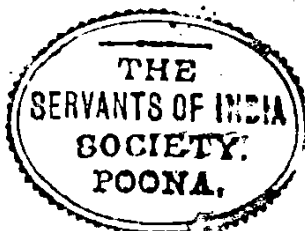


TWENTY-EIGHTH ISSUE]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES
OF
AREA AND YIELD
OF
Principal Crops in India
1925-26

Published by Order of the Governor-General in Council



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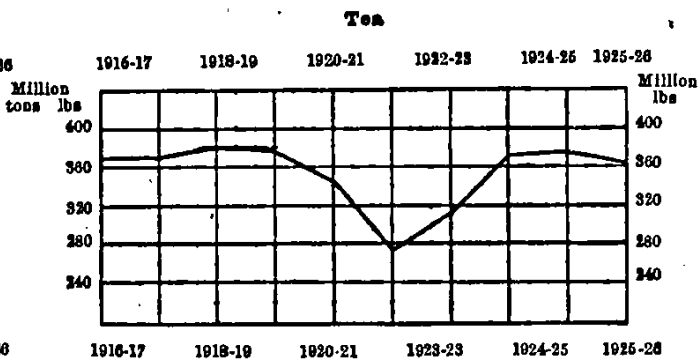
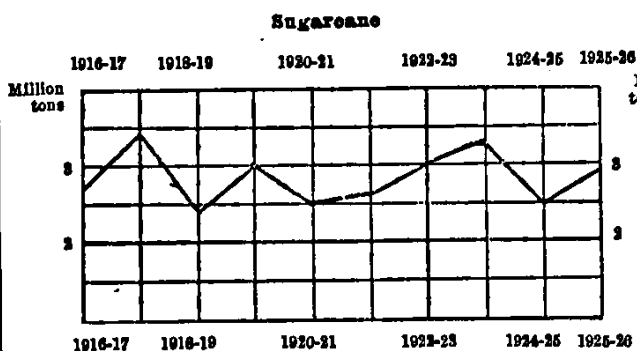
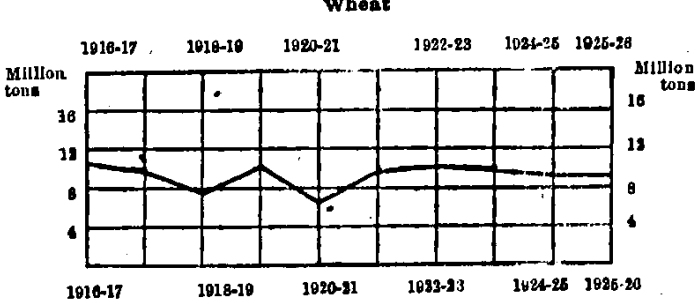
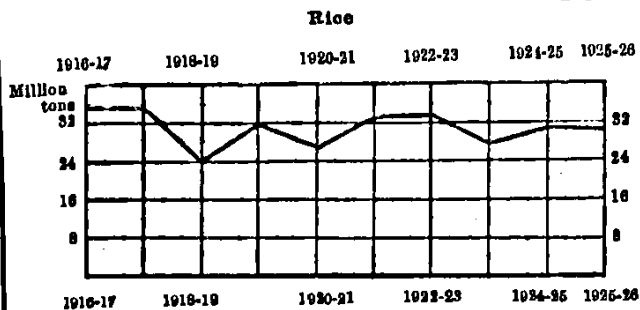
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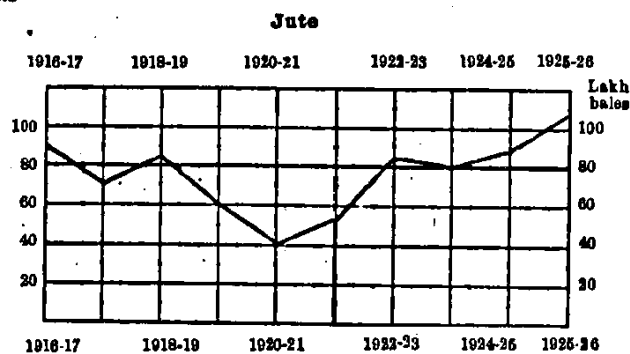
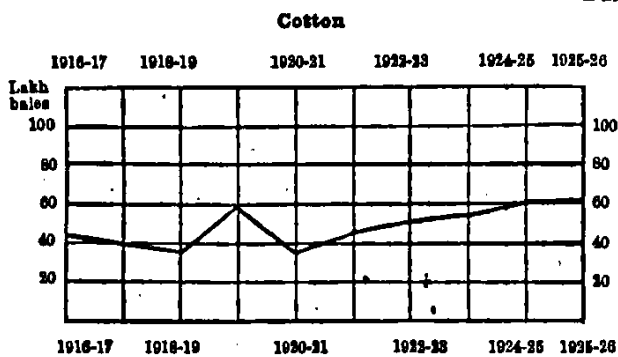
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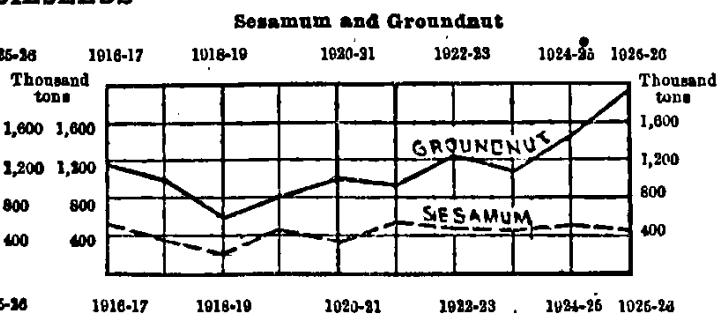
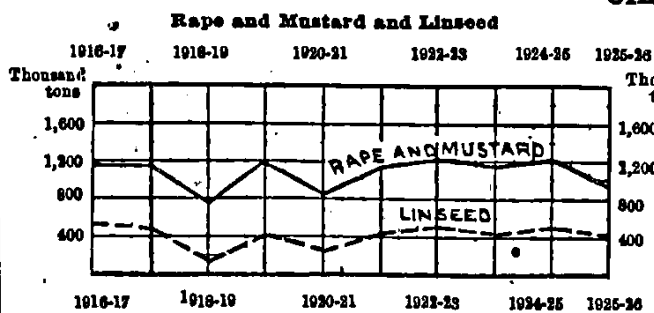
FOOD CROPS



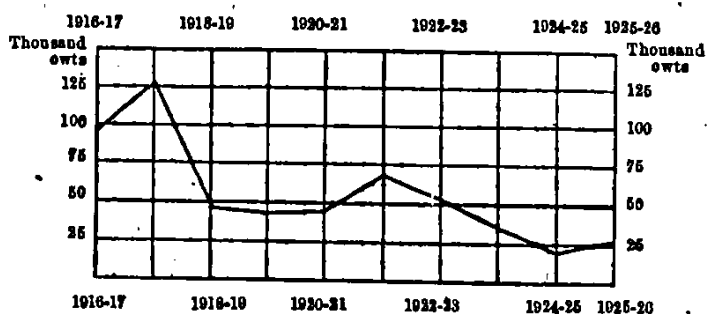
FIBRES



OILSEEDS



INDIGO (DYE)



CONTENTS

Introductory Note.

	PAGES
Source and scope of the estimates	1
Leading features of the season in respect of staple crops, namely, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, castor seed, groundnut, indigo, coffee and rubber	1—5
Chart illustrating the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period from June to October 1925	6
Charts showing the yield of certain principal crops in the past ten years, 1916-17 to 1925-26	<i>frontispiece</i>

Tables.

No.		PAGES
1.	Abstract table—Area and Yield of each crop	8
2.	Yield per acre of each crop in each province	9—11
3.	Standard or Normal Yields per acre of those crops for which forecasts are prepared	12
4.	Detailed table—Area and Yield of Rice in each province	13
5.	Ditto ditto Wheat	14
6.	Ditto ditto Sugarcane	15
7.	Ditto ditto Tea	<i>ib</i>
8.	Ditto ditto Cotton	16
9.	Ditto ditto Jute	17
10.	Ditto ditto Linseed	<i>ib</i>
11.	Ditto ditto Rape and Mustard	18
12.	Ditto ditto Sesamum (til or jinjili)	19
13.	Ditto ditto Castor seed	20
14.	Ditto ditto Groundnut	21
15.	Ditto ditto Indigo	<i>ib</i>
16.	Ditto ditto Coffee	22
17.	Ditto ditto Rubber	<i>ib</i>
18.	Supplementary table—Area and Yield of Barley, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, and Gram in each province	23—27
19.	Normal and actual rainfall in each province	28
20.	Statement showing the reported area and yield of certain crops, namely, rice, wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, tea and coffee in foreign countries	29—35
Appendix I.—Method of framing estimates of crops		33—40
II.—Methods of collecting the statistics province by province		41—44
III.—Summary of seasonal or other conditions affecting prices of food grains, etc., in each quinquennium from 1861-65		45—46
IV.—Dates on or about which the All-India forecasts of crops are issued		47
V.—Seasons of sowing and harvesting of the crops and the tracts where they are mainly grown		48
Index		49

Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1925-26

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present issue is the twenty-eighth of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1925-26.

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. There are two additional forecasts for wheat and cotton, and one for sesamum. On the other hand, only two forecasts are made of the jute and indigo crops and only one for the castor seed crop. § The methods of collecting information and of framing estimates are described in Appendices I and II, and the dates prescribed for the issue of the different forecasts are given in Appendix IV. The tables of this volume are compiled from the data given in the final forecasts.* The detailed tables show for the last ten years (whenever available) the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea, † cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, castor seed, groundnut, indigo, coffee ‡ and rubber. † The rates of yield per acre of these crops in each of the ten years ending 1925-26 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre, as far as reported, are 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 for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, castor seed, 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. The figures given in this volume do not therefore agree in all cases with those in the Agricultural Statistics of India. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and V.

Estimates so far as available from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities for certain other staple crops, namely, barley, jowar, bajra, maize, and gram, are shown in a supplementary table (No. 18).

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, tea, and coffee) in foreign countries are given in table No. 20, the data being mainly collected from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

During the hot weather months (March to May) of 1925, the weather was much drier than usual in north-west India. In other parts of the country the rainfall was in excess. The monsoon rainfall (June to September) was slightly below normal over the plains of India. During the north-east monsoon period (October to December) the rainfall over the country was slightly above normal. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was below normal except in Orissa

* 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 being taken from the annual Statistics, separately published by this Department.

‡ In the case of coffee, estimates are framed for plantations having an area of 10 acres or more.

§ Started with effect from 1926.

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The estimates for these crops in the forecasts for earlier years did not relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, castor seed, 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. The figures given in this volume do not therefore agree in all cases with those in the Agricultural Statistics of India. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and V.

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During the hot weather months (March to May) of 1925, the weather was much drier than usual in north-west India. In other parts of the country the rainfall was in excess. The monsoon rainfall (June to September) was slightly below normal over the plains of India. During the north-east monsoon period (October to December) the rainfall over the country was slightly above normal. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was below normal except in Orissa

* 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 being taken from the annual Statistics, separately published by this Department.

‡ In the case of coffee, estimates are framed for plantations having an area of 10 acres or more.

§ Started with effect from 1926.

and the Madras Coast North. The season was on the whole fair. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs. Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 19, and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1925 is shown in the appended chart (page 6).

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 (including Sind), and Coorg. The Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda, and those in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces. These tracts comprise about 97 per cent of the total rice area of India. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1925-26 was reported as 82,378,000 acres, as compared with 81,441,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was good. The total yield was estimated at 30,637,000 tons, as against 31,072,000 tons in 1924-25.† To this figure should be added about 991,000 tons in respect of other tracts (having an area of about 2,659,000 acres), 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 (including Sind)*, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain practically the whole of the area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1925-26 was reported to be 30,470,000 acres, which is less than the area of the preceding year by 4 per cent. The condition of the crop was reported to be fair. The total estimated yield was 8,704,000 tons, which is 2 per cent below the yield of 1924-25. An addition of some 151,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts‡ (having an area of about 529,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. In Madras, the crop is harvested 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. Reports are also received from the States in the Bombay Presidency and the United Provinces and from Baroda and Mysore. These tracts contain 94 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in India. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1925-26 was 2,679,000 acres, as compared with 2,532,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be good. The estimated yield amounted to 2,977,000 tons of raw sugar (gur), which is 17 per cent greater than the final figure (2,546,000 tons) of the preceding year. To this figure should be added approximately 174,000 tons in respect of other tracts§, 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 plucked from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, and the States of Travancore and Tripura (Bengal). In Burma tea is grown for consumption as pickles. The total area under tea in 1925 was reported to be 728,800 acres, as compared with 714,700 acres in the preceding year. The total production of manu-

* Including Indian States.

† Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manipur Pargana, Ajmer Merwara and certain other Indian States.

‡ Burma, Madras, and the Kashmir State. § Burma, Coorg, Ajmer-Merwara and certain other Indian States.

factured tea (black and green) was reported to be 363,506,600 lbs, as against 375,255,900 lbs in the preceding year. For detailed accounts, a reference is invited to the Indian Tea Statistics, 1925, published as a Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*.

Cotton is grown in all the provinces. There are two crops, namely, the early and the late, of cotton grown in India. Early cotton grows mainly in central and northern India, and late cotton in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from 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. Cotton

The total reported area under cotton was 28,491,000 acres in 1925-26, as against 26,801,000 acres in 1924-25, an increase of 6 per cent. The condition of the crop, on the whole, was reported to be fairly good. The total estimated

	1925-26	1924-25
	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales
Exports	13,775	3,998
Mill consumption	1,983	2,175
Extra-factory consumption (conjectural)	750	750
Approximate crop	6,508	6,923
Estimated in forecast	6,250	6,088

outturn was 6,250,000 bales of 400 lbs each, as compared with 6,088,000 bales in the preceding year. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26* with the sum of exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). The figures of mill consumption are those supplied by the Indian

Central Cotton Committee and refer in the case of mills in British provinces to Indian cotton alone. The estimate of mill consumption in Indian States refers to all cotton, but the proportion of foreign cotton used is not likely to have been large during these two years. Import figures have not therefore been taken into consideration for the purposes of the comparison. It should be borne in mind that estimates of the "Carry-over" from one year to another have not been taken into account as complete information regarding stocks is not available †

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton grown in the years

	1925-26	1924-25
	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales
Oomras	2,562	2,452
Dholleras	630	628
Bengal-Sind	1,080	1,070
American—		
Punjab	359	363
Sind	2	4
Broach	331	345
Westerns and Northern	385	345
Cocanadas	54	57
Tinnevelly	180	164
Salems	36	32
Cambodias	155	183
Coompta-Dharwars	317	333
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	159	112
Total	6,250	6,088

1924-25 and 1925-26 are given in the marginal table. Of the total yield Oomras represent 41 (40) per cent, Bengal-Sind 17 (18) per cent, Dholleras 10 (10) per cent, Americans and Westerns and Northern 6 (6) per cent each, Broach 5 (6) per cent, Coompta-Dharwars 5 (5) per cent, Tinnevelly 3 (3) per cent, Cambodias 2 (3) per cent, Comillas, Burmas and other sorts 3 (2) per cent, and Cocanadas, and Salems 1 (1) per cent each. The percentages for the previous year are shown in brackets.

Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in June, August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including the Cooch Behar 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 1925 was 3,115,000 acres, which is 12 per cent greater than that of the preceding year, and the estimated yield 8,940,000 bales (of 400 lbs each), being 11 per cent above that of 1924. 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 1925. The area and yield of jute in 1926 are estimated to be 3,630,000 acres and 10,839,000 bales, showing an increase of 17 per cent in area and 21 per cent in yield as compared with 1925.

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. Reports are also Linseed

* For earlier years, see table No. 8, page 16.

† Stocks of cotton in Bombay were 504,000 bales on 31st August 1925 and 387,000 bales on 31st August 1926.

received from Hyderabad, the states in the Bombay Presidency, Kotah (in Rajputana), and certain Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. These tracts comprise 93 per cent of the total area under linseed in India. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1925-26 was 3,572,000 acres, which is 3 per cent below the final figure of the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fair. The total estimated yield (401,000 tons) was less than that of the preceding year by 20 per cent. To this figure should be added some 25,000 tons for other tracts,* for which no reports are made.

Rape and mustard

Rape and mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay (including Sind), and Delhi. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, and Alwar (Rajputana) and from the States in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts contain about 94 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in India. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1925-26 was 5,606,000 acres, as against 6,483,000 acres in the preceding year, a decrease of 14 per cent. The condition of the crops was reported to be fair. The total estimated yield (910,000 tons) was 25 per cent below the final figure of the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 56,000 tons in respect of other tracts,† 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; 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 (including Sind), Madras, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and those in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts contain 89 per cent of the total area under sesamum in India. The total area under sesamum reported in 1925-26 was 4,975,000 acres, as against 5,293,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was only fair. The total estimated yield was 420,000 tons, as against 513,000 tons in 1924-25. An addition of approximately 54,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other tracts‡ (containing an area of about 636,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Castor Seed

Castor seed is sown from May to July and harvested from January to February; a late variety is also grown which is generally sown in September and harvested in March and April. The estimates for the crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Sind), the Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, and the United Provinces. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore and those in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts contain practically the whole area cultivated with castor seed in India. The total area sown in these tracts (excepting Assam which did not prepare the forecast) in 1925-26 was estimated at 1,401,000 acres with an estimated yield of 144,000 tons.

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 the groundnut crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Indian States), and Burma, these being the provinces where groundnut is grown to a considerable extent. Report is also received from the Hyderabad State. The total area under groundnut in these tracts in 1925-26 was reported to be 3,973,000 acres, which is 18 per cent greater than in the preceding year, the estimated yield (1,999,000 tons) being 35 per cent more than that of the preceding 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 pro-

* Assam, Ajmer-Merwara, Madras, Baroda, Manipur Pargana and certain other Indian States.

† Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Burma, Ajmer-Merwara, Manipur Pargana and certain other Indian States.

‡ Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manipur Pargana, Coorg and certain other Indian States.

vinces to which the estimates for indigo relate are Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, and Bombay (including Sind). No report is received from any Indian State, except the State of Khairpur in Sind. These tracts contain about 84 per cent of the total area under indigo in India. The total reported area (135,300 acres) in 1925-26 was 36 per cent above that of the preceding year. The total estimated yield of dye was 28,200 cwts., which is 51 per cent above the yield of the preceding year.

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season and is harvested from^{Coffe} 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 1925-26 was 148,200 acres, the yield therefrom being estimated at 22,106,700 lbs. The figures are, however, defective inasmuch as plantations of less than 10 acres are not taken into account.

The provinces where rubber is cultivated to an appreciable extent are^{Rubber} Burma, Bengal*, Assam*, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total area under rubber in 1925 was 132,600 acres, as against 129,400 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 19,970,200 lbs., as against 15,601,300 lbs. in 1924.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL
INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA.

Calcutta, January 21, 1927.

* Area at present unworkable.

CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1925

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

Province and Sub-division	JUNE week ending				JULY week ending					AUGUST week ending				SEPTEMBER week ending				OCTOBER week ending				
	4th	10th	17th	24th	1st	8th	15th	22nd	29th	5th	12th	19th	26th	2nd	9th	16th	23rd	30th	7th	14th	21st	
Bombay—																						
Gujarat	EX	EX	F	F	EX	S	N	S	S	EX	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Konkan	EX	N	S	EX	EX	S	F	EX	F	S	EX	F	N	F	F	S	S	S	F	EX	N	
Bombay Deccan	EX	F	S	EX	EX	S	EX	N	F	F	EX	N	N	F	S	F	EX	N	F	EX	S	
Sind	EX	N	S	F	EX	EX	S	S	S	N	EX	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	N	
Bengal	F	N	F	F	EX	S	N	EX	F	F	N	N	S	N	N	EX	F	F	S	EX	EX	
Assam	F	N	F	F	N	N	N	EX	EX	F	EX	N	N	N	N	EX	EX	F	S	F	EX	
Bihar and Orissa—																						
Orissa	N	S	S	F	EX	EX	EX	N	N	F	F	EX	EX	EX	EX	F	S	S	EX	EX	EX	
Chota Nagpur	F	N	S	N	EX	N	N	EX	EX	S	F	EX	N	EX	EX	S	S	S	S	EX	N	
Bihar	N	EX	F	F	F	S	F	EX	EX	N	EX	N	F	N	EX	N	S	S	S	S	F	
United Provinces—																						
East	EX	EX	F	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	N	N	EX	S	S	N	EX	EX	S	S	S	S	F	
West	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	EX	EX	N	EX	S	S	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	EX	
Punjab—																						
East and North	EX	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	N	EX	EX	EX	N	F	S	S	F	S	S	S	F	S	EX	
South-West	N	N	S	EX	F	N	S	S	EX	EX	S	EX	S	S	S	S	S	EX	S	N	EX	
North-West Frontier Province	EX	S	S	EX	F	S	F	F	EX	EX	S	N	S	S	EX	S	S	S	EX	N	N	
Central Provinces and Berar—																						
Berar	EX	N	S	N	EX	S	F	F	N	F	EX	EX	F	F	S	S	S	S	S	EX	S	
Central Provinces, West	EX	F	F	N	N	EX	EX	F	EX	F	N	EX	N	EX	F	S	F	S	S	S	EX	
Central Provinces, East	EX	S	F	N	EX	EX	EX	N	EX	N	EX	EX	F	EX	N	S	F	F	F	N	EX	
Central India—																						
West	EX	EX	S	EX	F	S	N	S	N	EX	F	N	S	N	S	S	N	S	S	S	S	
East	EX	EX	S	N	F	EX	N	N	N	EX	N	S	F	F	EX	S	S	S	S	S	EX	
Rajputana—																						
West	EX	S	EX	N	EX	S	S	EX	S	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	F	S	S	S	
East	EX	EX	F	EX	N	S	N	EX	N	N	S	S	S	F	S	S	S	F	S	S	S	
Madras—																						
Malabar	EX	S	S	EX	EX	S	N	EX	F	EX	EX	F	N	N	S	S	S	EX	F	EX	F	
South-East	F	F	EX	EX	F	S	F	S	N	EX	N	EX	S	S	F	S	N	S	EX	F	S	
Deccan	F	S	S	EX	S	S	F	EX	EX	EX	N	EX	S	F	S	S	F	EX	F	EX	S	
Coast North	EX	S	S	EX	EX	S	S	EX	EX	EX	EX	N	F	N	N	F	F	F	EX	EX	S	
Burma—																						
Lower	EX	EX	F	F	N	EX	EX	N	F	F	F	N	EX	EX	EX	N	F	S	N	F	EX	
Upper	N	F	EX	EX	F	F	N	EX	F	F	N	F	S	F	EX	F	F	F	F	EX	EX	
Bay Islands	EX	S	EX	N	F	F	S	S	F	EX	EX	S	N	S	F	F	S	S	N	EX	F	
Hyderabad—																						
North	EX	S	S	N	S	S	EX	N	F	S	EX	N	N	F	S	S	EX	S	F	EX	F	
South	EX	S	S	EX	S	S	EX	N	EX	F	EX	N	F	F	S	S	EX	N	N	EX	F	
Mysore	S	S	F	F	EX	S	F	EX	S	EX	N	N	F	F	S	S	N	EX	S	F	S	
Kashmir	N	F	S	S	N	EX	F	S	S	EX	EX	N	F	F	S	S	F	EX	F	S	S	
Baluchistan	EX	N	N	EX	S	EX	S	S	F	EX	F	EX	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	N	

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

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 17.

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	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Rice . . .	50,855,000	50,067,000	56,051,000	70,252,000	79,519,000	78,952,000	81,667,000	82,462,000	79,112,000	81,441,000	82,378,000
Wheat . . .	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	25,784,000	28,207,000	30,852,000	31,181,000	31,778,000	30,470,000
Sugarcane . .	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,363,000	2,656,000	2,575,000	2,395,000	2,740,000	2,921,000	2,532,000	2,679,000
Tea . . .	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	704,100	709,000	708,200	711,200	714,700	728,800
Cotton . . .	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,221,000	21,561,000	21,339,000	18,451,000	21,804,000	23,631,000	26,601,000	28,491,000
Jute . . .	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,509,000	1,518,000	1,800,000	2,788,000	2,776,000	3,115,000
Linseed . . .	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	2,269,000	3,011,000	3,382,000	3,724,000	3,695,000	3,572,000
Rape and Mustard . .	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	5,010,000	6,354,000	6,259,000	6,180,000	6,483,000	5,606,000
Sesamum . . .	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	4,432,000	5,746,000	4,998,000	5,139,000	5,293,000	4,975,000
*Castor seed . .	...	...	...	...	...	(c)1,240,000	1,795,000	1,517,000	1,578,000	1,410,000	1,401,000
Groundnut . . .	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,785,000	2,127,000	2,144,000	2,633,000	2,801,000	2,885,000	3,973,000
Indigo . . .	1,280,000	722,000	354,000	216,000	475,000	245,800	334,600	284,400	179,800	99,300	135,300
Coffee . . .	...	...	...	...	...	124,200	125,000	130,400	138,000	142,800	148,200
Rubber . . .	...	...	...	...	...	124,200	124,700	125,900	128,000	129,400	132,600

Yield

Rice . . tons	21,466,000	21,550,000	22,291,000	28,369,000	32,017,000	27,656,000	33,143,000	33,703,000	28,198,000	31,072,000	30,637,000
Wheat . . "	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	6,706,000	9,830,000	9,974,000	9,660,000	8,866,000	8,704,000
Sugarcane . . "	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,864,000	2,522,000	2,614,000	3,045,000	3,817,000	2,546,000	2,977,000
Tea . . lbs	158,375,000	201,389,000	242,386,000	290,060,000	374,265,000	345,339,600	274,263,800	311,638,900	375,355,700	375,255,900	363,506,600
Cotton . (b) bales	2,303,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,370,000	4,412,000	3,601,000	4,484,000	5,073,000	5,161,000	6,088,000	6,250,000
Jute . . "	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	5,915,000	3,985,000	5,408,000	8,401,000	8,062,000	8,940,000
Linseed . tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	508,000	434,000	270,000	436,000	533,000	463,000	501,000	401,000
Rape and Mustard . . "	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	858,000	1,167,000	1,209,000	1,149,000	1,219,000	910,000
Sesamum . . "	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	421,000	882,000	518,000	482,000	441,000	513,000	420,000
*Castor seed . .	...	...	...	...	...	(c)84,000	(c)142,000	(c)117,000	(c)103,000	(c)124,000	144,000
Groundnut . . "	(a)	(a)	358,000	695,000	952,000	1,022,000	959,000	1,236,000	1,084,000	1,485,000	1,999,000
Indigo . cwt's	158,000	100,000	49,000	37,000	74,000	43,700	67,300	52,100	84,800	18,700	28,200
Coffee . lbs	...	...	...	...	...	22,453,700	20,487,900	25,459,400	19,145,400	30,475,600	22,106,700
Rubber . . "	...	...	...	...	...	13,768,900	9,056,400	11,912,900	14,462,500	15,601,300	19,970,200

(a) Not available. (b) A bale contains 400 lbs. (c) Incomplete.
 * An All-India forecast has for the first time been prepared for this crop from 1925-26. The figures for the preceding years are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.
 Note.—Figures for 1925-26 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 17) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1916-17 to 1925-26.

