,000	27,000
Rampur (United Provinces) . . .	14,000	10,000	6,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	8,000
<b>Total Indian States . . .</b>	<b>9,238,000</b>	<b>9,361,000</b>	<b>9,590,000</b>	<b>9,489,000</b>	<b>10,197,000</b>	<b>9,897,000</b>	<b>10,389,000</b>	<b>9,595,000</b>	<b>8,232,000</b>	<b>9,219,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>23,494,000</b>	<b>22,151,000</b>	<b>23,692,000</b>	<b>23,515,000</b>	<b>25,444,000</b>	<b>24,759,000</b>	<b>25,746,000</b>	<b>23,490,000</b>	<b>21,580,000</b>	<b>23,286,000</b>

## Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	11,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	13,000	13,000	15,000	8,000	4,000	11,000
Assam . . .	15,000	15,000	15,000	13,000	15,000	13,000	24,000	14,000	14,000	16,000
Bengal . . .	15,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	23,000	22,000	20,000	26,000	20,000
Bihar (i) . . .	14,000	13,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	8,000
Bombay . . .	(c)758,000	(c)896,000	689,000	555,000	812,000	666,000	734,000	654,000	679,000	781,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	496,000	708,000	718,000	597,000	641,000	789,000	713,000	536,000	721,000	901,000
Delhi . . .	2,000	1,000	(e)	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(e)	(e)	(e)
Madras . . .	421,000	407,000	450,000	474,000	583,000	494,000	502,000	360,000	452,000	530,000
North-West Fron- tier Province . . .	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Orissa . . .	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab . . .	538,000	555,000	927,000	946,000	1,234,000	1,458,000	1,140,000	1,104,000	1,017,000	1,215,000
Sind . . .	(g)	(g)	186,000	270,000	308,000	496,000	364,000	364,000	309,000	330,000
United Provinces	206,000	169,000	266,000	192,000	194,000	174,000	196,000	179,000	147,000	146,000
<b>Total British Provinces . . .</b>	<b>2,479,000</b>	<b>2,799,000</b>	<b>3,296,000</b>	<b>3,094,000</b>	<b>3,783,000</b>	<b>4,124,000</b>	<b>3,714,000</b>	<b>3,259,000</b>	<b>3,381,000</b>	<b>3,972,000</b>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Baroda . . .	136,000	144,000	90,000	69,000	156,000	191,000	219,000	202,000	196,000	175,000
Bombay States . . .	(d)573,000	(d)649,000	587,000	593,000	611,000	455,000	479,000	396,000	280,000	306,000
Central India States . . .	129,000	133,000	154,000	131,000	180,000	203,000	142,000	159,000	110,000	231,000
Gwalior . . .	76,000	76,000	59,000	58,000	124,000	106,000	78,000	96,000	54,000	109,000
Hyderabad . . .	509,000	534,000	564,000	443,000	569,000	499,000	570,000	607,000	503,000	547,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . .	(h)	(h)	10,000	14,000	23,000	35,000	40,000	19,000	25,000	30,000
Madras States . . .	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Mysore . . .	9,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	11,000	12,000	11,000	11,000	12,000	13,000
Punjab States . . .	77,000	98,000	178,000	296,000	348,000	465,000	373,000	302,000	274,000	406,000
Rajputana States . . .	62,000	58,000	65,000	64,000	79,000	73,000	69,000	91,000	55,000	104,000
Tripura (Bengal) . . .	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Rampur (United Provinces) . . .	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
<b>Total Indian States . . .</b>	<b>1,578,000</b>	<b>1,707,000</b>	<b>1,721,000</b>	<b>1,683,000</b>	<b>2,109,000</b>	<b>2,048,000</b>	<b>2,023,000</b>	<b>1,792,000</b>	<b>1,523,000</b>	<b>1,931,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (a)</b>	<b>4,057,000</b>	<b>4,506,000</b>	<b>5,017,000</b>	<b>4,777,000</b>	<b>5,892,000</b>	<b>6,172,000</b>	<b>5,737,000</b>	<b>5,051,000</b>	<b>4,909,000</b>	<b>5,903,000</b>
<b>Net Exports and Consumption (f).</b>	<b>4,678,000</b>	<b>5,979,000</b>	<b>6,492,000</b>	<b>6,477,000</b>	<b>6,837,000</b>	<b>(j)7,348,000</b>	<b>5,544,000</b>	<b>6,875,000</b>	<b>5,812,000</b>	<b>(b)</b>

(a) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Bihar and Orissa Feudatory States) which report an area of 17,000 acres with a yield of 2,000 bales in 1940-41, as against 32,000 acres and 4,000 bales in 1939-40.

(b) Not yet available. (c) Below 500 bales.

(d) Including Khairpur State (Sind). (e) Below 500 bales.

(f) The export as well as the consumption figures are for the year ending August. Prior to 1916-17 the estimates of mill consumption were based on returns of yarn produced by mills; subsequently the estimates framed by the Bombay Millowners' Association on the basis of returns furnished to them by mills were adopted. From 1923-24 mill consumption figures are being compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the basis of returns furnished under the Cotton Cess Act, and these have been utilized. No reliable information is available regarding annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 a conventional estimate of 450,000 bales was adopted in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association (now East India Cotton Association). This estimate was revised to 1,000,000 bales in 1914-15 and to 750,000 bales in 1915-16. In 1930-31, the estimate was again revised to 650,000 bales on the basis of the results of enquiries conducted by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in selected areas.

(g) Included under "Bombay". (h) Included under "Bombay States".

(i) Figures for the years prior to 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (j) Mill consumption in Burma included since 1st April, 1937.

NOTE.—Figures for 1940-41 are subject to revision.



COTTON

No. 8A--AREA AND YIELD OF COTTON ACCORDING TO TRADE DESCRIPTIONS.

Area (acres)

Descriptions of cotton	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
<b>Comras—</b>							
Khandesh . . . . .	1,184,000	1,062,000	1,116,000	1,152,000	1,285,000	1,304,000	1,328,000
Central India . . . . .	1,904,000	1,604,000	1,766,000	1,806,000	1,803,000	2,128,000	1,991,000
Barel and Naarg . . . . .	2,586,000	2,450,000	2,346,000	2,074,000	2,451,000	1,948,000	2,338,000
Hyderabad-Gaorani . . . . .	892,000	890,000	876,000	864,000	978,000	841,000	959,000
Berar . . . . .	3,162,000	2,828,000	2,948,000	2,915,000	2,848,000	2,713,000	2,865,000
Central Provinces . . . . .	1,458,000	1,172,000	1,322,000	1,286,000	1,220,000	1,239,000	1,182,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,056,000</b>	<b>10,006,000</b>	<b>10,474,000</b>	<b>10,097,000</b>	<b>10,585,000</b>	<b>10,173,000</b>	<b>10,663,000</b>
<b>Dholleras . . . . .</b>	<b>2,150,000</b>	<b>2,747,000</b>	<b>2,386,000</b>	<b>2,965,000</b>	<b>2,733,000</b>	<b>2,686,000</b>	<b>2,506,000</b>
<b>Bengal-Sind—</b>							
United Provinces . . . . .	753,000	528,000	611,000	715,000	596,000	700,000	595,000
Rajputana . . . . .	464,000	452,000	529,000	528,000	521,000	568,000	564,000
Sind-Punjab . . . . .	2,004,000	1,757,000	2,796,000	2,522,000	2,439,000	2,516,000	2,629,000
Others . . . . .	74,000	72,000	48,000	48,000	47,000	45,000	57,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,295,000</b>	<b>2,807,000</b>	<b>4,184,000</b>	<b>3,813,000</b>	<b>3,603,000</b>	<b>3,829,000</b>	<b>3,845,000</b>
<b>American—</b>							
Punjab . . . . .	763,000	776,000	809,000	841,000	1,529,000	1,628,000	1,777,000
Sind . . . . .	89,000	99,000	(a)	194,000	894,000	561,000	653,000
Broach . . . . .	1,271,000	1,308,000	1,283,000	1,384,000	1,867,000	1,493,000	1,488,000
Coompta-Dharwar . . . . .	1,668,000	1,451,000	1,862,000	1,167,000	1,479,000	1,181,000	1,331,000
Westerns and Northern	1,897,000	1,568,000	1,770,000	1,454,000	2,163,000	1,603,000	1,814,000
Cocanadas . . . . .	186,000	189,000	170,000	184,000	170,000	165,000	148,000
Tinnevellies . . . . .	538,000	541,000	575,000	591,000	623,000	597,000	622,000
Salems . . . . .	204,000	191,000	200,000	181,000	164,000	190,000	196,000
Cambodias . . . . .	280,000	322,000	346,000	509,000	535,000	516,000	567,000
Comillas, and other sorts	130,000	146,000	133,000	135,000	119,000	136,000	136,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>23,494,000</b>	<b>22,151,000</b>	<b>23,892,000</b>	<b>23,515,000</b>	<b>25,444,000</b>	<b>24,759,000</b>	<b>25,746,000</b>

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

<b>Comras—</b>							
Khandesh . . . . .	206,000	256,000	286,000	249,000	307,000	273,000	323,000
Central India . . . . .	205,000	209,000	213,000	189,000	304,000	309,000	220,000
Barel and Nagor . . . . .	363,000	373,000	386,000	315,000	427,000	344,000	399,000
Hyderabad-Gaorani . . . . .	115,000	131,000	153,000	129,000	112,000	141,000	142,000
Berar . . . . .	357,000	510,000	606,000	465,000	446,000	568,000	506,000
Central Provinces . . . . .	139,000	198,000	212,000	132,000	195,000	221,000	208,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,385,000</b>	<b>1,677,000</b>	<b>1,756,000</b>	<b>1,479,000</b>	<b>1,791,000</b>	<b>1,856,000</b>	<b>1,797,000</b>
<b>Dholleras . . . . .</b>	<b>596,000</b>	<b>715,000</b>	<b>575,000</b>	<b>602,000</b>	<b>642,000</b>	<b>457,000</b>	<b>508,000</b>
<b>Bengal-Sind—</b>							
United Provinces . . . . .	207,000	170,000	266,000	194,000	195,000	175,000	200,000
Rajputana . . . . .	73,000	69,000	78,000	76,000	92,000	85,000	114,000
Sind-Punjab . . . . .	463,000	521,000	941,000	1,058,000	1,025,000	1,251,000	980,000
Others . . . . .	16,000	16,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	11,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>764,000</b>	<b>776,000</b>	<b>1,295,000</b>	<b>1,338,000</b>	<b>1,322,000</b>	<b>1,520,000</b>	<b>1,305,000</b>
<b>American—</b>							
Punjab . . . . .	215,000	217,000	364,000	398,000	737,000	900,000	692,000
Sind . . . . .	14,000	33,000	(a)	76,000	155,000	296,000	240,000
Broach . . . . .	282,000	331,000	236,000	146,000	344,000	394,000	381,000
Coompta-Dharwar . . . . .	217,000	189,000	193,000	156,000	190,000	147,000	159,000
Westerns and Northern	222,000	193,000	311,000	142,000	288,000	165,000	176,000
Cocanadas . . . . .	33,000	26,000	24,000	30,000	25,000	25,000	24,000
Tinnevellies . . . . .	131,000	135,000	130,000	141,000	137,000	133,000	151,000
Salems . . . . .	36,000	35,000	37,000	33,000	30,000	35,000	37,000
Cambodias . . . . .	128,000	139,000	153,000	198,000	192,000	198,000	216,000
Comillas, and other sorts	34,000	41,000	40,000	38,000	30,000	41,000	51,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4,057,000</b>	<b>4,506,000</b>	<b>5,017,000</b>	<b>4,777,000</b>	<b>5,692,000</b>	<b>6,172,000</b>	<b>5,737,000</b>

(a) included under "Sind-Punjab," separate figure not being available.

No. 8B—AREA AND YIELD OF COTTON ACCORDING TO REVISED TRADE DESCRIPTIONS—*contd.*

Descriptions of Cotton	Area (Acres)			Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
<b>Bengals—</b>						
United Provinces Deshi . . . . .	735,000	565,000	465,000	191,000	161,000	150,000
Punjab Deshi . . . . .	1,814,000	1,580,000	1,651,000	601,000	639,000	805,000
Sind Deshi . . . . .	307,000	223,000	308,000	128,000	83,000	114,000
Rajputana Deshi . . . . .	434,000	319,000	403,000	92,000	55,000	107,000
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>3,290,000</b>	<b>2,687,000</b>	<b>2,827,000</b>	<b>1,012,000</b>	<b>938,000</b>	<b>1,185,000</b>
<b>Americans—</b>						
Sind-American . . . . .	595,000	680,000	666,000	255,000	251,000	246,000
Punjab-American . . . . .	1,867,000	1,730,000	1,757,000	808,000	655,000	820,000
Buri . . . . .	18,000	15,000	46,000	4,000	3,000	13,000
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,480,000</b>	<b>2,425,000</b>	<b>2,469,000</b>	<b>1,067,000</b>	<b>909,000</b>	<b>1,070,000</b>
<b>Oomras—</b>						
Central Provinces Oomras . . . . .	1,353,000	1,175,000	1,189,000	150,000	253,000	247,000
Berar Oomras . . . . .	1,893,000	1,836,000	1,842,000	308,000	368,000	500,000
Nimar Oomras . . . . .	279,000	231,000	161,000	56,000	51,000	49,000
Central Provinces and Berar Verum . . . . .	110,000	213,000	334,000	18,000	46,000	92,000
Khandesh Oomras . . . . .	1,125,000	983,000	972,000	209,000	228,000	265,000
Khandesh Banilla . . . . .	118,000	111,000	111,000	27,000	27,000	30,000
Barsi-Nagar Oomras . . . . .	251,000	184,000	258,000	47,000	39,000	51,000
Hyderabad Oomras . . . . .	1,806,000	1,709,000	1,813,000	271,000	280,000	296,000
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>6,935,000</b>	<b>6,242,000</b>	<b>6,680,000</b>	<b>1,086,000</b>	<b>1,292,000</b>	<b>1,530,000</b>
Hyderabad-Gaorani . . . . .	907,000	801,000	934,000	127,000	143,000	143,000
<b>Central India—</b>						
Malvi . . . . .	988,000	902,000	1,004,000	147,000	90,000	180,000
Central India—Others . . . . .	755,000	689,000	743,000	113,000	85,000	166,000
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,743,000</b>	<b>1,591,000</b>	<b>1,747,000</b>	<b>260,000</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>346,000</b>
Broach . . . . .	850,000	853,000	908,000	243,000	247,000	227,000
Surti . . . . .	648,000	652,000	675,000	175,000	158,000	149,000
<b>Dholleras—</b>						
Gujerat-Dholleras . . . . .	642,000	531,000	680,000	99,000	68,000	158,000
Gujerat-Short staple . . . . .	26,000	17,000	17,000	6,000	3,000	3,000
Kathiawar-Dholleras . . . . .	1,028,000	456,000	769,000	146,000	38,000	82,000
Kathiawar-Short staple . . . . .	491,000	548,000	586,000	73,000	84,000	88,000
Cutch Dholleras . . . . .	30,000	...	16,000	4,000	...	2,000
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,217,000</b>	<b>1,552,000</b>	<b>2,074,000</b>	<b>328,000</b>	<b>193,000</b>	<b>333,000</b>
<b>Southerns—</b>						
Kumpta and Upland . . . . .	1,389,000	1,348,000	1,336,000	217,000	227,000	210,000
Bijapur and Bagalkot Jowari . . . . .	432,000	589,000	623,000	51,000	69,000	52,000
Westerns . . . . .	1,154,000	1,124,000	1,172,000	172,000	148,000	153,000
White and Red Northernns . . . . .	173,000	136,000	193,000	22,000	24,000	24,000
Warangal and Cocanadas . . . . .	211,000	245,000	207,000	26,000	35,000	33,000
Chinnapathi (short staple) . . . . .	9,000	11,000	11,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>3,368,000</b>	<b>3,513,000</b>	<b>3,542,000</b>	<b>489,000</b>	<b>504,000</b>	<b>473,000</b>
Tinnevellics (including Karungannies). . . . .	551,000	718,000	710,000	123,000	158,000	163,000
Cambodias . . . . .	320,000	366,000	518,000	99,000	143,000	220,000
Salems . . . . .	51,000	55,000	57,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Comillas . . . . .	130,000	125,000	147,000	38,000	44,000	49,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>23,490,000</b>	<b>21,580,000</b>	<b>23,286,000</b>	<b>5,051,000</b>	<b>4,909,000</b>	<b>5,903,000</b>

NOTE.—Figures for 1940-41 are subject to revision.

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF JUTE IN EACH PROVINCE.  
Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Assam . . .	127,000	157,000	149,000	118,000	157,000	219,000	303,000	323,000	356,000	276,000
Bengal . . .	1,822,000 (a)	2,142,000 (a)	2,321,000 (a)	1,699,000	2,220,000	2,167,000	2,475,000	2,504,000	4,939,000	1,533,000
Bihar . . .	170,000	192,000	174,000	128,000	464,000	445,000	315,000	266,000	282,000	242,000
Orissa . . .	...	...	...	17,000	14,000	16,000	25,000	22,000	29,000	25,000
<b>Total British Provinces</b>	<b>2,119,000</b>	<b>2,491,000</b>	<b>2,644,000</b>	<b>2,162,000</b>	<b>2,855,000</b>	<b>2,847,000</b>	<b>3,118,000</b>	<b>3,115,000</b>	<b>5,606,000</b>	<b>2,076,000</b>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Cooch Behar . . .	23,000	25,000	25,000	18,000	24,000	34,000	39,000	33,000	45,000	39,000
Tripura . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	13,000	18,000	17,000
<b>Total Indian States</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>56,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (d)</b>	<b>2,143,000</b>	<b>2,517,000</b>	<b>2,670,000</b>	<b>2,181,000</b>	<b>2,886,000</b>	<b>2,889,000</b>	<b>3,165,000</b>	<b>3,161,000</b>	<b>5,669,000</b>	<b>2,132,000</b>

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Assam . . .	340,000	447,000	304,000	813,000	462,000	655,000	570,000	661,000	918,000	607,000
Bengal . . .	6,167,000 (a)	7,046,000 (a)	7,675,000 (a)	6,485,000	7,940,000	6,975,000	5,690,000	8,231,000	11,465,000	4,251,000
Bihar . . .	519,000	443,000	447,000	819,000	1,084,000	896,000	436,000	709,000	571,000	414,000
Orissa . . .	...	...	...	45,000	20,000	33,000	57,000	47,000	52,000	59,000
<b>Total British Provinces</b>	<b>7,026,000</b>	<b>7,941,000</b>	<b>8,426,000</b>	<b>7,162,000</b>	<b>9,515,000</b>	<b>8,559,000</b>	<b>6,753,000</b>	<b>9,648,000</b>	<b>13,006,000</b>	<b>5,331,000</b>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Cooch Behar . . .	44,000	44,000	72,000	50,000	77,000	78,000	52,000	61,000	123,000	43,000
Tripura . . .	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	19,000	19,000	14,000	29,000	43,000	34,000
<b>Total Indian States</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>74,000</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>96,000</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>166,000</b>	<b>77,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (d)</b>	<b>7,072,000</b>	<b>7,987,000</b>	<b>8,500,000</b>	<b>7,215,000</b>	<b>9,611,000</b>	<b>8,656,000</b>	<b>6,819,000</b>	<b>9,738,000</b>	<b>13,172,000</b>	<b>5,408,000</b>
Exports and consumption (c) . . .	8,381,000	9,068,000	9,466,000	9,657,000	11,443,000	10,914,000	10,609,000	10,595,000	7,367,000	(b)
Exports, mill-purchases during the year and local (extra-factory consumption) (c) . . .	8,878,000	8,853,000	9,966,000	8,670,000	10,932,000	10,132,000	9,920,000	10,500,000	9,696,000	(b)

(a) Figure relates to "Bihar and Orissa".

(b) Not yet available.

(c) The exports as well as mill-purchases and mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption, mill-purchases and the extra-factory consumption (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates.

(d) Excluding Nepal, for which no reliable estimate of area or yield is available. The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, stated below:—

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1932 . . .	49,000	1935 . . .	77,000	1938 . . .	46,000
1933 . . .	57,000	1936 . . .	64,000	1939 . . .	40,000
1934 . . .	55,000	1937 . . .	55,000	1940 . . .	13,000
				1941 . . .	(b)

NOTE—Figures for 1941 are subject to revision.

