

[TWENTY-FIFTH ISSUE]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA

ESTIMATES
OF
AREA AND YIELD
OF
Principal Crops in India
1922=23

Published by Order of the Governor-General in Council



CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1924

Price Twelve annas.

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

FORTNIGHTLY.

2. **Wholesale and Retail Prices of certain staple cereals, pulses, oilseeds, sugar (raw), salt, etc., in India.** As. 6.

MONTHLY.

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4. **Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British India with foreign countries.** As. 8. (2a.)
5. **Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills.** As. 2. (1a.)
6. **Customs Revenue Statement.** Half anna.
7. **Joint-Stock Companies registered in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, and Travancore.** As. 3.

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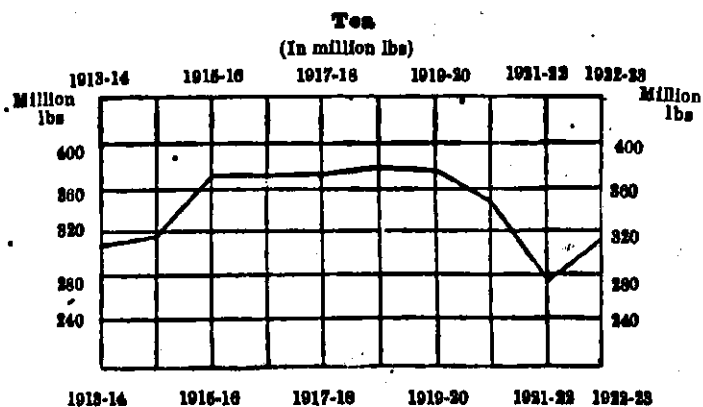
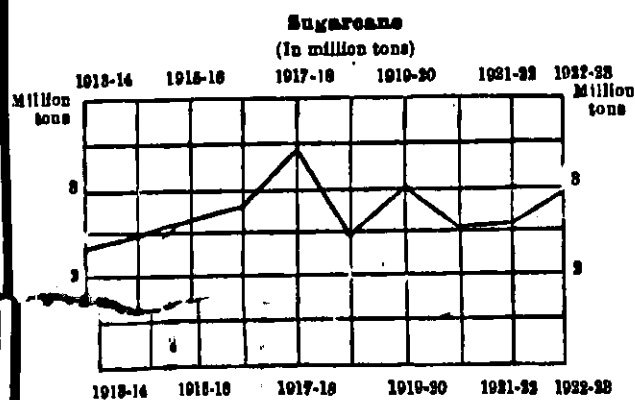
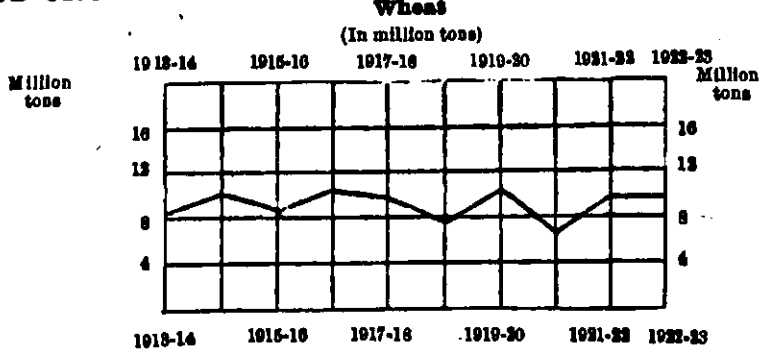
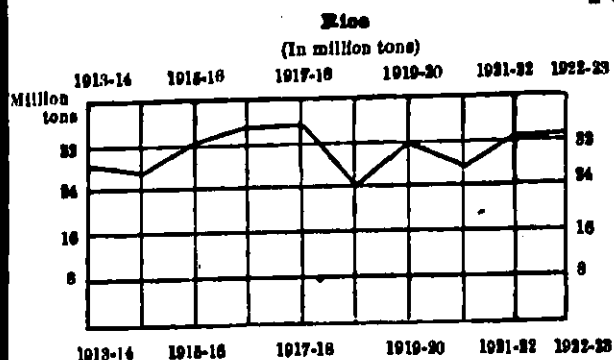
8. **Review of the Trade of India.** R2. (2a.)
9. **Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade of British India for the Calendar year.** R1-2. (2a.)
10. **Annual Statement of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India:—**
Vol. I.—Abstract and detailed Tables of Imports and Exports. R6-8. (R1-5.)
Vol. II.—Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each country and at each port, and tables relating to the trade of Aden and of the French Possessions in India. R6-12. (12a.)
11. **Prices and Wages in India.** R2. (9a.)
12. **Statistical Abstract for British India.** R6-8. (14a.)
13. **Agricultural Statistics of India—**
Vol. I.—British India. R2-8. (12a.)
Vol. II.—Indian States. R1-8. (4a.)
14. **Summary Tables of the Agricultural Statistics of British India.** As. 4.
15. **Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India.** As. 8. (2a.)
16. **Report on the Production of Tea in India.** (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*.)
17. **Report on the Production and Consumption of Coal in India.** (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*.)
18. **Statement relating to Area, Production, Stocks, Exports and Imports of Rubber in India.** (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*.)
19. **Statement relating to Area, Production, Import and Export of Coffee in India.** (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*.)
20. **Statistics relating to Joint-Stock Companies in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore and Travancore.** R6-8. (9a.)
21. **Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India.** As. 8. (1a. 6p.)
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MISCELLANEOUS.

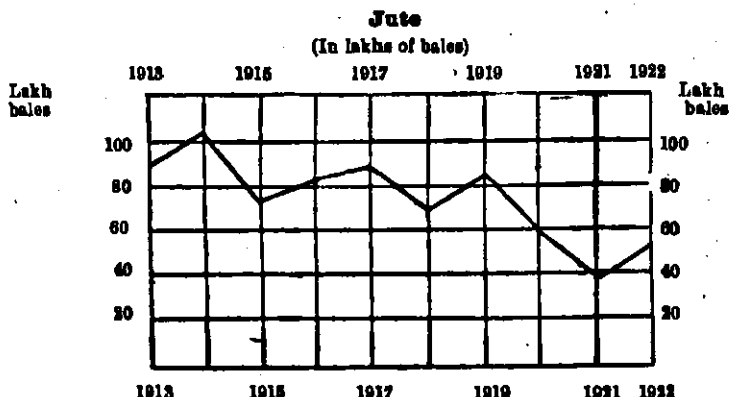
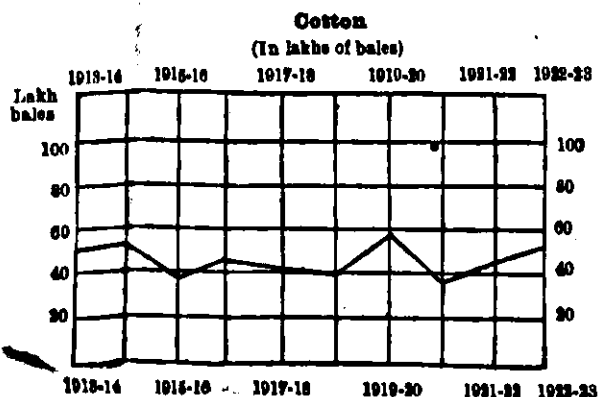
24. **Index Numbers of Indian Prices from 1861—1918 (with addenda for 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922).** As. 13. (3a.)
25. **Crop Forecasts.** (Published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.)
Rice—1st (October), 2nd (December), Final (February).
Wheat—1st (January), 2nd (March), 3rd (April), 4th (May), Final (August).
Cotton—1st (August), 2nd (October), 3rd (December), Final (February), Supplementary (April).
Linseed, Rape and Mustard (*winter oilseeds*)—1st (January), 2nd (March), Final (June).
Sesamum (*til or jinjili*)—1st (September), 2nd (October), Final (January), Supplementary (April).
Groundnut—1st (October), Final (February).
Indigo—1st (October), Final (December).
Sugarcane—1st (August), 2nd (October), Final (February).
26. **Large Industrial Establishments in India.** R4.
27. **Registration and Publication of Statistics relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India.** R3-2.
28. **A manual on the preparation of Crop Forecasts in India.** As. 8.
29. **Cotton Map of India, No. 1—Showing the different varieties of cotton grown in the different districts and States in India.** R1.
30. **Crop Atlas of India.** R6-8.
31. **Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per Acre of principal Crops in India for the period ending 1916-17.** As. 12.
32. **Report on the First Census of Live-Stock, Ploughs and Carts in India, held between December 1919 and April 1920.** As. 4.
33. **A Classified List of the commodities that enter into the Land Frontier Trade of British India.** R1-2.

Yield of certain principal crops from 1913-14 to 1922-23.

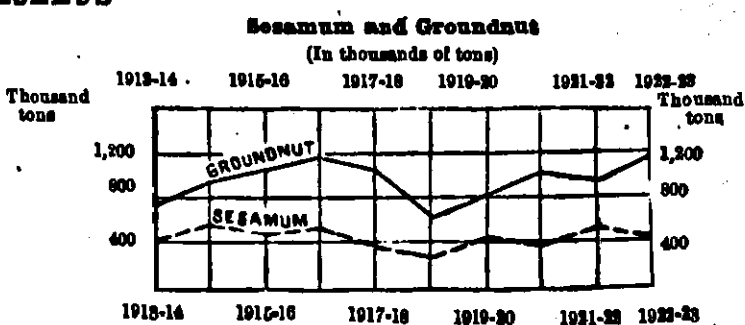
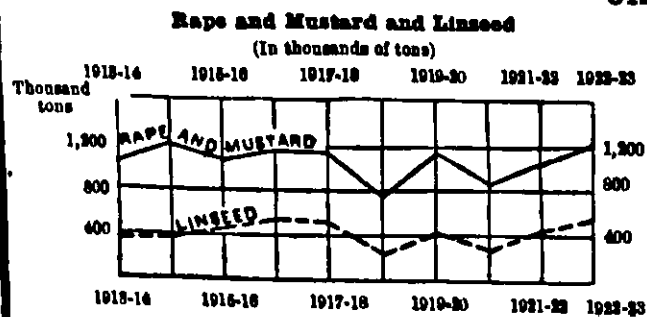
FOOD CROPS



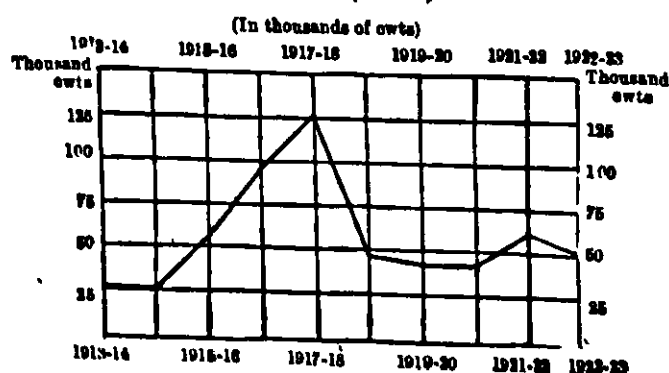
FIBRES



OILSEEDS



INDIGO (DYE)



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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1922-23

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The present issue is the twenty-fifth of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1922-23. It is the tenth of the new series that was started in 1913-14.

The 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, as in the case of rice, oilseeds and sugarcane. There are two additional forecasts for wheat and cotton, and one for sesamum. On the other hand, only two forecasts are made of the groundnut and indigo crops. The dates prescribed for the issue of the different forecasts by this Department are given in Appendix III. The figures in the tables in this volume are those given in the final forecasts.* They show for the last ten years the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea,† cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, groundnut, indigo, coffee and rubber.† The rates of yield per acre of most of these crops in each of the ten years ending 1922-23 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre as far as reported in the Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield of Principal Crops in India are also given in table No. 3.

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 in the forecasts for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years, as is the case with the agricultural statistics of British India published in Volume I of Agricultural Statistics of India. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, 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 those in the Bombay Presidency and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, 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 IV on pages 41-44 and 46. It may be noted that, owing chiefly to causes mentioned above, the figures given in this volume do not agree in some cases with those in the Agricultural Statistics of India.

Estimates so far as available from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities for certain other staple crops, namely, barley, jowar, bajra, maize, gram and castor seed, have been shown in a supplementary table (No. 17).

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, cotton, barley, maize, linseed, rapeseed, tea, coffee, and sugarcane) in foreign countries have been given in table No. 19, the data being collected from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

The monsoon of 1922 was stronger than usual in the United Provinces and north-east India and gave generally normal amounts of rain in the central parts of the country and over the greater part of north-west India. In Mysore and the Deccan plateau it was very weak. It retreated at an earlier date than usual from north-east India, but became vigorous in Burma and the Peninsula. Winter disturbances began early and gave very heavy rain in the Punjab plains. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was fairly well distributed except in Sind and Baluchistan where there was a large deficiency. The season was, on the whole, favourable, and almost all the important crops except sesamum and indigo gave a fairly good outturn. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs. Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 18, and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1922 is shown in the appended chart.

* In the case of Madras finally adjusted figures of the Season and Crop Report are entered. For the other provinces also the final forecast figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available.

† For tea, coffee and rubber no forecast is prepared; the figures are taken from the Annual Notes on these products published by this Department.

Rice Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months of May to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. In Madras, the seasons vary greatly, the first crop being sown in April to October and harvested between September and March and the second crop sown in September to March and harvested between January and May. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Burma, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay, Sind, and Coorg. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total rice area of British India. The Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda and those in the Bombay Presidency, the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1922-23 was reported as 81,961,000 acres, as compared with 81,662,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was generally good. The total yield was estimated at 33,408,000 tons, as against 33,160,000 tons in 1921-22. To this figure should be added some 397,000 tons in respect of other British provinces* (having an area of about 977,000 acres under rice), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown 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 North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces,‡ Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, the Central Provinces † and Berar, Bombay,‡ Sind,‡ Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain practically the whole of the area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1922-23 was reported to be 80,844,000 acres, which is greater than the area of the preceding year by 9 per cent. The condition of the crop was generally good. The total estimated yield was 9,888,000 tons, which is nearly 1 per cent above the yield of 1921-22. An addition of some 154,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts ‡ (having an area of about 479,000 acres under wheat), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. In Madras the harvest takes place between December and May. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Assam, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay (including Sind), Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Delhi. These tracts contain 99 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India. Reports are also received from the States in the Bombay Presidency and the United Provinces and from Baroda and Mysore. No report is received from any other Indian State. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1922-23 was 2,720,000 acres, as compared with 2,395,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be generally good. The estimated yield amounted to 2,994,000 tons of raw sugar (gur), being 14 per cent above the final figure (2,618,000 tons) of the preceding year. To this figure should be added approximately 24,000 tons in respect of other British provinces§, for which no separate estimates are made.

Tea Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is harvested from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, and the States of Travancore and Tripura. In Burma, tea is grown for consumption as pickles. The total area under tea in 1922 was reported to be 707,700 acres, which is slightly less than that of the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was reported to be 310,598,400 lbs, as against 274,263,800 lbs in the preceding year. For detailed accounts, a reference is invited to the Report on the Production of Tea published as a Supplement to the Indian Trade Journal.

Cotton 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

* Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manipur Pargana, and Ajmer-Merwara. † Including Indian States.
‡ Burma, Madras, Manipur Pargana, and the Kashmir State. § Burma, Coorg, and Ajmer-Merwara.

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 October 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 21,077,000 acres in 1922-23, as against 18,451,000 acres in 1921-22, or an increase of 14 per cent. Conditions were, on the whole, favourable for the crop. The total estimated

	1921-22	1920-21
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Exports	3,170	2,928
Mill consumption	2,159	2,078
Extra-factory consumption (conjectural)	750	750
Total	6,079	5,054
Less imports	107	118
Approximate crop estimated in forecast	5,972	4,941
	4,485	3,600

output was 5,181,000 bales of 400 lbs each, which is 16 per cent greater than the final figure for 1921-22. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the years 1920-21 and 1921-22* with the sum of net exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). It will be noticed that the estimates of "carry-over" from one year to another are not taken into account.