Province	RICE (CLEANED)										WHEAT									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	1,170	1,059	899	1,038	1,007	1,030	1,030	965	1,011	1,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay (a)	971	912	559	1,092	824	1,030	1,060	920	1,020	896	655	607	510	573	413	498	524	392	408	434
Bengal	351	924	725	583	882	951	931	827	839	871	695	506	429	541	594	470	520	429	444	482
United Provinces	838	799	481	770	509	755	673	627	718	651	1,014	808	948	954	807	675	819	817	734	741
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	681	759	874	587	939	783	817	611	709
Burma	979	994	803	788	882	941	914	783	937	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	1,214	1,275	709	1,024	727	943	1,062	784	921	751	1,024	928	836	974	933	1,070	917	851	902	822
Central Provinces and Berar	652	706	314	731	323	607	638	694	537	622	655	440	545	586	307	619	704	557	710	559
Assam	743	936	657	812	783	694	783	729	750	808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	591	596	578	612	456	626	575	408	431	548
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	1,018	747	497	747	707	560	517	589	640
Coorg	1,440	1,003	1,092	1,457	1,440	1,063	1,440	1,080	1,079	1,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	640	1,071	667	960	963	823	701	933	806
Hyderabad	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	672	793	755	862	1,107	210	224	147	154	43	158	199	190	204	196
Mysore	819	619	403	617	560	564	599	518	601	568	373	318	560	291	260	266	373	336	280	373
Baroda	(g)	(g)	475	730	369	710	518	341	365	373	(g)	(g)	380	527	535	640	655	805	733	775
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	611	594	633	595	542
Central India (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	333	472	493	407	455	587	429	456	488
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	436	501	425	420	408	510	568	568	514
AVERAGE	809	893	701	903	785	909	916	798	855	833	696	626	707	757	583	781	724	694	625	640

Province	SUGARCANE (RAW SUGAR OR C&S)										TEA									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	5,246	6,403	5,718	6,359	5,937	5,929	6,123	6,924	6,374	6,244	373	269	273	264	297	271	320	300	417	424
Bombay (a)	6,369	6,203	4,443	5,264	5,500	4,950	6,043	5,389	6,027	5,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,328	2,808	2,281	2,630	2,608	2,422	2,363	2,406	2,283	2,553	557	548	532	575	416	331	398	499	479	451
United Provinces	2,203	2,413	1,432	2,302	1,789	2,174	2,227	2,368	1,834	2,227	294	294	279	272	223	155	257	327	281	264
Punjab	1,883	1,946	1,413	1,959	1,544	1,669	1,867	1,939	1,867	1,740	204	140	185	177	171	143	158	177	200	187
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	39	39	81	79	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Bihar and Orissa	2,458	2,461	2,224	2,590	2,342	2,467	2,123	2,328	1,958	2,423	112	141	147	196	183	78	95	163	112	155
Central Provinces and Berar	2,727	2,778	2,091	2,829	2,128	2,635	2,629	2,851	2,958	2,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	1,856	1,976	1,801	2,030	2,048	1,748	2,027	1,970	1,920	1,912	627	615	624	581	558	435	485	577	574	541
North-West Frontier Province	2,360	2,312	1,816	2,701	2,613	2,638	2,757	2,761	2,732	2,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	3,520	2,733	2,240	2,688	1,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	1,991	2,036	1,420	2,240	1,941	1,890	1,788	1,664	1,680	1,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	(g)	(g)	4,480	2,987	4,480	5,600	4,480	4,480	3,860	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424	449	509	516	497	408	402	558	543	549
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	5	23	48	70	108
AVERAGE	2,625	2,691	1,897	2,536	2,194	2,445	2,489	2,544	2,252	2,439	571	557	561	545	490	387	440	528	525	499

(a) Including Baroda up to 1917-18. (b) Discontinued. (c) Including Gwalior up to 1920-21.
 (d) Included under Central India. (e) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (f) Not available. (g) Included under Bombay.
 Note.—Figures for 1925-26 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 17) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1916-17 to 1925-26—contd.

Province	LINSEED										RAPE AND MUSTARD									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bombay	306	297	151	224	133	222	156	133	193	197	371	303	228	195	183	310	333	258	241	245
Bengal	357	343	233	282	284	269	353	312	352	301	435	410	336	381	299	370	384	361	371	287
United Provinces	457	378	414	423	394	385	435	409	416	348	419	322	343	404	368	408	475	460	450	370
Punjab	210	230	166	217	160	182	210	224	217	222	240	349	384	447	361	352	420	385	309	345
Bihar and Orissa	493	517	309	493	419	527	468	439	377	336	495	518	371	493	419	498	444	434	591	496
Central Provinces and Berar	189	166	70	155	79	189	269	197	203	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	392	302	441	403	416	398	424	405	463
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	278	314	267	304	209	263	214	183	206
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	224	320	140	372	320	172	280	134
Hyderabad (b)	112	125	218	58	25	80	141	100	142	201	75	56	134	...	...	66	100	84	96	112
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e)	(e)	490	543	560	268	427	517	354	240
Rajputana	(d)	(d)	589*	62*	65*	112*	266*	272*	262*	45*	(d)	(d)	527†	448†	349†	454†	603†	529†	630†	200
AVERAGE	321	304	265	302	267	324	353	273	304	251	411	362	351	428	384	411	428	416	421	304

Province	SESAMUM										GROUNDNUT (NUTS IN SHELL)										CASTOR SEED	
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	302	307	286	297	271	265	293	277	298	300	1,031	1,078	969	1,114	1,036	1,041	1,051	922	1,115	1,089	237	243
Bombay	(e)	(e)	108	266	178	308	301	215	275	186	2,110	2,240	1,212	2,068	1,070	1,778	1,752	1,193	2,100	1,795	949	291
Bengal	241	279	359	373	383	366	345	367	332	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	199	177	91	225	200	234	205	224	211	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395
Punjab	273	203	178	244	207	215	215	174	185	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	129	99	139	92	938	926	891	818	650	695	742	661	800	741	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	267	311	219	373	282	371	350	380	354	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	292
Central Provinces and Berar	165	134	153	220	167	223	178	196	218	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676
Ajmer-Merwara (a)	172	18	22	132	24	149	140	54	187	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (b)	122	72	164	87	60	150	162	101	145	142	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	129	199	132	184	248	182	206
Baroda	(e)	(e)	66	92	87	149	147	61	180	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	164
Rajputana	(d)	(d)	53*	91*	40*	124*	166*	156*	168*	198*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	157
AVERAGE	229	200	174	236	193	202	216	192	217	189	1,146	1,222	997	1,161	1,076	1,002	1,052	867	1,153	1,127	(f) 207	230

(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 an yield sufficiently remunerative. (b) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (c) Includes Baroda. (d) Not available. (e) Included under Bombay. (f) Excluding the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and Berar. * Refers to Kotah State only. † Refers to Alwar State only.

Note.—Figures for 1925-26 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 17) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1916-17 to 1925-26—concl'd.

Province	COTTON (SIXERD)										JUTE										
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	
Madras	64	74	74	69	67	75	73	73	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	95	73	52	103	65	99	91	72	62	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	110	107	175	145	118	93	94	118	125	147	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
United Provinces	104	60	61	138	118	118	108	130	105	110	1,137	1,233	963	1,085	1,238	1,233	1,213	1,151	1,316
Punjab	115	68	127	120	110	96	114	131	141	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	73	78	76	83	46	49	63	61	60	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	94	99	101	87	77	75	75	79	71	73	1,300	898	1,008	749	833	657	947	795	973	974	
Central Provinces and Berar	63	52	79	112	46	102	96	83	76	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	137	158	150	158	154	120	140	144	133	111	980	894	968	880	760	1,187	1,130	994	831	1,106	
North-West Frontier Province	86	53	72	86	74	80	80	87	82	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	298	80	187	218	143	185	167	127	133	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	80	200	133	100	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (e)	63	52	107	97	63	119	117	123	105	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	51	54	45	49	40	102	116	71	122	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	97	105	40	64	64	57	79	46	104	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	52	57	48	83	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India (b)	88	32	69	55	49	89	81	71	77	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	153	50	88	107	66	92	101	88	85	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE	83	64	76	99	68	97	93	87	91	68	1,298	1,118	1,195	943	1,050	1,202	1,205	1,164	1,148	1,194	

Province	INDIGO (DZE)										COFFEE						RUBBER							
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	14	28	26	28	28	28	28	27	27	162	196	201	278	107	238	150	102	128	44	112	126	169	178	
Bombay	30	17	17	18	18	19	16	19	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	10	8	9	9	8	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	10	10	9	10	11	12	11	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	19	20	21	25	19	21	21	21	17	25
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	85	62	69	78	94	118
Bihar and Orissa	16	13	11	16	13	13	19	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	223	171	240	165	261	140	63	78	22	71	127	126	130
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	154	149	144	143	161	166	11	25	16	9	16	14	26
Travancore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	214	42	147	145	192	68	155	141	108	117	146	140	187
Cochin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	129	125	124	99	173	41	166	177	67	167	169	169	206
AVERAGE	14	20	19	20	20	22	21	22	21	23	168	181	164	195	189	215	149	115	111	73	95	113	121	151

(a) Including Cooch Behar. (b) Including Gwalior up to 1920-21. (c) Included under Central India. (d) Not available. (e) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (f) Including Cooch Behar and Tripura States. Note.—Figures for 1925-26 are subject to revision.

NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE

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

[For District figures, see Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per acre of Principal Crops in India for the period ending 1921-22.]

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugarcane (gur)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Groundnut (nuts in shell)	Indigo (dye)	Castor
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	1,057	...	6,863	84	...	...	...	303	1,120	28	229
Bombay	1,230	575	6,950	103	...	360	625	400	{ (g) 2,500 (h) 1,150 }	...	...
	1,341*	{ (g) 1,032 (h) 711 }	...	190*	...	...	{ (g) 343 (h) 875 }	320*	...	...	...
Bengal	{ (a) 1,029 (b) 888 (c) 1,156 }	688	3,004	155	1,330	467	485	503	...	12	...
United Provinces	900	1,050	2,600	170	...	500	600	280	...	18	...
Punjab	777	856	2,191	138	...	...	440	...	...	...	...
Burma	970	540	...	90	...	...	...	160	1,000	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	{ (a) 987 (b) 741 (c) 600 }	{ (d) 984 (e) 451 (f) 861 }	2,460	155	1,200	370†	576	350	...	10	350
Central Provinces and Berar	624	600	2,569	86	...	226	...	224	...	...	400
Assam	{ (a) 898 (b) 706 (c) 1,008 }	...	2,128	153	1,400	336	504	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	862	614	2,721	92	...	...	322	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	...	697	...	136	...	...	...	72	...	...	...
Coorg	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	792	2,891	100	...	...	317	317	...	...	...
Mysore	1,322	450	2,621	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Winter rice
(b) Autumn rice

(c) Summer rice
(d) Bihar

(e) Chota Nagpur
(f) Orissa

(g) Irrigated
(h) Unirrigated

* Refer to Sind
† Revised.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	11,533,000	11,655,000	10,469,000	11,648,000	11,096,000	11,280,000	11,236,000	10,518,000	10,870,000	11,323,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	(a) 3,879,000	(a) 3,789,000	3,118,000	3,525,000	3,599,000	3,461,000	3,521,000	3,435,000	3,433,000	3,569,000
Bengal	21,120,000	20,966,000	21,333,000	20,938,000	20,884,000	21,832,000	21,773,000	20,346,000	20,844,000	21,133,000
United Provinces	7,182,000	7,485,000	6,705,000	6,539,000	(c) 6,868,000	(c) 6,880,000	(c) 7,046,000	(c) 7,046,000	(c) 7,127,000	(c) 7,474,000
Burma	10,570,000	10,708,000	10,382,000	10,480,000	10,338,000	11,001,000	11,238,000	11,917,000	12,112,000	12,212,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	16,258,000	15,800,000	15,073,000	15,260,000	14,938,000	15,220,000	15,362,000	13,996,000	14,653,000	14,286,000
Central Provinces and Berar	5,088,000	5,226,000	5,307,000	(c) 5,707,000	(c) 5,836,000	(c) 5,915,000	(c) 6,163,000	(c) 5,798,000	(c) 6,247,000	(c) 6,152,000
Assam	4,513,000	4,629,000	4,406,000	4,256,000	4,427,000	4,335,000	4,438,000	4,598,000	4,499,000	4,402,000
Coorg	84,000	84,000	80,000	83,000	84,000	84,000	84,000	83,000	81,000	82,000
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	717,000	534,000	564,000	624,000	846,000
Mysore	804,000	818,000	634,000	762,000	680,000	715,000	708,000	644,000	693,000	725,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	151,000	224,000	202,000	227,000	199,000	171,000	258,000	174,000
TOTAL	81,029,000	81,160,000	77,653,000	79,422,000	79,952,000	81,467,000	82,402,000	79,112,000	81,441,000	82,378,000

Yield (tons)

Madras	6,022,000	5,512,000	4,203,000	5,398,000	4,987,000	5,230,000	5,233,000	4,531,000	4,908,000	5,322,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	(a) 1,681,000	(a) 1,543,000	777,000	1,719,000	1,324,000	1,600,000	1,680,000	1,425,000	1,564,000	1,428,000
Bengal	8,028,000	8,648,000	6,801,000	8,254,000	8,219,000	9,269,000	9,049,000	7,509,000	7,711,000	8,218,000
United Provinces	2,686,000	2,671,000	1,441,000	2,248,000	(c) 1,560,000	(c) 2,320,000	(c) 2,118,000	(c) 1,972,000	(c) 2,286,000	(c) 2,171,000
Burma	4,575,000	4,750,000	4,000,000	3,686,000	4,072,000	4,623,000	4,806,000	4,167,000	5,067,000	4,743,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	8,808,000	8,991,000	4,771,000	(e) 6,977,000	4,846,000	6,408,000	7,281,000	4,898,000	6,023,000	4,789,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,481,000	1,647,000	744,000	(c) 1,862,000	(c) 842,000	(c) 1,841,000	(c) 1,756,000	(c) 1,796,000	(c) 1,499,000	(c) 1,707,000
Assam	1,497,000	1,935,000	1,293,000	1,543,000	1,547,000	1,344,000	1,511,000	1,495,000	1,507,000	1,598,000
Coorg	54,000	41,000	39,000	54,000	64,000	41,000	54,000	40,000	39,000	40,000
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	215,000	189,000	190,000	240,000	418,000
Mysore	222,000	226,000	114,000	210,000	170,000	180,000	180,000	149,000	186,000	184,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	32,000	73,000	95,000	72,000	43,000	26,000	42,000	29,000
TOTAL	35,054,000	35,964,000	24,315,000	32,024,000	27,656,000	33,143,000	33,703,000	28,196,000	31,072,000	30,637,000

(a) Includes also Baroda.

(b) Not available.

(c) Includes some of the Indian States.

(d) Included under Bombay.