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF LINSEED IN EACH PROVINCE.  
Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Bengal . . .	126,000	126,000	124,000	126,000	98,000	131,000	137,000	156,000	157,000	153,000
Bihar (b) . . .	662,000	641,000	631,000	599,000	540,000	550,000	537,000	576,000	560,000	531,000
Bombay . . .	137,000	125,000	124,000	127,000	113,000	123,000	112,000	123,000	123,000	98,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	937,000	1,008,000	933,000	997,000	1,131,000	1,182,000	1,287,000	1,208,000	1,263,000	1,218,000
Orissa . . .	...	...	...	...	9,000	9,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Punjab . . .	32,000	28,000	32,000	26,000	28,000	31,000	31,000	30,000	32,000	33,000
United Provinces (a) . . .	321,000 <i>589,000</i>	228,000 <i>624,000</i>	213,000 <i>693,000</i>	240,000 <i>622,000</i>	195,000 <i>650,000</i>	308,000 <i>600,000</i>	318,000 <i>632,000</i>	282,000 <i>643,000</i>	282,000 <i>630,000</i>	276,000 <i>553,000</i>
<b>Total British Provinces (a) . . .</b>	<b>2,216,000</b> <i>589,000</i>	<b>2,155,000</b> <i>624,000</i>	<b>2,057,000</b> <i>693,000</i>	<b>2,115,000</b> <i>622,000</i>	<b>2,114,000</b> <i>650,000</i>	<b>2,334,000</b> <i>600,000</i>	<b>2,480,000</b> <i>632,000</i>	<b>2,475,000</b> <i>643,000</i>	<b>2,425,000</b> <i>630,000</i>	<b>2,300,000</b> <i>553,000</i>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Bhopal (Central India) . . .	...	44,000	37,000	47,000	47,000	45,000	65,000	62,000	58,000	72,000
Bombay States . . .	10,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Eastern Agency States (c) . . .	94,000	103,000	128,000	128,000	130,000	130,000	129,000	119,000	110,000	110,000
Hyderabad . . .	308,000	289,000	367,000	399,000	416,000	468,000	471,000	463,000	414,000	454,000
Kotah (Rajputana) . . .	95,000	93,000	73,000	92,000	94,000	94,000	107,000	101,000	72,000	79,000
<b>Total Indian States . . .</b>	<b>505,000</b>	<b>520,000</b>	<b>611,000</b>	<b>673,000</b>	<b>693,000</b>	<b>743,000</b>	<b>778,000</b>	<b>751,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>721,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>3,309,000</b>	<b>3,299,000</b>	<b>3,261,000</b>	<b>3,410,000</b>	<b>3,457,000</b>	<b>3,677,000</b>	<b>3,890,000</b>	<b>3,869,000</b>	<b>3,715,000</b>	<b>3,808,000</b>

## Yield (tons)

<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Bengal . . .	20,000	25,000	24,000	27,000	16,000	23,000	27,000	29,000	30,000	22,000
Bihar (b) . . .	92,000	97,000	92,000	93,000	75,000	84,000	87,000	79,000	77,000	71,000
Bombay . . .	14,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	9,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	10,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	87,000	83,000	80,000	88,000	80,000	88,000	106,000	106,000	100,000	97,000
Orissa . . .	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab . . .	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
United Provinces (a) . . .	58,000 <i>102,000</i>	39,000 <i>108,000</i>	31,000 <i>85,000</i>	39,000 <i>100,000</i>	34,000 <i>113,000</i>	48,000 <i>100,000</i>	52,000 <i>105,000</i>	45,000 <i>103,000</i>	53,000 <i>118,000</i>	49,000 <i>112,000</i>
<b>Total British Provinces (a) . . .</b>	<b>272,000</b> <i>102,000</i>	<b>261,000</b> <i>108,000</i>	<b>249,000</b> <i>85,000</i>	<b>262,000</b> <i>100,000</i>	<b>220,000</b> <i>113,000</i>	<b>258,000</b> <i>100,000</i>	<b>288,000</b> <i>105,000</i>	<b>275,000</b> <i>103,000</i>	<b>285,000</b> <i>118,000</i>	<b>232,000</b> <i>112,000</i>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Bhopal (Central India) . . .	...	(d)	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	8,000	6,000	8,000
Bombay States . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Eastern Agency States (c) . . .	8,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	4,000	8,000	7,000	10,000	7,000
Hyderabad . . .	23,000	18,000	26,000	34,000	33,000	44,000	41,000	40,000	40,000	43,000
Kotah (Rajputana) . . .	10,000	9,000	7,000	8,000	11,000	10,000	13,000	8,000	6,000	9,000
<b>Total Indian States . . .</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>58,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>416,000</b>	<b>406,000</b>	<b>376,000</b>	<b>420,000</b>	<b>388,000</b>	<b>420,000</b>	<b>461,000</b>	<b>442,000</b>	<b>408,000</b>	<b>432,000</b>

(a) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, i.e., seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

(b) Figures for years prior to 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

(c) Formerly Central Provinces States.

(d) Not available.

NOTE.—Figures for 1940-41 are subject to revision.

No. 11—AREA AND YIELD OF RAPE AND MUSTARD IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Assam . . . . .	302,000	271,000	329,000	345,000	363,000	401,000	397,000	406,000	406,000	387,000
Bengal . . . . .	770,000	716,000	693,000	724,000	711,000	740,000	771,000	777,000	764,000	753,000
Bihar (i) . . . . .	645,000	627,000	598,000	600,000	546,000	533,000	518,000	498,000	505,000	487,000
Bombay . . . . .	142,000	190,000	9,000	17,000	19,000	18,000	20,000	18,000	21,000	19,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	76,000	71,000	74,000	71,000	68,000	72,000	73,000	74,000	64,000	67,000
Delhi . . . . .	8,000	8,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	6,000	3,000
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	107,000	126,000	112,000	65,000	93,000	102,000	87,000	100,000	92,000	136,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	30,000	25,000	25,000	28,000	27,000	27,000
Punjab . . . . .	1,150,000	1,158,000	1,099,000	673,000	705,000	982,000	740,000	650,000	1,107,000	1,335,000
Sind . . . . .	(g)	(g)	176,000	128,000	125,000	139,000	146,000	163,000	224,000	185,000
United Provinces (b) . . . . .	273,000	327,000	219,000	206,000	248,000	280,000	209,000	259,000	301,000	254,000
	<i>2,659,000</i>	<i>2,484,000</i>	<i>2,594,000</i>	<i>2,444,000</i>	<i>2,330,000</i>	<i>2,499,000</i>	<i>2,375,000</i>	<i>2,485,000</i>	<i>2,502,000</i>	<i>2,476,000</i>
<b>Total British Provinces (b)</b>	<i>3,467,000</i>	<i>3,494,000</i>	<i>3,313,000</i>	<i>2,834,000</i>	<i>2,912,000</i>	<i>3,302,000</i>	<i>2,994,000</i>	<i>2,973,000</i>	<i>3,517,000</i>	<i>3,653,000</i>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Alwar (Rajputana) . . . . .	40,000	40,000	38,000	20,000	49,000	56,000	55,000	43,000	64,000	26,000
Baroda . . . . .	21,000	20,000	40,000	15,000	13,000	11,000	20,000	14,000	8,000	5,000
Bombay States . . . . .	(c)23,000	(c)46,000	23,000	8,000	9,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	4,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	11,000	9,000	9,000	8,000	11,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	(h)	(h)	14,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	4,000	7,000	12,000	13,000
<b>Total Indian States</b>	94,000	116,000	127,000	60,000	91,000	88,000	92,000	77,000	94,000	59,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL(a)</b>	6,220,000	6,094,000	6,034,000	5,339,000	5,333,000	5,889,000	5,461,000	5,535,000	6,113,000	6,188,000

Yield (tons)

<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Assam . . . . .	46,000	43,000	57,000	54,000	45,000	55,000	59,000	65,000	65,000	59,000
Bengal . . . . .	139,000	154,000	164,000	180,000	157,000	166,000	157,000	152,000	142,000	130,000
Bihar (i) . . . . .	136,000	140,000	135,000	137,000	108,000	122,000	117,000	108,000	109,000	98,000
Bombay . . . . .	(d)	(d)	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	16,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	13,000	17,000	15,000	16,000	11,000	12,000
Delhi . . . . .	(f)	(e)	(e)	1,000	(e)	2,000	1,000	(e)	(e)	(e)
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	10,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	8,000	16,000	14,000	8,000	14,000	15,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Punjab . . . . .	184,000	151,000	181,000	101,000	113,000	153,000	105,000	110,000	148,000	177,000
Sind . . . . .	(g)	(g)	17,000	9,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	15,000	19,000	18,000
United Provinces (b) . . . . .	48,000	58,000	31,000	30,000	46,000	42,000	41,000	41,000	63,000	53,000
	<i>419,000</i>	<i>438,000</i>	<i>372,000</i>	<i>357,000</i>	<i>433,000</i>	<i>357,000</i>	<i>476,000</i>	<i>392,000</i>	<i>525,000</i>	<i>517,000</i>
<b>Total British Provinces (b)</b>	<i>593,000</i>	<i>591,000</i>	<i>562,000</i>	<i>537,000</i>	<i>511,000</i>	<i>593,000</i>	<i>533,000</i>	<i>523,000</i>	<i>579,000</i>	<i>570,000</i>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Alwar (Rajputana) . . . . .	7,000	5,000	1,000	2,000	8,000	10,000	8,000	3,000	9,000	2,000
Baroda . . . . .	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
Bombay States . . . . .	(c)4,000	(c)6,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(e)	1,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	(e)	(e)	(e)	(f)	1,000	1,000	1,000	(f)	(e)	1,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	(h)	(h)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(f)	1,000	2,000	2,000
<b>Total Indian States</b>	13,000	13,000	9,000	6,000	13,000	14,000	13,000	6,000	12,000	7,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL(a)</b>	1,025,000	1,042,000	943,000	900,000	957,000	964,000	1,021,000	923,000	1,116,000	1,094,000

(a) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Bihar and Orissa Feudatory States), estimates for which for 1940-41 are 63,000 acres and 3,000 tons, as against 72,000 acres and 5,000 tons in 1939-40.  
 (b) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, i.e., seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.  
 (c) Including Khairpur State (Sind).  
 (d) Including Sind.  
 (e) Below 500 tons. (f) 500 tons.  
 (h) Included under "Bombay States".  
 (i) Figures for the years prior to 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".  
 NOTE.—Figures for 1940-41 are subject to revision.

No. 12—AREA AND YIELD OF SESAMUM (*Til* or *Jinjili*) IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	20,000	21,000	24,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	30,000	25,000	3,000	11,000
Bengal . . .	161,000	161,000	158,000	158,000	166,000	184,000	210,000	188,000	180,000	173,000
Bihar (j) . . .	200,000	200,000	205,000	202,000	125,000	115,000	114,000	114,000	114,000	117,000
Bombay . . .	234,000	256,000	193,000	155,000	170,000	132,000	166,000	210,000	158,000	162,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	505,000	604,000	570,000	338,000	413,000	466,000	483,000	438,000	472,000	477,000
Madras . . .	747,000	836,000	836,000	653,000	727,000	802,000	795,000	876,000	734,000	786,000
Orissa . . .	...	...	...	...	115,000	110,000	112,000	105,000	104,000	90,000
Punjab . . .	162,000	137,000	93,000	109,000	85,000	100,000	93,000	97,000	92,000	74,000
Sind (h) . . .	330,000	388,000	438,000	252,000	258,000	291,000	308,000	322,000	306,000	283,000
United Provinces (b) . . .	882,000	839,000	802,000	805,000	921,000	774,000	955,000	979,000	979,000	997,000
Total British Provinces (b) . . .	2,359,000	2,603,000	2,553,000	1,930,000	2,114,000	2,251,000	2,404,000	2,385,000	2,169,000	2,188,000
Indian States—										
Baroda . . .	81,000	71,000	75,000	68,000	55,000	53,000	53,000	51,000	35,000	42,000
Bhopal (Central India) . . .	...	131,000	85,000	9,000	77,000	86,000	64,000	63,000	50,000	46,000
Bombay States . . .	457,000	372,000	462,000	431,000	346,000	394,000	391,000	352,000	322,000	367,000
Hyderabad . . .	508,000	601,000	581,000	508,000	588,000	547,000	548,000	451,000	425,000	406,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . .	(i)	(i)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Kotah(Rajputana) . . .	44,000	39,000	40,000	38,000	34,000	39,000	35,000	50,000	51,000	51,000
Total Indian States . . .	1,090,000	1,214,000	1,243,000	1,056,000	1,100,000	1,119,000	1,091,000	967,000	883,000	912,000
GRAND TOTAL(a) . . .	4,331,000	4,656,000	4,698,000	3,791,000	4,135,000	4,144,000	4,450,000	4,331,000	4,031,000	4,097,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	1,000	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	(f)	(e)
Bengal . . .	26,000	36,000	35,000	35,000	36,000	39,000	46,000	31,000	33,000	33,000
Bihar (j) . . .	80,000	29,000	31,000	80,000	14,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	13,000
Bombay . . .	28,000	29,000	23,000	18,000	20,000	13,000	19,000	22,000	15,000	19,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	38,000	47,000	43,000	20,000	33,000	38,000	39,000	34,000	35,000	39,000
Madras . . .	97,000	112,000	106,000	79,000	84,000	100,000	98,000	94,000	90,000	103,000
Orissa . . .	...	...	...	...	14,000	13,000	14,000	13,000	14,000	12,000
Punjab . . .	14,000	11,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	7,000
Sind (h) . . .	33,000	42,000	41,000	22,000	25,000	25,000	32,000	25,000	30,000	27,000
United Provinces (b) . . .	90,000	91,000	87,000	71,000	78,000	79,000	83,000	76,000	96,000	95,000
Total British Provinces (b) . . .	267,000	306,000	290,000	216,000	236,000	256,000	274,000	245,000	242,000	253,000
Indian States—										
Baroda . . .	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Bhopal (Central India) . . .	...	(d)	5,000	(e)	7,000	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000
Bombay States . . .	57,000	46,000	56,000	39,000	50,000	50,000	58,000	31,000	38,000	40,000
Hyderabad . . .	24,000	35,000	26,000	22,000	35,000	41,000	40,000	29,000	29,000	33,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . .	(i)	(i)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Kotah(Rajputana) . . .	3,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total Indian States . . .	88,000	89,000	97,000	65,000	99,000	104,000	108,000	75,000	77,000	85,000
GRAND TOTAL(a) . . .	446,000	486,000	474,000	352,000	413,000	439,000	465,000	396,000	415,000	433,000

(a) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Bihar and Orissa Feudatory States), estimates for which for 1940-41 are 133,000 acres and 6,000 tons, as against 137,000 acres and 17,000 tons in 1939-40.

(b) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, i.e., seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

(c) Below 500 tons. (d) Not available.

(e) Below 500 acres.

(f) Below 50 tons.

(g) Including Sind.

(h) Included under "Bombay".

(i) Included under "Bombay States".

(j) Figures for the years prior to 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

NOTE.—Figures for 1940-41 are subject to revision.

CASTOR SEED

No. 13—AREA AND YIELD OF CASTOR SEED IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Bihar (f) . . . . .	54,000	52,000	56,000	55,000	35,000	33,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	33,000
Bombay . . . . .	(c) 77,000	(c) 81,000	57,000	43,000	43,000	47,000	42,000	46,000	41,000	41,000
Central Provinces and Berar	38,000	39,000	37,000	32,000	29,000	31,000	34,000	28,000	30,000	29,000
Madras . . . . .	330,000	355,000	305,000	278,000	252,000	264,000	247,000	270,000	266,000	267,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	20,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	19,000
Sind . . . . .	(e)	(e)	8,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,000	5,000	2,000	2,000
United Provinces (a) . . . . .	10,000	15,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	9,000	13,000	10,000	9,000	11,000
Total British Provinces . . . . .	609,000	542,000	471,000	416,000	387,000	410,000	397,000	413,000	402,000	402,000
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Faroda . . . . .	66,000	78,000	81,000	76,000	83,000	68,000	88,000	70,000	49,000	50,000
Bombay States . . . . .	48,000	48,000	51,000	76,000	53,000	47,000	47,000	66,000	62,000	34,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	856,000	838,000	825,000	786,000	834,000	781,000	520,000	550,000	387,000	431,000
Mysore . . . . .	106,000	111,000	106,000	94,000	101,000	103,000	96,000	99,000	108,000	104,000
Total Indian States . . . . .	1,074,000	1,075,000	1,063,000	1,032,000	1,071,000	999,000	751,000	785,000	603,000	619,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,583,000</b>	<b>1,617,000</b>	<b>1,534,000</b>	<b>1,448,000</b>	<b>1,458,000</b>	<b>1,409,000</b>	<b>1,148,000</b>	<b>1,198,000</b>	<b>1,005,000</b>	<b>1,021,000</b>

Yield (tons)

<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Bihar (f) . . . . .	8,000	8,000	9,000	8,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Bombay . . . . .	(e) 12,000	(c) 12,000	7,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	6,000
Central Provinces and Berar	8,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Madras . . . . .	33,000	38,000	31,000	23,000	23,000	25,000	22,000	22,000	26,000	27,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Sind . . . . .	(e)	(e)	1,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(b)
United Provinces (a) . . . . .	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Total British Provinces . . . . .	64,000	68,000	57,000	43,000	42,000	48,000	45,000	43,000	44,000	48,000
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Faroda . . . . .	6,000	7,000	8,000	2,000	7,000	2,000	7,000	6,000	3,000	5,000
Bombay States . . . . .	7,000	9,000	8,000	8,000	10,000	6,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	5,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	63,000	61,000	67,000	47,000	57,000	66,000	40,000	45,000	30,000	39,000
Mysore . . . . .	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	8,000
Total Indian States . . . . .	82,000	83,000	80,000	62,000	79,000	80,000	59,000	68,000	53,000	57,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>140,000</b>	<b>151,000</b>	<b>143,000</b>	<b>103,000</b>	<b>121,000</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>104,000</b>	<b>111,000</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>

(a) Excludes estimates for the mixed crop for which there are no reliable data at present.  
(b) Below 100 tons.

(c) Including Sind.  
(d) Below 500 tons.  
(e) Included under "Bombay".

(f) Figures for the years prior to 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

NOTE.—Figures for 1940-41 are subject to revision.



## No. 14—AREA AND YIELD OF GROUNDNUT IN EACH PROVINCE.

*Area (acres)*

Provinces and States	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Bombay . . .	989,000	1,195,000	1,292,000	862,000	892,000	987,000	1,344,000	1,436,000	1,516,000	1,580,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	164,000	185,000	194,000	149,000	134,000	149,000	224,000	280,000	228,000	233,000
Madras . . .	2,635,000	3,517,000	3,779,000	2,351,000	2,520,000	3,495,000	4,658,000	3,772,000	3,618,000	3,922,000
Orissa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	19,000	10,000	20,000
United Provinces . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123,000	159,000
Total British Provinces . . .	3,788,000	4,897,000	5,265,000	3,362,000	3,546,000	4,631,000	6,240,000	5,507,000	5,504,000	5,914,000
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Bombay States . . .	518,000	588,000	683,000	654,000	405,000	880,000	1,022,000	1,265,000	1,009,000	949,000
Hyderabad . . .	775,000	1,118,000	1,384,000	962,000	1,059,000	954,000	1,438,000	1,520,000	1,675,000	1,686,000
Mysore . . .	...	284,000	254,000	163,000	187,000	198,000	198,000	214,000	222,000	221,000
Total Indian States . . .	1,293,000	1,990,000	2,321,000	1,779,000	1,651,000	2,032,000	2,658,000	2,999,000	2,906,000	2,856,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>5,081,000</b>	<b>6,887,000</b>	<b>7,586,000</b>	<b>5,141,000</b>	<b>5,197,000</b>	<b>6,663,000</b>	<b>8,898,000</b>	<b>8,506,000</b>	<b>8,410,000</b>	<b>8,770,000</b>

*Yield (tons) of nuts in shell*

<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Bombay . . .	493,000	579,000	643,000	375,000	418,000	407,000	523,000	582,000	553,000	603,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	33,000	45,000	53,000	38,000	35,000	46,000	58,000	72,000	64,000	65,000
Madras . . .	1,234,000	1,729,000	1,777,000	920,000	1,202,000	1,557,000	2,059,000	1,613,000	1,703,000	1,921,000
Orissa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	7,000	7,000	7,000
United Provinces . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	68,000
Total British Provinces . . .	1,763,000	2,353,000	2,473,000	1,333,000	1,655,000	2,110,000	2,640,000	2,274,000	2,327,000	2,727,000
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Bombay States . . .	173,000	173,000	263,000	150,000	144,000	252,000	348,000	367,000	297,000	299,000
Hyderabad . . .	213,000	320,000	374,000	224,000	287,000	316,000	476,000	537,000	493,000	613,000
Mysore . . .	...	(a)	76,000	27,000	23,000	36,000	37,000	41,000	48,000	63,000
Total Indian States . . .	386,000	493,000	713,000	407,000	459,000	604,000	861,000	945,000	838,000	975,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>2,151,000</b>	<b>2,846,000</b>	<b>3,186,000</b>	<b>1,740,000</b>	<b>2,114,000</b>	<b>2,714,000</b>	<b>3,501,000</b>	<b>3,219,000</b>	<b>3,165,000</b>	<b>3,702,000</b>

(a) Not available.

NOTE.—Figures for 1940-41 are subject to revision.

No. 15—AREA AND YIELD OF COFFEE IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41†
<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Coorg . . . . .	38,400	38,600	39,400	38,600	38,700	39,100	39,300	37,500	37,500	...
Madras . . . . .	41,300	40,000	40,800	43,700	43,300	43,800	44,000	44,600	45,100	...
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	...
<b>Total British Provinces</b>	<b>70,700</b>	<b>78,600</b>	<b>80,200</b>	<b>82,300</b>	<b>82,100</b>	<b>83,000</b>	<b>83,400</b>	<b>82,200</b>	<b>82,700</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Cochin . . . . .	1,000	1,900	2,100	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,800	1,800	...
Mysore . . . . .	89,800	95,300	100,700	101,500	103,000	104,200	96,000	96,200	95,900	...
Travancore . . . . .	800	800	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	900	1,000	900	...
<b>Total Indian States</b>	<b>92,500</b>	<b>98,000</b>	<b>103,700</b>	<b>104,400</b>	<b>106,000</b>	<b>107,200</b>	<b>98,000</b>	<b>98,000</b>	<b>98,600</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>172,200</b>	<b>176,600</b>	<b>183,900</b>	<b>186,700</b>	<b>188,100</b>	<b>190,200</b>	<b>182,300</b>	<b>181,200</b>	<b>181,300</b>	<b>...</b>

Yield (lbs) of cured coffee

<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Coorg . . . . .	9,665,600	9,011,200	8,813,700	9,161,700	10,476,800	11,081,200	7,622,500	8,984,100	7,778,700	...
Madras . . . . .	7,570,500	6,753,000	9,077,500	7,344,800	12,877,900	7,410,500	8,913,100	11,624,500	9,644,600	...
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	(a)	200	200	700	500	...
<b>Total British Provinces</b>	<b>17,236,100</b>	<b>15,764,200</b>	<b>17,891,200</b>	<b>16,506,500</b>	<b>23,354,700</b>	<b>18,491,900</b>	<b>16,535,800</b>	<b>20,609,300</b>	<b>17,423,800</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Cochin . . . . .	178,000	256,600	439,500	223,900	639,400	433,800	249,300	409,000	260,200	...
Mysore . . . . .	16,177,800	16,833,500	16,118,400	15,920,300	16,937,400	14,980,900	16,621,000	18,912,300	17,073,400	...
Travancore . . . . .	21,700*	177,800	161,900	125,200	191,200	138,000	110,000	180,000	64,300	...
<b>Total Indian States</b>	<b>16,377,600</b>	<b>17,267,900</b>	<b>16,709,800</b>	<b>16,269,400</b>	<b>17,818,000</b>	<b>15,552,700</b>	<b>16,980,300</b>	<b>19,501,300</b>	<b>17,397,900</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>33,613,700</b>	<b>33,032,100</b>	<b>34,601,000</b>	<b>32,775,900</b>	<b>41,172,700</b>	<b>34,044,600</b>	<b>33,516,100</b>	<b>40,110,600</b>	<b>34,821,700</b>	<b>...</b>

(a) Not available.