Ex	S
Ex	S
N	N
Ex	S

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton grown in the years 1921-22 and 1922-23 are given in the

	1922-23	1921-22
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Oomras	2,882	2,449
Dholleras	482	455
Bengal-Sind	691	622
American—		
Punjab	117	79
Sind	4	—
Broach	271	168
Westerns and Northern	168	148
Coomptas	55	42
Tinnevellys	141	134
Salms	28	17
Camhadias	180	91
Coompta-Dharwars	139	212
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts.	77	78
Total	5,181	4,485

marginal table. Of the total yield, Oomras represent 56 (55) per cent, Bengal-Sind 13 (14) per cent, Dholleras 9 (10) per cent, Tinnevellys and Coompta-Dharwars 3 per cent each, Broach 5 (4) per cent, Westerns and Northern 3 (3) per cent and Americans 2 (2) per cent. The percentages of the previous year are shown in brackets.

Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including the Cooch Bihar State), Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State, but no reliable information is available from that State except the figures of export. The total area under jute in 1922 was 1,800,000 acres, being 19 per cent above that of the preceding year and the estimated yield (5,408,000 bales of 400 lbs each) rose by 86 per cent. The sum of exports and internal consumption, both in and outside the mills, is compared, in table No. 9, with the estimated yield for the nine years ending 1922. The area and yield of jute in 1923 are estimated to be 2,313,000 acres and 6,928,000 bales, showing an increase of 28 per cent both in area and yield as compared with 1922.

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Bombay. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India. Reports are also received from Hyderabad, the States in the Bombay Presidency, Kotah (in Rajputana), and certain Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1922-23 was 3,358,000 acres, which is 12 per cent above the final figure for the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be generally good except in Bengal where the plants had been adversely affected through continued absence of rain. The total estimated yield (532,000 tons) was above that of the preceding year by 22 per cent. To this figure should be added some 4,000 tons for other British provinces,† for which no reports are made.

Rape and mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which

* For earlier years, see table No. 8, page 16
 † Assam, Ajmer, Madras, Barina, Manipal Pargana
 ‡ Included under Bengal-Sind

reports are received are the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay, Sind, and Delhi. These tracts contain 98·7 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, and Alwar (Rajputana) and from the States in the Bombay Presidency. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1922-23 was 6,212,000 acres, as against 6,355,000 acres in the preceding year, a decrease of 2 per cent. The condition of the crops was reported to be generally good except in Bengal where the plants had been adversely affected by continued drought. The total estimated yield (1,213,000 tons) was 4 per cent above the final figure for the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 15,000 tons in respect of other British provinces,* for which no reports are made.

Sesamum

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; but in parts of southern India sowing continues till September or October and harvesting till March or April. A *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested in May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are Burma, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sind, Madras, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. These tracts contain about 99·6 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and those in the Bombay Presidency. No report is received from any other Indian State. The total area under sesamum reported in 1922-23 was 5,006,000 acres, as against 5,746,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was generally fair. The total estimated yield was 484,000 tons, as against 518,000 tons in 1921-22. An addition of approximately 1,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other British provinces† (containing an area of about 15,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Groundnut

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. A summer variety is also grown in Madras, forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August. The estimates for this crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Indian States), and Burma, these being the provinces where groundnut is grown to a considerable extent. The total area under groundnut in these three provinces in 1922-23 was reported to be 2,533,000 acres, which is 18 per cent more than in the preceding year, the estimated yield (1,175,000 tons) being 23 per cent above that of last year.

Indigo

The indigo crop is sown from February to July and is harvested from August to November. In Madras, about 20 per cent of the area under the crop is irrigated, being grown as a second crop on wet land after paddy; this irrigated crop is sown in December-January and harvested in March-April. The provinces to which the estimates for indigo relate are Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Bombay, and Sind. These tracts contain practically the whole area under indigo in British India. No report is received from any Indian State, except the State of Khairpur in Sind. The total reported area (285,300 acres) in 1922-23 was 15 per cent below that of the preceding year. The total estimated yield of dye was 52,400 cwts, which is 22 per cent below the yield of the preceding year.

Coffee

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season and is harvested from October to January. The crop is practically confined to southern India, comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total reported area under coffee in 1922-23 was 131,700 acres, the yield therefrom being estimated at 25,467,700 lbs. The figures are, however, defective inasmuch as plantations of less than 10 acres are not taken into account.

Rubber

The provinces where rubber is cultivated to an appreciable extent are Burma, Bengal, Assam, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total area under rubber in 1922 was 128,000 acres, as against 124,000 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 11,912,900 lbs, as against 9,056,400 lbs in 1921.

D. N. GHOSH,

*Director of Statistics,**for Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,

Calcutta, December 22, 1923.

* Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Burma, Ajmer-Merwara, and Manipur Pargana
† Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manipur Pargana, and Coorg

CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1922

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

Province and Sub-division	JUNE				JULY				AUGUST					SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER		
	week ending				week ending				week ending					week ending				week ending		
	7th	14th	21st	28th	5th	12th	19th	26th	2nd	9th	16th	23rd	30th	6th	13th	20th	27th	4th	11th	18th
Bombay—																				
Gujarat	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	S	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F	S	Ex
Konkar.	N	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	F	N	F	N	F	S	F	S
Bombay, Deccan	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	Ex	N	S	S	F	S	S	S	F	S	S	Ex	S
Sind	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	N	S	S	S	N	N	N	N
Bengal	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	Ex	N	N	Ex	F	F	Ex	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S
Assam	N	F	N	Ex	N	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	F	F	Ex	N	S	F	Ex	F	N	F
Bihar and Orissa—																				
Orissa	Ex	N	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex	S	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S
Chota Nagpur	Ex	F	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S
Bihar	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	F	F	N	F	S	S	Ex	N	S	S
United Provinces—																				
East	Ex	S	N	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	S	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	S
West	Ex	S	S	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	N	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	Ex
Punjab—																				
East and North	Ex	F	S	N	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	F	S	N	F	N	Ex	Ex	S	F	S	N
South-west	N	Ex	S	Ex	N	S	S	N	N	S	S	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex
North-West Frontier Province	S	S	S	Ex	F	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	N
Central Provinces—																				
Berar	F	S	N	Ex	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S
West	Ex	S	S	Ex	N	N	N	N	N	F	S	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S
East	Ex	S	Ex	N	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	S
Central India—																				
West	Ex	S	Ex	N	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	N
East	Ex	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	N	N	S	S	S
Rajputana—																				
West	Ex	S	S	S	F	S	F	F	Ex	S	S	F	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	F	Ex	N
East	Ex	F	F	Ex	N	S	F	N	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	N
Madras—																				
Malabar	F	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	F	F	Ex	F	N	F	Ex	F	F	F	F
South-east	Ex	S	Ex	S	F	N	Ex	F	F	Ex	F	S	Ex	F	F	S	F	F	N	N
Deccan	F	S	F	S	S	S	F	N	S	S	F	F	Ex	F	S	S	S	M	Ex	S
Coast North	Ex	S	F	F	S	F	S	Ex	S	F	Ex	S	Ex	F	N	F	F	N	S	F
Burma—																				
Lower	N	Ex	F	F	N	N	N	N	Ex	N	N	N	N	Ex	F	N	N	N	S	F
Upper	F	F	Ex	N	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	N	F	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N
Bay Islands	F	Ex	F	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	S	F	Ex	F	N	Ex	S	N	Ex	F	S	N
Hyderabad—																				
North	N	F	N	Ex	Ex	S	F	F	S	S	S	S	F	F	N	Ex	F	F	Ex	S
South	F	S	N	F	F	F	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	Ex	N	F	S	N	F	Ex	S
Mysore	F	S	Ex	F	N	F	N	Ex	S	N	F	F	N	F	F	F	S	F	Ex	S
Kashmir	F	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	S	F	N	F	S	S	F	N	F	Ex	S	S	Ex	F
Baluchistan	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	F	N	N	S	S	N	S	Ex	Ex	N	N	N	N	N

Note.—The redder the statement, the scantier is the monsoon. On the other hand, the thicker the black type in the statement, the more abundant is the monsoon.

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.

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	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Rice	50,855,000	50,067,000	56,051,000	70,252,000	79,515,000	77,653,000	79,429,000	78,952,000	81,662,000	81,961,000
Wheat	23,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	23,798,000	29,949,000	25,764,000	28,207,000	30,844,000
Sugarcane	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,656,000	2,901,000	2,086,000	2,576,000	2,995,600	2,720,000
Tea	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	678,500	691,800	704,100	709,000	707,700
Cotton	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,221,000	21,960,000	21,087,000	23,833,000	21,340,000	19,451,000	21,077,000
Jute	2,035,000	2,335,000	2,264,000	2,058,000	2,681,000	2,500,400	2,839,900	2,509,000	1,513,000	1,800,000
Linseed	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	1,939,000	3,108,000	2,269,000	3,011,000	3,358,000
Rape and Mustard	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,189,000	4,892,000	5,895,000	5,010,000	6,355,000	6,212,000
Sesamum	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	3,585,000	4,254,000	4,432,000	5,746,000	5,006,000
Groundnut	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,785,000	1,407,000	1,586,000	2,127,000	2,144,000	2,583,000
Indigo	1,280,000	722,000	854,000	216,000	475,000	292,000	248,300	245,800	334,800	285,300
Coffee . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	116,400	125,600	127,300	131,700
Rubber . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	118,500	124,200	124,000	128,000

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	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Rice tons	21,406,000	21,550,000	23,291,000	28,369,000	32,031,000	24,342,000	32,028,000	27,662,000	33,160,000	33,468,000
Wheat "	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	7,507,000	10,122,000	6,706,000	9,830,000	9,888,000
Sugarcane "	(a)	2,049,000	2,080,000	2,411,000	2,867,000	2,468,000	3,039,000	2,522,000	2,618,000	2,994,000
Tea lbs	168,375,000	201,389,000	242,368,000	290,080,000	374,265,000	380,459,000	377,055,600	345,339,600	274,263,800	310,598,400
Cotton bales*	2,308,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,370,000	4,412,000	3,977,000	5,799,000	3,600,000	4,465,000	5,181,000
Jute "	5,771,000	7,086,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	6,955,700	8,481,300	5,915,000	3,985,000	5,408,000
Linseed tons	852,000	416,000	383,000	508,000	434,000	235,000	419,000	270,000	486,000	532,000
Rape and Mustard "	918,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	768,800	1,153,000	859,600	1,163,000	1,213,000
Sesamum "	848,000	473,000	438,000	471,000	421,000	278,000	449,000	382,000	518,000	484,000
Groundnut "	(a)	(a)	358,000	636,000	952,000	626,000	822,000	1,022,000	959,000	1,175,000
Indigo cwts	156,000	100,000	49,000	37,000	74,000	48,600	43,300	48,700	67,300	52,400
Coffee lbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,325,000	22,453,700	20,586,700	25,467,700
Rubber . . . . . "	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,615,000	13,768,900	9,056,400	11,912,000

(a) Not available
 Note.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision
 * A bale contains 400 lbs.

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, 1913-14 to 1922-23

Province	RICE (CLEANED)										WHEAT									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	467	734	804	838	799	481	770	509	755	673	777	938	917	1,014	808	946	944	807	878	836
Madras	878	875	908	1,170	1,059	899	1,038	1,007	1,080	1,036	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar and Orissa	1,181	898	1,809	1,814	1,875	709	1,024	727	943	1,008	973	858	979	1,034	928	836	974	838	1,079	917
Bombay	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	514	1,161	889	1,083	1,048	(b)839	(b)802	(b)866	(b)884	(b)840	423	561	407	480	488
Sind	649	814	863	883	808	633	967	782	907	864	801	907	808	908	841	738	611	433	683	673
Bengal	837	708	886	851	924	725	883	882	951	881	798	536	889	908	808	489	541	894	470	530
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	745	736	548	613	681	789	674	347	838	789
Central Provinces and Berar	871	729	749	663	706	314	731	328	907	635	455	514	805	656	440	545	398	807	619	788
Burma	899	824	904	970	904	808	788	883	941	923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	693	720	686	743	936	667	812	783	904	780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-West Frontier Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	585	627	635	591	596	578	613	440	626	614
Ajmer-Merwara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	806	589	373	580	1,018	747	467	747	707	580
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,008	770	980	787	840	1,071	867	980	988	838
Coorg	956	1,469	1,448	1,440	1,093	1,093	1,457	1,440	1,098	1,440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central India(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	412	464	460	573	533	478	498	407	444	509
Rajputana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	489	536	400	516	436	501	485	426	496	510
Hyderabad (e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	673	708	187	197	161	210	224	147	184	43	188	198
Mysore	—	—	—	619	739	498	628	680	623	617	461	368	328	373	318	580	391	380	386	358
Baroda	—	—	—	—	—	475	780	889	710	518	—	—	—	—	—	380	537	534	640	684
Gwalior	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	611	594
AVERAGE	649	793	836	869	904	703	808	786	910	915	656	697	639	696	636	707	757	589	761	716

Province	SUGARCANE (RAW SUGAR OR CRY)										TEA									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	1,582	2,167	2,270	2,303	2,413	1,432	2,303	1,789	2,174	2,235	828	297	268	304	304	379	373	223	158	267
Madras	4,188	4,308	4,886	5,245	6,408	5,718	6,349	5,937	5,929	6,123	270	230	419	373	268	373	264	297	271	327
Bihar and Orissa	2,424	2,383	2,338	2,458	2,461	2,334	2,899	2,942	2,467	2,118	148	138	138	113	141	147	196	183	78	68
Bombay	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sind	5,568	5,978	6,149	6,389	6,203	4,448	5,264	5,500	4,960	5,965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bengal	2,513	2,408	2,422	2,328	2,609	2,281	2,630	2,608	2,422	2,863	513	479	545	547	544	523	575	416	331	308
Punjab	1,684	1,805	1,775	1,863	1,946	1,413	1,989	1,544	1,689	1,807	229	198	189	204	140	189	177	171	143	156
Central Provinces and Berar	2,383	2,594	2,773	2,727	2,778	3,091	2,839	2,128	2,635	2,629	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,520	3,753	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	52	58	51	39	39	61	79	(e)	(e)
Assam	2,311	1,827	1,695	1,793	2,048	1,883	2,080	2,048	1,746	1,980	548	584	648	627	615	684	541	658	685	492
North-West Frontier Province	2,420	2,520	2,386	2,389	2,512	1,816	2,701	2,613	2,883	2,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore	—	—	—	1,991	2,398	1,900	2,116	1,879	2,170	1,945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travancore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	406	413	406	424	449	509	518	497	408	468
Baroda	—	—	—	—	—	4,480	3,987	4,480	3,900	4,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura (Bengal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AVERAGE	2,029	2,369	2,467	2,524	2,607	1,904	2,534	2,193	2,449	2,485	304	302	308	271	247	261	245	280	267	289

(e) The question regarding the low output of the Hyderabad State is under investigation.

(b) Including Baroda.

(c) Discontinued.

(d) Including Gwalior up to 1920-21.

(e) Included under Central India.