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

(f) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1925-26 are 2,955,000 acres and 1,291,000 tons, as against 2,968,000 acres and 1,077,000 tons in 1924-25.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (a)	3,879,000	3,379,000	1,366,000	2,439,000	1,786,000	2,423,000	2,450,000	1,865,000	2,268,000	1,741,000
Bengal	129,000	124,000	115,000	116,000	117,000	124,000	125,000	120,000	126,000	130,000
United Provinces	6,764,000	7,248,000	5,444,000	7,037,000	6,589,000	6,906,000	7,085,000	7,283,000	7,472,000	6,991,000
Punjab (including Indian States)	10,737,000	11,271,000	8,536,000	9,953,000	8,781,000	9,981,000	10,899,000	11,013,000	10,924,000	10,683,000
Bihar and Orissa (j)	1,808,000	1,195,000	965,000	1,145,000	1,094,000	1,133,000	1,266,000	1,226,000	1,175,000	1,163,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b)	3,996,000	4,007,000	2,881,000	3,850,000	2,660,000	2,525,000	3,104,000	3,377,000	3,410,000	3,634,000
North-West Frontier Province (c)	1,050,000	1,143,000	872,000	1,025,000	722,000	938,000	1,138,000	1,055,000	1,013,000	1,096,000
Ajmer-Merwara	28,000	22,000	6,000	24,000	18,000	19,000	16,000	18,000	19,000	7,000
Delhi	37,000	42,000	23,000	31,000	28,000	41,000	49,000	51,000	60,000	50,000
Hyderabad	1,344,000	1,262,000	623,000	770,000	810,000	644,000	700,000	698,000	800,000	844,000
Mysore	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	2,000	4,000	3,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	59,000	85,000	67,000	69,000	65,000	57,000	55,000	52,000
Gwalior	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	1,042,000	1,221,000	1,482,000	1,426,000	1,389,000
Central India States (f)	2,517,000	4,382,000	2,301,000	2,993,000	2,798,000	1,507,000	1,789,000	1,970,000	1,921,000	1,851,000
Rajputana States	1,147,000	1,407,000	603,000	976,000	810,000	850,000	989,000	969,000	1,105,000	836,000
TOTAL	32,941,000	35,487,000	23,798,000	29,949,000	25,784,000	28,207,000	30,852,000	31,181,000	31,778,000	30,470,000

Yield (tons)

Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (a)	842,000	915,000	311,000	624,000	329,000	536,000	572,000	326,000	474,000	337,000
Bengal	40,000	33,000	22,000	28,000	31,000	28,000	23,000	23,000	25,000	23,000
United Provinces	3,061,000	2,889,000	2,304,000	2,996,000	2,374,000	2,699,000	2,587,000	2,656,000	2,447,000	2,314,000
Punjab (including Indian States)	2,937,000	3,425,000	2,893,000	3,884,000	2,301,000	4,185,000	3,808,000	4,019,000	2,981,000	3,382,000
Bihar and Orissa (j)	598,000	495,000	360,000	498,000	455,000	546,000	518,000	466,000	473,000	427,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b)	1,168,000	787,000	701,000	877,000	365,000	698,000	1,059,000	839,000	1,090,000	907,000
North-West Frontier Province (c)	277,000	304,000	225,000	280,000	147,000	262,000	292,000	192,000	195,000	268,000
Ajmer-Merwara	11,000	10,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	5,000	2,000
Delhi	13,000	12,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	25,000	20,000
Hyderabad	126,000	126,000	41,000	53,000	6,000	54,000	52,000	56,000	73,000	74,000
Mysore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(h)	(i)	(i)
Baroda	(d)	(d)	10,000	20,000	16,000	20,000	19,000	22,000	18,000	18,000
Gwalior	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	284,000	324,000	418,000	379,000	336,000
Central India States (f)	898,000	651,000	491,000	659,000	509,000	306,000	456,000	377,000	391,000	399,000
Rajputana States	264,000	274,000	135,000	185,000	154,000	189,000	225,000	245,000	290,000	192,000
TOTAL	10,236,000	9,922,000	7,507,000	10,122,000	6,706,000	9,830,000	9,974,000	9,660,000	8,866,000	8,704,000

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

(b) Includes some of the Indian States.

(c) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies.

(d) Included under Bombay.

(e) Includes the State of Rampur.

(f) Includes Gwalior up to 1920-21.

(g) Included under Central India States.

(h) 300 tons.

(i) About 500 tons.

(j) Excluding estimates for Orissa and Chota Nagpur Feudatory States which report an area of 2,600 acres with a yield of 300 tons as against 3,100 acres and 500 tons last year.

Note.—Figures for 1925-26 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	114,000	127,000	123,000	98,000	103,000	119,000	131,000	121,000	110,000	113,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (a)	115,000	130,000	122,000	80,000	90,000	81,000	96,000	101,000	84,000	83,000
Bengal	204,000	207,000	219,000	218,000	219,000	221,000	201,000	202,000	208,000	215,000
United Provinces	1,202,000	1,489,000	1,541,000	1,414,000	1,307,000 (d)	1,182,000 (d)	1,359,000 (d)	1,554,000 (d)	1,308,000 (d)	1,431,000 (d)
Punjab	414,000	503,000	474,000	482,000	457,000	373,000	427,000	483,000	398,000	390,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	278,000	283,000	275,000	275,000	288,000	306,000	306,000	807,000	289,000	294,000
Central Provinces and Berar	23,000	25,000	30,000	19,000	20,000	17,000	19,000	22,000	22,000	23,000
Assam	35,000	34,000	33,000	32,000	35,000	41,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	41,000
North-West Frontier Province	30,000	31,000	37,000	34,000	36,000	34,000	39,000	43,000	41,000	45,000
Delhi	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	7,000	9,000	8,000	5,000	8,000
Mysore	36,000	44,000	41,000	34,000	30,000	32,000	38,000	35,000	32,000	33,000
Baroda	(c)	(c)	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,000
TOTAL	2,451,000	2,853,000	2,902,000	2,684,000	2,575,000	2,395,000	2,740,000	2,921,000	2,532,000	2,670,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gür)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	267,000	363,000	314,000	264,000	273,000	315,000	358,000	320,000	313,000	315,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (a)	328,000	360,000	242,000	188,000	221,000	179,000	259,000	243,000	226,000	216,000
Bengal	212,000	241,000	223,000	256,000	255,000	239,000	212,000	217,000	210,000	245,000
United Provinces (e)	1,182,000	1,604,000	987,000	1,453,000	1,086,000 (d)	1,128,000 (d)	1,851,000 (d)	1,643,000 (d)	1,067,000 (d)	1,423,000 (d)
Punjab	348,000	437,000	299,000	428,000	315,000	278,000	414,000	418,000	330,000	303,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	305,000	289,000	273,000	318,000	299,000	337,000	290,000	319,000	252,000	318,000
Central Provinces and Berar	23,000	31,000	28,000	24,000	19,000	20,000	21,000	23,000	29,000	29,000
Assam	29,000	30,000	28,000	29,000	32,000	32,000	33,000	36,000	36,000	35,000
North-West Frontier Province	32,000	32,000	30,000	41,000	42,000	43,000	48,000	53,000	50,000	59,000
Delhi	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	11,000	15,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Mysore	32,000	40,000	26,000	34,000	26,000	27,000	30,000	26,000	24,000	27,000
Baroda	(c)	(c)	8,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	1,000
TOTAL	2,763,000	3,427,000	2,458,000	3,089,000	2,522,000	2,614,000	3,045,000	3,317,000	2,546,000	2,977,000

(a) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. (b) Not available. (c) Included under Bombay. (d) Including Ramper 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 1925-26 are 19,000 acres and 14,000 tons against 24,000 acres and 16,000 tons last year.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Madras	80,500	85,600	88,500	89,700	41,300	42,500	44,500	46,400	(c) 47,200	(c) 50,100
Bengal	166,300	167,700	169,100	173,200	172,300	177,300	180,300	180,300	181,800	187,900
United Provinces	8,000	7,800	8,000	7,800	6,700	6,500	6,000	6,000	6,200	6,400
Punjab	7,500	7,500	7,500	9,800	9,700	9,800	9,800	9,700	9,700	9,700
Burma	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,700	1,700	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,100	2,100	1,900	1,900
Assam	389,300	392,700	405,900	411,900	420,200	417,200	412,100	411,900	413,300	416,500
Travancore	42,400	43,800	44,500	45,600	47,100	48,700	48,800	49,400	49,800	51,100
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	3,000	4,800	5,100	4,900	4,800	5,200
TOTAL	649,000	667,100	678,500	691,800	704,100	709,000	708,200	711,200	714,700	728,800

Yield (lbs)

Madras	11,864,400	10,895,200	10,518,400	10,469,400	12,255,800	11,521,800	14,240,300	18,095,800	19,896,400	21,220,000 (e)
Bengal	92,845,000	91,852,900	89,983,600	99,511,400	71,696,800	58,753,700	71,720,700	87,950,600	87,121,200	84,718,800
United Provinces	2,352,700	2,290,100	2,234,800	2,123,800	1,491,900	1,006,300	1,542,400	1,961,500	1,741,300	1,689,200
Punjab	1,530,100	1,050,200	1,388,700	1,781,200	1,668,500	1,405,900	1,548,400	1,721,700	1,836,300	1,811,000
Burma	142,400	109,600	110,300	138,500	134,100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	246,000	309,200	323,900	412,500	384,500	172,500	200,200	216,400	213,500	237,400
Assam	244,079,100	245,623,900	253,270,100	239,132,900	234,314,100	181,502,800	199,965,300	237,600,400	237,153,100	225,184,900
Travancore	17,959,800	19,665,200	22,629,200	23,535,900	23,399,100	19,876,800	22,307,400	27,583,200	27,055,300	28,075,100
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	(b)	24,000	114,200	226,100	338,300	560,600
TOTAL	370,318,500	371,298,300	380,459,000	377,055,600	345,339,600	274,283,800	311,638,900	375,355,700	376,255,900	363,506,600

(a) Discontinued.

(b) Not available.

(c) Includes figures for Coorg.

No. 8—AREA AND YIELD OF COTTON IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras (a)	2,194,000	2,738,000	3,173,000	2,370,000	2,150,000	1,803,000	2,348,000	2,658,000	2,903,000	2,921,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	6,570,000	7,964,000	5,864,000	6,176,000	5,963,000	4,676,000	5,817,000	6,788,000	7,713,000	8,117,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	73,000	71,000	73,000	69,000	71,000	65,000	72,000	71,000	77,000	166,000
United Provinces (b)	1,185,000	1,315,000	863,000	1,268,000	1,161,000	828,000	664,000	654,000	1,049,000	1,004,000
Punjab (g)	1,163,000	1,800,000	1,550,000	2,269,000	2,142,000	1,239,000	1,394,000	1,927,000	2,589,000	3,052,000
Burma	223,000	247,000	309,000	430,000	366,000	325,000	284,000	301,000	352,000	464,000
Bihar and Orissa (h)	68,000	69,000	79,000	78,000	78,000	79,000	80,000	81,000	79,000	82,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,402,000	4,582,000	4,135,000	4,600,000	4,477,000	4,414,000	4,857,000	4,933,000	5,217,000	5,385,000
Assam	32,000	33,000	32,000	33,000	39,000	40,000	40,000	39,000	45,000	47,000
North-West Frontier Province	28,000	35,000	39,000	51,000	27,000	15,000	15,000	23,000	39,000	32,000
Ajmer-Merwara	47,000	70,000	80,000	44,000	42,000	28,000	36,000	41,000	45,000	51,000
Delhi	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	6,000
Hyderabad	3,200,000	3,451,000	2,406,000	3,095,000	2,214,000	2,914,000	3,813,000	3,500,000	3,412,000	3,781,000
Mysore	126,000	155,000	125,000	147,000	110,000	59,000	83,000	84,000	118,000	83,000
Baroda	707,000	914,000	814,000	794,000	792,000	600,000	555,000	657,000	658,000	866,000
Gwalior	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	355,000	523,000	500,000	699,000	651,000
Central India States (d)	1,419,000	1,454,000	1,236,000	1,591,000	1,332,000	714,000	889,000	1,041,000	1,354,000	1,369,000
Rajputana States	334,000	435,000	250,000	371,000	375,000	297,000	302,000	330,000	418,000	411,000
TOTAL	21,771,000	25,336,000	21,037,000	23,386,000	21,339,000	18,451,000	21,804,000	23,631,000	26,801,000	28,491,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Madras (a)	350,000	508,000	586,000	411,000	358,000	341,000	431,000	453,000	567,000	569,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	1,553,000	1,456,000	755,000	1,589,000	969,000	1,137,000	1,328,000	1,212,000	1,589,000	1,566,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	20,000	19,000	32,000	25,000	21,000	15,000	17,000	21,000	24,000	61,000
United Provinces (b)	309,000	198,000	174,000	436,000	337,000	244,000	180,000	213,000	276,000	277,000
Punjab (g)	335,000	306,000	493,000	682,000	588,000	296,000	397,000	630,000	910,000	908,000
Burma	40,000	48,000	70,000	89,000	42,000	40,000	45,000	46,000	70,000	83,000
Bihar and Orissa (h)	16,000	17,000	20,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	16,000	14,000	15,000
Central Provinces and Berar	691,000	591,000	807,000	1,289,000	514,000	1,127,000	1,040,000	1,020,000	1,000,000	980,000
Assam	11,000	13,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	15,000	18,000
North-West Frontier Province	6,000	5,000	7,000	11,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	8,000	7,000
Ajmer-Merwara	35,000	14,000	14,000	24,000	15,000	12,000	15,000	13,000	15,000	17,000
Delhi	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(f)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hyderabad	500,000	450,000	643,000	749,000	341,000	870,000	1,116,000	1,079,000	899,000	1,060,000
Mysore	16,000	21,000	14,000	18,000	11,000	15,000	24,000	15,000	36,000	25,000
Baroda	171,000	239,000	81,000	127,000	127,000	85,000	116,000	78,000	171,000	189,000
Gwalior	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	46,000	74,000	60,000	145,000	116,000
Central India States (d)	311,000	116,000	214,000	219,000	162,000	158,000	181,000	184,000	259,000	270,000
Rajputana States	128,000	54,000	55,000	99,000	81,000	68,000	76,000	78,000	89,000	93,000
TOTAL	4,492,000	4,055,000	3,977,000	5,798,000	3,601,000	4,484,000	5,073,000	5,161,000	6,088,000	6,250,000
Net Exports and Consumption (i)	4,985,000	4,499,000	3,991,000	5,343,000	4,941,000	5,972,000	6,270,000	5,946,000	6,923,000	6,508,000

(a) Includes the State of Banganapalle.