\* Decrease is due to unfavourable season.  
NOTE.—Figures for 1939-40 are subject to revision.

† Figures not yet available.

No. 16—AREA AND YIELD OF RUBBER IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Coorg . . . . .	8,000	2,800	1,000	1,800	3,300	8,300	3,200	8,000	8,300	8,400
Madras . . . . .	12,600	11,500	11,600	12,000	12,400	14,100	14,600	15,300	15,800	15,900
<b>Total British Provinces</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>19,300</b>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Cochin . . . . .	9,000	9,600	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	13,400	13,700	18,800
Mysore . . . . .	800	600	600	600	600	600	800	600	600	600
Travancore . . . . .	48,900	46,600	95,800	95,800	96,800	97,100	97,600	97,800	100,900	104,500
<b>Total Indian States</b>	<b>58,100</b>	<b>56,700</b>	<b>105,900</b>	<b>105,900</b>	<b>106,900</b>	<b>107,200</b>	<b>107,900</b>	<b>111,800</b>	<b>115,200</b>	<b>118,900</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>74,700</b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>119,100</b>	<b>119,700</b>	<b>122,600</b>	<b>124,600</b>	<b>125,700</b>	<b>130,100</b>	<b>134,300</b>	<b>138,200</b>

Yield (lbs) of dry rubber

<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Coorg . . . . .	147,000	...	...	103,800	278,900	671,700	770,400	728,500	706,700	816,000
Madras . . . . .	606,300	31,500	397,100	1,123,700	2,113,700	8,025,100	3,483,900	3,454,900	3,082,500	3,879,000
<b>Total British Provinces</b>	<b>753,300</b>	<b>31,500</b>	<b>397,100</b>	<b>1,227,500</b>	<b>2,392,600</b>	<b>8,696,800</b>	<b>4,254,300</b>	<b>4,183,400</b>	<b>3,789,200</b>	<b>4,695,000</b>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Cochin . . . . .	1,452,500	346,800	933,000	1,825,700†	2,228,600	2,599,400	2,889,700	3,044,500	3,721,900	3,985,200
Mysore . . . . .	12,100	...	...	...	...	...	13,000	13,300	25,800	22,400
Travancore . . . . .	9,422,300	1,424,600	3,717,000	23,300,100†	22,037,000	24,151,700	25,139,500	23,824,600	23,853,800	26,827,800
<b>Total Indian States</b>	<b>10,917,400</b>	<b>1,771,400</b>	<b>4,650,000</b>	<b>25,315,800†</b>	<b>25,165,200</b>	<b>26,751,100</b>	<b>28,042,200</b>	<b>26,882,400</b>	<b>27,601,500</b>	<b>30,835,400</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>11,670,700</b>	<b>1,802,900*</b>	<b>5,047,100</b>	<b>26,443,300†</b>	<b>27,557,800</b>	<b>30,447,900</b>	<b>32,296,500</b>	<b>31,065,800</b>	<b>31,390,700</b>	<b>35,530,400</b>

\* Decrease is due to general slump in the rubber market.

† Production figure is based on more complete data than were available in previous years.

NOTE.—Figures for 1940 are subject to revision.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE.

*Barley*

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	42,000	48,000	39,000	48,000	44,000	37,000	52,000	30,000	22,000	48,000
Bengal . . . . .	87,000	86,000	85,000	91,000	90,000	95,000	95,000	101,000	98,000	102,000
Bihar (h) . . . . .	1,356,000	1,528,000	1,307,000	1,472,000	1,275,000	1,272,000	1,301,000	1,294,000	1,205,000	1,298,000
Bombay . . . . .	(f) 35,000	(f) 33,000	17,000	19,000	21,000	19,000	15,000	15,000	16,000	15,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b) . . . . .	17,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	11,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	14,000	12,000
Delhi . . . . .	13,000	15,000	14,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	15,000	11,000	23,000	17,000
Madras . . . . .	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	152,000	137,000	135,000	130,000	161,000	174,000	179,000	143,000	140,000	162,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Punjab . . . . .	629,000	618,000	709,000	612,000	666,000	740,000	777,000	575,000	730,000	709,000
Sind . . . . .	(g)	(g)	22,000	15,000	20,000	14,000	18,000	22,000	22,000	15,000
United Provinces . . . . .	4,080,000	3,844,000	4,272,000	4,080,000	3,794,000	4,060,000	3,755,000	3,901,000	3,735,000	3,772,000
Total British Provinces . . . . .	6,384,000	6,322,000	6,615,000	6,493,000	6,087,000	6,448,000	6,825,000	6,113,000	6,014,000	6,243,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad . . . . .	(b) 29,000	(b) 25,000	(b) 41,000	36,000	36,000	15,000	13,000	12,000	13,000	12,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	...	...	...	1,000	2,000	2,000	7,000	3,000	6,000	(a)
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	1,000	(e)	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Total Indian States . . . . .	29,000	25,000	42,000	37,000	38,000	18,000	20,000	15,000	19,000	(c) 12,000
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	6,413,000	6,347,000	6,657,000	6,530,000	6,125,000	6,464,000	6,245,000	6,128,000	6,033,000	(c) 6,255,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	12,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	16,000	8,000	7,000	20,000
Bengal . . . . .	27,000	27,000	24,000	30,000	26,000	31,000	30,000	32,000	31,000	29,000
Bihar (h) . . . . .	514,000	560,000	460,000	570,000	368,000	432,000	462,000	419,000	405,000	446,000
Bombay . . . . .	(f) 10,000	(f) 10,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	5,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Delhi . . . . .	2,000	4,000	6,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	7,000
Madras . . . . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	53,000	50,000	40,000	41,000	48,000	53,000	55,000	42,000	45,000	42,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Punjab . . . . .	161,000	160,000	148,000	163,000	175,000	206,000	206,000	151,000	200,000	219,000
Sind . . . . .	(g)	(g)	4,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	2,000
United Provinces . . . . .	1,607,000	1,584,000	1,710,000	1,676,000	1,677,000	1,558,000	1,301,000	1,182,000	1,216,000	1,483,000
Total British Provinces (c) . . . . .	2,388,000	2,351,000	2,411,000	2,512,000	2,325,000	2,311,000	2,085,000	1,852,000	1,981,000	2,299,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad . . . . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	5,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	1,000	(i)	1,000	(a)
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	(d)	(d)	...	(d)	...	...	...	...
Total Indian States . . . . .	(a)	(a)	(d)	5,000	5,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	(c) 3,000
GRAND TOTAL (c) . . . . .	2,388,000	2,351,000	2,411,000	2,517,000	2,330,000	2,313,000	2,088,000	1,854,000	1,984,000	(c) 2,263,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(c) Incomplete.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by the Punjab. The figures for other tracts are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports, or specially obtained from local authorities.

(d) Below 500 tons.

(e) Below 500 acres.

(f) Including Sind.

(g) Included under "Bombay".

(h) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

(i) 500 tons.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

*Jowar*

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	72,000	70,000	75,000	69,000	73,000	78,000	81,000	76,000	70,000	74,000
Bengal . . . . .	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	4,000
Bihar (g) . . . . .	83,000	84,000	90,000	88,000	77,000	73,000	62,000	65,000	64,000	74,000
Bombay . . . . .	7,894,000	8,212,000	7,782,000	7,945,000	7,843,000	8,941,000	8,073,000	7,728,000	8,042,000	8,155,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,290,000	4,251,000	4,320,000	4,334,000	4,227,000	4,658,000	4,248,000	4,331,000	4,791,000	4,533,000
Delhi . . . . .	30,000	36,000	26,000	20,000	26,000	23,000	14,000	17,000	18,000	23,000
Madras . . . . .	4,831,000	4,534,000	4,412,000	5,143,000	5,102,000	5,121,000	4,599,000	4,914,000	5,052,000	4,668,000
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	84,000	117,000	86,000	77,000	97,000	78,000	69,000	80,000	74,000	79,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	39,000	38,000	39,000	38,000	30,000
Punjab . . . . .	1,014,000	1,113,000	875,000	843,000	821,000	928,000	838,000	878,000	778,000	877,000
Sind . . . . .	(e)	(e)	517,000	448,000	438,000	402,000	439,000	451,000	432,000	494,000
United Provinces . . . . .	2,619,000	2,381,000	2,632,000	2,241,000	2,237,000	2,122,000	2,232,000	2,245,000	2,307,000	2,224,000
Total British Provinces . . . . .	20,923,000	20,804,000	20,801,000	21,214,000	20,947,000	23,469,000	20,699,000	20,829,000	21,670,000	21,244,000
Indian States—										
Baroda . . . . .	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)			
Bombay States . . . . .	599,000	595,000	590,000	594,000	621,000	686,000	588,000	696,000	740,000	665,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	2,217,000	2,028,000	1,219,000	2,091,000	1,710,000	3,107,000	2,973,000	2,920,000	2,792,000	2,948,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	8,464,000	9,356,000	8,834,000	8,892,000	8,799,000	9,250,000	8,480,000	8,492,000	7,534,000	7,715,000
Mysore . . . . .	(f)	(f)	70,000	77,000	88,000	80,000	96,000	99,000	113,000	89,000
Total Indian States . . . . .	12,864,000	12,645,000	11,366,000	12,264,000	11,878,000	13,751,000	12,790,000	12,894,000	11,825,000	12,088,000
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	33,887,000	33,449,000	32,167,000	33,478,000	32,825,000	37,220,000	33,489,000	33,723,000	33,495,000	33,332,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	3,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	6,000
Bengal . . . . .	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Bihar (g) . . . . .	26,000	25,000	27,000	26,000	22,000	18,000	17,000	15,000	16,000	20,000
Bombay . . . . .	1,665,000	1,730,000	1,528,000	1,663,000	1,573,000	1,805,000	1,205,000	1,320,000	1,247,000	1,417,000
Central Provinces and Berar	753,000	944,000	1,025,000	962,000	845,000	1,015,000	1,061,000	929,000	1,162,000	1,085,000
Delhi . . . . .	6,000	7,000	(d)	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	8,000
Madras . . . . .	1,314,000	1,291,000	1,283,000	1,276,000	1,370,000	1,302,000	1,097,000	1,265,000	1,387,000	1,327,000
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	12,000	13,000	11,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	8,000	11,000	9,000	11,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Punjab . . . . .	96,000	117,000	77,000	102,000	89,000	123,000	89,000	69,000	64,000	98,000
Sind . . . . .	(e)	(e)	106,000	104,000	92,000	91,000	111,000	101,000	81,000	106,000
United Provinces . . . . .	520,000	497,000	493,000	450,000	449,000	426,000	436,000	421,000	531,000	518,000
Total British Provinces . . . . .	4,433,000	4,927,000	4,555,000	4,605,000	4,459,000	4,610,000	4,039,000	4,147,000	4,512,000	4,607,000
Indian States—										
Baroda . . . . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	101,000	98,000
Bombay States . . . . .	594,000	423,000	(b)321,000	514,000	461,000	703,000	1,002,000	844,000	577,000	747,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	1,017,000	1,275,000	1,161,000	1,032,000	1,100,000	1,571,000	1,308,000	1,309,000	1,225,000	1,495,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	(f)	(f)	12,000	15,000	33,000	28,000	30,000	34,000	42,000	16,000
Mysore . . . . .	103,000	88,000	80,000	89,000	106,000	126,000	127,000	129,000	134,000	128,000
Total Indian States . . . . .	1,716,000	1,785,000	1,583,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	2,488,000	2,467,000	2,316,000	2,079,000	2,484,000
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	6,149,000	6,412,000	6,138,000	6,255,000	6,159,000	7,098,000	6,506,000	6,463,000	6,591,000	7,091,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Incomplete.

(c) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(d) Below 500 tons; the crop being severely damaged by heavy and incessant rains.

(e) Included under "Bombay".

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay, Sind, Central Provinces and Berar and the Hyderabad State. The figures for other tracts are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports, or specially obtained from the States.

(f) Included under "Bombay States".

(g) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

(h) Including Sind.

(i) Include figures for Khairpur State.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA,  
MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—contd.

## Bajra

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	22,000	48,000	21,000	18,000	19,000	24,000	27,000	24,000	37,000	50,000
Bengal . . . . .	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bihar (j) . . . . .	71,000 (i)	72,000 (i)	72,000	68,000	64,000	66,000	62,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Bombay . . . . .	5,229,000	5,113,000	3,696,000	3,946,000	3,842,000	2,589,000	4,030,000	4,253,000	4,258,000	4,087,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	119,000	113,000	101,000	53,000	89,000	123,000	101,000	100,000	110,000	110,000
Delhi . . . . .	70,000	64,000	55,000	49,000	56,000	41,000	40,000	53,000	63,000	65,000
Madras . . . . .	2,877,000	2,817,000	2,559,000	2,697,000	2,712,000	2,768,000	2,572,000	2,718,000	2,790,000	2,559,000
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	155,000	208,000	191,000	145,000	148,000	128,000	94,000	110,000	98,000	135,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
Punjab . . . . .	3,233,000	3,403,000	3,256,000	3,043,000	3,018,000	2,851,000	2,615,000	2,641,000	3,001,000	3,863,000
Sind . . . . .	(e)	(e)	935,000	873,000	809,000	802,000	842,000	753,000	481,000	711,000
United Provinces . . . . .	2,160,000	2,185,000	2,141,000	2,159,000	2,292,000	2,046,000	2,096,000	2,057,000	2,388,000	2,435,000
<b>Total British Provinces</b> . . . . .	<b>13,928,000</b>	<b>14,026,000</b>	<b>13,129,000</b>	<b>13,093,000</b>	<b>13,058,000</b>	<b>11,449,000</b>	<b>12,405,000</b>	<b>12,776,000</b>	<b>13,390,000</b>	<b>14,083,000</b>
Indian States—										
Baroda . . . . .	(b) 655,000	(b) 622,000	568,000	556,000	594,000	656,000	568,000	629,000	558,000	703,000
Bombay States . . . . .	(g) 1,548,000	(g) 1,433,000	(c)247,000	1,213,000	988,000	1,861,000	1,997,000	2,081,000	1,736,000	1,603,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	(b) 2,101,000	(b) 2,544,000	(b) 2,541,000	2,112,000	2,198,000	2,162,000	2,108,000	1,799,000	1,841,000	1,278,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	(f)	(f)	6,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	12,000
Mysore . . . . .	78,000	74,000	61,000	54,000	70,000	71,000	66,000	86,000	65,000	116,000
<b>Total Indian States</b> . . . . .	<b>4,382,000</b>	<b>4,678,000</b>	<b>3,423,000</b>	<b>3,938,000</b>	<b>3,853,000</b>	<b>4,654,000</b>	<b>4,747,000</b>	<b>4,602,000</b>	<b>4,257,000</b>	<b>3,712,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>18,310,000</b>	<b>18,699,000</b>	<b>16,552,000</b>	<b>17,031,000</b>	<b>16,911,000</b>	<b>16,103,000</b>	<b>17,242,000</b>	<b>17,378,000</b>	<b>17,647,000</b>	<b>17,795,000</b>

## YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Bengal . . . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	(k)	1,000	(h)	1,000	(k)	1,000	(h)
Bihar (j) . . . . .	25,000	26,000	27,000	26,000	23,000	26,000	26,000	16,000	20,000	16,000
Bombay . . . . .	(i) 569,000	(i) 624,000	468,000	482,000	537,000	296,000	511,000	501,000	478,000	522,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	22,000	34,000	17,000	19,000	18,000	27,000	26,000	22,000	23,000	27,000
Delhi . . . . .	12,000	8,000	(d)1,000	11,000	8,000	6,000	7,000	12,000	11,000	17,000
Madras . . . . .	780,000	784,000	691,000	627,000	716,000	709,000	663,000	643,000	703,000	713,000
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	18,000	20,000	23,000	14,000	13,000	20,000	18,000	10,000	19,000	102,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab . . . . .	460,000	328,000	377,000	355,000	390,000	361,000	239,000	218,000	244,000	477,000
Sind . . . . .	(e)	(e)	106,000	101,000	100,000	83,000	87,000	110,000	55,000	57,000
United Provinces . . . . .	343,000	429,000	379,000	451,000	457,000	372,000	323,000	303,000	464,000	451,000
<b>Total British Provinces</b> . . . . .	<b>2,235,000</b>	<b>2,263,000</b>	<b>2,091,000</b>	<b>2,687,000</b>	<b>2,264,000</b>	<b>1,911,000</b>	<b>1,904,000</b>	<b>1,842,000</b>	<b>2,020,000</b>	<b>2,383,000</b>
Indian States—										
Baroda . . . . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	89,000	118,000
Bombay States . . . . .	(g) 435,000	(g) 331,000	(c)27,000	324,000	271,000	397,000	588,000	538,000	240,000	463,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	123,000	133,000	127,000	124,000	107,000	115,000	92,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	(f)	(f)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	3,000
Mysore . . . . .	3,000	14,000	9,000	9,000	12,000	7,000	7,000	15,000	9,000	11,000
<b>Total Indian States</b> . . . . .	<b>(c) 438,000</b>	<b>(c) 345,000</b>	<b>(c) 37,000</b>	<b>(c) 462,000</b>	<b>(c) 417,000</b>	<b>(c) 522,000</b>	<b>(c) 721,000</b>	<b>(c) 662,000</b>	<b>(c) 454,000</b>	<b>(c) 687,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>(c) 2,673,000</b>	<b>(c) 2,598,000</b>	<b>(c) 2,128,000</b>	<b>(c) 2,549,000</b>	<b>(c) 2,681,000</b>	<b>(c) 2,433,000</b>	<b>(c) 2,625,000</b>	<b>(c) 2,504,000</b>	<b>(c) 2,474,000</b>	<b>(c) 3,070,000</b>

(a) Not available.

(b) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(c) Incomplete.

(d) Decrease due to severe damage by heavy and incessant rains.

(e) Included under "Bombay".

(f) Included under "Bombay States".

(g) Include figures for Khairpur State.

(h) 500 tons.

(i) Including Sind.