Note.—Figures for 1922-23 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, 1913-14 to 1922-23—*contd*

Province	LINSARD										RAPE AND MUSTARD									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	361	300	448	457	376	414	423	394	386	436	340	305	420	419	322	343	464	388	466	475
Bihar and Orissa	514	366	459	494	517	399	408	419	527	468	494	322	428	406	518	371	493	419	498	444
Bombay	181	303	318	305	397	151	234	189	222	161	(c) 571	(c) 557	(c) 373	(c) 370	(c) 591	224	373	280	395	640
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	251	168	336	257	328	181	177	306	323
Bengal	295	320	347	357	343	333	282	284	309	353	454	395	395	435	410	336	381	399	370	384
Punjab	100	230	210	210	280	166	217	100	163	204	369	374	200	240	249	384	447	361	356	424
Central Provinces and Bihar	166	148	177	189	166	70	155	70	189	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	420	344	403	399	399	441	411	422	412
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	314	337	375	276	314	267	304	306	392
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	320	149	373	373
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	590*	52*	55*	112*	236*	...	...	...	...	...	527†	448†	249†	434†	608†
Hyderabad (b)	90	86	93	112	125	218	58	25	80	141	40	64	37	75	55	134	...	...	55	180
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	543	580	258	437
AVERAGE	285	297	320	331	304	305	302	267	324	355	339	419	330	412	363	351	436	364	412	437

Province	SESAMUM										GROUNDNUT (NUTS IN SHELL)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	109	189	202	189	177	91	226	300	234	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	200	200	191	303	307	286	297	271	265	293	574	698	1,248	1,031	1,078	989	1,114	1,039	1,041	1,051
Bihar and Orissa	320	282	343	367	311	219	273	282	371	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	(e) 226	(e) 248	(e) 268	(e) 302	(e) 319	108	263	177	317	311	2,199	2,248	2,802	2,110	2,240	1,313	2,066	1,670	1,778	1,776
Sind	263	130	132	187	204	187	145	83	118	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	270	250	244	241	279	339	373	383	306	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	240	242	265	273	203	176	244	207	315	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Bihar	180	209	225	165	134	132	220	167	226	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	799	733	993	939	936	891	816	850	695	785
Assam	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara (a)	19	64	17	172	18	22	132	24	149	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	53*	91*	40*	124*	160*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (b)	92	101	90	122	73	164	67	80	160	152	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	126	190
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE	178	222	211	229	200	174	226	182	292	217	764	879	1,424	1,148	1,222	997	1,161	1,076	1,002	1,030

(a) 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 a yield sufficiently remunerative.
 (b) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation.
 (c) Includes Baroda.
 (d) Not available.
 * Refers to Kosh State only.
 † Refers to Alwar State only.

Note.—Figures for 1922-23 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, 1913-14 to 1922-23—concl'd.

Province	Cotton (cotton)										Jute									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
United Provinces	122	125	126	104	80	81	128	116	118	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	45	46	47	64	74	74	80	67	76	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	98	91	96	94	99	101	87	77	78	76	840	1,200	900	1,200	800	1,000	700	800	857	861
Bombay	88	89	84	98	78	46	108	66	96	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	158	139	119	130	79	144	105	61	144	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	110	151	136	119	107	178	145	118	98	94	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Punjab	119	108	86	115	98	127	126	110	96	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	81	90	109	83	83	78	113	46	103	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	74	63	58	73	78	78	83	46	49	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	137	145	121	127	153	180	178	144	130	130	1,170	840	1,000	900	904	905	880	700	1,147	1,120
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	95	98	98	98	83	72	96	74	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	105	111	85	208	80	187	218	148	185	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India (c)	77	77	86	88	32	69	55	49	80	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	112	156	102	168	80	88	107	86	92	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (a)	44	44	61	68	83	107	97	68	119	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	47	51	61	51	54	45	80	40	102	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	93	109	83	97	105	40	64	64	57	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	53	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE	81	85	84	83	84	76	90	67	87	98	1,245	1,235	1,220	1,205	1,118	1,105	948	1,080	1,202	1,197

Province	Indigo (raw)										Cotton				Rubbis					
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1914-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1919	1920	1921	1922		
United Provinces	14	14	10	10	10	9	10	11	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	28	31	20	14	28	26	26	29	28	26	162	198	188	205	168	128	64	112	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	12	16	18	15	13	11	16	13	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	81	27	16	20	17	17	18	18	18	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	9	17	14	10	8	8	8	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	17	19	14	19	20	21	25	19	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	288	171	240	68	78	23	71	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	166	149	144	11	25	13	9	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	214	68	147	185	141	108	117	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	129	125	124	128	177	67	127	...	...
AVERAGE	17	19	17	14	20	19	20	20	23	21	168	179	168	198	115	111	73	98	...	...

(a) The question regarding the generally low output in Hyderabad is under investigation
 (b) Including Cochin Bihar
 (c) Including Gwalior up to 1920-21
 (d) Included under Central India.
 Note.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision.

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	Baps and mustard	Sesamum	Groundnut (nuts in shell)	Indigo (dye)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bengal	(a) 1,020	688	8,004	155	1,830	467	485	508	...	12
	(b) 888									
	(c) 1,156									
Bihar and Orissa	(a) 987	(d) 984	2,460	155	1,200	492	492	350	...	20
	(b) 741	(e) 451								
	(c) 800	(f) 801								
Assam	(a) 896	...	2,128	153	1,400	388	504	...	...	...
	(b) 706									
	(c) 1,008									
United Provinces	900	1,050	2,600	170	...	500	600	280	...	18
Madras	1,065	...	6,420	78	...	...	...	800	1,120	28
Bombay	1,280	875	6,950	102	...	860	625	400	{(g) 2,500 (h) 1,300}	...
Sind	1,341	{(g) 1,032 (h) 711}	...	190	...	...	{(g) 848 (h) 875}	320	...	...
Punjab	777	856	2,191	188	...	...	440	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	624	600	2,560	86	...	226	...	224	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	802	614	2,721	92	...	...	322	...	...	...
Burma	970	540	...	90	...	...	...	160	975	...
Ajmer-Merwara	...	697	...	136	...	...	...	72	...	...
Delhi	...	792	2,391	100	...	...	317	317	...	...
Coorg	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	1,322	450	2,631	147	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Winter rice
(b) Autumn rice
(c) Summer rice
(d) Bihar

(e) Chota Nagpur
(f) Orissa
(g) Irrigated
(h) Unirrigated

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

Area (acres)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Bengal	19,846,000	20,450,000	20,916,000	21,120,000	20,966,000	21,333,000	20,238,000	20,554,000	21,532,000	21,773,000
Bihar and Orissa (g)	16,323,000	16,180,000	16,255,000	16,253,000	15,800,000	15,073,000	15,260,000	14,936,000	15,320,000	15,362,000
Madras	10,878,000	10,876,000	11,280,000	11,533,000	11,655,000	10,469,000	11,643,000	11,016,000	11,280,000	11,226,000
Burma	10,056,000	9,993,000	10,406,000	10,570,000	10,708,000	10,332,000	10,480,000	10,338,000	11,001,000	11,183,000
United Provinces	6,062,000	6,200,000	6,376,000	7,182,000	7,466,000	6,705,000	6,539,000	(e)	(e)	(e)
Central Provinces and Berar	4,986,000	5,083,000	5,097,000	5,086,000	5,326,000	5,307,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Assam	4,327,000	4,541,000	4,438,000	4,513,000	4,639,000	4,406,000	4,256,000	4,427,000	4,335,000	4,279,000
Bombay (including Indian States)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Sind (including Indian States)	1,112,000	1,117,000	1,194,000	1,280,000	1,167,000	1,013,000	1,123,000	1,251,000	1,061,000	1,151,000
Coorg	82,000	81,000	82,000	84,000	84,000	80,000	83,000	84,000	84,000	84,000
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	717,000	534,000
Mysore	...	...	...	804,000	791,000	684,000	769,000	680,000	710,000	702,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	151,000	224,000	202,000	227,000	199,000
TOTAL	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
	76,000,000	77,121,000	78,330,000	81,029,000	81,183,000	77,853,000	79,429,000	78,953,000	81,062,000	81,961,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Bengal	7,412,000	8,411,000	8,376,000	8,023,000	8,648,000	6,901,000	8,254,000	8,219,000	9,269,000	9,049,000
Bihar and Orissa (g)	8,120,000	5,947,000	5,771,000	5,808,000	5,991,000	4,771,000	5,977,000	4,846,000	6,408,000	7,281,000
Madras	4,166,000	4,247,000	4,552,000	6,022,000	5,512,000	4,203,000	5,398,000	4,987,000	5,230,000	5,182,000
Burma	4,037,000	3,675,000	4,200,000	4,575,000	4,750,000	4,000,000	3,686,000	4,072,000	4,623,000	4,806,000
United Provinces	1,264,000	2,032,000	2,289,000	2,686,000	2,971,000	1,441,000	2,238,000	1,560,000	2,320,000	2,116,000
Central Provinces and Berar	825,000	1,655,000	1,705,000	1,481,000	1,647,000	744,000	1,862,000	842,000	1,841,000	1,755,000
Assam	1,339,000	1,459,000	1,320,000	1,497,000	1,935,000	1,293,000	1,543,000	1,547,000	1,244,000	1,460,000
Bombay (including Indian States)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Sind (including Indian States)	322,000	406,000	454,000	504,000	317,000	295,000	435,000	392,000	468,000	444,000
Coorg	35,000	53,000	53,000	54,000	41,000	39,000	54,000	64,000	41,000	54,000
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	216,000	169,000
Mysore	...	...	...	232,000	261,000	141,000	214,000	176,000	197,000	195,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	32,000	78,000	35,000	72,000	46,000
TOTAL	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
	28,819,000	27,231,000	32,780,000	35,054,000	35,999,000	24,342,000	32,028,000	27,663,000	33,160,000	33,468,000

(a) Includes Baroda.

(b) Not available.

(c) Includes Indian States.

(d) Included under Bombay.

(e) Recalculated on the basis of the revised normal outturn per acre of winter rice.

(f) Excluding Hyderabad.

(g) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1922-23 are 3,032,000 acres and 1,633,000 tons as against 3,212,000 acres and 1,552,000 tons in 1921-22.

Notes.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres) :

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Punjab (including Indian States)	9,588,000	11,336,000	10,243,000	10,737,000	11,271,000	8,586,000	9,959,000	8,781,000	8,981,000	10,870,000
United Provinces	6,406,000	7,801,000	6,599,000	6,764,000	7,248,000	5,444,000	7,037,000	6,589,000	6,906,000	7,099,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	3,384,000	3,393,000	3,616,000	3,998,000	4,007,000	2,881,000	3,350,000	2,660,000	2,525,000	3,104,000
Central India States (f)	2,695,000	3,092,000	2,949,000	3,517,000	4,382,000	2,301,000	2,993,000	2,798,000	1,507,000	1,745,000
Gwalior	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	1,042,000	1,221,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	2,102,000	2,253,000	2,252,000	2,250,000	2,681,000	1,017,000	1,849,000	1,424,000	1,959,000	1,918,000
Bihar and Orissa (A)	1,342,000	1,218,000	1,330,000	1,308,000	1,195,000	965,000	1,145,000	1,094,000	1,183,000	1,266,000
North-West Frontier Province (c)	992,000	1,183,000	868,000	1,050,000	1,143,000	872,000	1,025,000	722,000	938,000	1,138,000
Hyderabad	702,000	898,000	1,045,000	1,344,000	1,262,000	623,000	770,000	810,000	644,000	700,000
Rajputana States	622,000	902,000	649,000	1,147,000	1,407,000	603,000	976,000	810,000	850,000	989,000
Sind (including Indian States)	490,000	706,000	588,000	629,000	698,000	349,000	590,000	862,000	464,000	538,000
Bengal	144,000	184,000	184,000	129,000	124,000	115,000	116,000	117,000	124,000	125,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	59,000	85,000	67,000	69,000	65,000
Delhi	20,000	32,000	28,000	37,000	42,000	23,000	31,000	28,000	41,000	49,000
Ajmer-Merwara	5,000	19,000	12,000	28,000	22,000	6,000	24,000	18,000	19,000	16,000
Mysore	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
TOTAL	38,495,000	32,475,000	30,320,000	32,941,000	35,487,000	23,798,000	29,949,000	25,784,000	28,207,000	30,844,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Punjab (including Indian States)	3,189,000	3,725,000	2,481,000	2,987,000	3,425,000	2,893,000	3,884,000	2,301,000	4,185,000	3,688,000
United Provinces	2,221,000	3,042,000	2,700,000	3,061,000	2,889,000	2,304,000	2,996,000	2,374,000	2,699,000	2,611,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	688,000	778,000	978,000	1,188,000	787,000	701,000	877,000	365,000	698,000	1,081,000
Central India States (f)	496,000	642,000	645,000	898,000	651,000	491,000	659,000	509,000	306,000	443,000
Gwalior	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	284,000	324,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	508,000	605,000	569,000	587,000	653,000	196,000	463,000	259,000	401,000	418,000
Bihar and Orissa (A)	583,000	347,000	531,000	598,000	495,000	360,000	493,000	455,000	546,000	518,000
North-West Frontier Province (c)	259,000	331,000	246,000	277,000	304,000	225,000	280,000	147,000	262,000	312,000
Hyderabad	43,000	51,000	75,000	126,000	136,000	41,000	53,000	6,000	54,000	32,000
Rajputana States	122,000	217,000	116,000	264,000	274,000	135,000	185,000	154,000	189,000	225,000
Sind (including Indian States)	197,000	311,000	212,000	255,000	262,000	115,000	161,000	70,000	135,000	160,000
Bengal	51,000	32,000	40,000	40,000	33,000	22,000	23,000	31,000	26,000	29,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	10,000	20,000	16,000	20,000	19,000
Delhi	9,000	11,000	13,000	13,000	12,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	18,000
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	5,000	2,000	11,000	10,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	4,000
Mysore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	8,367,000	10,098,000	8,653,000	10,236,000	9,922,000	7,507,000	10,122,000	6,706,000	9,830,000	9,888,000

(a) Includes the States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon; other States included from 1919-20.

(b) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18.

(c) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies.

(d) Included under Bombay.

(e) Includes Indian States.

(f) Includes Gwalior up to 1920-21.

(g) Included under Central India States.

(A) Excluding estimates for Orissa and Noto Nagpur Feudatory States which report an area of 2,700 acres with a yield of 700 tons as against 2,300 acres and 500 tons last year.

Note.— Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	1,379,900	1,192,000	1,261,000	1,202,000	1,489,000	1,544,000	1,414,000	1,277,000(d)	1,188,000(d)	1,253,000(d)
Punjab	410,900	366,000	347,000	414,000	503,000	474,000	482,000	457,000	373,000	407,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	262,900	266,000	262,000	278,000	263,000	275,000	275,000	280,000	206,000	214,000
Bengal	218,800	233,000	231,000	304,000	207,000	219,000	218,000	219,000	221,000	210,000
Bombay and Sind (including Indian States) (a)	91,400	90,000	106,000	115,000	130,000	122,000	80,000	90,000	81,000	80,000
Madras	88,800	74,000	95,000	114,000	127,000	123,000	93,000	103,000	119,000	131,000
Assam	87,900	88,000	87,000	85,000	84,000	83,000	82,000	86,000	41,000	40,000
North-West Frontier Province	31,700	32,000	31,000	30,000	31,000	37,000	34,000	36,000	34,000	40,000
Central Provinces and Berar	20,400	19,000	21,000	23,000	25,000	30,000	19,000	20,000	17,000	19,000
Delhi	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	7,000	8,000
Mysore	(b)	(b)	(b)	86,000	48,000	40,000	36,000	31,000	33,000	38,000
Baroda	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	4,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
TOTAL	2,536,900	2,310,000	2,391,000	2,451,000	2,852,000	2,901,000	2,686,000	2,576,000	2,295,000	2,720,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gúr)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces(e)	974,500	1,158,000	1,278,000	1,182,000	1,604,000	987,000	1,453,000	1,036,000(d)	1,128,000(d)	1,253,000(d)
Punjab	308,900	295,000	275,000	348,000	487,000	399,000	438,000	315,000	278,000	401,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	289,100	277,000	280,000	305,000	289,000	273,000	318,000	299,000	337,000	276,000
Bengal	244,800	250,000	256,000	312,000	241,000	223,000	256,000	255,000	239,000	312,000
Bombay and Sind (including Indian States)(a)	228,000	240,000	291,000	328,000	360,000	242,000	188,000	231,000	179,000	229,000
Madras	156,800	139,000	186,000	267,000	363,000	314,000	264,000	278,000	316,000	358,000
Assam	39,100	31,000	28,000	28,000	21,000	27,000	29,000	32,000	32,000	35,000
North-West Frontier Province	35,100	36,000	33,000	32,000	32,000	30,000	41,000	43,000	43,000	60,000
Central Provinces and Berar	21,700	22,000	26,000	28,000	31,000	28,000	24,000	19,000	20,000	24,000
Delhi	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	11,000	16,000
Mysore	(b)	(b)	(b)	32,000	46,000	35,000	34,000	28,000	31,000	33,000
Baroda	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	8,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
TOTAL	2,297,500	2,448,000	2,633,000	2,762,000	3,434,000	2,466,000	3,039,000	2,522,000	2,618,000	2,994,000

(a) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18

(b) Not available

(c) Included under Bombay

(d) Including Rampur State

(e) Figures of outturn prior to 1917-18 were arrived at after making allowance for seeds; from 1917-18 no such allowance was made.