(b) Includes the State of Rampur.

(c) Not available.

(d) Includes Gwalior up to 1920-21.

(e) Included under Central India States.

(f) About 400 bales. (g) Includes Indian States.

(h) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1925-26 are 52,000 acres and 8,000 bales, as against 63,000 acres and 22,000 bales in 1924-25.

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

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

Area (acres)

Province	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Bengal	2,376,200	2,219,200	2,459,000	2,169,000	1,816,000	1,528,000	2,410,000	2,358,000	(c) 2,685,000	(c) 3,130,000
Bihar and Orissa	223,300	149,800	203,400	179,000	108,000	160,000	223,000	246,000	263,000	280,000
Assam	100,300	102,100	137,300	125,000	81,000	90,000	120,000	134,000	136,000	179,000
Cooch Behar	86,200	29,800	39,200	36,000	13,000	22,000	35,000	32,000	31,000	41,000
TOTAL (d)	2,786,000	2,500,400	2,838,900	2,509,000	1,618,000	1,800,000	2,788,000	2,770,000	3,115,000	3,630,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Bengal	7,854,000	6,348,800	7,567,800	5,247,000	3,595,000	4,746,000	7,463,000	7,166,000	(c) 7,951,000	(c) 9,517,000
Bihar and Orissa	669,800	335,300	512,500	335,000	225,000	348,000	528,000	489,000	640,000	682,000
Assam	245,800	228,200	332,400	275,000	154,000	267,000	339,000	333,000	279,000	535,000
Cooch Behar	95,000	43,300	69,800	58,000	11,000	52,000	71,000	74,000	70,000	105,000
TOTAL (d)	8,864,800	6,955,800	8,482,500	5,915,000	3,985,000	5,408,000	8,401,000	8,062,000	8,940,000	10,839,000
Exports and consumption (a)	7,702,000	7,849,000	9,128,000	8,459,000	7,837,000	8,196,000	9,453,000	10,052,000	9,569,000	(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) Includes Tripura State (d) 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
1917	41,000	1920	93,000
1918	73,000	1921	75,000
1919	66,000	1922	57,000
		1923	58,000
		1924	70,000
		1925	41,000
		1926	(b)

Notes.—Figures for 1926 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Bombay (a)	169,000	226,000	89,000	130,000	109,000	121,000	158,000	118,000	139,000	125,000
Bengal	157,000	144,000	144,000	127,000	126,000	133,000	127,000	122,000	121,000	134,000
United Provinces (c)	830,000	859,000	69,000	230,000	121,000	263,000	282,000	340,000	433,000	380,000
Punjab	32,000	39,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	37,000	32,000	30,000	31,000	29,000
Bihar and Orissa	704,000	736,000	595,000	727,000	647,000	701,000	746,000	724,000	731,000	637,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,176,000	1,257,000	509,000	1,025,000	455,000	793,000	1,050,000	1,378,000	1,180,000	1,232,000
Hyderabad	321,000	341,000	216,000	230,000	266,000	223,000	191,000	223,000	251,000	178,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(b)	(b)	19,000	43,000	41,000	60,000	59,000	98,000	137,000	105,000
Total (c)	2,889,000 <i>675,000</i>	3,102,000 <i>695,000</i>	1,668,000 <i>321,000</i>	2,543,000 <i>560,000</i>	1,793,000 <i>476,000</i>	2,351,000 <i>660,000</i>	2,645,000 <i>737,000</i>	3,034,000 <i>690,000</i>	3,023,000 <i>672,000</i>	2,670,000 <i>702,000</i>
GRAND TOTAL	3,564,000	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,103,000	2,269,000	3,011,000	3,382,000	3,724,000	3,695,000	3,572,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Bombay (a)	23,000	30,000	6,000	13,000	6,000	12,000	11,000	7,000	12,000	11,000
Bengal	25,000	22,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	20,000	17,000	19,000	18,000
United Provinces (c)	67,000	60,000	13,000	44,000	21,000	49,000	55,000	62,000	80,000	59,000
Punjab	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bihar and Orissa	155,000	170,000	93,000	160,000	121,000	165,000	156,000	142,000	123,000	103,000
Central Provinces and Berar	99,000	93,000	16,000	(a) 71,000	(a) 16,000	(a) 67,000	(a) 126,000	(a) 34,000	(a) 107,000	(a) 80,000
Hyderabad	16,000	19,000	31,000	6,000	3,000	8,000	12,000	10,000	16,000	16,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(b)	(b)	5,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	7,000	12,000	16,000	2,000
Total (c)	388,000 <i>138,000</i>	398,000 <i>117,000</i>	176,000 <i>59,000</i>	314,000 <i>105,000</i>	186,000 <i>84,000</i>	323,000 <i>113,000</i>	390,000 <i>143,000</i>	337,000 <i>126,000</i>	376,000 <i>135,000</i>	292,000 <i>109,000</i>
GRAND TOTAL	526,000	515,000	235,000	419,000	270,000	436,000	533,000	463,000	501,000	401,000

(a) Includes some of the Indian States. (b) Not available. (c) 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.

Note.—Figures for 1925-26 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (a)	362,000	534,000	111,000	241,000	147,000	354,000	296,000	234,000	399,000	183,000
Bengal	1,225,000	1,154,000	1,125,000	912,000	882,000	895,000	753,000	733,000	737,000	731,000
United Provinces (k)	153,000	149,000	91,000	153,000	197,000	155,000	119,000	165,000	143,000	143,000
	<i>2,500,000</i>	<i>2,815,000</i>	<i>1,849,000</i>	<i>2,430,000</i>	<i>2,023,000</i>	<i>2,132,000</i>	<i>2,467,000</i>	<i>2,550,000</i>	<i>2,517,000</i>	<i>2,449,000</i>
Punjab	1,016,000	1,259,000	660,000	891,000	583,000	1,464,000	1,286,000	1,141,000	1,269,000	798,000
Bihar and Orissa (l)	792,000	805,000	683,000	827,000	775,000	787,000	818,000	805,000	818,000	748,000
Assam	278,000	264,000	286,000	315,000	311,000	307,000	315,000	349,000	354,000	358,000
North-West Frontier Province	163,000	138,000	50,000	67,000	59,000	193,000	145,000	115,000	135,000	109,000
Delhi	(b)	(b)	2,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	13,000	4,000	5,000
Hyderabad	6,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	7,000	7,000	14,000	10,000
Baroda	(c)	(c)	14,000	33,000	16,000	26,000	21,000	13,000	19,000	18,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(b)	(b)	17,000	15,000	9,000	31,000	26,000	55,000	74,000	54,000
TOTAL (k)	3,995,000	4,311,000	3,044,000	3,465,000	2,987,000	4,222,000	3,792,000	3,630,000	3,968,000	3,157,000
	<i>2,500,000</i>	<i>2,815,000</i>	<i>1,848,000</i>	<i>2,430,000</i>	<i>2,023,000</i>	<i>2,132,000</i>	<i>2,467,000</i>	<i>2,530,000</i>	<i>2,517,000</i>	<i>2,449,000</i>
GRAND TOTAL	6,495,000	7,126,000	4,892,000	5,895,000	5,010,000	6,354,000	6,259,000	6,160,000	6,483,000	5,606,000

Yield (tons)

Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (a)	60,000	72,000	11,000	21,000	12,000	49,000	44,000	27,000	43,000	20,000
Bengal	238,000	211,000	169,000	155,000	153,000	148,000	129,000	118,000	122,000	84,000
United Provinces (k)	28,000	21,000	14,000	32,000	34,000	32,000	25,000	34,000	29,000	24,000
	<i>468,000</i>	<i>405,000</i>	<i>283,000</i>	<i>503,000</i>	<i>351,000</i>	<i>444,000</i>	<i>523,000</i>	<i>524,000</i>	<i>505,000</i>	<i>404,000</i>
Punjab	154,000	198,000	113,000	178,000	94,000	234,000	241,000	196,000	209,000	123,000
Bihar and Orissa (l)	175,000	186,000	113,000	182,000	145,000	175,000	182,000	156,000	212,000	162,000
Assam	48,000	45,000	50,000	62,000	56,000	57,000	56,000	68,000	64,000	74,000
North-West Frontier Province	20,000	17,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	18,000	17,000	11,000	11,000	10,000
Delhi	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,000	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	(g)	(i)
Hyderabad	(h)	(h)	(e)	(d)	(d)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)	(g)
Baroda	(c)	(c)	3,000	8,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(b)	(b)	4,000	3,000	1,000	6,000	7,000	13,000	21,000	7,000
TOTAL (k)	723,000	748,000	484,000	650,000	507,000	723,000	686,000	625,000	714,000	506,000
	<i>468,000</i>	<i>405,000</i>	<i>283,000</i>	<i>503,000</i>	<i>351,000</i>	<i>444,000</i>	<i>523,000</i>	<i>524,000</i>	<i>505,000</i>	<i>404,000</i>
GRAND TOTAL	1,191,000	1,153,000	767,000	1,153,000	858,000	1,167,000	1,209,000	1,149,000	1,219,000	910,000

(a) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. (b) Not available. (c) Included under Bombay. (d) Less than 100 tons. (e) 400 tons. (f) 100 tons. (g) 500 tons. (h) 200 tons. (i) 300 tons. (j) 600 tons. (k) 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. (l) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1925-26 are 112,000 acres and 13,000 tons, as against 113,000 acres and 13,000 tons in 1924-25.

Notes—Figures for 1925-26 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras . . .	779,000	832,000	681,000	881,000	753,000	778,000	733,000	696,000	789,000	791,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (a)	941,000	802,000	229,000	552,000	673,000	681,000	581,000	595,000	538,000	590,000
Bengal . . .	223,000	225,000	218,000	210,000	199,000	208,000	156,000	157,000	159,000	153,000
United Provinces (j)	278,000 <i>1,000,000</i>	188,000 <i>850,000</i>	207,000 <i>925,000</i>	168,000 <i>975,000</i>	276,000 <i>675,000</i>	250,000 <i>975,000</i>	198,000 <i>875,000</i>	202,000 <i>920,000</i>	275,000 <i>820,000</i>	254,000 <i>667,000</i>
Punjab . . .	246,000	122,000	51,000	110,000	108,000	156,000	158,000	116,000	109,000	118,000
Burma . . .	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,034,000	865,000	1,015,000	1,046,000	1,092,000
Bihar and Orissa (i)	189,000	144,000	194,000	192,000	167,000	198,000	192,000	193,000	190,000	190,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	759,000	502,000	497,000	489,000	709,000	773,000	568,000	555,000	644,000	456,000
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	89,000	25,000	3,000	17,000	19,000	15,000	16,000	21,000	24,000	31,000
Hyderabad . . .	569,000	589,000	512,000	538,000	520,000	554,000	530,000	552,000	572,000	521,000
Baroda . . .	(f)	(f)	26,000	73,000	77,000	75,000	76,000	74,000	87,000	78,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(c)	(c)	42,000	49,000	56,000	54,000	54,000	43,000	40,000	34,000
TOTAL (j)	4,023,000 <i>1,000,000</i>	3,429,000 <i>850,000</i>	2,560,000 <i>925,000</i>	3,279,000 <i>975,000</i>	3,557,000 <i>675,000</i>	4,771,000 <i>975,000</i>	4,123,000 <i>875,000</i>	4,219,000 <i>920,000</i>	4,473,000 <i>820,000</i>	4,308,000 <i>667,000</i>
GRAND TOTAL	5,023,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,254,000	4,432,000	5,746,000	4,998,000	5,139,000	5,293,000	4,975,000

Yield (tons)

Madras . . .	105,000	114,000	87,000	117,000	91,000	92,000	96,000	86,000	105,000	106,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (a)	125,000	78,000	11,000	63,000	52,000	93,000	78,000	57,000	66,000	49,000
Bengal . . .	24,000	28,000	33,000	35,000	34,000	34,000	24,000	25,000	24,000	25,000
United Provinces (j)	28,000 <i>80,000</i>	15,000 <i>67,000</i>	8,000 <i>88,000</i>	17,000 <i>98,000</i>	25,000 <i>78,000</i>	28,000 <i>100,000</i>	18,000 <i>80,000</i>	21,000 <i>91,000</i>	26,000 <i>77,000</i>	25,000 <i>66,000</i>
Punjab . . .	30,000	11,000	4,000	12,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	9,000	9,000	10,000
Burma . . .	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	50,000	45,000	65,000	45,000
Bihar and Orissa (i)	31,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	21,000	32,000	30,000	31,000	30,000	25,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	56,000	30,000	34,000	48,000	53,000	78,000	45,000	46,000	62,000	29,000
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	8,000	(e)	(d)	1,000	(e)	1,000	1,000	(g)	2,000	(h)
Hyderabad . . .	31,000	19,000	42,000	21,000	14,000	37,000	36,000	25,000	37,000	33,000
Baroda . . .	(f)	(f)	1,000(b)	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	7,000	4,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	(c)	(c)	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
TOTAL (j)	433,000 <i>80,000</i>	315,000 <i>67,000</i>	240,000 <i>88,000</i>	351,000 <i>98,000</i>	304,000 <i>78,000</i>	418,000 <i>100,000</i>	402,000 <i>80,000</i>	350,000 <i>91,000</i>	436,000 <i>77,000</i>	354,000 <i>66,000</i>
GRAND TOTAL	513,000	382,000	278,000	449,000	382,000	518,000	482,000	441,000	513,000	420,000

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

(b) As reported by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

(c) Not available. (d) Less than 100 tons. (e) 200 tons. (f) Included under Bombay. (g) About 500 tons. (h) Below 200 tons.

(i) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1925-26 are 232,000 acres and 9,000 tons, as against 357,000 acres and 25,000 tons in 1924-25.

(j) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, i.e., 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.

Note.— Figures for 1925-26 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17.	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	547,000	489,000	396,000	475,000	391,000	381,000	327,000	339,000	359,000	378,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 81,000	74,000	63,000	60,000	77,000	(f) 77,000
United Provinces (e)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 4,000	4,000	7,000	15,000	17,000
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	(a)	26,000	40,000	36,000	35,000	38,000	36,000	35,000	46,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	62,000	42,000	45,000	40,000	52,000	52,000
Assam	3,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	...	...
Hyderabad	(a)	812,000	651,000	(a)	678,000	1,016,000	793,000	866,000	676,000	673,000
Mysore	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 109,000	(b) 112,000	(b) 117,000	118,000	100,000
Baroda	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 130,000	(b) 130,000	108,000	78,000	58,000
TOTAL (e)	(c) 550,000	(c) 1,307,000	(c) 1,077,000	(c) 520,000	(c) 1,246,000	1,795,000	1,517,000	1,578,000	1,410,000	1,401,000

Yield (tons).