(j) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

(k) Below 100 tons.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay, Sind and the Punjab. The figures for other States are taken from the Provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Maize

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1933-39	1939-40	1940-41
<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	67,000	61,000	60,000	59,000	65,000	62,000	52,000	51,000	46,000	61,000
Bengal . . . . .	84,000	80,000	77,000	75,000	72,000	73,000	74,000	67,000	68,000	85,000
Bihar (f) . . . . .	1,694,000	1,321,000	1,697,000	1,654,000	1,703,000	1,642,000	1,553,000	1,521,000	1,481,000	1,407,000
Bombay . . . . .	(h)191,000	(h)179,000	(h)170,000	174,000	179,000	185,000	164,000	173,000	190,000	186,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	154,000	158,000	155,000	156,000	153,000	154,000	152,000	152,000	155,000	152,000
Delhi . . . . .	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Madras . . . . .	110,000	101,000	108,000	69,000	75,000	81,000	72,000	64,000	75,000	68,000
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	449,000	449,000	465,000	475,000	472,000	457,000	471,000	488,000	465,000	471,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	28,000	29,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
Punjab . . . . .	1,004,000	1,034,000	1,056,000	1,136,000	1,091,000	1,078,000	1,103,000	1,110,000	1,143,000	1,144,000
Sind . . . . .	(e)	(e)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
United Provinces . . . . .	2,116,000	2,137,000	2,023,000	2,121,000	2,120,000	1,965,000	1,948,000	2,054,000	2,098,000	2,111,000
<b>Total British Provinces . . . . .</b>	<b>5,871,000</b>	<b>6,023,000</b>	<b>5,817,000</b>	<b>5,924,000</b>	<b>5,936,000</b>	<b>5,731,000</b>	<b>5,623,000</b>	<b>5,711,000</b>	<b>5,754,000</b>	<b>5,718,000</b>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Hyderabad . . . . .	(b)799,000	(b)690,000	(b)740,000	712,000	676,000	659,000	651,000	618,000	624,000	634,000
Mysore . . . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
<b>Total Indian States . . . . .</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>691,000</b>	<b>741,000</b>	<b>713,000</b>	<b>677,000</b>	<b>660,000</b>	<b>653,000</b>	<b>619,000</b>	<b>626,000</b>	<b>635,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>6,671,000</b>	<b>6,714,000</b>	<b>6,558,000</b>	<b>6,637,000</b>	<b>6,613,000</b>	<b>6,391,000</b>	<b>6,276,000</b>	<b>6,330,000</b>	<b>6,380,000</b>	<b>6,253,000</b>

YIELD (TONS)

<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	14,000	10,000	13,000	14,000	18,000	12,000	11,000	10,000	7,000	12,000
Bengal . . . . .	29,000	25,000	24,000	23,000	22,000	24,000	24,000	21,000	22,000	26,000
Bihar (f) . . . . .	523,000	562,000	449,000	468,000	507,000	482,000	445,000	352,000	441,000	393,000
Bombay . . . . .	(h) 78,000	(h) 61,000	61,000	75,000	76,000	54,000	49,000	71,000	47,000	76,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	110,000	113,000	102,000	100,000	88,000	82,000	85,000	76,000	89,000	78,000
Delhi . . . . .	1,000	1,000	(d)	1,000	(d)	(d)	1,000	(g)	(d)	1,000
Madras . . . . .	50,000	46,000	47,000	29,000	30,000	34,000	31,000	27,000	32,000	32,000
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	211,000	193,000	189,000	213,000	188,000	214,000	220,000	214,000	230,000	211,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	6,000
Punjab . . . . .	380,000	348,000	288,000	412,000	382,000	392,000	406,000	384,000	405,000	448,000
Sind . . . . .	(e)	(e)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces . . . . .	833,000	751,000	695,000	798,000	809,000	534,000	730,000	607,000	836,000	811,000
<b>Total British Provinces . . . . .</b>	<b>2,229,000</b>	<b>2,116,000</b>	<b>1,809,000</b>	<b>2,132,000</b>	<b>2,118,000</b>	<b>1,836,000</b>	<b>2,009,000</b>	<b>1,770,000</b>	<b>2,118,000</b>	<b>2,095,000</b>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Hyderabad . . . . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	120,000	114,000	110,000	108,000	104,000	105,000	101,000
Mysore . . . . .	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
<b>Total Indian States . . . . .</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>114,000</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>108,000</b>	<b>104,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>101,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>2,229,000</b>	<b>2,116,000</b>	<b>1,809,000</b>	<b>2,252,000</b>	<b>2,232,000</b>	<b>1,946,000</b>	<b>2,117,000</b>	<b>1,874,000</b>	<b>2,223,000</b>	<b>2,196,000</b>

(a) Not available.  
 (b) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.  
 (c) Incomplete.  
 (d) Below 500 tons.  
 (e) Included under "Bombay".  
 (f) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".  
 (g) 500 tons.  
 (h) Including Sind.  
 Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by the Punjab. The figures for other tracts are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

## Gram

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	16,000	30,000	20,000	33,000	36,000	24,000	23,000	5,000	3,000	21,000
Bengal . . . . .	180,000	177,000	175,000	207,000	183,000	242,000	279,000	342,000	310,000	319,000
Bihar (h) . . . . .	1,485,000 (i)	1,499,000	1,484,000	1,457,000	1,348,000	1,374,000	1,366,000	1,347,000	1,454,000	1,444,000
Bombay . . . . .	1,019,000	(i)981,000	752,000	784,000	690,000	641,000	674,000	595,000	517,000	585,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	1,327,000	1,365,000	1,240,000	1,238,000	1,217,000	1,154,000	1,191,000	1,107,000	1,012,000	1,152,000
Coorg . . . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi . . . . .	99,000	80,000	98,000	38,000	60,000	75,000	50,000	6,000	24,000	32,000
Madras (e) . . . . .	105,000	90,000	102,000	115,000	75,000	83,000	52,000	51,000	66,000	60,000
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	224,000	228,000	223,000	219,000	223,000	229,000	142,000	95,000	109,000	138,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	5,000	9,000	8,000	8,000
Punjab . . . . .	5,547,000	3,894,000	6,586,000	3,821,000	4,708,000	4,909,000	3,755,000	2,302,000	2,413,000	3,450,000
Sind . . . . .	(g)	(g)	333,000	259,000	314,000	347,000	363,000	206,000	374,000	389,000
United Provinces . . . . .	5,886,000	5,399,000	5,300,000	5,510,000	5,680,000	6,445,000	5,757,000	5,530,000	5,390,000	5,106,000
<b>Total British Provinces . . . . .</b>	<b>15,669,000</b>	<b>13,744,000</b>	<b>16,312,000</b>	<b>13,462,000</b>	<b>14,534,000</b>	<b>15,528,000</b>	<b>13,663,000</b>	<b>11,685,000</b>	<b>11,689,000</b>	<b>12,700,000</b>
Indian States—										
Baroda . . . . .	(a)29,000	(a)25,000	(a)37,000	(a)30,000	(a)21,000	(a)16,000	(a)20,000	16,000	14,000	20,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	1,236,000	1,231,000	1,282,000	1,251,000	1,272,000	1,253,000	1,255,000	1,235,000	1,239,000	1,127,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	...	...	(b)	10,000	14,000	21,000	19,000	19,000	28,000	(b)
Mysore . . . . .	801,000	803,000	812,000	885,000	846,000	808,000	785,000	772,000	(c)33,000	(c)39,000
<b>Total Indian States . . . . .</b>	<b>2,066,000</b>	<b>2,059,000</b>	<b>(c)2,131,000</b>	<b>2,176,000</b>	<b>2,153,000</b>	<b>2,098,000</b>	<b>2,079,000</b>	<b>2,042,000</b>	<b>1,314,000</b>	<b>(c)1,186,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>17,735,000</b>	<b>15,803,000</b>	<b>18,443,000</b>	<b>15,638,000</b>	<b>16,687,000</b>	<b>17,626,000</b>	<b>15,742,000</b>	<b>13,727,000</b>	<b>13,003,000</b>	<b>13,886,000</b>

## YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	(d)	(d)	3,000
Bengal . . . . .	56,000	54,000	52,000	70,000	47,000	68,000	72,000	97,000	84,000	76,000
Bihar (h) . . . . .	503,000	503,000	492,000	495,000	383,000	450,000	453,000	415,000	459,000	468,000
Bombay . . . . .	(i)188,000	(i)186,000	121,000	114,000	112,000	87,000	95,000	91,000	78,000	96,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	250,000	250,000	202,000	254,000	231,000	209,000	223,000	185,000	196,000	197,000
Coorg . . . . .	(d)	(d)	1,000	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi . . . . .	7,000	9,000	(f)46,000	11,000	17,000	24,000	16,000	2,000	5,000	6,000
Madras (e) . . . . .	22,000	20,000	22,000	20,000	15,000	14,000	10,000	11,000	14,000	14,000
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	27,000	27,000	20,000	29,000	32,000	41,000	26,000	13,000	20,000	7,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Punjab . . . . .	1,090,000	894,000	1,385,000	798,000	954,000	953,000	640,000	375,000	499,000	700,000
Sind . . . . .	(g)	(g)	46,000	36,000	37,000	50,000	55,000	47,000	49,000	50,000
United Provinces . . . . .	1,560,000	1,398,000	1,276,000	1,525,000	1,718,000	1,917,000	1,643,000	1,481,000	1,678,000	1,560,000
<b>Total British Provinces . . . . .</b>	<b>3,694,000</b>	<b>3,343,000</b>	<b>3,665,000</b>	<b>3,354,000</b>	<b>3,549,000</b>	<b>3,817,000</b>	<b>3,238,000</b>	<b>2,720,000</b>	<b>3,085,000</b>	<b>3,180,000</b>
Indian States—										
Baroda . . . . .	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	2,000	2,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	(b)	(b)	(b)	203,000	207,000	200,000	193,000	195,000	199,000	165,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	...	...	(b)	1,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	(b)
Mysore . . . . .	72,000	96,000	72,000	71,000	81,000	95,000	83,000	83,000	(c)4,000	(c)4,000
<b>Total Indian States . . . . .</b>	<b>(c)72,000</b>	<b>(c)96,000</b>	<b>(c)72,000</b>	<b>(c)275,000</b>	<b>(c)291,000</b>	<b>(c)298,000</b>	<b>(c)287,000</b>	<b>(c)282,000</b>	<b>209,000</b>	<b>(c)171,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>(c)3,766,000</b>	<b>(c)3,439,000</b>	<b>(c)3,737,000</b>	<b>(c)3,629,000</b>	<b>(c)3,840,000</b>	<b>(c)4,115,000</b>	<b>(c)3,525,000</b>	<b>(c)3,002,000</b>	<b>3,294,000</b>	<b>(c)3,351,000</b>

(a) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(b) Not available.

(c) Incomplete.

(d) Less than 500 tons.

(e) Figures refer to Bengal gram.

(f) Owing to favourable season, a bumper crop was received.

(g) Included under "Bombay".

(h) Figures prior to 1935-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (i) Including Sind.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by the Punjab. The figures for other tracts are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.



No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

*Tobacco*

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Assam . . . . .	14,000	13,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	15,000
Bengal . . . . .	293,000	281,000	286,000	308,000	307,000	307,000	313,000	316,000	317,000	322,000
Bihar (a) . . . . .	141,000	161,000	140,000	133,000	140,000	127,000	125,000	104,000	112,000	103,000
Bombay . . . . .	150,000	131,000	140,000	180,000	160,000	145,000	170,000	155,000	183,000	174,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	16,000	17,000	13,000	15,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	11,000	10,000	9,000
Delhi . . . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
Madras . . . . .	269,000	253,000	248,000	292,000	280,000	253,000	294,000	320,000	307,000	311,000
North-West Frontier Provin . . . . .	13,000	8,000	6,000	14,000	17,000	13,000	26,000	16,000	19,000	15,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	29,000	30,000	31,000	31,000	31,000
Punjab . . . . .	65,000	66,000	49,000	88,000	78,000	62,000	71,000	83,000	83,000	61,000
Sind . . . . .	8,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
United Provinces . . . . .	67,000	83,000	81,000	100,000	84,000	79,000	68,000	98,000	96,000	72,000
<b>Total British Provinces</b>	<b>1,057,000</b>	<b>1,023,000</b>	<b>982,000</b>	<b>1,149,000</b>	<b>1,101,000</b>	<b>1,047,000</b>	<b>1,147,000</b>	<b>1,155,000</b>	<b>1,180,000</b>	<b>1,125,000</b>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Baroda . . . . .	32,000	39,000	44,000	59,000	55,000	48,000	53,000	51,000	49,000	51,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	73,000	76,000	73,000	75,000	72,000	65,000	63,000	58,000	53,000	53,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	(b)
Mysore . . . . .	25,000	25,000	25,000	23,000	23,000	22,000	24,000	25,000	26,000	27,000
<b>Total Indian States</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>142,000</b>	<b>159,000</b>	<b>152,000</b>	<b>136,000</b>	<b>141,000</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>(c)</b> <b>133,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,192,000</b>	<b>1,163,000</b>	<b>1,124,000</b>	<b>1,308,000</b>	<b>1,253,000</b>	<b>1,183,000</b>	<b>1,288,000</b>	<b>1,290,000</b>	<b>1,310,000</b>	<b>(c)</b> <b>1,258,000</b>

YIELD (TONS)

<b>British Provinces—</b>										
Assam . . . . .	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	8,000
Bengal . . . . .	122,000	139,000	123,000	144,000	129,000	134,000	130,000	132,000	127,000	108,000
Bihar (a) . . . . .	63,000	58,000	53,000	59,000	52,000	51,000	52,000	40,000	33,000	37,000
Bombay . . . . .	40,000	31,000	30,000	38,000	41,000	34,000	39,000	30,000	36,000	47,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Delhi . . . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	(d)	(d)	(e)	1,000	1,000
Madras (f) . . . . .	115,000	110,000	105,000	119,000	112,000	109,000	125,000	122,000	130,000	127,000
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	8,000	16,000	10,000	(b)	(b)
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Punjab . . . . .	30,000	30,000	20,000	38,000	33,000	29,000	29,000	32,000	31,000	24,000
Sind . . . . .	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
United Provinces . . . . .	47,000	55,000	50,000	65,000	57,000	56,000	63,000	76,000	69,000	56,000
<b>Total British Provinces</b>	<b>(c)</b> <b>430,000</b>	<b>(c)</b> <b>436,000</b>	<b>(c)</b> <b>392,000</b>	<b>(c)</b> <b>474,000</b>	<b>(c)</b> <b>437,000</b>	<b>444,000</b>	<b>476,000</b>	<b>464,000</b>	<b>(c)</b> <b>449,000</b>	<b>(c)</b> <b>423,000</b>
<b>Indian States—</b>										
Baroda . . . . .	7,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	11,000	8,000	9,000	8,000	8,000	(g) 24,000
Hyderabad . . . . .	16,000	13,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	17,000	15,000	14,000	15,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	1,000	(b)
Mysore . . . . .	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	6,000
<b>Total Indian States</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>(c)</b> <b>45,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>(c)</b> <b>456,000</b>	<b>(c)</b> <b>465,000</b>	<b>(c)</b> <b>416,000</b>	<b>(c)</b> <b>498,000</b>	<b>(c)</b> <b>468,000</b>	<b>472,000</b>	<b>505,000</b>	<b>491,000</b>	<b>(c)</b> <b>476,000</b>	<b>(c)</b> <b>468,000</b>

(a) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to Bihar and Orissa.

(b) Not available.

(c) Incomplete.

(d) Below 500 tons.

(e) 500 tons.

(f) Relates to farm cured leaf.

(g) Calculated on the basis of the revised standard outturn adopted this year.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by the Hyderabad State. The figures for other tracts are taken from the Agricultural Statistics, provincial season and crop reports, or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*concl'd.*

## INDIGO

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
British Provinces—										
Bihar . . . . .	4,000	3,000	500	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,400	1,500	700	2,100
Bombay . . . . .	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	(b)
Madras . . . . .	37,200	46,100	30,100	54,000	26,400	30,100	23,200	28,600	30,400	53,100
Punjab . . . . .	9,000	9,400	9,800	3,000	9,800	9,100	11,300	6,800	4,600	6,400
Sind . . . . .	100	200	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Provinces	2,200	1,100	1,700	1,300	1,900	2,200	2,800	2,200	1,600	3,200
Total British Provinces .	52,500	59,800	41,900	59,500	39,400	42,800	38,500	39,100	37,300	65,800
Indian States—										
Hyderabad (e) . . . . .	1,000	1,000	1,800	—	800	1,300	500	600	800	(d)
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	(b)	(d)	(d)	100	—	200	200	200	200	(d)
Total Indian States . . . . .	1,000	(a) 1,000	(a) 1,800	100	800	1,500	700	800	1,000	(d)
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	53,500	(a) 60,800	(a) 43,700	59,600	40,200	44,300	39,200	39,900	38,300	(a) 65,800

## YIELD (CWTS) OF DYE

British Provinces—										
Bihar . . . . .	600	400	100	200	200	300	400	200	100	200
Bombay . . . . .	—	—	—	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	(c)
Madras . . . . .	7,800	8,800	5,100	9,300	4,400	4,700	3,900	3,900	4,100	9,300
Punjab . . . . .	1,200	1,800	2,100	500	2,000	1,900	2,000	1,500	900	1,100
Sind . . . . .	(e)	(d)	(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Provinces	300	100	200	200	200	300	300	200	200	500
Total British Provinces .	9,900	11,100	7,500	10,200	6,800	7,200	6,600	6,800	5,300	11,100
Indian States—										
Hyderabad . . . . .	(d)	(d)	(d)	—	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	(e)	(d)	(d)	(c)	—	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Total Indian States . . . . .	(e)	(d)	(d)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
GRAND TOTAL (a)	9,900	11,100	7,500	10,200	6,800	7,200	6,600	6,800	5,300	11,100

(a) Incomplete. (b) Below 100 acres. (c) Less than 50 cwts. (d) Not available. (e) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

NOTE.—In estimating the yield of indigo, an allowance of 10 per cent of the area sown is made for seed in the United Provinces and Bombay. In the Punjab, the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar, no deduction is made as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab.

RAINFALL

No. 18—NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISION IN INDIA.

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	ACTUAL RAINFALL										Variation of 1940 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
Assam . . . . .	100.3	103.6	105.0	90.5	117.2	102.0	100.8	89.9	104.2	93.3	94.0	-6.3	-6
Bengal . . . . .	74.3	74.8	71.0	81.6	67.8	60.5	75.8	75.7	82.7	60.4	65.9	-8.4	-11
Bihar—													
Bihar . . . . .	48.5	45.2	38.1	54.0	48.0	45.3	58.7	51.9	58.4	50.1	40.5	-8.0	-16
Chota Nagpur	52.6	50.7	46.5	59.5	48.2	47.2	65.3	57.7	46.4	59.7	49.4	-3.2	-6
Bombay—													
Bombay, Deccan . . . . .	30.4	40.4	38.7	42.0	29.9	28.5	25.8	30.2	37.9	28.0	31.1	+0.7	+2
Gujarat . . . . .	32.5	38.5	32.8	43.0	33.3	28.9	24.0	41.0	28.4	21.2	31.3	-1.2	-4
Konkan . . . . .	108.1	148.2	114.0	131.1	117.1	95.1	101.9	116.5	123.9	97.5	121.1	+13.0	+12
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar . . . . .	32.5	47.9	35.5	45.6	39.1	38.8	42.5	42.6	43.0	27.7	40.0	+7.5	+23
Central Provinces, East . . . . .	53.9	58.6	53.5	69.2	57.1	49.7	66.3	62.6	63.5	53.9	57.9	+4.0	+7
Central Provinces, West . . . . .	46.6	57.3	48.8	58.6	57.9	48.6	56.1	56.3	54.2	47.1	53.0	+6.4	+14
Madras—													
Madras Const, North	37.9	48.0	41.2	46.8	36.9	31.9	49.6	35.3	42.3	43.5	44.4	+6.5	+17
Madras, Deccan . . . . .	24.9	20.6	23.5	27.7	17.1	25.7	23.1	22.9	23.2	24.1	29.8	+4.9	+20
Madras, South-east	35.7	41.3	41.5	35.5	31.5	34.6	35.1	39.4	30.0	40.7	44.7	+9.0	+25
Malabar . . . . .	100.7	111.6	119.8	142.2	83.8	88.9	105.2	97.0	90.7	100.9	110.2	+9.5	+9
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	15.9	11.7	16.2	18.1	13.8	16.6	17.4	14.4	13.1	16.3	14.1	-1.8	-11
Orissa . . . . .	57.5	60.5	59.0	77.9	57.4	49.2	75.3	59.7	54.4	56.5	67.4	+9.9	+17
Punjab—													
East and North . . . . .	23.4	23.2	20.7	33.9	19.4	23.5	25.2	22.2	16.9	17.0	20.6	-2.8	-12
South-west . . . . .	10.1	10.6	9.5	12.7	8.9	9.3	12.9	8.3	6.6	7.3	9.0	-1.1	-11
Sind . . . . .	6.3	3.0	6.9	9.5	6.8	5.8	5.1	7.7	3.5	2.8	5.9	-0.4	-6
United Provinces—													
East . . . . .	39.3	30.1	27.7	35.2	40.5	34.6	57.5	37.9	51.7	36.7	32.7	-6.6	-17
West . . . . .	37.1	39.5	33.3	47.0	38.8	32.7	53.3	31.7	32.3	31.5	34.5	-2.6	-7
Central India—													
East . . . . .	42.1	30.0	32.7	35.3	48.3	39.5	48.9	42.6	43.3	43.8	35.7	-6.4	-15
West . . . . .	34.6	42.5	36.2	46.5	46.2	33.4	34.1	39.5	38.1	31.3	39.2	+4.6	+13
Hyderabad—													
North . . . . .	34.4	43.0	35.9	46.1	35.4	37.8	34.6	32.8	46.4	24.2	34.7	+0.3	+1
South . . . . .	29.7	34.0	29.4	40.6	25.5	28.8	30.4	28.7	34.6	24.1	31.3	+1.6	+5
Mysore . . . . .	36.2	30.7	47.8	48.7	29.3	35.7	35.3	34.1	31.4	38.1	44.3	+8.1	+22
Kanjipurana—													
East . . . . .	26.0	29.7	22.5	38.9	32.4	28.7	24.1	25.2	20.5	17.3	24.7	-1.3	-5
West . . . . .	12.8	15.7	11.2	16.0	14.7	11.4	11.1	13.3	8.5	6.4	13.0	+0.2	+2

No. 19—STATEMENT SHOWING THE REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN BURMA IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1931-32 TO 1940-41.

Crops	AREA (ACRES)									
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Rice . . . . .	12,517,600	12,702,000	12,919,000	12,688,000	12,503,000	12,631,000	12,045,000	12,812,000	12,892,000	12,850,000
Cotton . . . . .	228,000	332,000	445,000	457,000	518,000	619,000	663,000	411,000	350,000	421,000
Sesamum . . . . .	1,308,000	1,600,000	1,609,000	1,439,000	1,529,000	1,441,000	1,385,000	1,364,000	1,451,000	1,308,000
Groundnut . . . . .	408,000	522,000	640,000	625,000	650,000	1,765,000	696,000	640,000	700,000	782,000
Jowar . . . . .	652,000	651,000	594,000	597,000	529,000	507,000	545,000	432,000	469,000	475,000
Maize . . . . .	221,000	231,000	212,000	218,000	221,000	191,000	225,000	230,000	244,000	230,000
Gram . . . . .	200,000	152,000	210,000	216,000	274,000	219,000	240,000	313,000	299,000	320,000
Tobacco . . . . .	87,000	88,000	103,000	102,000	104,000	99,000	100,000	96,000	142,000	138,000
Rubber(b) . . . . .	109,500	109,100	105,100	106,200	106,100	103,900	104,900	105,700	106,400	110,200

## YIELD

Rice . . . . . tons	4,202,000	4,913,000	5,174,000	4,532,000	4,908,000	4,721,000	4,375,000	5,300,000	4,665,000	5,369,000
Cotton . . . . . bales(a)	34,000	64,900	102,000	93,000	105,000	114,000	150,000	105,000	99,000	111,000
Sesamum . . . . . tons	30,000	65,000	67,000	54,000	50,000	41,000	51,000	55,000	52,000	50,000
Groundnut . . . . . tons of nuts in shell	117,000	151,000	144,000	144,000	141,000	144,000	204,000	180,000	166,000	167,000
Jowar . . . . . tons	92,000	63,000	53,000	76,000	60,000	30,000	62,000	66,000	40,000	62,000
Maize . . . . . "	34,000	34,000	35,000	47,000	46,000	31,000	44,000	37,000	41,000	39,000
Gram . . . . . "	40,000	30,000	42,000	43,000	55,000	44,000	43,000	63,000	60,000	61,000
Tobacco . . . . . "	39,000	36,000	45,000	45,000	46,000	44,000	44,000	42,000	63,000	61,000
Rubber (b) . . . . . lbs. of dry rubber	8,446,400	4,578,500	7,867,100	10,713,000	20,001,300	20,679,100	22,601,300	21,112,500	23,729,200	23,772,500

(a) A bale contains 490 lbs.