(f) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1922-23 are 21,000 acres and 16,000 tons being the same as in last year

Note.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Assam	367,800	376,400	382,800	389,800	392,700	406,900	411,900	420,200	417,200	412,500
Bengal	156,100	159,800	161,800	164,800	167,700	169,100	178,200	173,800	177,800	180,400
Travancore	37,400	38,800	40,900	42,400	43,800	44,500	45,600	47,100	48,700	48,800
Madras	26,300	26,900	27,100	30,500	35,600	38,500	39,700	41,300	42,500	43,600
United Provinces	8,000	8,000	7,900	7,900	7,800	8,000	7,800	6,700	6,500	6,000
Punjab	9,800	9,900	9,900	7,500	7,500	7,500	9,800	9,700	9,600	9,600
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	4,800	5,000
Bihar and Orissa	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,300	2,100
Burma	3,000	3,000	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,700	1,700	(a)	(a)
TOTAL	610,100	624,500	634,900	649,000	667,100	678,500	691,800	704,100	709,600	707,700

Yield (lbs)

Province	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Assam	199,722,000	208,553,900	245,751,900	244,073,100	245,628,900	253,270,100	239,132,900	234,374,100	181,502,500	196,924,500
Bengal	80,108,700	75,373,300	89,526,100	92,645,000	91,852,900	89,983,600	99,511,400	71,996,000	58,753,700	71,720,700
Travancore	16,155,600	16,010,300	20,248,800	17,959,800	19,665,200	22,629,200	23,535,900	23,399,100	19,876,800	22,307,400
Madras	7,069,100	6,607,800	11,361,600	11,364,400	10,396,200	10,518,400	10,469,400	12,256,800	11,531,900	14,240,300
United Provinces	2,579,100	2,379,200	2,906,000	2,353,700	2,320,100	2,384,900	2,128,800	1,491,900	1,006,300	1,542,100
Punjab	2,129,800	1,941,800	1,969,600	1,580,100	1,059,300	1,388,700	1,781,200	1,668,500	1,406,900	1,548,400
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	24,000	114,300
Bihar and Orissa	311,600	232,400	238,300	246,000	309,300	328,900	413,500	344,500	172,500	207,200
Burma	158,900	156,300	145,500	142,400	109,600	110,300	128,500	124,100	(a)	(a)
TOTAL	307,249,700	313,301,400	372,303,700	370,313,500	371,296,300	380,459,000	377,055,800	345,339,600	274,263,300	310,598,400

(a) Discontinued (b) Not available.

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

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Bombay (a)	6,574,000	6,953,000	4,439,000	6,380,000	7,697,000	5,547,000	5,857,000	5,688,000	4,582,000	5,023,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,754,000	4,708,000	4,061,000	4,402,000	4,582,000	4,135,000	4,600,000	4,477,000	4,414,000	4,703,000
Hyderabad	3,653,000	3,605,000	2,964,000	3,200,000	3,451,000	2,406,000	3,095,000	2,214,000	2,914,000	3,813,000
Madras (a)	2,727,000	2,116,000	2,087,000	2,194,000	2,738,000	3,173,000	2,370,000	2,150,000	1,808,000	2,323,000
Punjab (a)	2,053,000	1,857,000	902,000	1,163,000	1,800,000	1,550,000	2,269,000	2,142,000	1,239,000	1,417,000
United Provinces (b)	1,580,000	1,551,000	834,000	1,185,000	1,315,000	562,000	1,268,000	1,161,000	828,000	659,000
Central India States (c)	1,426,000	1,519,000	999,000	1,419,000	1,454,000	1,236,000	1,591,000	1,332,000	714,000	890,000
Baroda	749,000	843,000	566,000	707,000	914,000	814,000	794,000	792,000	600,000	585,000
Gwalior	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	855,000	523,000
Rajputana States	470,000	421,000	244,000	334,000	435,000	350,000	371,000	375,000	297,000	302,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	341,000	336,000	161,000	240,000	267,000	317,000	319,000	275,000	144,000	239,000
Burma	290,000	270,000	187,000	223,000	247,000	369,000	430,000	366,000	325,000	272,000
Mysore	93,000	109,000	92,000	126,000	155,000	125,000	145,000	111,000	59,000	83,000
Bihar and Orissa (A)	73,000	70,000	67,000	68,000	69,000	79,600	78,000	78,000	79,000	80,000
North-West Frontier Province	59,000	60,000	26,000	28,000	38,000	39,000	51,000	27,000	15,000	15,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	87,000	90,000	83,000	73,000	71,000	73,000	69,000	71,000	65,000	72,000
Ajmer-Merwara	57,000	54,000	23,000	47,000	70,000	30,000	44,000	42,000	26,000	36,000
Assam	35,000	33,000	33,000	32,000	34,000	32,000	32,000	39,000	40,000	40,000
Delhi	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	25,027,000	24,695,000	17,773,000	21,771,000	25,337,000	21,087,000	23,983,000	21,340,000	18,451,000	21,077,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Bombay (a)	1,489,000	1,544,000	984,000	1,475,000	1,403,000	641,000	1,505,000	927,000	1,065,000	1,132,000
Central Provinces and Berar	961,000	1,097,000	1,106,000	691,000	591,000	807,000	1,289,000	514,000	1,127,000	1,200,000
Hyderabad	400,000	400,000	450,000	500,000	450,000	643,000	749,000	341,000	870,000	1,116,000
Madras (a)	308,000	245,000	245,000	250,000	508,000	586,000	411,000	358,000	341,000	428,000
Punjab (a)	612,000	486,000	195,000	335,000	306,000	493,000	682,000	588,000	296,000	409,000
United Provinces (b)	434,000	486,000	262,000	309,000	198,000	174,000	436,000	337,000	244,000	178,000
Central India States (c)	273,000	293,000	216,000	311,000	116,000	214,000	219,000	162,000	158,000	216,000
Baroda	175,000	229,000	117,000	171,000	239,000	81,000	127,000	127,000	85,000	116,000
Gwalior	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	46,000	74,000
Rajputana States	182,000	166,000	61,000	128,000	54,000	55,000	99,000	81,000	68,000	76,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	185,000	116,000	48,000	78,000	53,000	114,000	84,000	42,000	52,000	103,000
Burma	54,000	42,000	27,000	40,000	48,000	70,000	89,000	42,000	40,000	45,000
Mysore	11,000	14,000	14,000	16,000	21,000	14,000	19,000	11,000	15,000	24,000
Bihar and Orissa (A)	17,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	20,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
North-West Frontier Province	14,000	14,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	11,000	5,000	3,000	3,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	24,000	24,000	20,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	25,000	21,000	15,000	17,000
Ajmer-Merwara	15,000	15,000	2,000	35,000	14,000	14,000	24,000	15,000	12,000	15,000
Assam	12,000	12,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	13,000
Delhi	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(g)	1,000
TOTAL	5,986,000	6,209,000	3,733,000	4,492,000	4,055,000	3,977,000	5,799,000	3,600,000	4,485,000	5,181,000
Net Exports and Consumption (i)	5,913,000	4,883,000	5,109,000	4,965,000	4,499,000	3,991,000	5,343,000	4,941,000	5,972,000	(d)

- (a) Includes Indian States. (b) Includes the State of Rampur (c) Not available (d) Not yet available
(e) Includes Gwalior up to 1920-21 (f) Included under Central India States (g) 300 bales
(A) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1922-23 are 54,000 acres and 17,000 bales as against 59,000 acres and 22,000 bales in 1921-22
(i) The exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending August. The mill consumption is estimated from 1916-17 on the basis of returns furnished by mills to the Bombay Millowners' Association; prior to 1916-17 the estimates were based on returns of yarn produced by mills. No reliable information is available as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association (now East India Cotton Association) to adopt the conventional estimate of 450,000 bales, which was included in the figure for each year shown against this item up to 1913-14. The consumption was estimated for 1914-15 at 1,000,000 bales, and that from 1915-16 to 1921-22 at 750,000 bales each year by the Association.
Note.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision.

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF JUTE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Bengal	2,372,800	2,086,300	2,351,800	2,376,200	2,219,200	2,459,000	2,169,000	1,816,000	1,528,000	1,986,000
Bihar and Orissa	330,100	188,100	224,000	223,300	149,800	203,400	179,000	108,000	100,000	144,000
Assam	106,100	74,100	95,200	100,500	102,100	137,300	125,000	61,000	90,000	114,000
Cooch Bihar	44,400	27,500	31,800	36,200	29,800	39,200	36,000	18,000	22,000	39,000
TOTAL (c)	3,352,200	2,376,000	2,702,800	2,736,200	2,509,400	2,838,900	2,509,000	1,518,000	1,800,000	2,218,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Bengal	9,809,000	6,506,100	7,489,900	7,854,000	6,848,800	7,567,800	5,247,000	3,595,000	4,746,000	6,146,000
Bihar and Orissa	693,200	609,600	552,000	669,800	335,300	512,500	335,000	235,000	348,000	396,000
Assam	807,500	358,800	259,400	248,400	228,800	331,200	275,000	154,000	267,000	322,000
Cooch Bihar	136,200	72,300	68,000	95,000	48,800	69,800	58,000	11,000	52,000	59,000
TOTAL (c)	10,448,900	7,344,800	8,309,300	8,867,200	6,955,700	8,481,300	5,915,000	3,985,000	5,408,000	6,923,000
Exports and consumption (a)	8,489,000	9,427,000	9,018,000	7,702,000	7,849,000	9,128,000	8,459,000	7,837,000	8,149,000	(b)

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

(b) Not yet available

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

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1914	87,000	1917	41,000	1921	75,000
1915	92,000	1918	78,000	1922	57,000
1916	70,000	1919	66,000	1923	(b)
		1920	93,000		

Note.—Figures for 1923 are subject to revision.

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF LINSEED IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Central Provinces and Berar	952,100	1,224,000	1,048,000	1,176,000	1,257,000	509,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
United Provinces (a)	240,600	286,000	295,000	330,000	359,000	69,000	230,000	121,000	288,000	281,000
Bihar and Orissa	867,000	620,000	650,000	675,000	695,000	321,000	580,000	476,000	660,000	737,000
Hyderabad	652,900	624,000	668,000	704,000	736,000	595,000	727,000	647,000	701,000	740,000
Bengal	412,600	334,000	288,000	321,000	341,000	216,000	230,000	266,000	223,000	191,000
Bombay (c)	193,700	182,000	181,000	157,000	144,000	144,000	127,000	126,000	193,000	127,000
Punjab	173,100	126,000	173,000	180,000	226,000	89,000	130,000	109,000	121,000	189,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	89,000	49,000	82,000	32,000	89,000	27,000	31,000	25,000	37,000	33,000
	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	19,000	43,000	41,000	60,000	59,000
Total (a)	2,664,000	2,705,000	2,683,000	2,889,000	3,102,000	1,668,000	2,543,000	1,798,000	2,551,000	2,821,000
	367,000	620,000	650,000	675,000	695,000	321,000	580,000	476,000	660,000	737,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,031,000	3,325,000	3,333,000	3,564,000	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,108,000	2,269,000	3,011,000	3,558,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Central Provinces and Berar	70,700	50,000	83,000	99,000	93,000	16,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
United Provinces (a)	88,900	48,000	59,000	67,000	60,000	18,000	44,000	21,000	49,000	55,000
Bihar and Orissa	69,000	110,000	130,000	133,000	117,000	59,000	106,000	64,000	113,000	143,000
Hyderabad	149,700	102,000	136,000	155,000	170,000	98,000	180,000	121,000	165,000	154,000
Bengal	16,500	9,000	13,000	16,000	19,000	21,000	6,000	3,000	6,000	12,000
Bombay (c)	24,200	26,000	26,000	26,000	22,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	14,000	20,000
Punjab	14,000	17,000	25,000	23,000	30,000	6,000	13,000	6,000	12,000	10,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	3,300	5,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	5,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	7,000
Total (a)	327,200	287,000	346,000	398,000	398,000	176,000	314,000	186,000	323,000	389,000
	59,000	110,000	130,000	138,000	117,000	59,000	106,000	64,000	113,000	143,000
GRAND TOTAL	386,900	397,000	476,000	526,000	515,000	235,000	419,000	270,000	436,000	532,000

(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) Not available.

(c) Includes Indian States.

Note.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1918-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces (a)	150,400 <i>2,154,000</i>	190,000 <i>2,350,000</i>	181,000 <i>2,400,000</i>	153,000 <i>2,500,000</i>	149,000 <i>2,315,000</i>	91,000 <i>1,848,000</i>	153,000 <i>2,430,000</i>	197,000 <i>2,028,000</i>	155,000 <i>2,132,000</i>	118,000 <i>2,467,000</i>
Punjab	1,002,900	1,047,000	1,129,000	1,018,000	1,259,000	660,000	891,000	583,000	1,464,000	1,309,000
Bengal	1,812,600	1,303,000	1,322,000	1,325,000	1,154,000	1,125,000	912,000	882,000	895,000	753,000
Bihar and Orissa (i)	751,900	651,000	725,000	792,000	805,000	683,000	827,000	775,000	787,000	818,000
Assam	311,200	309,000	323,000	273,000	284,000	286,000	315,000	311,000	308,000	315,000
North-West Frontier Province	141,300	114,000	110,000	163,000	138,000	50,000	67,000	59,000	198,000	138,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(b)	83,500	83,000	36,000	55,000	72,000	3,000	18,000	3,000	17,000	28,000
Delhi	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	305,000	428,000	203,000	307,000	462,000	108,000	223,000	189,000	337,000	208,000
Hyderabad	5,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	7,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	14,000	38,000	16,000	26,000	21,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	17,000	15,000	9,000	81,000	26,000
TOTAL (a)	4,124,400 <i>2,154,000</i>	4,162,000 <i>2,350,000</i>	4,038,000 <i>2,400,000</i>	3,995,000 <i>2,500,000</i>	4,311,000 <i>2,315,000</i>	3,044,000 <i>1,848,000</i>	3,465,000 <i>2,430,000</i>	2,987,000 <i>2,028,000</i>	4,233,000 <i>2,132,000</i>	3,745,000 <i>2,467,000</i>
GRAND TOTAL	6,278,400	6,513,000	6,438,000	6,495,000	7,126,000	4,392,000	5,395,000	5,010,000	6,355,000	6,212,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1918-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces (a)	23,000 <i>327,000</i>	43,000 <i>530,000</i>	34,000 <i>450,000</i>	28,000 <i>468,000</i>	21,000 <i>405,000</i>	14,000 <i>233,000</i>	32,000 <i>503,000</i>	34,000 <i>351,000</i>	32,000 <i>444,000</i>	25,000 <i>528,000</i>
Punjab	165,000	175,000	146,000	154,000	196,000	113,000	178,000	94,000	234,000	248,000
Bengal	266,200	230,000	233,000	238,000	211,000	169,000	155,000	153,000	143,000	129,000
Bihar and Orissa (i)	185,700	98,000	137,000	175,000	186,000	113,000	182,000	145,000	175,000	162,000
Assam	61,900	58,000	50,000	50,000	47,000	51,000	62,000	57,000	58,000	58,000
North-West Frontier Province	15,900	16,000	19,000	20,000	17,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	18,000	18,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(b)	21,300	21,000	6,000	14,000	19,000	300	3,000	1,000	3,000	8,000
Delhi	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	200	1,000	(f)	1,000	1,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	42,000	48,000	17,000	46,000	53,000	11,000	18,000	11,000	46,000	30,000
Hyderabad	100	200	100	200	200	300	(g)	(g)	(g)	(h)
Baroda	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	3,000	8,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	4,000	3,000	1,000	6,000	7,000
TOTAL (a)	701,000 <i>327,000</i>	660,300 <i>530,000</i>	642,100 <i>450,000</i>	735,300 <i>468,000</i>	750,300 <i>405,000</i>	485,800 <i>233,000</i>	650,000 <i>503,000</i>	508,000 <i>351,000</i>	724,000 <i>444,000</i>	630,000 <i>528,000</i>
GRAND TOTAL	1,038,000	1,219,300	1,092,100	1,193,300	1,155,200	768,800	1,153,000	859,000	1,168,000	1,219,000