Madras	(a)	51,000	38,000	45,000	39,000	36,000	33,000	30,000	38,000	41,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	12,000	(f) 10,000
United Provinces (e)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,000
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	(a)	3,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7,000	6,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	11,000
Assam	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...
Hyderabad	(a)	75,000	62,000	(a)	33,000	94,000	78,000	68,000	55,000	62,000
Mysore	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7,000	7,000
Baroda	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	7,000	4,000
TOTAL (e) . . . . .	...	(e) 120,000	(e) 108,000	(e) 51,000	(e) 84,000	(e) 142,000	(e) 117,000	(e) 103,000	(e) 124,000	144,000

(a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete.
 (d) Not available. The normal yield per acre of the crop was however 500 lbs for Gujarat and 400 lbs for the remainder of the Bombay Presidency where the crop is grown.
 (e) Excludes estimates for the mixed crop for which there are no reliable data at present.
 (f) Excluding Indian States.
 Note.—An All-India forecast has for the first time been prepared for this crop from 1925-26. The figures for the preceding years are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras . . .	1,793,000	1,415,000	1,001,000	1,144,000	1,600,000	1,459,000	1,754,000	1,807,000	1,904,000	2,599,000
Bombay (including Indian States) . . .	276,000	272,000	157,000	162,000	224,000	223,000	367,000	400,000	385,000	685,000
Burma . . .	265,000	249,000	249,000	280,000	303,000	306,000	332,000	390,000	462,000	493,000
Hyderabad . . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	153,000	180,000	204,000	134,000	190,000
TOTAL . . .	2,334,000	1,936,000	1,407,000	1,586,000	2,127,000	2,144,000	2,633,000	2,801,000	2,885,000	3,973,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

Madras . . .	825,000	680,000	442,000	569,000	740,000	678,000	823,000	744,000	948,000	1,264,000
Bombay (including Indian States) . . .	260,000	272,000	85,000	151,000	167,000	177,000	287,000	213,000	361,000	549,000
Burma . . .	111,000	104,000	99,000	102,000	115,000	95,000	110,000	115,000	165,000	165,000
Hyderabad . . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9,000	16,000	12,000	11,000	21,000
TOTAL . . .	1,196,000	1,056,000	626,000	822,000	1,022,000	959,000	1,236,000	1,084,000	1,435,000	1,999,000

(a) Not available.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras . . .	459,700	324,400	144,400	101,300	112,100	197,300	141,300	89,400	67,000	77,600
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . . .	7,900	11,600	7,200	7,400	7,300	9,400	11,000	7,700	6,600	3,500
Bengal . . .	2,200	7,000	10,100	11,700	9,700	10,600	7,300	900	100	(b)
United Provinces . . .	159,300	190,200	49,100	48,800	45,300	44,600	39,100	20,600	12,500	14,800
Punjab . . .	60,800	90,700	17,000	22,000	27,000	33,000	50,300	36,400	6,400	20,500
Bihar and Orissa . . .	80,600	86,700	64,200	57,100	44,400	39,900	35,400	24,800	16,100	18,900
TOTAL . . .	770,000	710,600	292,000	248,300	245,800	334,800	284,400	179,800	99,300	135,300

Yield (cwts) of dye

Madras . . .	59,100	80,600	33,400	23,600	27,800	48,600	32,600	20,600	14,100	19,000
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . . .	1,400	1,800	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,500	1,900	1,100	1,100	400
Bengal . . .	200	500	800	900	700	500	200	(a)	(a)	(b)
United Provinces . . .	14,100	17,400	3,800	4,500	4,300	5,000	4,000	2,200	1,400	1,600
Punjab . . .	10,000	16,500	3,200	4,900	4,700	6,300	9,300	6,700	1,000	4,500
Bihar and Orissa . . .	10,900	10,200	6,300	8,200	5,000	5,400	4,100	4,200	1,100	2,700
TOTAL . . .	95,700	127,000	48,600	43,300	43,700	67,300	52,100	34,800	18,700	28,200

(a) Less than 50 cwts.

(b) No cultivation.

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

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

Area (acres)

Province	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	25,100	25,200	25,700	27,500	33,500	34,200	34,700
Coorg	33,000	32,200	31,900	31,600	31,000	32,500	34,800
Mysore	55,300	63,700	64,200	68,200	69,600	72,800	75,500
Travancore	900	900	1,000	900	900	900	900
Cochin	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,400	2,400	2,800
TOTAL	116,400	124,200	125,000	130,400	138,000	142,800	148,200

Yield (lbs) of cured coffee

Madras	4,565,200	4,945,600	5,163,100	7,642,400	3,598,400	9,669,800	4,525,700
Coorg	7,018,300	7,190,500	5,462,900	7,577,300	5,209,200	8,487,600	4,870,400
Mysore	9,351,800	9,841,100	9,543,700	9,835,700	9,971,200	11,781,600	12,537,700
Travancore	159,600	193,000	42,400	132,100	130,100	172,700	79,600
Cochin	230,100	283,500	275,800	271,900	236,500	414,100	93,300
TOTAL	21,325,000	22,453,700	20,487,900	25,459,400	19,145,400	30,475,600	22,103,700

Note (i)—The figures in this table generally exclude statistics for small estates having less than 10 acres under coffee.
(ii)—Figures for 1925-26 are subject to revision.

No. 17—AREA AND YIELD OF RUBBER IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Madras	16,800	13,000	11,400	10,500	11,400	11,200	12,500
Bengal	100	100	(b)	...	...	...	...
Burma	48,700	56,200	58,600	61,900	63,100	64,900	66,000
Assam	3,100	3,100	3,100	(b)	...	...	...
Coorg	2,700	2,800	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,800
Mysore	700	800	800	1,000	700	700	800
Travancore	37,700	39,500	39,600	41,300	41,600	41,300	41,600
Cochin	8,700	8,900	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,900	8,900
TOTAL	118,500	124,200	124,700	125,900	128,000	129,400	132,600

Yield (lbs)

Madras	1,715,500	1,687,900	467,200	1,172,500	1,434,300	1,894,900	2,165,800
Bengal	600	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	4,268,400	4,762,900	3,639,700	4,261,400	4,998,400	6,124,500	7,776,800
Assam	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...
Coorg	169,600	204,000	53,600	171,000	303,700	302,400	369,900
Mysore	8,000	19,900	14,300	9,500	11,000	10,100	21,000
Travancore	5,832,500	5,556,900	4,290,800	4,331,500	6,054,800	5,765,600	7,785,100
Cochin	1,620,400	1,577,300	590,800	1,487,000	1,660,800	1,503,800	1,857,600
TOTAL	13,615,000	13,788,900	9,056,400	11,912,900	14,462,500	15,601,300	19,970,200

(a) No area was tapped during the year, hence there was no production.

(b) The area reported in previous years is not workable and hence the column has been shown blank.
Note.—Figures for 1925 are subject to revision.

No. 18—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE.

Barley

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Bombay (including Sind)	48,000	59,000	48,000	58,000	37,000	44,000	42,000	34,000	36,000	28,000
Bengal	99,000	97,000	94,000	92,000	96,000	83,000	83,000	82,000	79,000	86,000
United Provinces	5,000,000	5,092,000	3,831,000	4,378,000	3,869,000	4,304,000	4,286,000	4,226,000	4,278,000	4,059,000
Punjab	1,153,000	1,475,000	865,000	1,204,000	631,000	1,112,000	1,173,000	1,240,000	936,000	804,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,263,000	1,311,000	1,237,000	1,354,000	1,322,000	1,373,000	1,406,000	1,201,000	1,331,000	1,323,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b)24,000	(b)22,000	(b)11,000	(b) 16,000	(b) 8,000	(b) 12,000	(b)18,000	(b)16,000	(b)22,000	17,000
North-West Frontier Province	248,000	267,000	267,000	269,000	178,000	298,000	270,000	158,000	151,000	182,000
Ajmer-Merwara	45,000	(b)81,000	25,000	27,000	40,000	55,000	51,000	43,000	45,000	50,000
Delhi	17,000	30,000	14,000	19,000	13,000	19,000	18,000	27,000	17,000	20,000
TOTAL	7,900,000	8,427,000	6,395,000	7,419,000	6,203,000	7,303,000	7,360,000	7,126,000	6,898,000	6,673,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bombay (including Sind)	15,000	16,000	14,000	19,000	9,000	14,000	14,000	10,000	12,000	10,000
Bengal	31,000	23,000	24,000	28,000	29,000	25,000	24,000	23,000	23,000	32,000
United Provinces	2,360,000	2,288,000	1,869,000	2,116,000	1,772,000	2,052,000	2,091,000	1,919,000	1,751,000	1,735,000
Punjab	286,000	424,000	833,000	378,000	103,000	297,000	365,000	410,000	263,000	218,000
Bihar and Orissa	546,000	492,000	440,000	534,000	522,000	613,000	500,000	505,000	531,000	512,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	4,000
North-West Frontier Province	89,000	88,000	108,000	110,000	58,000	104,000	94,000	44,000	47,000	63,000
Ajmer-Merwara	11,000	(a)	5,000	11,000	11,000	14,000	18,000	14,000	16,000	16,000
Delhi	5,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	6,000	8,000
TOTAL (a)	3,336,000	3,334,000	2,782,000	3,206,000	2,609,000	3,128,000	3,117,000	2,987,000	2,644,000	2,584,000

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

No. 18—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Jowar

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	4,781,000	4,890,000	5,069,000	5,496,000	5,223,000	5,573,000	5,255,000	4,847,000	4,944,000	4,546,000
Bombay (including Sind)	8,060,000	8,707,000	7,656,000	8,408,000	8,810,000	8,615,000	8,720,000	7,903,000	9,107,000	8,315,000
Bengal	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
United Provinces	2,402,000	1,983,000	1,863,000	2,330,000	2,313,000	2,684,000	2,270,000	2,479,000	2,047,000	1,990,000
Punjab	1,484,000	825,000	653,000	1,020,000	921,000	1,214,000	951,000	965,000	1,054,000	923,000
Burma	656,000	593,000	374,000	502,000	700,000	842,000	868,000	757,000	756,000	701,000
Bihar and Orissa	80,000	86,000	69,000	88,000	76,000	84,000	74,000	79,000	69,000	72,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,188,000	3,820,000	4,652,000	4,365,000	4,402,000	4,084,000	4,526,000	4,078,000	4,102,000	3,810,000
North-West Frontier Province	107,000	63,000	41,000	75,000	58,000	108,000	60,000	77,000	78,000	81,000
Ajmer-Merwara	89,000	(b) 56,000	15,000	39,000	42,000	43,000	47,000	63,000	66,000	58,000
Delhi	21,000	13,000	20,000	28,000	23,000	31,000	26,000	33,000	40,000	30,000
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9,878,000	8,755,000	9,351,000	9,048,000	9,044,000
TOTAL	21,871,600 ^(a)	21,068,000 ^(c)	20,406,000 ^(c)	22,457,000 ^(c)	22,662,000 ^(c)	24,000,000	21,556,000	20,456,000	21,456,000	20,585,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	1,442,000	1,395,000	1,342,000	1,509,000	1,420,000	1,524,000	1,438,000	1,271,000	1,405,000	1,292,000
Bombay (including Sind)	2,009,000	1,768,000	1,063,000	1,994,000	1,210,000	1,737,000	1,691,000	1,243,000	1,835,000	1,566,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces	523,000	873,000	198,000	562,000	351,000	647,000	486,000	598,000	411,000	400,000
Punjab	120,000	59,000	43,000	200,000	105,000	171,000	119,000	132,000	115,000	100,000
Burma	89,000	75,000	54,000	71,000	88,000	124,000	120,000	91,000	68,000	44,000
Bihar and Orissa	26,000	32,000	19,000	27,000	27,000	34,000	18,000	19,000	11,000	22,000
Central Provinces and Berar	881,000	747,000	654,000	1,243,000	501,000	1,444,000	1,211,000	1,000,000	957,000	763,000
North-West Frontier Province	17,000	16,000	10,000	14,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	14,000	10,000	10,000
Ajmer-Merwara	11,000	(a)	(d)	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	5,000	1,000
Delhi	4,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	776,000	1,056,000	936,000	998,000	1,112,000
TOTAL	5,123,000 ^(c)	4,486,000 ^(c)	3,403,000 ^(c)	5,632,000 ^(c)	3,719,000 ^(c)	6,480,000	6,157,000	5,312,000	5,821,000	5,815,000

(a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete. (d) Below 500 tons.
 Note.—No forecast is prepared for this 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. 18—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE AND GRAM, IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Bajra

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	3,411,000	3,309,000	3,030,000	3,265,000	3,012,000	3,197,000	3,078,000	3,646,000	3,047,000	3,074,000
Bombay (including Sind)	5,866,000	4,181,000	3,294,000	3,481,000	3,764,000	6,113,000	4,944,000	5,363,000	4,105,000	4,651,000
Bengal	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
United Provinces	2,548,000	2,209,000	2,086,000	2,605,000	2,385,000	2,662,000	2,347,000	2,333,000	1,780,000	1,674,000
Punjab	3,033,000	2,543,000	1,562,000	2,675,000	2,422,000	3,323,000	3,119,000	2,850,000	2,685,000	2,638,000
Bihar and Orissa	70,000	87,000	65,000	65,000	63,000	70,000	64,000	63,000	69,000	168,000
Central Provinces and Berar	118,000	125,000	128,000	141,000	138,000	174,000	166,000	151,000	137,000	114,000
North-West Frontier Province	262,000	228,000	67,000	169,000	129,000	262,000	143,000	180,000	152,000	158,000
Ajmer-Merwara	52,000	(b) 23,000	24,000	17,000	19,000	19,000	22,000	31,000	28,000	14,000
Delhi	59,000	58,000	47,000	61,000	56,000	65,000	63,000	51,000	50,000	41,000
TOTAL	16,225,000	12,729,000	11,205,000	14,862,000	11,991,000	16,888,000	13,639,000	13,674,000	11,064,000	12,367,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	925,000	906,000	701,000	850,000	814,000	825,000	816,000	832,000	693,000	610,000
Bombay (including Sind)	906,000	446,000	256,000	618,000	497,000	756,000	613,000	619,000	609,000	643,000
Bengal	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces	469,000	407,000	283,000	629,000	395,000	556,000	461,000	468,000	330,000	271,000
Punjab	514,000	312,000	105,000	446,000	199,000	391,000	424,000	305,000	362,000	278,000
Bihar and Orissa	23,000	25,000	18,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	10,000	22,000	22,000	25,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	41,000	15,000	50,000	44,000	37,000	38,000	23,000
North-West Frontier Province	44,000	36,000	9,000	20,000	15,000	26,000	38,000	28,000	20,000	18,000
Ajmer-Merwara	6,000	(a)	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	(d)
Delhi	13,000	6,000	(d)	12,000	9,000	6,000	12,000	6,000	6,000	4,000
TOTAL	(a) 3,902,000	(c) 2,139,000	(c) 1,367,000	2,842,000	1,969,000	2,640,000	2,420,000	2,199,000	2,218,000	1,982,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(c) Incomplete.