(b) Figures relate to calendar year.

NOTE.—Figures for 1940-41 are subject to revision.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1931 TO 1940.

Rice

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Bulgaria . . . . .	17,000	19,000	17,000	20,000	20,000	22,000	15,000	19,000	20,000	(a)
Egypt . . . . .	67,000	489,000	438,000	406,000	489,000	489,000	274,000	495,000	568,000	(a)
Formosa . . . . .	1,565,000	1,641,000	1,668,000	1,647,000	1,677,000	1,685,000	1,625,000	1,545,000	1,547,000	1,578,000
Indo-China . . . . .	13,098,000	13,499,000	13,303,000	13,170,000	13,321,000	13,941,000	13,783,000	14,795,000	(a)	(a)
Italy . . . . .	859,000	335,000	831,000	831,000	841,000	858,000	858,000	367,000	866,000	(a)
Japan . . . . .	7,958,000	7,978,000	7,773,000	7,772,000	7,650,000	7,655,000	7,679,000	7,893,000	7,823,000	(a)
Java and Madura . . . . .	9,114,000	9,332,000	9,213,000	9,346,000	9,566,000	9,551,000	9,761,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Korea . . . . .	4,102,000	4,026,000	4,158,000	4,194,000	4,152,000	3,925,000	4,016,000	4,068,000	3,026,000	(a)
Spain . . . . .	113,000	123,000	116,000	114,000	116,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Thailand (Siam) . . . . .	6,276,000	7,438,000	7,445,000	7,244,000	7,338,000	5,498,000	7,269,000	7,731,000	7,881,000	(a)
United States of America . . . . .	966,000	874,000	798,000	813,000	818,000	981,000	1,087,000	1,076,000	1,039,000	1,069,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)									
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Bulgaria . . . . .	14,000	15,000	13,000	19,000	17,000	23,000	16,000	19,000	(a)	(a)
Egypt . . . . .	71,000	541,000	525,000	504,000	694,000	680,000	366,000	714,000	874,000	(a)
Formosa . . . . .	1,328,000	1,631,000	1,524,000	1,657,000	1,663,000	1,742,000	1,683,000	1,793,000	1,672,000	1,705,000
Indo-China . . . . .	5,515,000	5,681,000	5,721,000	6,112,000	5,933,000	6,203,000	6,196,000	7,020,000	(a)	(a)
Italy . . . . .	650,000	645,000	679,000	661,000	722,000	721,000	777,000	804,000	750,000	827,000
Japan . . . . .	10,065,000	11,008,000	12,911,000	9,450,000	10,473,000	12,275,000	12,089,000	12,032,000	12,603,000	11,048,000
Java and Madura . . . . .	5,471,000	5,549,000	5,219,000	5,656,000	5,682,000	5,811,000	5,836,000	6,040,000	8,053,000	8,642,000
Korea . . . . .	2,893,000	2,980,000	3,316,000	3,047,000	3,260,000	3,566,000	4,923,000	4,409,000	2,622,000	3,573,000
Spain . . . . .	261,000	313,000	290,000	288,000	237,000	250,000	202,000	(a)	123,000	236,000
Thailand (Siam) . . . . .	3,996,000	5,025,000	4,018,000	4,516,000	4,643,000	3,320,000	4,474,000	4,452,000	4,523,000	(a)
United States of America . . . . .	694,000	634,000	755,000	783,000	791,000	1,001,000	1,072,000	1,055,000	1,051,000	1,094,000

(a) Not available.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1931 TO 1940—*contd.*

*Wheat*

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Algeria . . . . .	3,039,000	3,735,000	3,992,000	4,067,000	4,093,000	4,285,000	4,310,000	4,101,000	4,081,000	(a)
Argentina . . . . .	16,027,000	17,792,000	18,041,000	17,154,000	11,688,000	15,862,000	15,107,000	19,093,000	17,833,000	(b)
Australia . . . . .	14,741,000	15,766,000	14,901,000	12,544,000	11,957,000	12,317,000	13,735,000	14,346,000	13,284,000	12,454,000
Austria . . . . .	517,000	534,000	542,000	573,000	600,000	622,000	617,000	(c)	(c)	(a)
Bulgaria . . . . .	3,062,000	3,120,000	3,096,000	3,112,000	2,727,000	2,954,000	3,233,000	3,448,000	3,037,000	(a)
Canada . . . . .	26,355,000	27,182,000	25,991,000	23,965,000	24,116,000	25,805,000	25,570,000	25,931,000	26,756,000	28,726,000
Denmark . . . . .	259,000	245,000	261,000	250,000	311,000	296,000	319,000	324,000	325,000	346,000
Egypt . . . . .	1,649,000	1,761,000	1,426,000	1,442,000	1,462,000	1,462,000	1,420,000	1,470,000	1,501,000	1,563,000
France . . . . .	12,834,000	13,423,000	13,497,000	13,848,000	13,247,000	12,859,000	12,585,000	12,479,000	11,683,000	(a)
Germany . . . . .	5,353,000	5,632,000	5,745,000	5,451,000	5,222,000	5,147,000	4,878,000	5,928,000	6,001,000	(a)
Hungary . . . . .	4,009,000	3,791,000	3,922,000	3,797,000	4,132,000	4,026,000	3,663,000	4,000,000	4,669,000	4,313,000
Italy . . . . .	11,679,000	12,180,000	12,582,000	12,269,000	12,362,000	12,688,000	12,777,000	12,426,000	12,841,000	13,453,000
Japan . . . . .	1,223,000	1,246,000	1,510,000	1,589,000	1,625,000	1,687,000	1,776,000	1,777,000	1,523,000	2,062,000
Netherlands . . . . .	192,000	297,000	338,000	366,000	380,000	373,000	319,000	311,000	306,000	(a)
New Zealand . . . . .	269,000	302,000	286,000	225,000	249,000	222,000	185,000	169,000	267,000	210,000
Poland . . . . .	4,493,000	4,264,000	4,185,000	4,313,000	4,352,000	4,303,000	4,182,000	4,335,000	(a)	(a)
Roumania . . . . .	8,562,000	7,068,000	7,697,000	7,606,000	8,492,000	8,477,000	8,773,000	9,435,000	10,079,000	8,287,000
Spain . . . . .	11,240,000	11,244,000	11,164,000	11,383,000	11,248,000	10,764,000	(a)	(a)	8,639,000	8,735,000
Sweden . . . . .	683,000	687,000	748,000	717,000	674,000	694,000	734,000	759,000	833,000	763,000
Switzerland . . . . .	134,000	137,000	156,000	165,000	168,000	173,000	173,000	195,000	188,000	191,000
Tunisia . . . . .	1,976,000	2,391,000	1,754,000	1,946,000	2,025,000	1,220,000	2,403,000	1,667,000	2,104,000	1,359,000
Union of South Africa . . . . .	1,783,000	1,580,000	1,185,000	1,862,000	2,305,000	2,043,000	1,751,000	2,081,000	2,131,000	(a)
United Kingdom* . . . . .	1,249,000	1,343,000	1,744,000	1,865,000	1,882,000	1,803,000	1,835,000	1,928,000	1,767,000	(a)
United States of America . . . . .	57,681,000	57,839,000	49,438,000	43,400,000	51,229,000	48,863,000	64,422,000	60,869,000	53,482,000	52,580,000
Uruguay . . . . .	1,079,000	947,000	1,188,000	1,096,000	1,267,000	966,000	1,373,000	1,256,000	1,168,000	924,000

YIELD (TONS)

Algeria . . . . .	686,000	781,000	855,000	1,164,000	898,000	796,000	888,000	936,000	1,142,000	739,000
Argentina . . . . .	5,886,000	6,452,000	7,681,000	6,446,000	3,789,000	6,675,000	4,950,000	9,006,000	8,502,000	8,021,000
Australia . . . . .	5,108,000	5,730,000	4,750,000	3,873,000	3,863,000	4,055,000	5,016,000	4,162,000	5,632,000	2,214,000
Austria . . . . .	294,000	326,000	391,000	356,000	415,000	375,000	393,000	(c)	(c)	(a)
Bulgaria . . . . .	1,706,000	1,286,000	1,482,000	1,058,000	1,261,000	1,613,000	1,735,000	2,115,000	1,906,000	1,656,000
Canada . . . . .	8,607,000	11,868,000	7,552,000	7,383,000	7,552,000	8,872,000	4,827,000	9,643,000	13,945,000	14,469,000
Denmark . . . . .	269,000	294,000	309,000	343,000	392,000	301,000	361,000	454,000	404,000	166,000
Egypt . . . . .	1,232,000	1,406,000	1,063,000	996,000	1,155,000	1,222,000	1,213,000	1,230,000	1,313,000	1,339,000
France . . . . .	7,060,000	8,915,000	9,685,000	9,048,000	7,617,000	6,606,000	6,692,000	9,989,000	7,637,000	5,665,000
Germany . . . . .	4,158,000	4,914,000	5,522,000	4,469,000	4,596,000	4,248,000	4,287,000	6,230,000	5,529,000	(a)
Hungary . . . . .	1,939,000	1,723,000	2,576,000	1,733,000	2,251,000	2,247,000	1,929,000	2,646,000	3,639,000	2,041,000
Italy . . . . .	6,533,000	7,402,000	7,980,000	6,230,000	7,558,000	6,003,000	7,020,000	7,994,000	7,674,000	7,157,000
Japan . . . . .	863,000	876,000	1,080,000	1,274,000	1,302,000	1,208,000	1,247,000	1,212,000	1,626,000	1,771,000
Netherlands . . . . .	150,000	343,000	410,000	482,000	445,000	412,000	337,000	427,000	410,000	(a)
New Zealand . . . . .	176,000	295,000	242,000	159,000	227,000	192,000	123,000	149,000	215,000	225,000
Poland . . . . .	2,224,000	1,322,000	2,135,000	2,043,000	1,975,000	3,095,000	1,692,000	2,133,000	2,234,000	(a)
Roumania . . . . .	3,617,000	1,484,000	3,153,000	2,046,000	2,578,000	3,441,000	3,693,000	4,745,000	4,273,000	2,922,000
Spain . . . . .	3,593,000	4,923,000	3,695,000	4,994,000	4,223,000	3,247,000	(c)	1,891,000	2,624,000	2,157,000
Sweden . . . . .	453,000	643,000	704,000	743,000	631,000	578,000	667,000	809,000	847,000	414,000
Switzerland . . . . .	108,000	107,000	146,000	143,000	160,000	119,000	163,000	209,000	135,000	143,000
Tunisia . . . . .	373,000	467,000	245,000	363,000	452,000	216,000	471,000	374,000	497,000	259,000
Union of South Africa . . . . .	367,000	284,000	307,000	423,000	615,000	417,000	271,000	435,000	410,000	435,000
United Kingdom* . . . . .	1,011,000	1,166,000	1,668,000	1,865,000	1,749,000	1,477,000	1,596,000	1,963,000	1,649,000	(a)
United States of America . . . . .	25,223,000	20,275,000	14,777,000	14,100,000	16,777,000	16,758,000	23,456,000	24,356,000	20,128,000	21,703,000
Uruguay . . . . .	801,000	145,000	362,000	265,000	423,000	247,000	443,000	414,000	295,000	167,000

\*Excluding Eire. (a) Not available. (b) Area sown. (c) Included under Germany. (d) Including Austria, Switzerland and Macedonia.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1931 TO 1940—contd.

Barley

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Algeria . . . . .	3,176,000	3,338,000	3,448,000	3,130,000	3,102,000	3,117,000	3,092,000	2,909,000	3,063,000	(b)
Argentina . . . . .	1,010,000	1,283,000	1,378,000	1,564,000	1,252,000	1,329,000	1,124,000	1,232,000	2,121,000	2,146,000
Australia . . . . .	842,000	443,000	465,000	457,000	568,000	469,000	625,000	745,000	559,000	504,000
Austria . . . . .	418,000	423,000	423,000	412,000	403,000	403,000	412,000	(d)	(d)	(b)
Bulgaria . . . . .	605,000	570,000	602,000	566,000	601,000	536,000	538,000	555,000	563,000	(b)
Canada . . . . .	3,790,000	3,758,000	3,656,000	3,611,000	3,885,000	4,436,000	4,330,000	4,454,000	4,347,000	4,342,000
Denmark . . . . .	658,000	653,000	664,000	640,000	652,000	911,000	911,000	982,000	1,021,000	(b)
Egypt . . . . .	306,000	366,000	292,000	294,000	289,000	282,000	272,000	274,000	273,000	(b)
France . . . . .	1,664,000	1,778,000	1,736,000	1,609,000	1,768,000	1,835,000	1,660,000	1,676,000	1,975,000	(b)
Germany . . . . .	3,099,000	3,873,000	3,920,000	4,034,000	3,967,000	4,038,000	4,234,000	4,638,000	4,826,000	(b)
Hungary . . . . .	1,165,000	1,160,000	1,197,000	1,160,000	1,057,000	1,161,000	1,153,000	1,121,000	1,344,000	(b)
Italy . . . . .	538,000	520,000	510,000	490,000	492,000	482,000	482,000	492,000	497,000	(b)
Japan . . . . .	2,096,000	2,106,000	1,923,000	1,852,000	1,914,000	1,912,000	1,860,000	1,892,000	1,879,000	(b)
Netherlands . . . . .	71,000	49,000	44,000	80,000	101,000	106,000	121,000	107,000	102,000	(b)
New Zealand . . . . .	18,000	16,000	21,000	18,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	27,000	26,000	26,000
Norway . . . . .	136,000	137,000	142,000	147,000	153,000	148,000	148,000	148,000	(b)	(b)
Poland . . . . .	3,143,000	2,981,000	2,681,000	2,908,000	3,011,000	2,932,000	3,043,000	2,910,000	(b)	(b)
Romania . . . . .	4,740,000	4,414,000	4,463,000	4,330,000	4,078,000	3,979,000	3,737,000	3,158,000	2,708,000	(b)
Spain . . . . .	4,642,000	4,635,000	4,631,000	4,750,000	4,547,000	4,525,000	(b)	(b)	3,882,000	3,859,000
Sweden . . . . .	310,000	278,000	259,000	247,000	239,000	257,000	254,000	272,000	258,000	264,000
Switzerland . . . . .	18,000	17,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	12,000	27,000
Tunis . . . . .	1,223,000	1,507,000	926,000	1,166,000	1,368,000	741,000	1,581,000	756,000	1,483,000	(b)
Union of South Africa . . . . .	76,000	(b)	62,000	67,000	89,000	82,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
United Kingdom (a) . . . . .	1,118,000	1,030,000	812,000	969,000	872,000	894,000	906,000	987,000	1,012,000	(b)
United States of America . . . . .	11,189,000	13,178,000	9,687,000	6,568,000	12,371,000	8,372,000	9,968,000	10,513,000	12,644,000	13,496,000

YIELD (TONS)

Algeria . . . . .	579,000	661,000	770,000	957,000	706,000	630,000	587,000	573,000	1,083,000	(b)
Argentina . . . . .	423,000	687,000	721,000	767,000	494,000	638,000	504,000	433,000	638,000	777,000
Australia . . . . .	140,000	193,000	177,000	179,000	214,000	163,000	278,000	232,000	213,000	102,000
Austria . . . . .	213,000	269,000	327,000	259,000	265,000	273,000	263,000	(d)	(d)	(b)
Bulgaria . . . . .	839,000	290,000	345,000	184,000	277,000	317,000	324,000	349,000	329,000	(b)
Canada . . . . .	1,441,000	1,727,000	1,355,000	1,363,000	1,736,000	1,538,000	1,777,000	2,191,000	2,210,000	2,234,000
Denmark . . . . .	940,000	691,000	941,000	939,000	1,088,000	682,000	1,060,000	1,338,000	1,220,000	1,141,000
Egypt . . . . .	207,000	258,000	108,000	193,000	224,000	231,000	236,000	229,000	234,000	(b)
France . . . . .	1,021,000	1,070,000	1,125,000	1,016,000	1,008,000	963,000	998,000	1,270,000	1,336,000	1,643,000
Germany . . . . .	2,964,000	3,157,000	3,411,000	3,151,000	3,930,000	3,338,000	3,573,000	4,724,000	4,194,000	(b)
Hungary . . . . .	468,000	708,000	626,000	534,000	546,000	647,000	547,000	713,000	768,000	(b)
Italy . . . . .	237,000	243,000	223,000	199,000	200,000	189,000	229,000	244,000	241,000	1,240,000
Japan . . . . .	1,675,000	1,703,000	1,468,000	1,565,000	1,681,000	1,474,000	1,547,000	1,876,000	1,750,000	(b)
Netherlands . . . . .	70,000	53,000	49,000	97,000	112,000	118,000	133,000	138,000	138,000	(b)
New Zealand . . . . .	13,000	12,000	16,000	11,000	17,000	17,000	24,000	24,000	21,000	21,000
Norway . . . . .	90,000	116,000	93,000	113,000	121,000	112,000	127,000	122,000	125,000	(b)
Poland . . . . .	1,449,000	1,376,000	1,410,000	1,427,000	1,442,000	1,376,000	1,239,000	1,350,000	1,457,000	(b)
Romania . . . . .	1,389,000	1,441,000	1,851,000	856,000	907,000	1,563,000	901,000	819,000	804,000	(b)
Spain . . . . .	1,940,000	2,835,000	2,138,000	2,769,000	2,073,000	1,679,000	(b)	726,000	1,398,000	1,374,000
Sweden . . . . .	219,000	219,000	196,000	211,000	218,000	197,000	203,000	262,000	229,000	166,000
Switzerland . . . . .	12,000	13,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	8,000	(b)
Tunis . . . . .	177,000	334,000	157,000	147,000	304,000	74,000	196,000	98,000	344,000	(b)
Union of South Africa . . . . .	(b)	(b)	24,000	25,000	39,000	27,000	25,000	(b)	20,000	(b)
United Kingdom (a) . . . . .	845,000	832,000	688,000	818,000	734,000	730,000	656,000	904,000	(f) 794,000	(b)
United States of America . . . . .	4,273,000	6,392,000	3,295,000	2,500,000	6,124,000	3,160,000	4,721,000	5,422,000	5,888,000	6,645,000

(a) Excluding Eire.

(b) Not available.

(c) Area sown.

(d) Included under Germany.

(e) Including Austria, Sudetenland and Memelland.