(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) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. (c) Not available. (d) Included under Bombay.
 (e) Less than 100 tons (f) 400 tons (g) 100 tons. (h) 500 tons
 (i) Excluding Federated States, estimates for which for 1922-23 are 111,000 acres and 10,000 tons as against 109,000 acres and 10,000 tons in 1921-22.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Burma	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,034,000	868,000
United Provinces (a)	878,400	872,000	299,000	278,000	188,000	207,000	168,000	276,000	250,000	198,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	850,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,000,000	850,000	925,000	975,000	875,000	975,000	875,000
Central Provinces and Berar	851,200	1,055,000	820,000	905,000	758,000	217,000	521,000	645,000	643,000	547,000
Madras	865,700	878,000	927,000	759,000	502,000	497,000	489,000	709,000	773,000	591,000
Hyderabad	809,800	861,000	823,000	779,000	682,000	681,000	681,000	753,000	778,000	727,000
Bengal	612,000	599,000	548,000	569,000	589,000	612,000	538,000	520,000	554,000	530,000
Bihar and Orissa (j)	241,000	251,000	248,000	238,000	225,000	218,000	210,000	199,000	208,000	166,000
Punjab	219,700	208,000	196,000	189,000	144,000	194,000	192,000	167,000	198,000	192,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	144,100	222,000	127,000	248,000	122,000	51,000	110,000	108,000	158,000	147,000
Ajmer-Merwara	91,900	86,000	17,000	36,000	44,000	12,000	31,000	27,000	38,000	33,000
Assam	11,900	55,000	5,000	89,000	25,000	8,000	17,000	19,000	15,000	16,000
Baroda	(d) 1,400	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)
Rajputana (Kotah)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	26,000	78,000	77,000	75,000	76,000
TOTAL (a)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	42,000	49,000	56,000	54,000	54,000
	4,226,000	4,565,000	4,008,000	4,023,000	3,429,000	2,660,000	3,279,000	3,557,000	4,771,000	4,131,000
	850,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,000,000	850,000	925,000	975,000	875,000	975,000	875,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,076,000	5,565,000	5,108,000	5,023,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,254,000	4,432,000	5,746,000	5,006,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Burma	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	50,000
United Provinces (a)	18,000	31,000	36,000	28,000	15,000	8,000	17,000	25,000	28,000	18,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	42,000	85,000	90,000	80,000	67,000	89,000	96,000	78,000	100,000	80,000
Central Provinces and Berar	89,700	164,000	98,000	122,000	74,000	10,000	61,000	51,000	91,000	76,000
Madras	69,400	82,000	98,000	56,000	30,000	34,000	48,000	55,000	78,000	48,000
Hyderabad	72,100	77,000	70,000	105,000	114,000	87,000	117,000	91,000	92,000	95,000
Bengal	26,100	27,000	22,000	21,000	19,000	49,000	21,000	14,000	27,000	36,000
Bihar and Orissa (j)	29,000	29,000	27,000	24,000	28,000	33,000	35,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Punjab	31,400	26,000	30,000	31,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	21,000	32,000	30,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	15,800	24,000	15,000	30,000	11,000	4,000	12,000	10,000	15,000	14,000
Ajmer-Merwara	10,700	5,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	3,000
Assam	100	1,000	(e)	3,000	(f)	(e)	1,000	(f)	1,000	1,000
Baroda	(d) 200	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)
Rajputana (Kotah)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	1,000(i)	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000
TOTAL (a)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	4,000
	361,500	466,000	392,000	433,000	315,000	240,000	351,000	304,000	418,000	404,000
	42,000	85,000	90,000	80,000	67,000	89,000	96,000	78,000	100,000	80,000
GRAND TOTAL	403,500	551,000	482,000	513,000	382,000	278,000	449,000	382,000	518,000	484,000

- (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) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18.
- (c) Not available.
- (d) Early crop only.
- (e) Less than 100 tons.
- (f) 800 tons.
- (g) Included under Bombay.
- (h) Forecast discontinued.
- (i) As reported by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.
- (j) Excluding Federatory States, estimates for which for 1922-23 are 337,000 acres and 21,000 tons, as against 403,000 acres and 27,000 tons in 1921-22.

Note.—Figures for 1922-23 are subject to revision

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

Barley

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	4,376,000	4,376,000	5,020,000	5,000,000	5,082,000	5,831,000	4,378,000	3,669,000	4,304,000	4,286,000
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,305,000	1,287,000	1,314,000	1,363,000	1,311,000	1,237,000	1,354,000	1,322,000	1,373,000	1,405,000
Bombay	28,000	25,000	49,000	25,000	23,000	21,000	20,000	20,000	24,000	20,000
Sind	26,000	31,000	26,000	23,000	27,000	17,000	22,000	17,000	20,000	15,000
Bengal	94,000	95,000	94,000	99,000	97,000	94,000	92,000	96,000	83,000	83,000
Punjab	970,000	1,308,000	1,040,000	1,128,000	1,475,000	865,000	1,204,000	681,000	1,112,000	1,173,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b)8,000	(b)11,000	(b)10,000	(b)24,000	(b)22,000	(b)11,000	(b) 8,000	(b) 8,000	(b) 12,000	(b)18,000
North-West Frontier Province	201,000	422,000	314,000	248,000	287,000	287,000	260,000	178,000	202,000	270,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b)46,000	(b)63,000	23,000	45,000	(b)31,000	25,000	27,000	46,000	55,000	51,000
Delhi	18,000	18,000	20,000	17,000	20,000	14,000	19,000	18,000	19,000	18,000
TOTAL	7,157,000	7,634,000	7,944,000	7,800,000	8,427,000	6,395,000	7,619,000	6,303,000	7,303,000	7,350,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	1,979,000	3,048,000	2,259,000	2,350,000	2,286,000	1,859,000	2,116,300	1,772,600	2,052,000	2,091,000
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	527,000	426,000	422,000	549,000	492,000	440,000	534,000	522,000	613,000	500,000
Bombay	7,000	9,000	15,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	9,000
Sind	10,000	11,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	8,000	5,000
Bengal	(a)	(a)	20,000	31,000	22,000	24,000	26,000	29,000	25,000	24,000
Punjab	228,000	377,000	228,000	266,000	424,000	323,000	378,000	108,000	297,000	265,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(c)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,000	1,000	3,000	5,000
North-West Frontier Province	140,000	190,000	125,000	89,000	89,000	103,000	110,000	58,000	104,000	94,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	18,000	11,000	(a)	5,000	11,000	11,000	14,000	18,000
Delhi	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000
TOTAL (a)	3,025,000	3,025,000	2,160,000	3,336,000	3,234,000	2,722,000	3,205,000	2,600,000	3,128,000	3,117,000

Notes.—No forecast is prepared for the crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities. (a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete.

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

Jowar

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	2,983,000	2,412,000	2,540,000	2,402,000	2,982,000	2,622,000	2,330,000	2,313,000	2,084,000	2,270,000
Madras	5,790,000	5,108,000	5,525,000	4,761,000	4,800,000	5,089,000	5,408,000	5,222,000	5,379,000	5,285,000
Bihar and Orissa	189,000	107,000	108,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	78,000	84,000	78,000
Bombay	6,605,000	6,504,000	7,068,000	7,299,000	8,140,000	7,271,000	7,808,000	8,403,000	8,041,000	8,237,000
Sind	680,000	886,000	680,000	791,000	597,000	385,000	604,000	470,000	574,000	642,000
Bengal	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Punjab	1,248,000	1,276,000	1,001,000	1,404,000	825,000	663,000	1,020,000	922,000	1,214,000	981,000
Central Provinces and Berar	3,910,000	4,289,000	4,055,000	4,189,000	3,820,000	4,652,000	4,368,000	4,423,000	4,084,000	4,298,000
Burma	766,000	651,000	686,000	666,000	593,000	374,000	592,000	700,000	842,000	868,000
North-West Frontier Province	108,000	120,000	40,000	107,000	88,000	41,000	78,000	88,000	108,000	80,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b) 69,000	(b) 77,000	86,000	89,000	(b) 86,000	15,000	39,000	48,000	42,000	67,000
Delhi	21,000	24,000	28,000	21,000	13,000	20,000	28,000	22,000	21,000	28,000
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	8,878,000	8,785,000
TOTAL	21,405,000	21,211,000	22,021,000	21,871,000	21,008,000	20,408,000	21,467,000	22,002,000	24,000,000	21,884,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	227,000	680,000	656,000	522,000	872,000	128,000	562,000	361,000	647,000	686,000
Madras	1,023,000	1,155,000	1,288,000	1,442,000	1,205,000	1,248,000	1,500,000	1,420,000	1,524,000	1,428,000
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	(a)	23,000	28,000	21,000	19,000	27,000	27,000	24,000	12,000
Bombay	1,275,000	1,683,000	2,097,000	1,707,000	1,707,000	1,084,000	1,844,000	1,146,000	1,581,000	1,228,000
Sind	202,000	221,000	129,000	202,000	81,000	69,000	150,000	68,000	156,000	128,000
Bengal	(a)	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	119,000	118,000	108,000	120,000	89,000	45,000	200,000	186,000	171,000	118,000
Central Provinces and Berar	218,000	1,274,000	1,642,000	881,000	767,000	684,000	1,248,000	591,000	1,444,000	1,211,000
Burma	161,000	61,000	62,000	89,000	75,000	56,000	71,000	88,000	124,000	120,000
North-West Frontier Province	18,000	19,000	9,000	17,000	16,000	10,000	14,000	16,000	15,000	19,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	2,000	11,000	(a)	600	8,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Delhi	4,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	5,000
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	776,000	1,066,000
TOTAL	4,044,000	6,125,000	6,044,000	5,129,000	4,466,000	2,808,400	5,682,000	2,718,000	6,640,000	6,157,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(c) Incomplete.

Notes.—No forecast is prepared for the crop except by Bombay and the Hyderabad State. The figures 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, AND CASTORSEED IN EACH PROVINCE—contd.

Bajra

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	2,168,000	2,770,000	2,806,000	2,848,000	2,909,000	2,986,000	2,608,000	2,355,000	2,682,000	2,742,000
Madras	2,972,000	2,482,000	2,673,000	2,411,000	2,309,000	2,080,000	2,265,000	2,012,000	2,107,000	2,078,000
Bihar and Orissa	75,000	75,000	75,000	70,000	67,000	65,000	65,000	63,000	70,000	64,000
Bombay	4,906,000	5,119,000	4,998,000	4,597,000	2,142,000	2,884,000	4,504,000	2,827,000	2,008,000	4,018,000
Sind	1,110,000	1,080,000	888,000	1,186,000	1,019,000	410,000	955,000	937,000	1,107,000	926,000
Bengal	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Punjab	2,220,000	2,722,000	1,907,000	2,022,000	2,643,000	1,562,000	2,675,000	2,422,000	2,323,000	2,110,000
Central Provinces and Berar	146,000	146,000	186,000	118,000	125,000	120,000	141,000	138,000	174,000	166,000
North-West Frontier Province	192,000	229,000	72,000	262,000	228,000	67,000	169,000	129,000	262,000	143,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a) 20,000	(b) 29,000	81,000	52,000	(c) 23,000	24,000	17,000	19,000	19,000	22,000
Delhi	52,000	52,000	54,000	50,000	55,000	47,000	61,000	56,000	65,000	63,000
TOTAL	14,808,000	15,765,000	14,337,000	15,225,000	12,729,000	11,205,000	14,552,000	11,991,000	15,828,000	13,689,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	268,000	612,000	620,000	489,000	407,000	228,000	629,000	395,000	558,000	461,000
Madras	535,000	606,000	748,000	925,000	908,000	701,000	260,000	814,000	825,000	916,000
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	(a)	27,000	28,000	25,000	18,000	23,000	23,000	25,000	10,000
Bombay	655,000	724,000	704,000	870,000	222,000	208,000	672,000	338,000	568,000	422,000
Sind	181,000	188,000	116,000	236,000	117,000	48,000	146,000	164,000	168,000	190,000
Bengal	(a)	(a)	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	202,000	246,000	180,000	514,000	312,000	105,000	444,000	199,000	391,000	424,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	41,000	15,000	60,000	44,000
North-West Frontier Province	27,000	48,000	12,000	24,000	26,000	9,000	20,000	15,000	26,000	26,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	300	8,000	(a)	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Delhi	7,000	8,000	10,000	12,000	6,000	400	12,000	9,000	6,000	12,000
TOTAL	(a) 1,986,000	(c) 2,612,000	(c) 2,389,300	(c) 2,902,000	(c) 2,129,000	(c) 1,287,400	2,842,000	1,969,000	2,640,000	2,420,000

(a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete.
Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crop except by Bombay. The figures 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, AND CASTOR SEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Maize

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	2,186,000	2,278,000	2,615,000	2,426,000	2,221,000	1,882,000	2,450,000	2,084,000	2,075,000	1,272,000
Madras	124,000	154,000	124,000	118,000	108,000	88,000	107,000	122,000	104,000	127,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,714,000	1,492,000	1,646,000	1,581,000	1,687,000	1,786,000	1,778,000	1,784,000	1,800,000	1,629,000
Bombay	159,000	156,000	172,000	174,000	197,000	248,000	234,000	226,000	210,000	209,000
Sind	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bengal	92,000	95,000	90,000	89,000	89,000	85,000	88,000	84,000	90,000	78,000
Punjab	1,082,000	1,047,000	1,164,000	1,270,000	1,219,000	1,151,000	1,156,000	1,069,000	1,112,000	1,112,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b) 161,000	(b) 166,000	(b) 155,000	(b) 150,000	(b) 144,000	(b) 169,000	(b) 161,000	(b) 127,000	(b) 162,000	(b) 160,000
Burma	170,000	158,000	167,000	168,000	158,000	152,000	156,000	171,000	211,000	194,000
Assam	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	(b) 1,000	(b) 1,000	(b) 1,000	(b) 1,000	(b) 1,000	(b) 1,000
North-West Frontier Province	421,000	419,000	421,000	451,000	463,000	450,000	454,000	418,000	422,000	450,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b) 67,000	(b) 71,000	80,000	80,000	(b) 66,000	38,000	59,000	57,000	57,000	57,000
Delhi	1,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	6,146,000	6,140,000	6,661,000	6,572,000	6,445,000	6,040,000	6,620,000	6,164,000	6,200,000	5,208,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	721,000	1,060,000	1,154,000	953,000	1,026,000	808,000	1,014,000	699,000	815,000	599,000
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	48,000	20,000	39,000	61,000	52,000	64,000
Bihar and Orissa	541,000	396,000	420,000	529,000	612,000	468,000	680,000	628,000	727,000	549,000
Bombay	60,000	72,000	62,000	107,000	100,000	60,000	109,000	68,000	64,000	64,000
Sind	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bengal	24,000	27,000	28,000	24,000	22,000	27,000	21,000	29,000	20,000	24,000
Punjab	441,000	282,000	454,000	481,000	219,000	399,000	494,000	348,000	580,000	391,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	115,000	112,000	116,000	114,000
Burma	68,000	51,000	70,000	34,000	37,000	34,000	29,000	21,000	49,000	24,000
Assam	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
North-West Frontier Province	292,000	279,000	297,000	219,000	249,000	208,000	129,000	168,000	217,000	220,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	6,000	19,000	(a)	28,000	18,000	11,000	15,000	11,000
Delhi	200	200	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,000	1,000	1,000	200
TOTAL (a)	2,084,200	2,082,200	2,208,000	2,245,000	2,416,000	1,728,200	2,228,000	2,029,000	2,454,000	1,902,200

(a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete.
 Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crop. The figures 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, AND CASTORSEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Gram