(d) Below 500 tons.

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

No. 18—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Maize

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	118,000	102,000	85,000	107,000	123,000	104,000	127,000	189,000	148,000	138,000
Bombay (including Sind)	178,000	199,000	246,000	226,000	229,000	218,000	212,000	208,000	193,000	204,000
Bengal	89,000	89,000	85,000	88,000	84,000	90,000	78,000	82,000	79,000	78,000
United Provinces	2,428,000	2,321,000	1,882,000	2,430,000	2,094,000	2,075,000	1,873,000	1,835,000	1,850,000	1,812,000
Punjab	1,270,000	1,219,000	1,151,000	1,156,000	1,063,000	1,112,000	1,123,000	1,050,000	922,000	931,000
Burma	168,000	169,000	153,000	158,000	171,000	211,000	194,000	168,000	191,000	199,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,681,000	1,687,000	1,786,000	1,776,000	1,764,000	1,800,000	1,839,000	1,830,000	1,874,000	1,856,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b) 159,000	(b) 168,000	(b) 162,000	(b) 161,000	(c) 157,000	(b) 162,000	(b) 160,000	(b) 155,000	(b) 146,000	130,000
Assam	19,000	(b) 1,000	(b) 1,000	(b) 1,000	(b) 1,000	(b) 1,000	(b) 1,000	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	451,000	463,000	450,000	454,000	418,000	462,000	450,000	439,000	429,000	436,000
Ajmer-Merwara	60,000	(b) 65,000	38,000	59,000	57,000	57,000	57,000	69,000	73,000	65,000
Delhi	4,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	6,532,000	6,446,000	6,040,000	6,820,000	6,164,000	6,290,000	5,916,000	5,824,000	5,312,000	5,439,000

YIELD (TONS)

Madras	(a)	48,000	30,000	39,000	61,000	52,000	64,000	63,000	71,000	267,000
Bombay (including Sind)	108,000	101,000	61,000	101,000	67,000	65,000	97,000	94,000	87,000	76,000
Bengal	26,000	23,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	30,000	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
United Provinces	953,000	1,026,000	508,000	1,014,000	829,000	815,000	598,000	766,000	533,000	554,000
Punjab	461,000	319,000	399,000	406,000	346,000	386,000	301,000	360,000	336,000	311,000
Burma	35,000	37,000	24,000	29,000	31,000	40,000	34,000	25,000	39,000	37,000
Bihar and Orissa	523,000	612,000	482,000	620,000	635,000	727,000	348,000	487,000	260,000	409,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	115,000	112,000	116,000	114,000	111,000	104,000	99,000
Assam	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	219,000	249,000	206,000	125,000	162,000	217,000	230,000	226,000	218,000	200,000
Ajmer-Merwara	19,000	(a)	25,000	18,000	11,000	15,000	11,000	11,000	15,000	6,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	(d)	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	1,000	1,000	(d)
TOTAL (e)	2,345,000	2,416,000	1,782,000	2,586,000	2,083,000	2,458,000	1,902,000	2,178,000	1,680,000	1,874,000

(a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete. (d) Below 500 tons. Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 18—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—concl'd.

Gram

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	175,000	119,000	112,000	117,000	94,000	113,000	127,000	100,000	109,000	119,000
Bombay (including Sind)	785,000	925,000	888,000	889,000	477,000	603,000	788,000	625,000	741,000	596,000
Bengal	183,000	188,000	156,000	147,000	161,000	143,000	141,000	130,000	130,000	136,000
United Provinces	6,469,000	6,387,000	3,727,000	4,947,000	3,961,000	6,058,000	7,131,000	6,356,000	6,817,000	6,641,000
Punjab	5,116,000	6,004,000	2,049,000	4,126,000	2,229,000	5,147,000	5,428,000	4,202,000	5,697,000	3,710,000
Burma	68,000	63,000	49,000	83,000	62,000	119,000	162,000	67,000	90,000	118,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,398,000	1,468,000	1,031,000	1,515,000	1,408,000	1,481,000	1,541,000	1,427,000	1,433,000	1,411,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b) 894,000	(b) 845,000	(b) 648,000	(b) 748,000	(b) 647,000	(b) 637,000	(b) 770,000	(c) 1,188,000	(c) 1,120,000	1,277,000
North-West Frontier Province	210,000	228,000	207,000	240,000	144,000	280,000	221,000	228,000	227,000	228,000
Ajmer-Merwara	9,000	(e) 30,000	18,000	(e) 21,000	9,000	15,000	10,000	13,000	10,000	17,000
Coorg	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Delhi	108,000	85,000	2,000	30,000	11,000	97,000	85,000	54,000	98,000	56,000
TOTAL	(d) 15,416,000	(d) 16,340,000	(d) 7,367,000	(d) 12,641,000	9,205,000	16,742,000	16,395,000	14,897,000	16,473,000	14,300,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
Madras	(a)	27,000	33,000	21,000	19,000	22,000	25,000	24,000	24,000	26,000
Bombay (including Sind)	141,000	183,000	85,000	16,000	53,000	114,000	130,000	90,000	132,000	97,000
Bengal	49,000	41,000	35,000	43,000	44,000	32,000	34,000	29,000	34,000	32,000
United Provinces	2,288,000	1,882,000	778,000	1,644,000	1,180,000	2,114,000	2,543,000	2,307,000	1,987,000	2,070,000
Punjab	856,000	1,509,000	465,000	1,009,000	861,000	1,143,000	1,510,000	1,116,000	1,149,000	760,000
Burma	(a)	(a)	(a)	16,000	12,000	24,000	32,000	18,000	18,000	24,000
Bihar and Orissa	607,000	551,000	366,000	598,000	556,000	649,000	670,000	541,000	509,000	529,000
Central Provinces and Berar	266,000	216,000	187,000	209,000	129,000	198,000	220,000	282,000	274,000	285,000
North-West Frontier Province	28,000	38,000	33,000	40,000	17,000	46,000	13,000	42,000	31,000	40,000
Ajmer-Merwara	1,000	(a)	3,000	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Coorg	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Delhi	18,000	19,000	(a)	6,000	2,000	19,000	18,000	10,000	25,000	7,000
TOTAL	(d) 4,234,000	(d) 4,440,000	(d) 1,920,000	(d) 3,701,000	2,374,000	4,367,000	5,305,000	4,455,000	4,184,000	3,673,000

(a) Not available. (b) Excludes grain sown with other crops.

(c) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (d) Incomplete.

(e) 500 tons.

(f) Below 500 tons.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 19—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 1925 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
Madras—													
Malabar	100.3	131.2	123.1	106.0	112.3	122.5	99.0	122.0	120.0	142.9	110.0	+9.7	+10
Madras, South-east	35.6	34.0	36.8	35.3	41.5	46.5	38.1	41.2	33.9	32.5	39.9	+4.3	+12
Madras Deccan	24.8	40.1	34.1	19.8	28.7	17.0	25.4	20.2	16.7	22.4	26.9	+2.1	+8
Madras Coast, North	41.2	52.7	54.2	35.9	48.9	31.8	41.5	38.1	42.8	45.6	52.7	+11.5	+28
Bombay—													
Gujarat	32.3	32.6	54.0	11.8	84.2	26.2	41.1	28.7	18.4	29.1	22.1	-10.2	-32
Konkan	108.5	128.6	136.1	70.9	100.6	77.0	108.4	107.6	112.3	98.5	93.5	-15.0	-14
Bombay Deccan	30.8	40.9	35.8	17.9	33.6	22.9	27.3	28.5	25.5	27.9	25.3	-5.5	-18
Sind	6.7	11.1	14.1	1.6	7.1	2.1	7.2	1.4	4.2	6.9	2.9	-3.8	-57
Bengal	74.9	88.3	80.4	82.1	74.3	76.4	76.3	78.1	65.6	79.9	73.5	-1.4	-2
United Provinces—													
East	39.3	47.2	46.3	23.3	40.9	31.7	41.9	51.6	42.2	43.8	43.7	+4.4	+11
West	37.3	47.7	50.9	19.2	39.6	29.6	46.0	46.3	39.9	47.3	41.9	+4.6	+12
Punjab—													
East and North	23.3	26.8	41.8	13.2	24.9	15.6	18.3	22.3	26.5	26.3	24.4	+1.1	+5
South-west	10.0	12.3	21.5	6.8	10.2	6.8	12.3	7.9	12.2	11.8	9.3	-0.7	-7
Burma—													
Lower Burma	125.8	125.5	129.8	148.6	140.4	135.0	131.3	135.0	146.8	136.2	130.4	+4.6	+4
Upper Burma	47.1	49.9	48.1	46.0	41.7	36.4	46.1	43.4	49.4	46.4	43.6	-3.5	7
Bihar and Orissa—													
Orissa	58.8	57.7	73.8	46.5	67.0	60.0	54.0	57.8	51.0	50.0	75.8	+17.0	+29
Chota Nagpur	52.7	50.1	66.4	42.9	65.2	56.2	48.4	57.0	57.6	52.7	51.9	-0.8	-2
Bihar	48.6	58.7	53.7	52.7	51.3	44.7	51.0	59.2	37.1	56.4	46.3	-2.3	-5
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar	32.3	47.2	41.7	19.2	31.3	16.0	32.0	34.9	29.2	31.1	25.6	-6.7	-21
Central Provinces, West	46.6	57.5	60.1	33.6	61.9	32.9	39.6	44.9	52.4	46.5	43.3	-3.3	-7
Central Provinces, East	53.7	54.1	64.5	53.3	72.7	37.4	49.9	49.8	50.9	47.9	58.3	+4.6	+9
Assam	100.4	96.6	95.1	110.3	86.8	97.4	111.1	85.4	98.5	99.2	99.6	-0.8	-1
North-West Frontier Province	15.6	20.3	20.2	14.5	18.4	10.8	15.0	14.8	18.3	17.1	15.2	-0.4	-3
Hyderabad—													
North	34.0	44.4	48.9	23.2	30.4	16.2	29.9	32.5	28.9	28.8	29.8	-4.2	-12
South	30.8	60.9	39.9	22.3	34.2	19.1	27.2	25.1	24.4	29.6	33.8	+3.0	+10
Mysore	36.1	46.6	41.5	27.9	39.1	28.9	36.3	34.6	36.1	40.6	36.3	+0.2	+1
Central India—													
West	35.7	46.9	50.3	20.7	48.8	27.0	31.1	35.3	42.6	39.8	27.7	-8.0	-22
East	42.2	48.3	54.6	20.2	56.5	26.0	38.2	44.7	45.3	49.3	46.7	+4.5	+11
Rajputana—													
West	12.5	17.3	32.0	2.8	12.8	10.5	9.2	10.4	11.8	13.0	7.8	-4.7	-38
East	25.7	33.6	53.0	10.3	31.6	21.4	21.4	25.9	28.0	38.5	19.2	-6.5	-25

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1925.

Rice

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Argentina	11,000	17,000	26,000	17,000	26,000	27,000	16,000	9,000	14,000	(b)
Bulgaria	7,000	12,000	10,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	12,000	13,000
Egypt	154,000	273,000	385,000	150,000	165,000	324,000	50,000	186,000	255,000	(c) 102,000
Formosa	1,165,000	1,151,000	1,194,000	1,228,000	1,235,000	1,224,000	1,282,000	1,252,000	1,313,000	1,361,000
Indo-China	10,148,000	10,176,000	10,169,000	11,889,000	11,756,000	11,979,000	12,103,000	11,397,000	11,757,000	12,528,000
Italy	352,000	341,000	(a) 342,000	325,000	276,000	286,000	294,000	303,000	340,000	356,000
Japan	7,533,000	7,554,000	7,577,000	7,605,000	7,659,000	7,675,000	7,695,000	7,713,000	7,699,000	7,726,000
Java and Madura	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	7,219,000	8,173,000	8,160,000	8,442,000	8,169,000
Korea	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3,752,000	3,816,000	3,798,000	3,860,000	3,883,000
Siam	5,118,000	5,859,000	5,490,000	5,832,000	6,044,000	6,412,000	6,242,000	6,636,000	6,859,000	7,003,000
Spain	100,000	106,000	110,000	112,000	120,000	113,000	114,000	114,000	116,000	120,000
United States of America	869,000	981,000	1,119,000	911,000	1,335,000	921,000	1,055,000	895,000	849,000	904,000

YIELD (TONS)

Argentina	(b)	(b)	21,000	(b)	25,000	25,000	15,000	(b)	12,000	(b)
Bulgaria	4,000	9,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	10,000
Egypt	167,000	353,000	501,000	176,000	205,000	342,000	40,000	219,000	298,000	(e) 129,000
Formosa	826,000	859,000	823,000	874,000	860,000	884,000	967,000	864,000	1,079,000	1,144,000
Indo-China	4,860,000	4,556,000	4,548,000	4,714,000	4,535,000	5,724,000	5,696,000	5,205,000	5,630,000	5,652,000
Italy	511,000	517,000	(a) 514,000	478,000	443,000	463,000	456,000	513,000	580,000	619,000
Japan	10,380,000	9,692,000	9,715,000	10,802,000	11,227,000	9,801,000	10,780,000	9,872,000	10,154,000	10,604,000
Java and Madura	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3,984,000	4,864,000	4,867,000	5,062,000	4,680,000
Korea	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	2,544,000	2,667,000	2,695,000	2,348,000	2,624,000
Siam	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,201,000	4,157,000	4,263,000	4,321,000	4,892,000	4,859,000
Spain	237,000	232,000	204,000	297,000	264,000	257,000	269,000	239,000	290,000	301,000
United States of America	819,000	696,000	774,000	708,000	1,044,000	754,000	830,000	676,000	667,000	689,000

(a) Exclusive of invaded territory.