(f) Incomplete.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD  
OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1931 TO  
1940—*contd.*

## Maize

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Algeria . . . . .	24,000	20,000	25,000	19,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	16,000	(a)
Argentina . . . . .	9,514,000	9,369,000	10,157,000	14,055,000	12,633,000	11,925,000	7,304,000	8,654,000	14,072,000	12,168,000
Australia . . . . .	269,000	228,000	304,000	295,000	206,000	319,000	321,000	324,000	(a)	(a)
Austria . . . . .	152,000	165,000	159,000	160,000	166,000	153,000	173,000	150,000	(a)	(a)
Bulgaria . . . . .	1,681,000	1,538,000	1,795,000	1,665,000	1,773,000	1,652,000	1,635,000	1,731,000	1,527,000	(a)
Canada . . . . .	132,000	130,000	137,000	161,000	168,000	165,000	165,000	150,000	153,000	156,000
Egypt . . . . .	2,197,000	2,042,000	1,638,000	1,633,000	1,633,000	1,578,000	1,618,000	1,554,000	1,606,000	(a)
France . . . . .	855,000	839,000	832,000	839,000	852,000	845,000	852,000	841,000	814,000	(a)
Hungary . . . . .	2,719,000	2,904,000	2,815,000	2,775,000	2,665,000	2,808,000	2,954,000	2,901,000	3,130,000	(a)
Italy . . . . .	3,449,000	3,578,000	3,535,000	3,683,000	3,669,000	3,678,000	3,633,000	3,724,000	3,641,000	(a)
Japan . . . . .	114,000	111,000	117,000	122,000	121,000	123,000	123,000	135,000	(a)	(a)
New Zealand . . . . .	6,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	6,000	8,000	12,000
Poland . . . . .	243,000	239,000	225,000	222,000	230,000	217,000	227,000	218,000	(a)	(a)
Roumania . . . . .	11,744,000	11,727,000	11,923,000	12,863,000	12,767,000	12,992,000	12,743,000	12,349,000	12,187,000	(a)
Spain . . . . .	1,053,000	1,102,000	1,066,000	1,071,000	1,087,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,101,000	1,118,000
Tunisia (b) . . . . .	45,000	45,000	37,000	62,000	42,000	44,000	67,000	43,000	62,000	(a)
Union of South Africa . . . . .	6,023,000	6,072,000	5,911,000	5,938,000	5,165,000	6,249,000	6,049,000	6,972,000	6,724,000	(a)
United States of America . . . . .	106,912,000	110,577,000	105,963,000	92,354,000	95,804,000	93,020,000	93,741,000	92,222,000	88,430,000	86,738,000
Uruguay . . . . .	519,000	508,000	568,000	600,000	531,000	538,000	529,000	541,000	559,000	(a)

## YIELD (TONS)

Algeria . . . . .	6,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	(a)	(a)
Argentina . . . . .	7,468,000	6,680,000	6,409,000	11,275,000	9,872,000	8,972,000	4,345,000	4,787,000	10,211,000	10,076,000
Australia . . . . .	176,000	126,000	187,000	202,000	186,000	181,000	170,000	176,000	(a)	(a)
Austria . . . . .	124,000	130,000	134,000	152,000	125,000	163,000	203,000	197,000	(a)	(a)
Bulgaria . . . . .	873,000	871,000	984,000	776,000	991,000	856,000	844,000	524,000	(a)	(a)
Canada . . . . .	136,000	126,000	126,000	170,000	194,000	112,000	133,000	192,000	202,000	174,000
Egypt . . . . .	1,951,000	1,697,000	1,449,000	1,544,000	1,659,000	1,567,000	1,622,000	1,546,000	1,422,000	(a)
France . . . . .	614,000	402,000	427,000	501,000	562,000	522,000	505,000	569,000	596,000	443,000
Hungary . . . . .	1,491,000	2,889,000	1,777,000	2,061,000	1,407,000	2,547,000	2,709,000	2,620,000	2,215,000	(a)
Italy . . . . .	1,911,000	2,962,000	2,544,000	3,144,000	2,452,000	2,997,000	3,325,000	2,890,000	(a)	(a)
Japan . . . . .	56,000	55,000	75,000	65,000	67,000	77,000	65,000	63,000	(a)	(a)
New Zealand . . . . .	6,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	13,000
Poland . . . . .	102,000	104,000	55,000	74,000	124,000	103,000	101,000	124,000	(a)	(a)
Roumania . . . . .	5,955,000	5,886,000	4,473,000	4,760,000	5,233,000	5,512,000	4,667,000	5,637,000	5,956,000	(a)
Spain . . . . .	656,000	681,000	649,000	774,000	722,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	539,000	730,000
Tunisia (b) . . . . .	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	3,000	6,000	5,000	(a)	(a)
Union of South Africa . . . . .	1,696,000	743,000	2,149,000	1,654,000	1,335,000	2,511,000	1,618,000	2,612,000	1,850,000	2,125,000
United States of America . . . . .	64,390,000	73,252,000	59,990,000	36,523,000	57,394,000	37,677,000	66,252,000	64,055,000	65,053,000	61,516,000
Uruguay . . . . .	158,000	104,000	129,000	152,000	122,000	114,000	130,000	156,000	(a)	(a)

(a) Not available.

(b) Maize and sorghum.



No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1931 TO 1940—*contd.*

*Sugarcane*

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Antigua . . . . .	11,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina . . . . .	866,000	880,000	887,000	875,000	875,000	446,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Australia . . . . .	243,000	213,000	238,000	226,000	240,000	357,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Cuba . . . . .	1,151,000	1,124,000	1,380,000	1,418,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Egypt . . . . .	63,000	73,000	73,000	63,000	62,000	67,000	69,000	72,000	(a)	(a)
Fiji Islands . . . . .	39,000	42,000	44,000	42,000	42,000	49,000	47,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Formosa . . . . .	244,000	179,000	185,000	257,000	306,000	359,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Guadeloupe . . . . .	60,000	60,000	60,000	49,000	52,000	54,000	54,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hawaii . . . . .	140,000	145,000	133,000	126,000	131,000	121,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Indo-China . . . . .	94,000	104,000	96,000	103,000	99,000	96,000	101,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Jamaica . . . . .	41,000	40,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Japan . . . . .	59,000	50,000	24,000	33,000	37,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Java and Madura . . . . .	436,000	333,000	111,000	99,000	121,000	242,000	240,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Mauritius . . . . .	135,000	134,000	133,000	138,000	138,000	143,000	146,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Mexico . . . . .	186,000	159,000	157,000	168,000	227,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Peru . . . . .	89,000	77,000	84,000	77,000	62,000	79,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Philippines . . . . .	625,000	603,000	756,000	621,000	620,000	635,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Porto-Rico . . . . .	356,000	309,000	301,000	309,000	309,000	301,000	301,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Union of South Africa . . . . .	140,000	164,000	162,000	173,000	175,000	173,000	173,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
United States of America (Louisiana and Florida) . . . . .	182,000	220,000	310,000	337,000	252,000	246,000	273,000	394,000	253,000	255,000

YIELD (TONS)

Antigua . . . . .	180,000	179,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina . . . . .	4,077,000	3,711,000	3,860,000	3,710,000	4,312,000	5,379,000	4,133,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Australia . . . . .	4,218,000	3,703,000	4,888,000	4,469,000	4,491,000	5,434,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Cuba . . . . .	23,508,000	17,455,000	19,726,000	10,034,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Egypt . . . . .	3,089,000	2,219,000	1,361,000	2,032,000	3,053,000	3,000,000	2,940,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Fiji Islands . . . . .	530,000	1,077,000	867,000	813,000	1,016,000	1,098,000	1,034,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Formosa . . . . .	7,428,000	4,643,000	4,608,000	7,180,000	6,973,000	7,532,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Guadeloupe . . . . .	(a)	688,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hawaii . . . . .	7,830,000	7,633,000	7,131,000	7,623,000	8,171,000	7,843,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Indo-China . . . . .	(b) 350,000	936,000	1,000,000	1,098,000	938,000	906,000	(b) 360,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Jamaica . . . . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Japan . . . . .	1,044,000	1,034,000	847,000	674,000	930,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Java and Madura . . . . .	12,017,000	11,343,000	5,071,000	4,048,000	4,639,000	11,885,000	11,504,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Mauritius . . . . .	1,518,000	1,305,000	1,383,000	1,593,000	2,457,000	2,501,000	2,773,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Mexico . . . . .	3,344,000	2,728,000	2,721,000	2,500,000	4,264,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Peru . . . . .	3,454,000	2,358,000	2,320,000	3,213,000	3,303,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Philippines . . . . .	(a)	10,431,000	12,784,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Porto-Rico . . . . .	7,501,000	6,334,000	6,066,000	5,634,000	6,765,000	7,256,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Union of South Africa . . . . .	2,348,000	2,812,000	2,014,000	2,202,000	2,150,000	2,303,000	3,636,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
United States of America (Louisiana and Florida) . . . . .	2,234,000	2,947,000	2,734,000	3,032,000	4,074,000	4,628,000	5,250,000	6,010,000	5,177,000	3,465,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Incomplete data.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1931 TO 1940—*contd.*

## Cotton

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan . . . . .	836,000	859,000	833,000	864,000	893,000	474,000	443,000	453,000	420,000	(a)
Argentina . . . . .	836,000	843,000	482,000	707,000	343,000	714,000	815,000	1,005,000	903,000	(a)
Australia . . . . .	30,000	68,000	43,000	54,000	62,000	52,000	59,000	62,000	(a)	(a)
Brazil . . . . .	1,973,000	1,805,000	2,850,000	3,979,000	5,051,000	5,219,000	5,923,000	5,024,000	(b)2,350,000	(a)
Egypt . . . . .	1,746,000	1,135,000	1,872,000	1,797,000	1,731,000	1,781,000	2,053,000	1,652,000	1,657,000	(a)
Japan . . . . .	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(a)	(a)
Uganda . . . . .	865,000	1,071,000	1,090,000	1,156,000	1,366,000	1,484,000	1,759,000	1,630,000	1,574,000	(a)
Union of South Africa . . . . .	14,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
United States of America . . . . .	88,704,000	85,891,000	29,883,000	26,866,000	27,509,000	29,755,000	33,628,000	24,248,000	23,805,000	23,661,000

## YIELD (BALES OF 400 LBS)

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan . . . . .	254,000	139,000	157,000	272,000	247,000	337,000	331,000	314,000	262,000	(a)
Argentina . . . . .	202,000	179,000	238,000	352,000	446,000	172,000	283,000	301,000	443,000	(a)
Australia . . . . .	5,000	15,000	22,000	18,000	16,000	10,000	12,000	16,000	(a)	(a)
Brazil . . . . .	686,000	543,000	1,209,000	1,584,000	2,035,000	2,154,000	2,474,000	2,231,000	(b) 527,000	(a)
Egypt . . . . .	1,571,000	1,225,000	2,119,000	1,667,000	2,109,000	2,334,000	2,720,000	2,065,000	2,162,000	(a)
Japan . . . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(a)	(a)
Uganda (a) . . . . .	207,000	234,000	255,000	252,000	321,000	333,000	401,000	362,000	345,000	(a)
Union of South Africa . . . . .	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	(a)	(a)
United States of America . . . . .	21,370,000	16,254,000	16,309,000	12,045,000	13,297,000	15,499,000	23,651,000	14,330,000	14,771,000	15,707,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Refers to North Brazil.

(c) Exports.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1931 TO 1940—*contd.*

*Linseed.*

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Argentina . . . . .	8,260,000	6,391,000	4,875,000	7,105,000	5,088,000	7,438,000	5,658,000	5,735,000	7,600,000 <sup>(f)</sup>	7,103,000 <sup>(f)</sup>
Austria . . . . .	5,000	8,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	(b)	(b)
Belgium . . . . .	86,000	21,000	27,000	35,000	47,000	72,000	69,000	77,000	118,000	(b)
Canada . . . . .	648,000	462,000	244,000	227,000	307,000	477,000	241,000	210,000	298,000	307,000
Egypt . . . . .	3,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	10,000	(b)
France . . . . .	26,000	23,000	37,000	57,000	82,000	96,000	69,000	94,000	(b)	(b)
Hungary . . . . .	41,000	15,000	20,000	38,000	30,000	22,000	25,000	21,000	18,000	(b)
Italy . . . . .	18,000	12,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	80,000 <sup>(e)</sup>	37,000 <sup>(e)</sup>	(b)
Japan . . . . .	25,000	23,000	32,000	34,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	(b)	(b)	(b)
Netherlands . . . . .	16,000	5,000	12,000	15,000	22,000	32,000	42,000	51,000	62,000	(b)
New Zealand . . . . .	2,000	(c)	1,000	3,000	2,000	(c)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Poland . . . . .	252,000	231,000	235,000	262,000	304,000	329,000	361,000	365,000	(b)	(b)
Romania . . . . .	69,000	54,000	46,000	63,000	77,000	72,000	54,000	37,000	30,000	(b)
Spain . . . . .	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Tunis . . . . .	7,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(b)
United Kingdom (e) . . . . .	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
United States of America . . . . .	2,431,000	1,928,000	1,341,000	995,000	2,096,000	1,126,000	934,000	936,000	2,250,000	3,180,000
Uruguay . . . . .	443,000	337,000	259,000	400,000	311,000	356,000	331,000	452,000	546,000	(b)

YIELD (TONS)

Argentina . . . . .	2,223,000	1,547,000	1,562,000	1,993,000	1,403,000	1,905,000	1,515,000	1,388,000	1,063,000	1,437,000
Austria . . . . .	1,000	(d)	(d)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(b)	(b)
Belgium . . . . .	8,000	5,000	7,000	8,000	11,000	19,000	13,000	16,000	25,000	(b)
Canada . . . . .	62,000	68,000	16,000	23,000	42,000	45,000	19,000	31,000	51,000	66,000
Egypt . . . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	(b)
France . . . . .	6,000	6,000	5,000	11,000	15,000	17,000	5,000	(b)	(b)	(b)
Hungary . . . . .	8,000	2,000	5,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	(b)
Italy . . . . .	5,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	(b)	(b)
Japan . . . . .	3,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	(b)	(b)	(b)
Netherlands . . . . .	3,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	11,000	12,000	16,000	(b)	(b)
New Zealand . . . . .	1,000	(d)	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Poland . . . . .	48,000	41,000	44,000	54,000	70,000	70,000	74,000	67,000	(b)	(b)
Romania . . . . .	13,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	11,000	13,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	(b)
Spain . . . . .	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(b)	(b)	(d)	(b)	(b)
Tunis . . . . .	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(b)	(b)
United Kingdom (e) . . . . .	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
United States of America . . . . .	295,000	288,000	174,000	141,000	363,000	132,000	177,000	204,000	504,000	772,000
Uruguay . . . . .	121,000	37,000	72,000	83,000	75,000	75,000	93,000	110,000	117,000	(b)

(e) Excluding Eire.  
(f) Not available.

(c) Less than 500 acres.  
(d) " " 500 tons.

(e) Total area (for fibre and seeds).  
(f) Area sown.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1931 TO 1940—*contd.*

*Rapeseed*

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Austria . . . . .	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	(a)	(a)
Bulgaria . . . . .	33,000	2,000	2,000	39,000	54,000	7,000	7,000	54,000	58,000	(a)
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	5,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	10,000	12,000	15,000	22,000	(a)	(a)
France . . . . .	47,000	40,000	35,000	35,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Germany . . . . .	25,000	15,000	13,000	66,000	116,000	136,000	123,000	158,000	96,000	(a)
Hungary . . . . .	26,000	33,000	18,000	31,000	37,000	17,000	15,000	28,000	27,000	(a)
Japan . . . . .	182,000	202,000	200,000	224,000	245,000	264,000	274,000	274,000	(a)	(a)
Netherlands . . . . .	5,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	(a)	(a)
Poland . . . . .	106,000	81,000	75,000	96,000	133,000	138,000	146,000	163,000	(a)	(a)
Roumania . . . . .	166,000	113,000	96,000	144,000	314,000	227,000	195,000	200,000	150,000	(a)

YIELD (TONS)

Austria . . . . .	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(a)	(a)
Bulgaria . . . . .	12,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	21,000	2,000	3,000	20,000	30,000	(a)
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	12,000	(a)	(a)
France . . . . .	24,000	18,000	16,000	15,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Germany . . . . .	13,000	7,000	7,000	41,000	79,000	98,000	78,000	125,000	(a)	(a)
Hungary . . . . .	10,000	11,000	7,000	8,000	10,000	7,000	6,000	11,000	10,000	(a)
Japan . . . . .	76,000	90,000	96,000	106,000	119,000	119,000	130,000	115,000	119,000	(a)
Netherlands . . . . .	4,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	1,000	(a)
Poland . . . . .	43,000	23,000	27,000	53,000	43,000	51,000	52,000	70,000	(a)	(a)
Roumania . . . . .	26,000	19,000	26,000	17,000	49,000	49,000	39,000	52,000	25,000	(a)

(a) Not available.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1931 TO 1940—*contd.*

*Tea*

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Ceylon . . . .	457,000	457,000	457,000	558,000	558,000	558,000	558,000	558,000	(a)	(a)
Formosa . . . .	110,000	109,000	109,000	101,000	101,000	104,000	104,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Japan . . . . .	93,000	94,000	94,000	95,000	96,000	96,000	99,000	99,000	(a)	(a)
Netherlands Indies .	427,000	437,000	454,000	487,000	489,000	506,000	499,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Nyasaland . . . .	11,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	17,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Union of South Africa	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(a)	(a)	(a)

YIELD (LBS)

Ceylon (b) . . . .	243,457,000	252,292,000	215,607,000	218,235,000	211,708,000	217,690,000	212,688,000	235,244,000	(a)	(a)
Formosa . . . . .	21,170,000	19,409,000	20,519,000	24,277,000	23,500,000	23,962,000	28,585,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Japan . . . . .	81,273,000	88,002,000	95,672,000	97,250,000	100,388,000	105,475,000	118,608,000	120,377,000	(a)	(a)
Netherlands Indies .	178,869,000	180,261,000	165,642,000	156,845,000	157,113,000	166,278,000	163,935,000	179,300,000	184,744,000	(a)
Nyasaland . . . .	2,159,000	2,694,000	3,043,000	4,440,000	5,718,000	7,357,000	14,436,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Union of South Africa	540,000	623,000	761,000	800,000	829,000	700,000	772,000	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Not available.

(b) Exports.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1931 TO 1940—*concl'd.*

*Coffee*

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Brazil (d)	9,020,000	9,600,000	9,781,000	8,541,000	8,703,000	8,551,000	8,405,000	8,155,000	(c)	(c)
British Guiana	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	2,000	5,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Colombia	880,000	884,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Costa Rica	(c)	(c)	(c)	119,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Dutch Guiana	25,000	22,000	22,000	21,000	22,000	20,000	17,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
French Central Africa	82,000	40,000	44,000	51,000	64,000	77,000	104,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Guadeloupe	10,000	19,000	16,000	15,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Guatemala	270,000	250,000	254,000	262,000	267,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hawaii	5,000	5,000	5,000	(c)	(c)	5,000	5,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Indo-China	26,000	24,000	25,000	17,000	17,000	22,000	22,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Jamaica	5,000	7,000	7,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Mexico	214,000	205,000	214,000	222,000	242,000	242,000	242,000	274,000	(c)	(c)
Netherlands Indies	314,000	314,000	206,000	201,000	206,000	279,000	264,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Nicaragua	123,000	123,000	123,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Nyasaland	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Philippines	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Porto-Rico	200,000	200,000	184,000	148,000	148,000	141,000	133,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Salvador	247,000	249,000	252,000	254,000	257,000	257,000	259,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Uganda	89,000	42,000	42,000	44,000	49,000	57,000	64,000	67,000	(c)	(c)
Venezuela	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

YIELD (LBS)

Brazil (d)	2,863,674,000	2,378,639,000	3,908,520,000	3,038,500,000	2,498,980,000	2,409,400,000	2,405,880,000	3,080,000,000	(c)	(c)
British Guiana (b)	1,052,000	1,141,000	708,000	440,000	440,000	440,000	440,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Colombia	449,380,000	478,280,000	808,880,000	462,220,000	553,980,000	574,520,000	598,720,000	561,000,000	(c)	(c)
Costa Rica (b)	40,898,000	61,111,000	41,928,000	53,225,000	44,880,000	54,300,000	55,000,000	40,300,000	(c)	(c)
Dutch Guiana	5,986,000	6,478,000	5,775,000	9,514,000	9,400,000	7,200,000	7,480,000	8,800,000	(c)	(c)
French Central Africa	127,000	125,000	206,000	1,459,000	2,840,000	2,880,000	2,530,000	4,180,000	6,000,000	(c)
Guadeloupe (b)	599,000	646,000	660,000	880,000	860,000	880,000	880,000	1,100,000	(c)	(c)
Guatemala	118,800,000	109,780,000	79,200,000	94,160,000	121,000,000	147,400,000	125,400,000	118,800,000	(c)	(c)
Hawaii	9,970,000	9,768,000	9,214,000	10,340,000	9,680,000	10,130,000	7,920,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Indo-China	4,413,000	2,380,000	4,180,000	4,180,000	4,400,000	4,840,000	5,720,000	4,840,000	(c)	(c)
Jamaica (b)	8,859,000	9,804,000	7,118,000	7,460,000	10,840,000	7,480,000	9,400,000	7,700,000	(c)	(c)
Mexico	72,524,000	66,244,000	61,018,000	62,259,000	104,920,000	102,960,000	103,100,000	91,100,000	(c)	(c)
Netherlands Indies (d)	227,187,000	291,879,000	234,177,000	248,679,000	243,980,000	274,760,000	290,400,000	228,260,000	(c)	(c)
Nicaragua (b)	17,860,000	20,140,000	22,200,000	40,700,000	28,820,000	24,220,000	20,800,000	22,700,000	26,500,000	(c)
Nyasaland (d)	131,000	86,000	126,000	116,000	220,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Philippines	2,307,000	2,220,000	2,254,000	1,540,000	1,540,000	1,040,000	2,200,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Porto-Rico	20,029,000	11,355,000	8,980,000	7,220,000	20,020,000	20,400,000	15,500,000	18,800,000	(c)	(c)
Salvador	105,600,000	140,800,000	127,600,000	129,800,000	127,600,000	165,660,000	112,640,000	120,000,000	100,000,000	(c)
Uganda (b)	7,822,000	9,732,000	11,220,000	17,245,000	14,080,000	24,520,000	28,920,000	29,700,000	(c)	(c)
Venezuela	126,720,000	108,470,000	105,620,000	124,900,000	129,920,000	157,520,000	127,000,000	66,129,000	152,000,000	(c)

(a) Less than 500 lbs. (b) Exports. (c) Not available.  
 (d) Figures relate to calendar years; thus the figure for the calendar year 1931 is shown under 1931-32 and so on.  
 (e) Less than 500 acres.

## APPENDIX I

## METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS

There are three factors necessary for framing an estimate of outturn, namely, the area, the standard normal outturn per acre, and the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre.

As regards area, there exists in the villages of most provinces an agency capable of reporting the acreage of crops with great accuracy, wherever the fields have been mapped and surveyed. The tracts, for which statistics are ordinarily not obtainable, are yearly diminishing in extent; but owing to the absence of maps or the non-existence of trained village establishments they still represent a considerable aggregate area. These tracts consist chiefly of permanently-settled estates, lands held on privileged tenure, and unsurveyed areas. For these tracts, the acreage as well as the outturn cannot be more than a rough estimate. Such estimates of areas, once framed, are liable to become stereotyped and repeated year after year without regard to the influence of exceptional seasons or changes in the economic condition of the tracts. In order to prevent this, provision has been made for the annual revision of these estimates by careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in those adjoining areas of a similar character for which accurate information is available, and by means of such special enquiries as may be possible.