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	3,037,000	3,343,000	3,063,000	3,469,000	3,337,000	3,727,000	4,947,000	3,961,000	3,059,000	7,121,000
Madras	184,000	184,000	180,000	175,000	119,000	112,000	117,000	94,000	112,000	127,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,079,000	1,205,000	1,402,000	1,296,000	1,468,000	1,081,000	1,515,000	1,408,000	1,461,000	1,541,000
Bombay	453,000	453,000	504,000	627,000	775,000	310,000	543,000	334,000	436,000	556,000
Sind	93,000	111,000	144,000	156,000	150,000	55,000	121,000	93,000	125,000	202,000
Bengal	198,000	182,000	177,000	183,000	188,000	156,000	147,000	161,000	143,000	141,000
Punjab	3,340,000	3,193,000	3,635,000	3,116,000	3,004,000	3,049,000	4,125,000	3,229,000	5,147,000	5,423,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b) 820,000	(b) 831,000	(b) 783,000	(b) 894,000	(b) 845,000	(b) 649,000	(b) 748,000	(b) 647,000	(b) 637,000	(b) 770,000
Burma	43,000	48,000	64,000	68,000	63,000	45,000	53,000	62,000	119,000	162,000
North-West Frontier Province	199,000	203,000	143,000	210,000	226,000	307,000	240,000	144,000	269,000	221,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(c) 1,000	(c) 21,000	19,000	9,000	(c) 30,000	13,000	(c) 21,000	9,000	15,000	10,000
Delhi	7,000	104,000	29,000	108,000	85,000	3,000	30,000	11,000	97,000	65,000
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	1,000
TOTAL	3,939,000	3,882,000	3,333,000	3,515,000	3,340,000	7,267,000	13,841,000	9,205,000	14,742,000	18,395,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
United Provinces	(d) 361,000	1,773,000	2,025,000	2,269,000	1,832,000	773,000	1,644,000	1,180,000	2,114,000	2,543,000
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	37,000	33,000	21,000	19,000	23,000	25,000
Bihar and Orissa	447,000	357,000	536,000	607,000	651,000	366,000	598,000	558,000	640,000	670,000
Bombay	61,000	86,000	102,000	123,000	140,000	39,000	95,000	43,000	76,000	92,000
Sind	5,000	11,000	20,000	12,000	28,000	6,000	21,000	11,000	38,000	47,000
Bengal	63,000	44,000	45,000	49,000	41,000	35,000	43,000	44,000	32,000	34,000
Punjab	573,000	1,289,000	454,000	958,000	1,400,000	465,000	1,009,000	361,000	1,143,000	1,510,000
Central Provinces and Berar	190,000	247,000	236,000	266,000	216,000	187,000	209,000	129,000	193,000	220,000
Burma	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	16,000	12,000	24,000	22,000
North-West Frontier Province	36,000	24,000	18,000	22,000	33,000	23,000	40,000	17,000	46,000	13,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	2,000	1,000	(a)	3,000	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Delhi	1,000	25,000	2,000	12,000	19,000	300	6,000	2,000	19,000	18,000
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400	300
TOTAL	(a) 1,938,000	(a) 3,880,000	(a) 3,430,000	(a) 4,234,000	(a) 4,446,000	1,020,000	3,701,000	2,374,400	4,387,400	5,205,200

(a) Not available.

(b) Excludes grain sown with other crops.

(c) Taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(d) Crop poor owing to unfavourable season.

(e) Incomplete.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crop. The figures 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, AND CASTOR SEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*concl.*

Castor.

Provinces	CASTOR SEED									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Madras	518,000	457,000	553,000	547,000	600,000	396,000	475,000	391,000	361,000	327,000
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	40,000	38,000	35,000	38,000
Bombay	113,000	90,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	70,000	(d) 60,000	54,000
Sind	3,000	3,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,000	(d) 3,000	3,000
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,000	43,000	45,000
United Provinces	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d) 4,000	4,000
Assam	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Burma	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	300
Punjab	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d) 400	300
Hyderabad	686,000	757,000	784,000	(a)	812,000	831,000	(a)	870,000	1,015,000	793,000
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 130,000	(e)
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 102,000	(d) 112,000
TOTAL (b)	1,521,000	1,307,000	1,390,000	850,000	1,307,000	1,077,000	537,000	1,948,000	1,706,400	1,327,600

Provinces	YIELD (TONS)									
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	51,000	38,000	45,000	39,000	36,000	39,000
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
Bombay	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Sind	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	6,000	(e)
Assam	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Burma	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Punjab	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hyderabad	37,000	39,000	37,000	(a)	75,000	63,000	(a)	33,000	34,000	70,000
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
TOTAL (b)	37,000	39,000	37,000	...	136,000	108,000	51,000	84,000	146,000	117,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Incomplete.

(c) Not available. The normal yield per acre of the crop is however 800 lbs for Gujarat and 400 lbs for the remainder of the Presidency where the crop is grown.

(d) Taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(e) Not yet available.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for the crop except by Madras and the Hyderabad State.

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 1922 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1918	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
United Provinces—													
East	89.2	80.89	88.02	53.7	47.2	46.3	23.3	40.9	81.7	41.9	51.6	+12.4	+33
West	87.4	28.80	39.89	37.4	47.7	50.9	19.2	39.6	29.6	46.0	46.3	+8.9	+24
Madras—													
Malabar	106.2	111.61	134.04	119.9	131.2	123.1	106.0	112.3	122.5	99.0	122.0	+16.8	+16
Madras, South-east	85.0	85.59	87.98	88.8	94.0	86.8	85.3	41.5	46.5	88.1	41.2	+6.3	+18
Madras Deccan	24.4	20.52	21.92	31.7	40.1	34.1	19.8	28.7	17.0	25.4	20.2	-4.2	-17
Madras Coast, North	40.4	36.91	43.02	61.5	52.7	54.2	35.9	48.9	81.8	41.5	38.1	-2.3	-6
Bombay—													
Gujarat	82.4	41.80	39.73	16.7	32.6	54.0	11.8	34.2	26.2	41.1	28.7	-3.7	-11
Konkan	109.0	108.99	187.20	98.9	128.6	136.1	70.9	109.6	77.0	108.4	107.6	-1.4	-1
Bombay Deccan	80.9	28.02	39.88	34.5	40.9	35.8	17.0	38.6	22.9	27.3	28.5	-2.4	-8
Sind	6.5	18.79	6.10	1.8	11.1	14.1	1.6	7.1	2.1	7.2	1.4	-5.1	-78
Bihar and Orissa—													
Orissa	57.2	61.23	61.80	61.9	57.7	75.8	46.5	67.0	60.0	54.0	57.8	+0.6	+1
Chota Nagpur	51.0	68.24	43.11	39.8	50.1	66.4	42.9	65.2	56.2	48.4	57.0	+6.0	+12
Bihar	48.8	60.43	44.30	49.5	58.7	53.7	52.7	51.3	44.7	51.0	59.2	+10.7	+22
Bengal	75.4	68.96	69.89	50.7	88.3	80.4	82.1	74.3	76.4	76.3	78.1	+2.7	+4
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar	32.4	38.98	40.75	36.5	47.2	41.7	19.2	31.3	16.0	32.0	34.9	+2.5	+8
Central Provinces, West	45.2	39.98	44.15	50.4	57.5	60.1	33.6	61.9	32.9	39.6	44.9	-0.3	-1
Central Provinces, East	52.4	47.72	54.55	55.2	54.1	64.5	53.3	72.7	37.4	49.9	49.8	-2.6	-5
Punjab—													
East and North	23.0	22.71	31.89	18.3	26.8	41.8	15.2	24.9	15.6	18.3	22.3	-0.7	-3
South-west	9.6	12.59	18.37	4.9	12.3	21.5	6.8	10.2	6.8	12.3	7.9	-1.7	-18
Burma—													
Lower Burma	128.0	123.48	140.92	135.1	125.5	129.8	146.4	140.4	135.0	131.3	135.0	+7.0	+5
Upper Burma	45.5	43.47	49.54	46.7	49.9	48.1	46.0	41.7	36.4	46.1	43.4	-2.1	-5
Assam	99.3	105.89	87.03	112.3	96.6	104.9	110.3	86.8	97.4	111.1	85.4	-13.9	-14
North-West Frontier Province	16.7	14.66	30.30	15.0	20.3	20.2	14.5	18.4	10.8	15.0	14.8	-1.9	-11
Central India—													
West	31.2	30.23	32.94	27.0	46.9	50.3	20.7	48.8	27.0	31.1	35.3	+4.1	+13
East	40.8	31.16	40.77	38.7	46.2	54.6	20.2	56.5	26.0	38.2	44.7	+3.9	+10
Rajputana—													
West	12.1	13.10	12.54	6.9	17.2	32.0	2.8	12.8	10.5	9.2	10.4	-1.7	-14
East	24.4	15.65	26.36	17.4	33.6	53.0	10.3	31.6	21.4	21.4	25.9	+1.5	+0
Hyderabad—													
North	34.4	27.10	42.70	40.8	44.4	45.9	25.2	30.4	16.2	29.9	32.5	-1.9	-6
South	30.4	19.76	38.71	40.2	50.9	39.9	22.3	34.2	19.1	27.2	25.1	-5.3	-17
Mysore	26.1	33.40	33.88	27.7	46.6	41.5	27.9	39.1	28.9	36.3	34.6	-1.5	-4

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD
OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916
TO 1922

Rice

Countries	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Argentina	11,000	17,000	26,000	17,000	26,000	27,000	(b)
Bulgaria*	7,000	12,000	10,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	7,000
Egypt	154,000	273,000	385,000	150,000	165,000	324,000	(b)
Formosa	1,165,000	1,151,000	1,194,000	1,228,000	1,235,000	1,222,000	1,252,000
Indo-China	10,148,000	10,176,000	10,169,000	11,839,000	11,756,000	11,979,000	(b)
Italy	352,000	341,000	(a) 342,000	325,000	276,000	286,000	294,000
Japan	7,523,000	7,554,000	7,577,000	7,605,000	7,858,000	7,675,000	7,698,000
Siam	5,118,000	5,359,000	5,490,000	5,332,000	6,123,000	6,044,000	6,412,000
Spain	100,000	106,000	110,000	112,000	120,000	118,000	114,000
United States of America	869,000	981,000	1,119,000	911,000	1,235,000	921,000	1,055,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Argentina	(b)	(b)	21,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Bulgaria*	4,000	9,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	4,000
Egypt	167,000	253,000	501,000	179,000	205,000	342,000	(b)
Formosa	826,000	859,000	823,000	874,000	680,000	682,000	1,033,000
Indo-China	4,860,000	4,556,000	4,548,000	4,714,000	4,535,000	5,724,000	5,612,000
Italy	511,000	517,000	(a) 514,000	478,000	443,000	468,000	454,000
Japan	10,260,000	9,802,000	9,725,000	10,202,000	11,222,000	9,801,000	10,779,000
Siam	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Spain	237,000	232,000	204,000	227,000	284,000	257,000	269,000
United States of America	812,000	696,000	774,000	708,000	1,044,000	754,000	841,000

(a) Exclusive of invaded territory

(b) Not available

* The figures for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922—*contd.*

Wheat

Countries.	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	3,271,000	3,320,000	3,155,000	2,889,000	3,132,000	2,781,000	3,102,000
Argentina	16,082,000	17,868,000	16,969,000	17,401,000	15,008,000	14,516,000	15,933,000
Australia	11,528,000	9,770,000	7,987,000	6,416,000	9,068,000	9,715,000	9,955,000
Austria*	2,007,000 (a)	2,035,000 (a)	1,924,000 (b)	871,000	871,000	878,000	459,000
Bulgaria*	2,381,000	2,480,000	2,434,000	2,056,000	2,182,000	2,232,000	2,225,000
Canada	15,363,000	14,749,000	17,846,000	19,118,000	18,224,000	23,251,000	22,413,000
Denmark*	152,000	131,000	140,000	128,000	180,000	220,000	237,000
Egypt	1,447,000	1,116,000	1,286,000	1,323,000	1,190,000	1,458,000	1,517,000
France*	12,424,000 (a)	10,353,000 (a)	10,958,000 (a)	11,628,000	12,581,000	13,294,000	13,066,000
Germany*	4,157,000	3,749,000	3,732,000	3,179,000	3,397,000	3,559,000	3,394,000
Hungary*	...	...	...	...	2,661,000	2,887,000	2,353,000
Italy*	11,674,000	10,552,000	10,783,000	10,583,000	11,285,000	11,774,000	11,484,000
Japan	1,308,000	1,392,000	1,389,000	1,344,000	1,299,000	1,263,000	1,228,000
Luxemburg	27,000	24,000	25,000	37,000	27,000	29,000	23,000
Netherlands	134,000	121,000	148,000	168,000	152,000	180,000	156,000
New Zealand	219,000	281,000	268,000	140,000	220,000	353,000	283,000
Norway	14,000	22,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	25,000
Poland*	...	...	...	1,083,000	1,790,000	2,092,000	2,573,000
Romania*	4,842,000	...	5,682,000	4,269,000	4,996,000	6,146,000	6,545,000
Spain	10,144,000	10,336,000	10,224,000	10,374,000	10,250,000	10,382,000	10,305,000
Sweden	818,000	328,000	378,000	347,000	357,000	357,000	356,000
Switzerland	187,000	99,000	151,000	180,000	119,000	111,000	103,000
Tunis	1,482,000	1,447,000	1,603,000	1,408,000	1,318,000	1,491,000	852,000
Union of South Africa	755,000	966,000	953,000	919,000	823,000	839,000	...
United Kingdom	2,053,000	2,105,000	2,794,000	2,371,000	1,980,000	2,084,000	2,073,000
United States of America	52,294,000	45,070,000	59,156,000	73,069,000	61,118,000	63,870,000	61,205,000
Uruguay	779,000	976,000	889,000	680,000	700,000	812,000	494,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	779,000	775,000	1,316,000	561,000	925,000	933,000	487,000
Argentina	2,141,000	5,866,000	4,587,000	5,799,000	14,173,000	5,106,000	5,038,000
Australia	4,074,000	3,067,000	2,022,000	1,229,000	3,899,000	3,451,000	3,867,000
Austria*	743,000 (a)	674,000 (a)	594,000 (b)	137,000	145,000	175,000	196,000
Bulgaria*	791,000	777,000	630,000	796,000	802,000	782,000	1,009,000
Canada	7,034,000	6,248,000	5,054,000	5,168,000	7,035,000	8,042,000	10,686,000
Denmark*	163,000	115,000	169,000	158,000	193,000	298,000	247,000
Egypt	977,000	797,000	859,000	806,000	848,000	969,000	980,000
France*	5,477,000 (a)	3,597,000 (a)	6,034,000 (a)	5,001,000	6,339,000	8,646,000	6,504,000
Germany*	3,031,000	2,244,000	2,403,000	2,112,000	2,207,000	2,831,000	1,933,000
Hungary*	...	...	...	...	1,014,000	1,409,000	1,205,000
Italy*	4,719,000	3,742,000	4,809,000	4,569,000	3,778,000	5,154,000	4,821,000
Japan	759,000	875,000	829,000	820,000	759,000	720,000	738,000
Luxemburg	13,000	9,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	17,000	5,000
Netherlands	128,000	99,000	141,000	152,000	154,000	225,000	140,000
New Zealand	196,000	183,000	176,000	123,000	184,000	282,000	227,000
Norway	8,000	13,000	29,000	29,000	27,000	26,000	17,000
Poland*	...	...	...	421,000	608,000	1,000,000	1,135,000
Romania*	2,092,000	...	574,000	1,765,000	1,639,000	2,100,000	2,459,000
Spain	4,072,000	3,814,000	3,627,000	3,455,000	3,705,000	3,830,000	3,354,000
Sweden	242,000	125,000	238,000	250,000	276,000	330,000	251,000
Switzerland	109,000	120,000	140,000	104,000	100,000	96,000	63,000
Tunis	147,000	195,000	319,000	187,000	140,000	284,000	98,000
Union of South Africa	128,000	271,000	223,000	137,000	304,000	233,000	179,000
United Kingdom	1,598,000	1,719,000	2,400,000	1,858,000	1,519,000	1,973,000	1,744,000
United States of America	17,008,000	17,018,000	24,630,000	25,371,000	22,237,000	21,782,000	22,887,000
Uruguay	144,000	349,000	184,000	159,000	206,000	200,000	98,000