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities in individual cases, as it has not been found practicable to prescribe one uniform method of calculation. For purposes of the forecasts, the area to be returned must be the area covered by the forecast crop, exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain"; or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and season were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse". Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character". This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural Departments\* maintain a statement of the normal or average yield per acre of land of average quality (under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of these standards of normal or average yield and to revise them, if necessary, a system of crop-cutting experiments is in force in almost all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the provincial Agricultural or Land Records Department. These experiments have to be carried out every year in respect of all the principal crops, and in accordance with rules specially framed by the several provincial authorities. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the provincial Agricultural or Land Records Department, who, on a careful scrutiny of all the reports received by him and after such further investigations as he may deem necessary, revises or verifies the standards previously adopted for the districts or the province. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years.

The third factor—the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre—is what is known as the "anna estimate" or the "percentage estimate". In many parts of India the cultivators estimate the crop outturn in annas or sixteenths, as there are sixteen annas in a rupee. They take a certain number of annas to represent the normal outturn and estimate the outturn of the year of report as so many annas higher or lower than the normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently, the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question

\* Land Records Department in the case of the Central Provinces and Berar.

arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and village officers entrusted with the duty of collecting data for crop reports were mostly accustomed to the Indian system, *i.e.*, the anna notation, the adoption of any other system would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were, therefore, permitted to adopt such scale of notation as might be suited to local conditions, the object being to secure that the returns should be in terms of a normal crop. But since the anna standard thus adopted would not possess any fixed or uniform value, it was laid down that in published forecasts the anna notation should not be used, the American notation being used in its stead *i.e.*, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop and the estimated outturn being stated as a percentage of that crop, and the conversion of the anna estimate into the percentage estimate, being made either by the District Officer or by the provincial authorities.

When these three factors have been determined, they are multiplied with each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500 lbs. per acre, and the percentage estimate 80, the required quantitative estimate would be  $60,000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24,000,000$  lbs.



## APPENDIX II

## METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE

Ajmer-Merwara  
(Total cultivated area  
2,20,000 acres)

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa*,\* *jagir*,† and minor *istimrari*‡ villages are concerned, the *patwari* is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. These inspections commence on 1st September for the autumn harvest and on 1st February for the spring harvest. The *patwari* notes down the results of his local inquiries and inspections in his field book. A certain percentage of the entries made by the *patwari* is checked and corrected, when necessary, by the *girdawar* or *kanungo*,§ who also inspects the crops at each harvest. The *tahsil* officers further test a certain number of entries, and the Sub-Divisional Officer also makes a general inspection of crops at each harvest. As soon as the inspection of the harvest is complete, an abstract statement of area and outturn is compiled separately for each *girdawar's* circle and *tahsil*, and these statements are then consolidated for the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris*. The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *istimrari* estates the preparation of the field books is done by the estate officials. These field books contain fairly accurate information in regard to wheat, the outturn of which in maunds is generally appraised for the purpose of payment of the cultivators' rent; but as regards cotton and sesamum the figures are conjectural, as no crop-cutting experiments are made, the rents being charged in cash. The Government agency does not supervise the collection of figures in large *istimrari* estates.

Assam  
(Total cultivated area  
6,518,000 acres)

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent. For all districts the information is received from District Officers. The areas of crops except cotton and tea are collected by the Land Records staff for the temporarily-settled plains districts and the plains portion of Garo Hills and those for the hills are based on estimates revised quinquennially by the District Officers except in the case of forecast crops for which estimates have to be made annually. In the permanently-settled tracts of Sylhet and Goalpara the areas of jute are reported by the village *choukidari panchayats*. For other crops except cotton and tea the areas are estimated in Sylhet by the Deputy Commissioner on the basis of the population figures and the surveyed areas of the temporarily-settled parts of the district; in Goalpara they are obtained from zamindars. Tea statistics in all districts are supplied by the tea garden managers and proprietors. The areas of cotton are obtained in Cachar from *patwaris* for the plains sub-divisions and for the North Cachar Hills estimate is made by the Sub-Divisional Officer; in Sylhet information is obtained from the Collector of *dao* tax, in the Garo Hills from hill *mauzadars*, in Nowgong from the supervisor *kanungo* of hills sub-circle, in Sibsagar and Goalpara from *mandals* or other village officers, in Khasi and Jaintia Hills from *dolois* and *sirdars*, and in the Naga and Lushai Hills from intelligent chiefs. The figures are checked only in the temporarily-settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no real check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

Bengal  
(Total cultivated area  
24,782,000 acres)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The District Officers obtain information from the Sub-Divisional Officers through the agency of the Police or the Circle Officers where appointed as a permanent measure. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

Bihar  
(Total cultivated area  
18,431,000 acres)

The estimates for Bihar relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and Settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except one, in which the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The District Officers obtain information from the Sub-Divisional Officers through the agency of the Police. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield was in force in the districts of this province for some thirty-two years, but has been shown to be seriously defective and is under revision.

NOTE.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in the respective Provinces and States during the three years ending 1939-40.

\* *Khalsa* villages are those which pay full revenue to Government.

† Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment.

‡ A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit rent.

§ Circle Inspector.

The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources. During the years 1928-29 to 1930-31 some interesting experiments were conducted in every district on a method of sampling by cutting and weighing a small portion from a large number of fields selected at random, a method which was devised by Mr. (now Sir John) Hubback. Several thousand experiments were carried out, and the results indicate that the average outturn of paddy in those years was about 19 maunds per acre. The Local Government has, however, decided to postpone further experiments for the present.

The estimates for the Bombay province include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts, the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by Circle Inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*.\* The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Collector of the district who, after scrutiny, sends them to the Director of Agriculture of the province. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 92.4 per cent. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 182 in the province. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops. This formula is revised every five years, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the province by careful local enquiry by officers of the provincial Agricultural Department. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the *taluka* is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and Circle Inspectors. The estimate is sent to the Collector who frames an estimate for the district and sends it direct to the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Indian States, condition estimates are obtained direct from the Political authorities concerned and the formulae for adjoining British districts are applied.

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States, which are now in direct political relationship with the Government of India, the information is at present received direct in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, and included in the all-India forecasts. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, sugarcane, jowar, groundnut, rape and mustard and castor are estimates based on the reports of the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures of wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.§ The reporting agency consists of 338 Revenue Inspectors, with, on an average, 20 *patwaris* working under each Revenue Inspector. Each *tahsil* || has usually 4 Revenue Inspectors. Information in regard to probable area sown and estimated outturn is in the first instance reported by the *patwari*, who is in close touch with the agricultural operations in the villages of his charge, to the Revenue Inspector. The Revenue Inspector bases his report for his circle on the reports of *patwaris* which he checks from his knowledge of his circle and the opinions of cultivators and submits it direct to the District Superintendent of Land Records. Although this information for the *tahsil* does not pass through the *tahsildar* the latter submits a short note on the state of crops in his *tahsil* based on the observation and knowledge gained in the course of his tours so as to reach the District Superintendent of Land Records at the same time as the reports of the Revenue Inspectors. The District Superintendent of Land Records corrects and compiles the reports of the Revenue Inspectors for the district and submits them to the Deputy Commissioner who in consultation with the Superintendent of Land Records frames his estimates for his district. Ordinarily the Deputy Commissioner consults leading agriculturists and representative business firms and occasionally local boards also in the case of more important crops and to assist him in estimating more accurately the probable outturn in the final reports he has a certain number of crop experiments conducted for the more important crops on representative soils. On receipt of the returns from each district the information is compiled for the province as a whole in the office of the provincial Director of Land Records. The provincial Director of Land Records frames his final estimate of the crop for the province as a whole in free consultation with the Agricultural Department and with due regard to the seasonal conditions of the year and his personal knowledge. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision

Bombay  
(Total cultivated area  
23,073,000 acres)

Central Provinces  
and Berar  
(Total cultivated area  
24,303,000 acres)

\* A sub-division of a district under the management of a *tahsildar*.

† The chief revenue and police officer in charge of a *taluka*.

‡ A revenue or police officer in charge of a sub-division of a *taluka*.

§ Village accountants.

|| Sub-division of a district.

of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made. In the year 1920-21 the substitution of anna estimates for American notation was introduced in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Agriculture, who, in 1919, decided that it would be better to abandon all attempts to impress on the reporting agency what is meant by the expression "normal crop", and secondly, that the use of American notation in which 100 is meant to signify a normal crop should be discontinued. The Board considered that in the long run better statistics would be obtained if the reporting agency were allowed to follow its traditional method of reporting the crop in the anna notation.

Coorg  
(Total cultivated area  
147,000 acres)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shanbog*\* for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar* † and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture. About 30 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars*‡ (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Delhi  
(Total cultivated area  
195,000 acres)

The estimates for the Delhi province relate to all villages included within the province. The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by the *tahsildar* after personal enquiry from the leading agriculturists. No crop-cutting experiments are conducted in the province.

Madras  
(Total cultivated area  
31,024,000 acres)

In the Madras province, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the province are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *tahsildar*§ the area in his range under those crops, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Industries with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the province is *whole inam* || or *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which, somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In the remaining cases, *viz.*, Agencies in the East Godavari district, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Industries with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director of Industries for cotton only. No other State in the province prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (223 for cotton, 17 for senna, 16 for pepper, 10 for ginger and 221 for other crops) are received in the office of the Director of Industries, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by *tahsildars* in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments, of the results on the Government farms, of the local knowledge of the Director of Agriculture and his staff in comparing the yields from adjoining districts, and of the results of a comparison of the figures of yield with the figures of net export and the estimate of consumption. The Director of Industries checks the rate of yield reported by *tahsildars* with the estimates received from the district officers of the Department of Agriculture.

North-West Frontier  
Province  
(Total cultivated area  
2,067,000 acres)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the North Waziristan agency in the case of sugarcane and both North Waziristan and Kurram agencies in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists.

\* Village accountant. † A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a *taluk*. ‡ Revenue officer in charge of a *taluk*.  
§ A sub-divisional officer. || Entire villages granted rent-free.

The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the District Officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

The estimates for Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. The Koraput district and parts of the Ganjam district have never been surveyed or settled. In the Sambalpur district, according to the triennial maintenance of records, only one third of the villages of the district is inspected by *patwaris* and Revenue Inspectors from field-to-field. The statistics are prepared on receipt of information from the Revenue Inspectors, who in their turn supply such information from personal experience and enquiry from people of other villages of their circle where maintenance operation is not due for the year. In the other districts of North Orissa, information is obtained from the Sub-divisional Officers through the agency of the Police. The figures thus obtained are approximate estimates and are more or less conjectural. The settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the Police. In the *raiyaicari* portions of the ex-Madras area, the village officers supply figures to the Revenue Inspectors who in their turn send the figures to the Taluk Officers. The Taluk Officer consolidates these figures and reports the total to the District Officers, with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield. For the *zamindari* and *inam* areas, somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In the remaining cases, i.e., the agencies of the Ganjam and Koraput districts, the estimating is based on the observations of Revenue officers with reference to previous year's final figures, the character of the season and the figures of the neighbouring Government areas, and information obtained from the revenue staff of the local landlords. Since the formation of the province, no crop-cutting experiments have been made. The figures of standard yields are generally those followed by the Department of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa.

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which these two crops are grown to any considerable extent. No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any State. The figures of area for all the British districts up to 1912-13 were based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield were recorded by District Officers after personal enquiry from *tahsildars* and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the District Officers and *tahsildars* amounts to several thousands. From 1913-14, however, this method is followed only in districts in which the respective crops are grown to a considerable extent. For other districts the provincial Director of Agriculture prepares conventional forecasts based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years and an assumed average outturn as determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

The estimates for Sind relate to all the districts of the province and the Khairpur State in which respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the province, the area under different crops is ascertained by local officers and the Director of Agriculture, Sind, receives district by district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available the proportion of reporting area being 99.6 per cent. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 60. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops. This formula is revised every five years, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the province by careful local enquiry by officers of the provincial Agricultural Department. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by local officers and is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, Sind, who in the light of the general prospect of the season makes the quantitative calculations.

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal for which the required particulars are not available as no regular village papers are kept up by *patwaris* (village accountants) in these two districts.\* The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are compiled by *patwaris* and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted annually in selected districts. The standards, which are different for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of the crop-cutting experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by District Officers, selected Landholders, Supervisor Kanungoes, Agricultural Supervisors and Cane Development Officers whose number exceeds fifteen hundred.

The figures are furnished to the Commissioner of Agriculture by the Revenue Heads of each *taluka* (*Vahivatdar*). These are prepared in villages by the village clerks (*Talatis*) from the form recording crops grown in every survey number. These entries are checked by the inspecting officers. The outturn is usually returned as so many annas in the rupee and also as so many lbs. of 40 tolas per *bigha*. The crop returns are finally consolidated and checked in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture. With regard to the standard yields per acre, these are not yet separately ascertained as pertaining to Baroda territories. Whenever a reference to these becomes necessary, those ascertained for the contiguous British territory, with which Baroda territory is closely interlaced, are utilised. Arrangements are in progress to make regular crop-cutting experiments.

\* Since 1938-39 conventional estimates for these tracts are being made and included in the provincial returns.

## Central India

In the Central India States, estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. The methods differ with the different States. In most States the acreage returns are prepared by *tahsils* from the field measurements of the *patwaris* and then compiled for the whole State. In some cases the outturn estimates are similarly compiled after check on the spot by the higher revenue officials in consultation with the cultivators; in others they are merely an approximation from the acreage figures; in a few States fields are selected in the different circles as bearing an average yield, the crop is cut and weighed, the outturn for the circle is calculated from the result, and the totals of the circles form the return for the State.

Gwalior  
(Total cultivated area  
4,583,000 acres)

The figures of acreage for cotton and wheat furnished by the State relate to all the districts together with *jagirs*. The figures for wheat and cotton refer to the actual area sown as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris* in *khalsa* villages after verification. *Girdawar ganungoes* report the figures of the respective circles to *tahsils*, from *tahsils* they are reported to the Director, Land Records, through the *sudah* of each district. During the years 1919-20 to 1923-24, the standard of outturn for each crop was fixed through responsible and selected Revenue Officers according to the results of the crop-cutting experiments. The standard is the basis for framing an estimate of yield for each crop, each year, with such modification as seems necessary according to the condition of the weather and the standing crop.

Hyderabad  
(Total cultivated area  
27,286,000 acres)

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government areas, such as *jagirs*, etc. *Raiyatwari* tenure prevails in the State, and, with exceptions which are diminishing annually, the whole area has been surveyed and settled. The reporting agency is the *patwari* or village accountant. His return is scrutinised by the *tahsildar* and forwarded to the *talukdar* (collector), who transmits the same to the Director of Statistics of the State. The estimates of standard yields were hitherto mainly based on estimates made by experienced cultivators or headmen of villages. Provisional standards for the various crops of each district have, after taking all relevant factors into consideration, now been fixed by the Agricultural Adviser to the State and are being adopted for the present. Arrangements are in progress for regular crop-cutting experiments. Twelve annas represent a normal crop.

Mysore  
(Total cultivated area  
6,320,000 acres)

The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop-inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each *taluk*. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

## Rajputana

The estimates for wheat and cotton furnished by the States in Rajputana are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases.

## APPENDIX III

## SUMMARY OF THE SEASONAL OR OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS, ETC., IN EACH QUINQUENNIUM FROM 1861—65.

A general rise of prices took place about 1860. With the suppression of the Mutiny and the transfer of the administration to the Crown, there commenced a new era of commercial and industrial activity. The resources of the country were developed by the construction of roads and railways, the improvement of harbours and the extension of irrigation. The cotton famine caused by the American War of Secession (1861—65) gave a great impetus to the cultivation of cotton in India, which, while the war lasted, brought large profits to the cultivator and the merchant. The influx of the precious metals which had begun about the time of the Mutiny was thus further stimulated, and from about the second year of the war a great rise of prices took place throughout the cotton-growing districts of western and central India, as also in a smaller degree in other parts of the country. Prices were also raised by the famine of 1861 in the Upper Doab of the province of Agra and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and Rajputana and by the scarcity in Cutch.

On the collapse of the inflation caused by the American War, prices would have fallen but for the great famine of 1866 in Orissa, which extended into Bengal proper, Bihar, Madras, and the eastern part of the Central Provinces. Another notable famine—that of 1869—affected western Rajputana and parts of northern India, and the extension of scarcity, towards the west and south, produced a rise of prices in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad.

During 1871—75 prices were not seriously disturbed by any calamity except the scarcity in Bihar of 1874 and although large purchases of grain were then made by the Government and scarcity prevailed in the adjoining districts of the United Provinces, the disturbance of prices was not widely felt. The export trade in rice expanded greatly in 1872-73, and was on a large scale throughout the decade 1871—80. It showed greater contraction in 1874, the year of the Bihar famine, than in the Deccan famine three years later.

In this quinquennium occurred the great famine of 1877-78, which affected an enormous tract in western and southern India and extended with diminished intensity into the north, causing a general rise of prices of food-grains all over India. The export trade in wheat, which had begun in a small way after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1870, received a check in the years 1878—80.

Speaking generally, all crops except rice were good or abundant during these years, though there was scarcity in a portion of the Punjab in 1884 and distress in parts of Bengal and Madras in 1885. The rice crop was bad between 1883 and 1885 owing to drought and floods, but wheat was plentiful, and the average price for all grains was low.

It is difficult to find adequate reasons for the great rise in prices which took place during these five years for the 1889 famine in Ganjam (accompanied by distress in Orissa, and scarcity in Bihar) was only of local importance, and prices had already reached their highest point in 1888. The export trade in food-grains was not larger than in the preceding quinquennium.

The high prices ruling during 1886—90 were still further raised in 1891-92 by prolonged drought causing scarcity and distress in Madras, Bombay, the Deccan, and Bihar. A strong Indian demand for rice was coupled with large exports, and at the same time there was an unprecedented exportation of wheat owing to the failure of crops in Europe, so that Indian prices rose almost to famine levels. With better seasons prices fell, but the lowest point reached in 1891—95, was still above the average level of the previous quinquennium; and, as in that period, the importation of silver for coinage continued on a large scale until the closure of the mints in June, 1893.

This quinquennium witnessed two distinct famines. The first one occurred in the latter part of 1896 and extended into 1897; and the second occurred in the latter half of 1899 and continued, like the previous one, through the ensuing year. These famines bore a close resemblance to each other in this that they were more or less equally intense and equally widespread. The fall in prices associated with the closing year of the preceding quinquennium was thus one of short duration. In September, 1896, a sudden rise took place in the prices of food-grains. In November, famine prices were declared in northern and central India, and soon after they became general. The autumn harvest of 1897 relieved the tension somewhat, and the bumper crops of 1898 saw prices assume a relatively low level. But this improvement was again not sustained, for the complete failure of the south-west monsoon in 1899 followed by poor winter rains re-induced famine prices in the following year. The monsoon of 1900 was more favourable than its predecessor; still it was not of such a character as to efface altogether the ill-effects of the previous season of drought.

There was no very marked return to ordinary price levels in 1901 and 1902 as the weather conditions were generally not favourable, except perhaps for rice. But in the next two years, and particularly in 1904, agricultural conditions were distinctly good, especially in the case of the wheat crop. There was in these two years a corresponding improvement in prices of food-grains, especially of rice and wheat; but a set-back was experienced in 1905. The seasonal conditions of that year were marred by a partial failure of the monsoon in northern and western India and by heavy rain and floods in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. A sharp and rapid rise in the prices of articles of Indian produce, especially food-grains, began in 1905.



The rise was sustained in 1906 as the spring crops of that year, except wheat, were generally not good and the autumn crops were damaged more or less by excessive rain and floods, particularly in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. Agricultural prospects were to a certain extent improved by the good winter rains which, though late, saved a part of the spring harvest of 1907 in northern India. But as unfavourable conditions prevailed in other parts of the country particularly in Bengal, prices remained unaffected: and when the failure of the south-west monsoon occurred famine conditions declared themselves over a large area. The wheat and oilseeds harvests of 1908 were very poor owing to deficient and badly distributed rainfall. Neither were the autumn crops good. The rise of prices was accentuated in 1907 and 1908 by the widespread failure of the crops in northern India. The wheat crop of 1909 showed an advance on the previous year, though the winter rains were generally deficient and the untimely rain in April damaged a quantity of the grain on the threshing floor in parts where the crop was reaped early. The monsoon was exceptionally favourable, and there was a considerable increase in the total outturn of the staple crops. There was a phenomenal rice crop in the two Bengals, the extended cultivation having been stimulated by low prices of jute. As a result there was a general decline in prices in 1909. The timely and well-distributed winter rains brought fine crops to harvest in the spring of 1910. The monsoon of that year was, on the whole, favourable and the crops good. Prices continued to fall; but in the case of rice a strong demand from China operated to keep the rates at the level of the previous year.

The spring crops of 1911 were on the whole good, though frost and rust affected them in parts of northern and western India, and prices continued to fall. The monsoon of that year, however, was not very favourable particularly in northern and western India where the autumn crops suffered more or less from drought, and prices of rice showed an upward tendency accentuated by strong export demand. The spring crops of 1912 suffered through drought in western and in parts of northern India and prices rose; and although the monsoon of that year was not on the whole unfavourable, the strong export demand maintained the prices of rice at a high level. The rise in prices continued in 1913 and the spring crops of that year were affected adversely by deficient rains in the Punjab and in the western parts of the United Provinces and in the Bombay Presidency. The monsoon, on the whole, was not very satisfactory. In 1914, the spring crops suffered through drought in many districts in northern and western India, chiefly in the United Provinces, Rajputana, and Sind. The monsoon was, on the whole, favourable for the autumn crops, except in parts of northern and western India where heavy rains in September were injurious to the cotton crop. The winter rice crop was adversely affected by deficient rainfall during the months of September, October, and November in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces; elsewhere conditions were favourable. The spring crops of 1915 were good, except in parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the eastern districts of the United Provinces, where the crops were affected by drought. The monsoon of 1915, however, was not very favourable. It arrived late and was weak and irregular in parts of the Bombay Presidency and of the Punjab; the rainfall in the north-eastern, central and southern India, on the other hand, was good. Excessive rain, however, caused serious floods in Assam and in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces.

The spring crops of 1916, except linseed, were seriously affected by the failure of winter rains, especially in the unirrigated tracts. The monsoon of 1916 was particularly good: it arrived early and continued late, the distribution being remarkably uniform. There was ample moisture for the maturing of the autumn crops, which were distinctly better than those of 1915. The monsoon of 1917 gave abundant rainfall throughout the country, especially in north-west India. The heavy and continuous rains adversely affected the growth of some of the autumn crops, such as cotton and indigo, but provided a good seed-bed for those crops that are harvested in the spring. Some of the latter crops, especially winter oilseeds, suffered somewhat through the holding-off of the winter rains. The monsoon rains of 1918 began earlier than usual but were very weak over nearly the whole country outside the north-east India. The winter rainfall was greatly defective. These adverse climatic conditions affected both the autumn and the spring crops. The monsoon of 1919 gave a rainfall above the average, though it retreated from northern India earlier than usual. The season was, on the whole, favourable and a crop larger than that of the previous year was harvested, except in the case of indigo. The spring crops were affected in places by hail, frost, rust and winds. The monsoon of 1920 started well but ended badly. The rainfall during the year was in defect over most of the country, the only exceptions being south Madras and parts of north-east India. As a consequence a smaller yield than that of the preceding year was obtained for nearly all the crops.

The spring crops of 1921 were affected by drought and hot winds. The monsoon of that year began normally and gave generally good rain in all the provinces. The season was favourable to the *kharif* (autumn) crops which yielded a much better outturn than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1922 gave a good outturn. The monsoon of that year gave generally normal rain in central and north-western India. The season was favourable to the *kharif* (autumn) crops also which gave a good yield. In 1923 also the spring crops yielded a satisfactory outturn. The monsoon of that year though late in appearance gave fairly well-distributed rain over the greater part of the country except in Sind, Gujarat and parts of Madras. The yield of the autumn crops was, however, not as satisfactory as in the previous year. The spring crops of 1924 yielded less than in the previous season. The monsoon of that year was late in establishing itself, particularly in north-west India, but the rainfall was slightly above the normal and fairly well-distributed over most of the country. The season was fairly good for the autumn crops. In 1925, the spring crops were affected to some extent by frost, hail, rust and high winds and gave only a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year, though not uniformly satisfactory, was, on the whole, favourable. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops.

The spring crops of 1926 were affected by defective winter rains and gave only a moderate outturn. The monsoon rainfall of that year was a little above the normal. Seasonal conditions were, on the whole, fairly good for the autumn crops. The spring crops of 1927 gave, on the whole, a good outturn. The monsoon rains of that year were, on the whole, normal and the season was favourable for the autumn crops. In 1928, the condition of the spring crops was unsatisfactory but the autumn crops of that year gave generally good yields. The spring crops of 1929 gave a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year was adequate and generally well-distributed. The yield of the autumn

crops was, however, generally less than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1930 gave an exceptionally good outturn. The monsoon of that year gave fairly well-distributed rain over the country. The season was favourable to the *kharif* (autumn) crops also which gave a good yield.

The spring crops of 1931 gave fairly good yields. The monsoon of that year was, on the whole, well-distributed. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops also. In 1932 also the spring crops yielded a fairly good outturn. The monsoon of that year was fairly normal and gave, on the whole, well-distributed rains over the country. The season was favourable to the autumn crops also which generally showed a better outturn than that of the previous year. The spring crops of 1933 gave a somewhat better outturn than in the previous season. The monsoon of that year started a little earlier than usual and was, on the whole, well-distributed. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops also. The spring crops of 1934 were damaged in places by cold spell and frost and gave, on the whole, a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year appeared somewhat later than usual but there were no prolonged breaks and the rainfall was fairly well-distributed. The season was not very favourable to the autumn crops also. In 1935 also the spring crops gave a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year was, on the whole, normal, although defective in some provinces and unusually dry during its retreating period. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops but jute and winter rice crops were adversely affected by unfavourable weather conditions.

The spring crops of 1936 gave fairly good yields. The monsoon rainfall was, on the whole, normal but it was somewhat unevenly distributed. The season was favourable to the autumn crops which showed a better outturn than that of the previous year. The spring crops of 1937 gave a somewhat better outturn than in the previous season. The monsoon rains of the year were, on the whole, normal. The yield of the autumn crops was, however, generally less than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1938, although affected in places by rain, hail and drought, gave, on the whole, a good outturn. The monsoon rainfall of that year was marked by spells of heavy rains, resulting in floods in places. The season was, on the whole, fair to the autumn crops, the outturn of which was smaller than that of the previous season. The spring crops of 1939, though affected in places by rain, hailstorm, drought, and strong winds gave, on the whole, a fairly good outturn. The monsoon rainfall of that year, though deficient in places, was, on the whole, normal. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops, which gave a better outturn than in the previous season. The spring crops of 1940 gave, on the whole, a good outturn. The monsoon of that year appeared somewhat later than usual, but the rainfall was, on the whole, normal. The season was also fairly favourable to the autumn crops, although the rice crop was adversely affected by unfavourable weather conditions.



## APPENDIX IV

DATES ON OR ABOUT WHICH THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS  
ARE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE  
AND STATISTICS, INDIA.

## RICE--

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	20
2nd "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	December	20
Final "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	February	20

## WHEAT--

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	January	25
2nd "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	March	6
3rd "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	April	15
4th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	May	20
Final "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	August	6

## SUGARCANE--

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	August	20
2nd "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	20
Final "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	February	5

## COTTON--

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	August	15
2nd "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	15
3rd "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	December	15
Final "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	February	15
Supplementary forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	April	15

## JUTE \*--

Preliminary forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	July (First week)	
Final forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	September (Third week)	
Supplementary Review	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	March (Last week)	
Final Review	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	September (First week)	

## LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD--

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	January	1
2nd "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	March	15
Final "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	June	1

SESAMUM (*til* or *jinjili*)--

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	September	1
2nd "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	20
Final "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	January	15
Supplementary forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	April	20

CASTOR SEED	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	February	20
-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------	----

## GROUNDNUT--

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	August	20
2nd "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	20
Final "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	February	15

## APPENDIX V

## SEASONS OF SOWING AND HARVESTING OF THE CROPS AND THE TRACTS WHERE THEY ARE MAINLY GROWN.

CROP	SEASON OF		WHERE MAINLY GROWN	
	Sowing	Harvesting	British Provinces	Indian States*
Rice—				
Winter (a) . . .	April to August	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Coorg.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States, Eastern Agency States, Khairpur (Sind) and United Provinces States.
Autumn . . .	April to July	August to December		
Summer . . .	January to March	March to June		
Wheat— (Rabi or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Eastern Agency States (e), Bombay States, Gwalior, Khairpur (Sind) and United Provinces States.
Sugarcane (b) . . .	February to May	November to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Gwalior, and United Provinces States.
Tea . . .	Seeds sown between November and March and seedlings transplanted when at least 6 months old.	May to December in Northern India and January to December in South India.	Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar, Punjab, Coorg and Assam.	Travancore and Cochin (Madras), Tripura (Bengal), Mandi (Punjab) and Mysore.
Cotton (c)—				
Early . . .	March to August	September to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Rampur, (United Provinces) Tripura (Bengal), Bombay States, Khairpur (Sind) and Gwalior.
Late . . .				
Jute— (Autumn crop)	March to May	July to September	Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.	Cooch Behar and Tripura (Bengal).
Linseed— (Rabi or spring crop)	August to November	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar and Assam.	Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Eastern Agency States (e), Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Rape and Mustard— (Rabi or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States, Khairpur (Sind), Gwalior and Eastern Agency States.
Sesamum— Kharif or autumn crop . . .	May to August	August to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Khairpur (Sind), Gwalior and Eastern Agency States.
Rabi or summer crop	January and February	May to July		
Castor— Kharif (Autumn) . . .	May to July	January and February	Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar, Orissa, Sind and United Provinces.	Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Bombay States.
Rabi (Spring) . . .	September to November.	March and April.		
Groundnut (d) . . .	May to August	September to January	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, and Orissa.	Mysore, Banganapalle (Madras), Central India States, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Rajputana States, Baroda and Gwalior.
Coffee . . .	Rainy season	October to April	Madras, Orissa and Coorg	Travancore and Cochin (Madras) and Mysore.
Rubber . . .	.....	.....	Madras and Coorg . . .	Travancore and Cochin (Madras) and Mysore.

\* Incomplete.

(a) In Madras, the seasons vary greatly. The first crop is sown between May and December and the second crop between October and March. The first crop is harvested between September and April and the second crop between January and June.

(b) The sowing season commences a little earlier in Bombay and Central Provinces and Berar; and harvesting extends up to August in Madras.

(c) In parts of Southern India, sowing continues till December and harvesting till July.

(d) A summer variety is also grown on a comparatively small area in Madras in January to April and harvested in May to July.

(e) Former Central Provinces States only.

## INDEX

	Pages		Pages
American notation . . . . .	46, 47	Method of framing estimates of crops . . . . .	46, 47
Anna estimate . . . . .	ib.	Mixed crop, treatment of— . . . . .	46
Area of crops, how ascertained . . . . .	46, 48-52	Mustard ( <i>see</i> Rape and Mustard)	
Area under—		Normal crop, definition of— . . . . .	46
Bajra ( <i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i> ) . . . . .	29	Normal yield per acre . . . . .	12
Barley ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> ) . . . . .	27, 38	Percentage estimate . . . . .	46, 47
Castor seed ( <i>Ricinus communis</i> ) . . . . .	4-5, 8, 24	Rainfall—	
Coffee ( <i>Coffea Arabica</i> ) . . . . .	5, 8, 26, 45	Monsoon . . . . .	6
Cotton ( <i>Gossypium sp.</i> ) . . . . .	3, 8, 17-19, 35, 41	Normal and actual . . . . .	34
Gram ( <i>Cicer arietinum</i> ) . . . . .	31, 35	Rape and Mustard—	
Groundnut ( <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> ) . . . . .	5, 8, 25, 35	Area . . . . .	4, 8, 22, 43
Indigo ( <i>Indigofera Sumatrana and I. arrecta</i> ) . . . . .	33	Yield . . . . .	ib.
Jowar ( <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> ) . . . . .	28, 35	Rice—	
Jute ( <i>Corchorus sp.</i> ) . . . . .	4, 8, 20	Area . . . . .	2, 8, 13, 35, 36
Linseed ( <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> ) . . . . .	4, 8, 21, 42	Yield . . . . .	ib.
Maize ( <i>Zea mays</i> ) . . . . .	30, 35, 39	Rubber—	
Rape and Mustard ( <i>Brassica sp.</i> ) . . . . .	4, 8, 22, 43	Area . . . . .	5, 8, 26, 35
Rice ( <i>Oryza sativa</i> ) . . . . .	2, 8, 13, 35, 36	Yield . . . . .	ib.
Rubber ( <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> ) . . . . .	5, 8, 26, 33	Season, leading features of— . . . . .	1-5
Sesamum ( <i>Sesamum indicum</i> ) . . . . .	4, 8, 23, 33	Seasons of harvesting of crops . . . . .	57
Sugarcane ( <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> ) . . . . .	2-3, 8, 15, 40	" of sowing of crops . . . . .	ib.
Tea ( <i>Camellia thea</i> ) . . . . .	3, 8, 16, 44	Sesamum—	
Tobacco ( <i>Nicotiana Tabacum and N. Rustica</i> ) . . . . .	32, 35	Area . . . . .	4, 8, 23, 35
Wheat ( <i>Triticum sativum</i> ) . . . . .	2, 8, 14, 37	Yield . . . . .	ib.
Bajra—		Source and scope of the estimates . . . . .	1
Area . . . . .	29	Standard normal outturn . . . . .	46
Yield . . . . .	ib.	Sugarcane—	
Barley—		Area . . . . .	2-3, 8, 15, 40
Area . . . . .	27, 38	Yield . . . . .	ib.
Yield . . . . .	ib.	Summary of conditions affecting prices . . . . .	53-55
Castor seed—		Tea—	
Area . . . . .	4-5, 8, 24	Area . . . . .	3, 8, 16, 44
Yield . . . . .	ib.	Yield . . . . .	ib.
Charts illustrating the growth of production of crops . . . . .	frontispiece	Tobacco—	
Chart showing the condition of monsoon rainfall . . . . .	6	Area . . . . .	32, 35
Coffee—		Yield . . . . .	ib.
Area . . . . .	5, 8, 26, 45	Wheat—	
Yield . . . . .	ib.	Area . . . . .	2, 8, 14, 37
Cotton—		Yield . . . . .	ib.
Area . . . . .	3, 8, 17-19, 35, 41	Yield—	
Consumption . . . . .	3, 17	Bajra . . . . .	29
Net exports . . . . .	ib.	Barley . . . . .	27, 38
Trade descriptions . . . . .	18, 19	Castor seed . . . . .	5, 8, 24
Yield . . . . .	3, 8, 17-19, 35, 41	Coffee . . . . .	5, 8, 26, 45
Crops—		Cotton . . . . .	3, 8, 17-19, 35, 41
Dates of publication of forecasts of— . . . . .	56	Gram . . . . .	31, 35
Seasons of harvesting of— . . . . .	57	Groundnut . . . . .	5, 8, 25, 35
of sowing of— . . . . .	ib.	Indigo . . . . .	33
Where mainly grown . . . . .	ib.	Jowar . . . . .	28, 35
Crop-cutting experiments . . . . .	46	Jute . . . . .	4, 8, 20
Dates of publication of forecasts . . . . .	56	Linseed . . . . .	4, 8, 21, 42
Development of the estimates . . . . .	1	Maize . . . . .	30, 35, 39
Gram—		Rape and Mustard . . . . .	4, 8, 22, 43
Area . . . . .	31, 35	Rice . . . . .	2, 8, 13, 35, 36
Yield . . . . .	ib.	Rubber . . . . .	5, 8, 26, 35
Groundnut—		Sesamum . . . . .	4, 8, 23, 33
Area . . . . .	5, 8, 25, 35	Sugarcane . . . . .	2-3, 8, 15, 40
Yield . . . . .	ib.	Tea . . . . .	3, 8, 16, 44
Indian notation . . . . .	46, 47	Tobacco . . . . .	32, 35
Indigo—		Wheat . . . . .	2, 8, 14, 37
Area . . . . .	33	Yield per acre—	
Yield . . . . .	ib.	Castor seed . . . . .	11
Jowar—		Coffee . . . . .	ib.
Area . . . . .	28, 35	Cotton . . . . .	10
Yield . . . . .	ib.	Groundnut . . . . .	11
Jute—		Jute . . . . .	10
Area . . . . .	4, 8, 20	Linseed . . . . .	ib.
Consumption and exports . . . . .	20	Normal . . . . .	12
Yield . . . . .	4, 8, 20	Rape and Mustard . . . . .	10
Linseed—		Rice . . . . .	9
Area . . . . .	4, 8, 21, 42	Rubber . . . . .	11
Yield . . . . .	ib.	Sesamum . . . . .	ib.
Maize—		Sugarcane . . . . .	9
Area . . . . .	30, 35, 39	Tea . . . . .	ib.
Yield . . . . .	ib.	Wheat . . . . .	ib.
Methods of collecting statistics . . . . .	48-52		

**List of Agents in India and Burma from whom  
Government of India Publications are available.**

**ABBOTTABAD**—English Book Store.

**AGRA**—

English Book Depot, Taj Road.  
Indian Army Book Depot, Dayalbagh.  
National Book House, Jeomondi.

**AHMEDABAD**—

Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora.  
H. L. College of Commerce Co-operative Store, Ltd.

**AJMER**—Banthiya & Co., Ltd., Station Road.

**AKOLA**—Bakshi, Mr. M. G.

**ALLAHABAD**—

Kitabistan, 17-A, City Road.  
Ram Narain Lal, 1, Bank Road.  
Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, U. P.  
Wheeler & Co., Messrs. A. H.

**BANGALORE CITY**—Premier Book Co.

**BARODA**—East and West Book House.

**BELGAUM**—Model Book Depot, Khade Bazar.

**BENARES**—English Bookshop.

**BOMBAY**—

Co-operators' Book Depot, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort.  
Lakhani Book Depot, Bombay, 4.  
New Book Co., Kitab Mahal, 188-90, Hornby Road.  
Popular Book Depot, Grant Road.  
Safety Book Shop, Safety first Association of India, Fort.  
Superintendent, Govt. Printing & Stationery, Queen's Road.  
Taraporevala Sons & Co., Messrs. D. B.  
Thacker & Co., Ltd.  
Tripathi & Co., Messrs. N. M., Princess Street, Kalbadevi Road.  
Wheeler & Co., Messrs. A. H.

**CALCUTTA**—

Book Company.  
Chatterjee & Co., 3, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane.  
Chukerverty, Chatterjee & Co., Ltd., 13, College Square.  
Das Gupta & Co., 54/3, College Street.  
Hindu Library, 137-F, Balarum De Street.  
Lahiri & Co., Ltd., Messrs. S. K.  
Newman & Co., Ltd., Messrs. W.  
Roy Chowdhury & Co., Messrs. N. M., 72, Harrison Road.  
Sarear & Sons, Messrs. M. C., 15, College Square.  
Sarkar & Sons, Ltd., Messrs. S. C., 1/1/1-C, College Square.  
Standard Law Book Society, 79/1, Harrison Road.  
Thacker, Spink & Co. (1933), Ltd.  
Wheeler & Co., Messrs. A. H.

**CAWNPORE**—Advani & Co., P. O. Box No. 100.

**COIMBATORE**—Vaidyanatha Iyer, L., Tarakad House, R. S. Puram.

**CUTTACK**—Press Officer, Orissa Secretariat.

**DELHI**—

Central Book Depot, Kashmere Gate.  
Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate.  
Imperial Book Depot and Press, Near Jama Masjid (Machhliwatan).  
Indian Army Book Depot, Daryaganj.  
Jaina & Bros., Messrs. J. M., Mori Gate.  
Oxford Book and Stationery Co.  
Sharda Mandir, Ltd., Nai Sarak.  
Young Man & Co. (Regd.), Egerton Road.

**DEVGAD BARIA**—Joshi, Mr. V. G., News Agents (via Piplod).

**DHARWAR**—Shri Shankar Karnataka Pustaka Bhandara.

**FEROZEPUR**—English Book Depot.

**GWALIOR**—Jain & Bros., Messrs. M. B., Sarafa Road.

**HYDERABAD (DECCAN)**—

Dominion Book Concern, Hyderguda.  
Hyderabad Book Expo., Chaderghat.

**KARACHI**—

Aero Stores.  
Standard Bookstall.

**KARACHI (SADAR)**—Manager, Sind Government Book Depot and Record Office.

**LAHORE**—

Kansil & Co., Messrs. N. C., 9, Commercial Buildings, The Mall.  
Malhotra & Co., Messrs. U. P., Post Box No. 94.  
Minerve Book Shop, Anarkali Street.  
Punjab Religious Book Society.  
Rama Krishna & Sons, Anarkali.  
Superintendent, Govt. Printing, Punjab.  
University Book Agency, Kacheri Road.

**LUCKNOW**—Upper India Publishing House, Ltd., Literature Palace, Aminuddaula Park.

**LYALLPORE**—Lyal Book Depot.

**MADRAS**—

Higginbothams.  
Superintendent, Govt. Press, Mount Road.  
Varadachary & Co., Messrs. P.

**MHOW**—Universal Book Stall.

**MOGA**—Army Musketry Stores.

**NAGPUR**—

Central Law House, Tilak Road.  
Khot & Sons, Messrs. G. G., Sita Buldi, 3rd Modi Lane.  
Superintendent, Govt. Printing, Central Provinces.

**NEW DELHI**—

Bhawnani & Sons.  
Jain Book Agency, Connaught Place.  
Ramesh Book Depot & Stationery Mart, Connaught Place.  
Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Hardinge Road.

**PATNA**—Superintendent, Government Printing, Bihar, P. O. Gulzarbagh.

**PATNA CITY**—

Lakshmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli.  
Raghunath Prasad & Sons.

**PESHAWAR**—

London Book Co. (India), Arbab Road.  
Manager, Govt. Printing & Stationery, N.W.F.P.

**PESHAWAR CANTT.**—Faqir Chand Marwah.

**POONA**—

Daastana Bros., Home Service, 456, Raviwar Peth.  
Deccan Bookstall, Fergusson College Road.  
International Book Service.  
Ram Krishna Bros., Opposite Bishram Bagh.

**QUETTA**—Standard Bookstall.

**RAJKOT**—Mohanlal Dossabhai Shah.

**RANGOON**—

Burma Book Club, Ltd.  
Curator, Govt. Book Depot, Burma.

**RAWALPINDI**—Ray & Sons, Messrs. J., 43, K. & L. Edwards Road.

**SHILLONG**—

Chapala Book Stall.  
Superintendent, Assam Secretariat Press.

**SIALKOT CITY**—Clifton & Co.

**TRICHINOPOLY FORT**—Krishnaswami & Co., Messrs. S. Teppakulam.

**VELLORE**—Venkatasubban, Mr. A., Law Bookseller.

DGCIS.25.41.  
400.

[FORTY-THIRD ISSUE]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES  
OF  
AREA AND YIELD  
OF  
**Principal Crops in India**  
1940-41

---

*Published by Order of the Governor-General in Council*

---



PUBLISHED BY MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI  
PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, CALCUTTA  
1942

[No. 4112.]

Price Rs. 1-8 or 2s. 3d.