(a) Exclusive of invaded territory

(b) Incomplete data

* The figures for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922—*contd.*

Maize

Countries	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	18,000	20,000	16,000	15,000	22,000	24,000	19,000
Argentina	8,965,000	8,712,000	8,249,000	8,181,000	8,087,000	7,340,000	7,848,000
Australia	360,000 (a)	332,000 (a)	287,000 (b)	265,000	284,000	305,000	(c)
Austria †	262,000	359,000	230,000	104,000	102,000	112,000	148,000
Bulgaria †	1,456,000	1,396,000	1,481,000	1,445,000	1,407,000	1,421,000	1,312,000
Canada	178,000	234,000	250,000	364,000	292,000	297,000	318,000
Egypt	1,797,000 (a)	1,684,000 (a)	1,811,000 (a)	1,791,000	1,937,000	2,065,000	(c)
France †	881,000	847,000	753,000	744,000	829,000	814,000	789,000
Hungary †	...	...	...	...	2,016,000	2,166,000	1,715,000
Italy	3,916,000	3,552,000	(a) 3,556,000	3,707,000	3,706,000	3,715,000	3,810,000
Japan	144,000	138,000	141,000	152,000	150,000	158,000	(c)
New Zealand	8,000	8,000	10,000	9,000	12,000	11,000	(c)
Poland †	...	...	...	...	107,000	132,000	168,000
Roumania †	5,054,000	...	5,726,000	6,749,000	8,140,000	8,507,000	8,408,000
Spain	1,154,000	1,175,000	1,169,000	1,179,000	1,167,000	1,177,000	1,159,000
Switzerland	4,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	4,000
Tunis	40,000	46,000	36,000	45,000	25,000	35,000	(c)
Union of South Africa	3,149,000	4,419,000	3,951,000	4,001,000	3,818,000	(c)	(c)
United States of America	105,282,000	116,681,000	104,424,000	87,735,000	101,657,000	103,697,000	102,385,000
Uruguay	627,000	590,000	552,000	494,000	571,000	676,000	771,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	3,000	8,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	9,000	7,000
Argentina	1,438,000	4,258,000	5,594,000	6,454,000	5,749,000	4,895,000	3,921,000
Australia	213,000 (a)	221,000 (a)	172,000 (b)	169,000	181,000	198,000	(c)
Austria †	142,000	182,000	88,000	58,000	58,000	63,000	67,000
Bulgaria †	481,000	485,000	311,000	685,000	530,000	409,000	386,000
Canada	157,000	194,000	354,000	423,000	358,000	372,000	344,000
Egypt	1,803,000 (a)	1,596,000 (a)	1,674,000 (a)	1,596,000	1,761,000	1,538,000	(c)
France †	415,000	372,000	343,000	352,000	381,000	359,000	316,000
Hungary †	...	...	...	...	1,351,000	791,000	811,000
Italy	2,034,000	2,065,000	1,911,000	2,142,000	2,328,000	2,305,000	1,916,000
Japan	99,000	95,000	84,000	101,000	99,000	107,000	(c)
New Zealand	7,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Poland †	...	...	...	...	27,000	37,000	69,000
Roumania †	...	...	781,000	3,324,000	4,541,000	2,768,000	2,788,000
Spain	715,000	753,000	603,000	638,000	691,000	621,000	669,000
Switzerland	4,000	7,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	4,000	5,000
Tunis	3,000	9,000	8,000	6,000	3,000	9,000	(c)
Union of South Africa	872,000	1,126,000	1,030,000	885,000	1,169,000	1,042,000	1,257,000
United States of America	64,033,000	76,470,000	62,435,000	58,522,000	80,046,000	76,352,000	73,116,000
Uruguay	170,000	188,000	164,000	115,000	197,000	120,000	215,000

(a) Exclusive of included territory

(b) Incomplete data

(c) Not available.

†The figures for the different years are not comparable owing to the changes of frontier, that have taken place during the period under review

No. 19.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922—*contd.*

Barley

Countries.	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	3,008,000	2,838,000	2,793,000	2,707,000	2,724,000	2,520,000	2,867,000
	388,000	604,000	615,000	669,000	616,000	620,000	600,000
	280,000	205,000	255,000	207,000	335,000	299,000	(c)
	1,972,000	1,921,000	1,811,000	232,000	240,000	266,000	313,000
	598,000	608,000	601,000	484,000	554,000	523,000	584,000
	1,802,000	2,391,000	3,152,000	2,614,000	2,551,000	2,794,000	2,598,000
	633,000	592,000	551,000	586,000	626,000	628,000	666,000
	489,000	497,000	836,000	356,000	840,000	394,000	375,000
	1,537,000	1,698,000	1,871,000	1,254,000	1,640,000	1,679,000	1,712,000
	3,765,000	3,608,000	3,454,000	2,783,000	2,948,000	2,807,000	2,345,000
	595,000	469,000	(a) 178,000	480,000	1,266,000	1,184,000	1,129,000
	3,073,000	2,887,000	2,860,000	2,892,000	2,985,000	2,928,000	2,745,000
	5,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	9,000
	60,000	51,000	60,000	57,000	56,000	61,000	62,000
	30,000	19,000	19,000	23,000	47,000	33,000	(c)
	98,000	117,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	132,000
	...	...	...	1,314,000	1,943,000	2,450,000	2,823,000
	1,433,000	(c)	2,119,000	1,942,000	3,458,000	3,876,000	4,267,000
	3,884,000	4,005,000	4,208,000	4,232,000	4,317,000	4,333,000	4,060,000
	412,000	486,000	457,000	415,000	392,000	397,000	427,000
	17,000	19,000	22,000	18,000	18,000	10,000	16,000
	1,282,000	1,183,000	1,417,000	1,108,000	926,000	1,228,000	603,000
	57,000	132,000	125,000	85,000	97,000	87,000	(c)
	1,653,000	1,706,000	1,839,000	1,878,000	2,047,000	1,782,000	1,691,000
	7,754,000	8,929,000	9,736,000	6,470,000	7,597,000	7,411,000	7,867,000
	13,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	2,000

Countries.	YIELD (TONS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	789,000	673,000	1,249,000	600,000	265,000	943,000	424,000
Argentine	46,000	(c)	(c)	55,000	79,000	128,000	104,000
Australia	91,000	89,000	108,000	96,000	159,000	186,000	(c)
Austria †	835,000	496,000	587,000	82,000	95,000	117,000	120,000
Bulgaria †	224,000	215,000	145,000	100,000	208,000	182,000	255,000
Canada	916,000	1,177,000	1,633,000	1,206,000	1,354,000	1,277,000	1,537,000
Denmark †	523,000	382,000	459,000	524,000	528,000	589,000	651,000
Egypt	231,000	291,000	311,000	316,000	223,000	255,000	242,000
France †	818,000	797,000	588,000	562,000	821,000	819,000	875,000
Germany †	2,747,000	1,831,000	2,065,000	1,609,000	1,781,000	1,904,000	1,579,000
Hungary †	...	...	...	...	463,000	458,000	446,000
Italy	216,000	159,000	207,000	178,000	126,000	222,000	176,000
Japan	2,048,000	2,047,000	1,909,000	2,039,000	1,970,000	1,879,000	1,583,000
Luxemburg	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
Netherlands	46,000	48,000	56,000	52,000	59,000	71,000	61,000
New Zealand	17,000	13,000	16,000	18,000	36,000	26,000	(c)
Norway	77,000	86,000	120,000	112,000	116,000	92,000	96,000
Poland †	...	...	...	596,000	825,000	1,202,000	1,274,000
Roumania †	643,000	(c)	107,000	677,000	1,446,000	968,000	2,005,000
Spain	1,857,000	1,667,000	1,935,000	1,749,000	1,934,000	1,910,000	1,658,000
Sweden	293,000	243,000	247,000	272,000	239,000	256,000	296,000
Switzerland	12,000	15,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	12,000	10,000
Tunis	105,000	167,000	280,000	128,000	56,000	246,000	39,000
Union of South Africa	23,000	47,000	37,000	15,000	23,000	27,000	(c)
United Kingdom	1,178,000	1,280,000	1,383,000	1,235,000	1,463,000	1,305,000	1,182,000
United States of America	3,898,000	4,528,000	5,179,000	2,609,000	4,049,000	3,313,000	3,980,000
Uruguay	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	...

*Less than 500 tons.

(a) Exclusive of included territory

(b) Incomplete data

(c) Not available.

†The figures for the different years are not comparable owing to the changes of frontier, that have taken place during the period under review.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922—*contd.*

Cotton

Countries	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	...	1,000	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Argentina	8,000	29,000	83,000	33,000	59,000	39,000	(b)
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	21,000	40,000
Brazil	601,000	726,000	605,000	685,000	805,000	1,419,000	1,513,000
Bulgaria†	4,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	7,000
Egypt	1,718,000	1,740,000	1,385,000	1,633,000	1,897,000	1,340,000	1,868,000
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
Japan	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	(b)
Tunis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	2,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	19,000	(b)	(b)
United States of America	84,970,000	38,827,000	85,998,000	83,726,000	85,863,000	30,496,000	38,023,000

Countries	YIELD (bales of 400 lbs.)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	...	1,000	(b)	(a)	1,000	(a)	(a)
Argentina	5,000	19,000	19,000	16,000	29,000	19,000	(b)
Australia	...	...	...	...	(a)	2,000	(b)
Brazil	835,000	411,000	404,000	608,000	441,000	637,000	659,000
Bulgaria†	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Egypt	1,250,000	1,555,000	1,191,000	1,377,000	1,492,000	1,075,000	1,210,000
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Japan	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	(b)
Tunis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
United States of America	13,654,000	12,478,000	14,359,000	12,566,000	16,027,000	9,485,000	11,862,000

(a) Less than 500 bales

(b) Not available

† The figures for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922—*contd.*

Linseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Argentina	8,206,000	8,231,000	8,418,000	4,362,000	4,767,000	8,800,000	4,110,000
Australia	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)
Austria†	49,000 (a)	48,000 (a)	65,000 (b)	7,000	8,000	8,000	9,000
Belgium	...	...	...	54,000	125,000	87,000	41,000
Bulgaria†	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Canada	657,000	919,000	1,068,000	1,098,000	1,428,000	533,000	565,000
Egypt	1,000 (a)	...	4,000 (a)	8,000	6,000	6,000	1,000
France†	17,000	22,000	28,000	52,000	88,000	48,000	45,000
Germany†	58,000	74,000	104,000*	110,000	(c)	118,000*	(c)
Hungary†	...	...	...	...	9,000	10,000	...
Italy	42,000	41,000	48,000	47,000	50,000	58,000	52,000
Japan	86,000	48,000	85,000	68,000	108,000	76,000	89,000
Netherlands	37,000	80,000	15,000	24,000	60,000	22,000	22,000
New Zealand	1,000	1,000	4,000	5,000	10,000	6,000	(c)
Poland†	...	...	...	81,000	101,000	175,000	251,000
Roumania†	20,000	...	186,000	50,000	32,000	27,000	27,000
Spain†	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Sweden	2,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	6,000
Tunis	5,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	4,000
United Kingdom	93,000	110,000	168,000	115,000	161,000	48,000	(c)
United States of America	1,473,000	1,988,000	1,909,000	1,502,000	1,756,000	1,008,000	1,307,000
Uruguay	86,000	86,000	51,000	83,000	79,000	61,000	44,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	*1920	1921	1922
Algeria	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Argentina	100,000	469,000	768,000	1,245,000	1,497,000	899,000	1,105,000
Australia	...	...	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)
Austria†	8,000 (a)	7,000 (a)	9,000 (b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	(c)	12,000	21,000	8,000	9,000
Bulgaria†	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Canada	208,000	148,000	151,000	137,000	199,000	108,600	125,000
Egypt	(c)	...	(c)	1,000	3,000	(c)	(c)
France†	(a) 8,000	(a) 4,000	(a) 5,000	9,000	19,000	7,000	6,000
Germany†	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	...	(c)	(c)
Hungary†	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	(c)
Italy	9,000	8,000	(a) 12,000	11,000	10,000	13,000	10,000
Japan	7,000	(c)	16,000	12,000	(c)	16,000	7,000
Netherlands	9,000	8,000	4,000	7,000	15,000	6,000	(c)
New Zealand	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	5,000	3,000	(c)
Poland.†	...	...	...	14,000	16,000	32,000	50,000
Roumania†	(c)	...	7,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	5,000
Spain	(c)	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sweden	(c)	(c)	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	(c)
Tunis	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)
United Kingdom	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
United States of America	857,000	229,000	334,000	181,000	269,000	200,000	305,000
Uruguay	3,000	8,000	12,000	23,000	24,000	13,000	15,000

(a) Exclusive of invaded territory (b) Incomplete data (c) Not available

*Flax and hemp (d) Less than 500 tons

† The figures for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922—*contd.*

Rapeseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Austria†	(a) 10,000	(a) 13,000	(b) 24,000	8,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Belgium	...	...	...	4,000	3,000	3,000	1,000
Bulgaria†	...	17,000	38,000	4,000	7,000	3,000	4,000
Czechoslovakia†	...	...	...	22,000	16,000	11,000	10,000
Formosa	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	(c)
France†	(a) 41,000	(a) 37,000	(b) 43,000	64,000	68,000	68,000	(c)
Germany†	110,000	160,000	279,000	306,000	280,000	210,000	104,000
Hungary†	...	...	...	...	9,000	42,000	(c)
Japan	292,000	394,000	285,000	279,000	276,000	262,000	(c)
Netherlands	7,000	6,000	9,000	20,000	10,000	4,000	2,000
Poland†	...	...	...	84,000	102,000	81,000	112,000
Roumania†	63,000	...	28,000	208,000	140,000	105,000	105,000
Switzerland	...	1,000	(c)	2,000	(c)	(c)	(c)

Countries	YIELD (TONS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Austria†	(a) 5,000	(a) 4,000	(b) 10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Belgium	...	...	...	3,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
Bulgaria†	...	4,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Czechoslovakia†	...	...	...	11,000	7,000	5,000	4,000
Formosa	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)
France†	(a) 20,000	(a) 16,000	(a) 20,000	38,000	40,000	33,000	(c)
Germany†	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hungary†	...	...	...	...	3,000	11,000	(c)
Japan	108,000	110,000	101,000	110,000	106,000	95,000	(c)
Netherlands	6,000	4,000	5,000	14,000	7,000	3,000	1,000
Poland†	...	...	...	29,000	29,000	20,000	26,000
Roumania†	10,000	...	1,000	63,000	23,000	11,000	10,000
Switzerland	...	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

* Below 500 tons

(a) Exclusive of invaded territory

(b) Incomplete data

(c) Not available

† The figures for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922—*contd.*

Tea

Countries.	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Andaman and Nicobar	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ceylon	498,000	509,000	505,000	(a) 895,000	(a) 895,000	418,000	420,000
Formosa	108,000	112,000	112,000	115,000	98,000	89,000	(c)
Japan	120,000	119,000	122,000	120,000	118,000	115,000	(c)
Java	808,000	(c)	(c)	238,000	220,000	226,000	(c)
Mauritius	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Nyasaland	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	(c)
Union of South Africa	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	2,000
Fiji Islands	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Countries.	YIELD (LBS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Andaman and Nicobar	78,000	70,000	79,000	68,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Ceylon†	202,829,000	194,821,000	180,438,000	208,122,000	184,382,000	161,271,000	171,446,000
Formosa	27,280,000	37,762,000	37,888,000	35,059,000	19,887,000	23,282,000	(c)
Japan	84,010,000	86,924,000	88,739,000	85,781,000	79,582,000	74,087,000	(c)
Java	98,959,000	87,377,000	70,085,000	(b) 98,921,000	(b) 89,135,000	(b) 68,516,000	(c)
Mauritius	66,000	66,000	66,000	44,000	44,000	(c)	(c)
Nyasaland	438,000	620,000	638,000	669,000	527,000	414,000	(c)
Union of South Africa	1,818,000	1,708,000	1,599,000	1,407,000	1,271,000	912,000	572,000
Fiji Islands	51,000	40,000	51,000	48,000	27,000	24,000	(c)

* Below 500 acres
(a) Approximate data

† Export figures
(b) Java and Sumatra

(c) Not available

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922—*contd.*

Coffee

Countries	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Argentina	...	...	...	•	•	•	(d)
Australia	•	•	•	•	•	•	(d)
Brazil	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
British Guiana	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000
Colombia	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Costa Rica	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	65,000
Dutch East Indies ^(b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	324,000	330,000	330,000	(d)
Dutch Guiana	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	3,000	10,000	(d)
Federated Malay States	3,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	(d)	(d)
French Central Africa	3,000	3,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Guadeloupe	12,000	15,000	17,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Guatemala	271,000	91,000	108,000	151,000	148,000	101,000	200,000
Hawai	6,000	6,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Indo-China	11,000	11,000	(d)	11,000	20,000	(d)	(d)
Jamaica	20,000	20,000	20,000	23,000	32,000	20,000	20,000
Mexico	188,000 ^(b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	400,000	(d)
Nicaragua	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Nyasaland	1,000	1,000	1,000	•	•	•	(d)
Paraguay	...	1,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Peru	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Philippines	...	2,000	(d)	2,000	3,000	2,000	(d)
Porto-Rico	108,000	148,000	159,000	203,000	100,000	102,000	162,000
Salvador	...	103,600	172,000	(d)	(d)	140,000	(d)
Uganda	34,000	23,000	32,000	38,000	32,000	30,000	20,000
Venezuela	(d)	(d)	(d)	250,000	(d)	(d)	(d)

Countries	YIELD (LBS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Argentina	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Australia	15,000	10,000	13,000	10,000	12,000	15,000	(d)
Brazil	1,645,207,000	2,001,070,000	1,246,764,000	1,734,674,000	1,880,363,000	1,868,402,000	(d)
British Guiana	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	838,000	(d)
Colombia	...	165,000,000	186,000,000	100,564,000	390,555,000	(d)	(d)
Costa Rica ^(c)	26,988,000	25,114,000	30,720,000	30,740,000	20,340,000	40,967,000	(d)
Dutch East Indies	110,975,000	98,507,000	111,423,000	123,447,000	110,125,000	120,725,000	100,040,000
Dutch Guiana	1,622,000	3,401,000	4,077,000	2,811,000	3,782,000	3,027,000	(d)
Federated Malay States	835,000	492,000	370,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
French Central Africa ^(c)	47,000	27,000	97,000	87,000	104,000	(d)	(d)
Guadeloupe ^(c)	1,106,000	2,366,000	1,131,000	1,750,000	1,471,000	1,101,000	(d)
Guatemala	98,001,000	82,777,000	106,612,000	98,061,000	62,490,000	91,060,000	106,343,000
Hawai	4,752,000	4,762,000	(d)	19,842,000 ^(a)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Indo-China	2,662,000	2,706,000	(d)	2,706,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
Jamaica ^(c)	5,747,000	10,215,000	8,220,000	4,612,000	7,219,000	7,026,000	(d)
Mexico	82,040,000	104,681,000	(d)	(d)	76,713,000	88,067,000	(d)
Nicaragua ^(c)	...	25,507,000	23,628,000	15,312,000	20,476,000	(d)	(d)
Nyasaland	...	94,000	153,000	39,000	19,000	18,000	(d)
Paraguay	...	1,683,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Peru	...	...	...	93,720,000	77,000,000	(d)	(d)
Philippines	1,398,000	1,586,000	1,576,000	2,197,000	2,337,000	2,529,000	(d)
Porto-Rico	39,532,000	37,536,000	27,439,000	53,067,000	46,445,000	44,115,000	61,311,000
Salvador	...	66,454,000	84,616,000	82,800,000	62,397,000	54,773,000	(d)
Uganda ^(c)	2,218,000	6,070,000	6,500,000	8,117,000	5,465,000	5,720,000	(d)
Venezuela ^(c)	96,976,000	67,971,000	179,418,000	73,873,000	121,911,000	142,194,000	(d)

(a) Coffee berries

(b) Incomplete data

(c) Export figures

(d) Not available

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1922—*contd.*

Sugarcane

Countries	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Antigon	16,000	16,000	(e)	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Argentina	212,000	220,000	224,000	225,000	224,000	226,000	(e)
Australia	178,000	166,000	171,000	169,000	174,000	197,000	(e)
British Guiana	78,000	78,000	74,000	71,000	69,000	63,000	61,000
Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,000
Cuba	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Dutch East Indies (b)	300,000(e)	268,000(a)	251,000(a)	272,000	413,000	418,000	444,000
Dutch Guiana	7,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	(e)	(e)
Egypt	64,000	64,000	59,000	53,000	66,000	65,000	(e)
Formosa	215,000	201,000	(e)	260,000	285,000	240,000	(e)
Guadeloupe and dependencies	94,000	96,000	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Guatemala	16,000	(e)	40,000	42,000	(e)	22,000	57,000
Hawai	184,000	120,000	120,000	114,000	112,000	124,000	(b)
Indo-China	64,000	66,000	(e)	(e)	93,000	(e)	(e)
Jamaica	23,000	23,000	41,000	48,000	54,000	56,000	44,000
Japan	78,000	72,000	68,000	68,000	72,000	76,000	(e)
Mauritius	178,000	176,000	174,000	178,000	179,000	173,000	(e)
Mexico	(e)	62,000	(e)	(e)	(e)	111,000	(e)
Nicaragua	12,000	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Paraguay	16,000	15,000	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Peru	112,000	122,000	(e)	100,000	(e)	(e)	(e)
Philippines	489,000	508,000	494,000	488,000	596,000	605,000	(e)
Porto-Rico	205,000	256,000	229,000	222,000	240,000	241,000	244,000
Salvador	...	21,000	18,000	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Spain	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	(e)
Uganda	2,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	5,000
Union of South Africa	163,000	124,000	(e)	160,000	108,000	(e)	(e)
United States of America	221,000	244,000	231,000	207,000	163,000	226,000	217,000
Fiji Island	56,000	66,000	60,000	74,000	91,000	53,000	(e)

Countries	YIELD (TONS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Antigon	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Argentina	1,408,000	1,112,000	2,161,000	2,044,000	2,806,000	(e)	(e)
Australia	1,719,000	2,678,000	1,776,000	1,847,000	1,468,000	2,432,000	2,324,000
British Guiana	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e)
Cuba	28,408,000	21,469,000	22,511,000	24,169,000	(e)	(e)	(e)
Dutch East Indies (b)	17,044,000	18,675,000	12,392,000	12,395,000	14,370,000	15,010,000	16,722,000
Dutch Guiana	(e)	(e)	(e)	10,000	11,000	(e)	(e)
Egypt	(e)	(e)	1,708,000	1,566,000	1,942,000	1,784,000	(e)
Formosa	5,002,000	4,017,000	3,312,000	2,882,000	2,910,000	3,979,000	(e)
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Guatemala	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Hawai	4,021,000	4,226,000	4,227,000	2,985,000	4,149,000	4,533,000	(e)
Indo-China	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Jamaica	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Japan	1,802,000	1,187,000	1,087,000	1,067,000	862,000	1,080,000	(e)
Mauritius	2,082,000	2,171,000	2,201,000	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Mexico	(e)	1,251,000	(e)	(e)	(e)	2,100,000	(e)
Nicaragua	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Paraguay	(e)	118,000	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Peru	2,161,000	2,467,000	(e)	2,486,000	(e)	(e)	(e)
Philippines	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Porto-Rico	(e)	(e)	(e)	2,220,000	4,688,000	4,522,000	2,268,000
Salvador	...	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Spain	63,000	66,000	63,000	63,000	72,000	126,000	(e)
Uganda	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Union of South Africa	(e)	1,121,000	(e)	(e)	1,450,000	(e)	(e)
United States of America	3,628,000	3,308,000	3,715,000	5,328,000	2,221,000	3,725,000	2,170,000
Fiji Islands	229,000	242,000	226,000	276,000	1,080,000	706,000	(e)

(a) Incomplete data

(b) The figures relate to Java and Madura only

(c) Not available

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 area 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 seasons 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 Department in each province maintains 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 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 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 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 that 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 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 into each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500lbs 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

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province except Almorā 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 and selected land-holders whose number exceeds six hundred.

United Provinces
(Total cultivated area
35,225,000 acres)

In the Madras Presidency, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency 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 that crop, 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 Agriculture with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the Presidency is *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 other cases where some sort of account is maintained in *Zamindari* and *whole inam*‡ villages, the *Tahsildar* or Deputy *Tahsildar* estimates the area and yield, as well as he can, from his own knowledge and from reports of the estate officials. The figures for these areas are included but shown separately under estimates in the reports sent by the *Tahsildar* to the Director of Agriculture. In the remaining cases, where estates have not been surveyed and where no sort of account is maintained at all, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Agriculture 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 for cotton only. No other State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (242 for cotton and 240 for other crops) are received in the Director's office, 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 checks the rate of yield reported by *Tahsildars* by estimates received from his subordinate officers and from non-officials interested in a particular crop.

Madras
(Total cultivated area
33,960,000 acres)

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the Presidency proper 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 Director of Agriculture of the province. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91.4 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99.6 per cent in Sind. 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 158 in the Presidency proper, 60 in Sind, and 33 in the Indian States. No standard of yield has yet been fixed. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops, which has been adopted provisionally. This formula is now being revised, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who are tabulating the results and comparing them for the purpose. 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 *mamlukars*† (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 direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects o

Bombay and Sind
(Total cultivated
area 29,385,000
acres)

Note.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in each province during the three years ending 1921-22.

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

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

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

§ Entire villages granted rent-free.

the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Sind there are no formulæ, and all the necessary information is obtained from the district officers in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve annas for a normal crop, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience. For Indian States condition estimates are obtained, and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

Bihar and Orissa
(Total cultivated area
25,261,000 acres)

The estimates for Bihar and Orissa 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 two, and in these districts 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. In the district of Sambalpur, the acreages under crops are revised annually by the Land Records staff by field-to-field inspection. 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 has been in force in the districts of this province for some thirty-one years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these tests to enable Government to accept them as standards. 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.

Bengal
(Total cultivated area
24,043,000 acres)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the Presidency 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. 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.

Punjab
(Total cultivated area
24,476,000 acres)

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.

Central Provinces
and Berar
(Total cultivated area
23,463,000 acres)

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 of the province, reports on wheat, rice, and linseed only are furnished by ten States. No information is available from the other five States. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, and sugarcane are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for 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 235 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 22 *patwaris* working under each inspector. Each *tahsil* † has usually 4 revenue inspectors. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision 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. All deductions based on the standards are made by the provincial Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by the District Officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Burma
(Total cultivated area
15,395,000 acres)

The estimates for Burma relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. The figures for the districts in which the crops are grown to a considerable extent are based on regular reports, furnished by District Officers, while those for the remaining districts are based on rough estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. For the districts from which regular reports are received, the figures of area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors. The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons. The figures of both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the District Officers. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield, which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop-cuttings by Settlement Officers.

* Village accountants

† Sub-division of a district

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent, excluding some of the unimportant hill districts in certain cases. The information is received from District Officers, who in their turn obtain figures from the District Land Records staffs in the case of the temporarily-settled areas, and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara, with the exception in the latter district of jute the figures for which are compiled by the village *chaukidari panchayats*. In the permanently-settled part of Sylhet the figures for jute are those submitted after actual inspection by the village *chaukidari panchayats*, while for all other crops except tea estimates have been framed by the District Officer from the actual areas in the surveyed parts being applied to the rest of the district. The figures for tea are obtained in all cases from the garden managers. 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 valid check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

Assam
(Total cultivated area 5,619,200 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 Tochi agency in the case of wheat, cotton, and sugarcane, and the Kurram agency 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. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

North-West Frontier Province
(Total cultivated area 2,141,000 acres)

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa*,* *jagir*,† and minor *istamrari*‡ 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 *istamrari* 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 *istamrari* estates.

Ajmer-Merwara
(Total cultivated area 318,000 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 *shandog*¶ 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, Land Records and Agriculture. About 50 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.

Coorg
(Total cultivated area 142,000 acres)

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. Finally, each Political Agent compiles the returns of the States in his political charge into an Agency return, each of which is shown separately in the return for Central India.

Central India

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 privilege tenures in many cases.

Rajputana

* *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.

|| A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk.

¶ Village accountant.

** Revenue officer in charge of a taluk.

Hyderabad (Total cultivated area 38,869,000 acres)

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government area, such as *Jagirs*, etc. Raiyatwari tenure prevails in the State and with the exception of some parts of a few districts, the area is surveyed and settled. *Patwaris* or village accountants, who are hereditary office-bearers, furnish to the *talua* office figures regarding area under principal crops. The *tahsildars* who are touring officers check these figures by a field-to-field inspection during their tours and send reports of their *talua* to the District Collector or first *taluqdar* as he is called in the State. The figures for each district after being consolidated in the District office are sent to the Director of Statistics of the State who finally checks and consolidates them. The estimates of standard yields of crops are based only on conjectures, which are generally misleading. As a result, the reported outturn is generally low. Instructions were issued by the authorities of the State for conducting crop-cutting experiments. But the experiments were not carried out so extensively as to furnish any reliable data for fixing normal yields per acre. Sixteen annas represent a normal crop.

Mysore (Total area 6,008,000 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.

Baroda (Total area 8,041,000 acres)

The figures are furnished to the Director 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 Director 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.

APPENDIX III

DATES ON OR ABOUT WHICH THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS
ARE ISSUED IN THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL BY THE COMMERCIAL
INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA

RICE—

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

WHEAT—

1st forecast	January	31
2nd "	March	15
3rd "	April	20
4th "	May	30
Final "	August	10

COTTON—

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

LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—

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

SESAMUM (*til* or *jampeli*)—

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

GROUNDNUT—

1st forecast	October	20
Final "	February	15

INDIGO—

1st forecast	October	15
Final "	December	20

SUGARCANE—

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

JUTE*

Preliminary forecast	July	7-15
Final "	September	21

APPENDIX IV.

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)	May to August	December and January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Coorg, and Manipur Pargana.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States and Central Provinces States.
Autumn	May and June	September		
Summer	January and February	May and June		
Wheat— (Rabi or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, and Manipur Pargana.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Central Provinces States and Bombay States.
Sugarcane (b)	February to May	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad and Bombay 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 and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, and Assam.	Travancore (Madras) and Tripura (Bengal).
Cotton(c)—				
Early	March to August	October to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Coorg, and Manipur Pargana.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States (Rampur), Bengal State (Tripura) and Bombay States.
Late				
Jute— (Autumn crop)	March to May	August and September	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	
Lisseed— (Rabi or spring crop)	August to October	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces, Berar, and Assam.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bombay States and Central Provinces States.
Rape and Mustard— (Rabi or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda and Bombay States.
Sesamum— Kharif or autumn crop (d)	May to July	October to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Rabi or summer	January and February	May to July		
Groundnut(e)	May to August	November to January	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar.	Mysore, Madras State ((Banganaipalli), Central India States, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Indigo (f)	February to July	August to November	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, and Orissa, and Punjab.	Rajputana, Punjab States, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Coffee	Rainy season	October to January	Madras and Coorg	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).
Rubber	.....	.....	Burma, Madras, Assam, Coorg and Bengal.	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).

* Incomplete

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

(b) In Madras the harvest takes place between December and May.

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

(d) In parts of Southern India, sowing continues till September or October and harvesting till March or April.

(e) A Summer variety is also grown in Madras forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August.

(f) In Madras about 20 per cent of the area under the crop is irrigated being grown as a second crop on wet lands after paddy; this is sown in December-January and harvested in March-April.

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[TWENTY-FIFTH ISSUE]

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