(b) Not available.

(c) Spring crop only.

Note.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1925—contd.

Wheat

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Algeria	3,271,000	3,220,000	3,155,000	2,669,000	3,227,000	3,007,000	3,034,000	3,166,000	3,491,000	3,606,000
Argentina	16,082,000	17,863,000	16,969,000	17,401,000	15,008,000	14,235,000	16,248,000	17,216,000	17,785,000	19,189,000
Australia	11,528,000	9,770,000	7,987,000	6,416,000	9,068,000	9,715,000	9,760,000	9,503,000	10,814,000	10,284,000
Austria	2,007,000	2,035,000	1,924,000	371,000	371,000	378,000	459,000	475,000	482,000	484,000
Bulgaria	2,381,000	2,480,000	2,434,000	2,056,000	2,173,000	2,232,000	2,225,000	2,303,000	2,491,000	2,537,000
Canada	15,363,000	14,749,000	17,346,000	19,118,000	18,224,000	23,251,000	22,413,000	22,672,000	22,046,000	21,963,000
Denmark	152,000	131,000	140,000	128,000	180,000	220,000	237,000	205,000	149,000	198,000
Egypt	1,447,000	1,116,000	1,286,000	1,323,000	1,190,000	1,458,000	1,517,000	1,537,000	1,415,000	1,380,000
France	12,424,000	10,353,000	10,968,000	11,628,000	12,581,000	13,294,000	13,066,000	13,673,000	13,614,000	13,666,000
Germany	4,157,000	3,749,000	3,732,000	3,179,000	3,397,000	3,559,000	3,394,000	3,653,000	3,622,000	3,835,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,661,000	2,887,000	3,521,000	3,320,000	3,497,000	3,523,000
Italy	11,674,000	10,552,000	10,783,000	10,568,000	11,285,000	11,774,000	11,484,000	11,554,000	11,279,000	11,668,000
Japan	1,303,000	1,392,000	1,389,000	1,344,000	1,299,000	1,263,000	1,228,000	1,196,000	1,149,000	1,149,000
Luxemburg	27,000	24,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	29,000	23,000	25,000	22,000	27,000
Netherlands	134,000	121,000	148,000	168,000	152,000	180,000	150,000	154,000	118,000	132,000
New Zealand	219,000	281,000	208,000	140,000	220,000	353,000	276,000	183,000	167,000	158,000
Norway	14,000	22,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	25,000	26,000	21,000	22,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,083,000	1,790,000	2,092,000	2,573,000	2,514,000	2,650,000	2,702,000
Rumania	4,842,000	(c)	5,662,000	4,269,000	4,996,000	6,146,000	6,545,000	6,648,000	7,835,000	8,153,000
Spain	10,144,000	10,336,000	10,224,000	10,374,000	10,250,000	10,382,000	10,305,000	10,469,000	10,375,000	10,718,000
Sweden	318,000	328,000	378,000	347,000	357,000	357,000	356,000	362,000	322,000	363,000
Switzerland	137,000	96,000	151,000	130,000	119,000	111,000	103,000	104,000	104,000	105,000
Tunis	1,483,000	1,447,000	1,603,000	1,408,000	1,318,000	1,491,000	1,072,000	1,559,000	1,159,000	1,624,000
Union of South Africa	755,000	986,000	953,000	819,000	875,000	992,000	847,000	779,000	740,000	1,058,000
United Kingdom	2,053,000	2,105,000	2,794,000	2,371,000	1,936,000	2,046,000	2,038,000	1,806,000	1,599,000	1,552,000
United States of America	52,294,000	45,070,000	59,156,000	73,069,000	61,118,000	63,670,000	62,291,000	58,308,000	52,342,000	52,178,000
Uruguay	779,000	976,000	839,000	680,000	700,000	812,000	663,000	979,000	850,000	1,000,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Algeria	779,000	775,000	1,316,000	561,000	225,000	753,000	454,000	975,000	459,000	873,000
Argentina	2,141,000	5,866,000	4,587,000	5,799,000	4,173,000	5,106,000	5,235,000	6,617,000	5,109,000	5,109,000
Australia	4,074,000	3,067,000	2,022,000	1,229,000	3,899,000	3,451,000	2,926,000	3,370,000	4,399,000	2,872,000
Austria	743,000	674,000	594,000	137,000	145,000	175,000	198,000	238,000	227,000	286,000
Bulgaria	791,000	777,000	620,000	796,000	799,000	782,000	1,009,000	970,000	660,000	1,327,000
Canada	7,024,000	6,248,000	5,054,000	5,166,000	7,035,000	8,042,000	10,686,000	12,702,000	7,006,000	10,996,000
Denmark	162,000	115,000	169,000	158,000	193,000	298,000	247,000	237,000	157,000	261,000
Egypt	977,000	797,000	859,000	806,000	848,000	989,000	963,000	1,089,000	914,000	969,000
France	5,477,000	3,597,000	6,034,000	5,001,000	6,333,000	8,646,000	6,504,000	7,381,000	7,516,000	8,643,000
Germany	8,031,000	2,244,000	2,493,000	2,112,000	2,207,000	2,881,000	1,023,000	2,851,000	2,384,000	3,160,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,014,000	1,409,000	1,463,000	1,814,000	1,378,000	1,916,000
Italy	4,719,000	3,742,000	4,899,000	4,533,000	3,778,000	5,154,000	4,321,000	6,022,000	4,548,000	6,438,000
Japan	759,000	875,000	829,000	820,000	759,000	720,000	738,000	761,000	679,000	791,000
Luxemburg	12,000	9,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	17,000	5,000	14,000	8,000	15,000
Netherlands	123,000	99,000	141,000	152,000	154,000	225,000	162,000	164,000	124,000	149,000
New Zealand	136,000	182,000	176,000	122,000	184,000	282,000	224,000	114,000	146,000	123,000
Norway	8,000	12,000	29,000	29,000	27,000	26,000	17,000	16,000	13,000	13,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	421,000	608,000	1,000,000	1,133,000	1,332,000	869,000	1,548,000
Rumania	2,093,000	(c)	574,000	1,765,000	1,639,000	2,100,000	2,459,000	2,705,000	1,882,000	2,800,000
Spain	4,072,000	3,814,000	3,627,000	3,455,000	3,705,000	3,880,000	3,854,000	4,208,000	3,255,000	4,346,000
Sweden	242,000	125,000	238,000	250,000	276,000	330,000	254,000	297,000	182,000	369,000
Switzerland	109,000	120,000	140,000	104,000	100,000	96,000	63,000	96,000	63,000	94,000
Tunis	147,000	195,000	319,000	187,000	140,000	239,000	98,000	268,000	138,000	815,000
Union of South Africa	128,000	271,000	223,000	137,000	204,000	225,000	169,000	161,000	191,000	223,000
United Kingdom	1,598,000	1,719,000	2,490,000	1,853,000	1,487,000	1,939,000	1,744,000	1,590,000	1,413,000	1,414,000
United States of America	17,009,000	17,018,000	24,630,000	25,271,000	22,267,000	21,782,000	23,191,000	21,047,000	23,058,000	17,815,000
Uruguay	144,000	349,000	184,000	149,000	208,000	266,000	188,000	336,000	265,000	257,000

(a) Exclusive of invaded territory.

(b) Incomplete data.

(c) Not available.

Note.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1925—*contd.*

Barley

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Algeria	3,008,000	2,838,000	2,793,000	2,707,000	2,827,000	2,513,000	2,916,000	2,837,000	3,156,000	3,317,000
Argentina	388,000	604,000	615,000	669,000	616,000	620,000	599,000	637,000	781,000	900,000
Australia	230,000	205,000	255,000	267,000	335,000	299,000	342,000	259,000	260,000	(c)
Austria	1,972,000	1,921,000	1,811,000	232,000	240,000	266,000	313,000	333,000	341,000	348,000
Bulgaria	598,000	603,000	601,000	484,000	549,000	523,000	549,000	544,000	529,000	544,000
Canada	1,802,000	2,391,000	3,152,000	2,644,000	2,551,000	2,794,000	2,593,000	2,785,000	3,408,000	4,074,000
Denmark	633,000	592,000	551,000	586,000	626,000	628,000	666,000	690,000	745,000	744,000
Egypt	439,000	497,000	336,000	356,000	340,000	394,000	375,000	400,000	372,000	366,000
France	1,537,000	1,698,000	1,871,000	1,254,000	1,640,000	1,679,000	1,712,000	1,684,000	1,764,000	1,727,000
Germany	3,765,000	3,608,000	3,454,000	2,793,000	3,257,000	3,114,000	3,102,000	3,216,000	3,572,000	3,545,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,266,000	1,184,000	1,144,000	1,125,000	1,007,000	1,019,000
Italy	595,000	469,000	(a)478,000	480,000	494,000	540,000	576,000	569,000	572,000	576,000
Japan	3,073,000	2,887,000	2,860,000	2,892,000	2,985,000	2,926,000	2,745,000	2,549,000	2,457,000	2,467,000
Luxemburg	5,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	7,000
Netherlands	60,000	51,000	60,000	57,000	56,000	61,000	61,000	59,000	63,000	73,000
New Zealand	30,000	19,000	19,000	23,000	47,000	33,000	17,000	21,000	25,000	(c)
Norway	98,000	117,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	132,000	125,000	136,000	139,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,314,000	1,943,000	2,450,000	2,823,000	2,964,000	3,009,000	3,025,000
Rumania	1,453,000	(c)	2,119,000	1,942,000	3,458,000	3,876,000	4,267,000	4,642,000	4,571,000	4,209,000
Spain	3,884,000	4,005,000	4,208,000	4,252,000	4,317,000	4,333,000	4,060,000	4,540,000	4,342,000	4,412,000
Sweden	412,000	436,000	457,000	415,000	398,000	397,000	427,000	393,000	428,000	411,000
Switzerland	17,000	19,000	22,000	18,000	18,000	10,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	15,000
Tunis	1,232,000	1,183,000	1,417,000	1,106,000	926,000	1,228,000	733,000	1,206,000	745,000	1,245,000
Union of South Africa	57,000	132,000	125,000	85,000	97,000	106,000	107,000	92,000	(c)	(e)
United Kingdom	1,653,000	1,796,000	1,839,000	1,878,000	1,844,000	1,609,000	1,548,000	1,488,000	1,467,000	1,473,000
United States of America	7,754,000	8,929,000	9,736,000	6,470,000	7,597,000	7,411,000	7,314,000	7,905,000	6,855,000	8,240,000
Uruguay	13,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	17,000

YIELD (TONS)

Algeria	769,000	673,000	1,249,000	600,000	265,000	1,026,000	356,000	1,005,000	400,000	799,000
Argentina	46,000	(c)	(c)	55,000	79,000	128,000	166,000	258,000	149,000	365,000
Australia	91,000	89,000	106,000	96,000	159,000	136,000	146,000	111,000	113,000	(c)
Austria	835,000	496,000	537,000	82,000	95,000	117,000	120,000	168,000	154,000	198,000
Bulgaria	224,000	215,000	145,000	100,000	201,000	182,000	230,000	180,000	151,000	314,000
Canada	915,000	1,177,000	1,633,000	1,206,000	1,354,000	1,277,000	1,537,000	1,650,000	1,699,000	2,409,000
Denmark	523,000	382,000	459,000	524,000	528,000	589,000	651,000	696,000	731,000	782,000
Egypt	281,000	291,000	211,000	216,000	223,000	255,000	242,000	257,000	230,000	239,000
France	818,000	797,000	588,000	562,000	821,000	819,000	875,000	965,000	1,027,000	1,008,000
Germany	2,747,000	1,831,000	2,065,000	1,609,000	1,761,000	1,904,000	1,579,000	2,324,000	2,357,000	2,553,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	463,000	458,000	474,000	584,000	314,000	545,000
Italy	216,000	159,000	207,000	178,000	126,000	222,000	176,000	225,000	186,000	276,000
Japan	2,048,000	2,047,000	1,909,000	2,039,000	1,970,000	1,679,000	1,663,000	1,574,000	1,603,000	1,956,000
Luxemburg	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Netherlands	46,000	48,000	56,000	52,000	50,000	71,000	68,000	63,000	76,000	76,000
New Zealand	17,000	13,000	16,000	18,000	36,000	26,000	13,000	13,000	18,000	(c)
Norway	77,000	86,000	120,000	112,000	116,000	92,000	96,000	70,000	100,000	111,000
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	596,000	825,000	1,202,000	1,274,000	1,629,000	1,187,000	1,647,000
Rumania	642,000	(c)	107,000	677,000	1,446,000	968,000	2,005,000	1,331,000	658,000	1,001,000
Spain	1,857,000	1,667,000	1,935,000	1,749,000	1,934,000	910,000	1,658,000	2,397,000	1,790,000	2,115,000
Sweden	293,000	243,000	247,000	272,000	239,000	256,000	281,000	252,000	284,000	315,000
Switzerland	12,000	15,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	12,000	10,000	12,000	11,000	11,000
Tunis	105,000	167,000	280,000	178,000	56,000	246,000	39,000	246,000	54,000	148,000
Union of South Africa	23,000	47,000	37,000	15,000	23,000	28,000	26,000	26,000	(c)	(c)
United Kingdom	1,178,000	1,280,000	1,883,000	1,285,000	1,305,000	1,080,000	1,036,000	1,091,000	1,143,000	1,153,000
United States of America	3,898,000	4,528,000	5,479,000	2,609,000	4,049,000	3,313,000	3,893,000	4,247,000	3,613,000	4,651,000
Uruguay	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	(c)

(a) Exclusive of invaded territory.

(b) Incomplete data.

(c) Not available.

Notes.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1925—*contd.*

Maize

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Algeria	18,000	20,000	16,000	15,000	18,000	13,000	18,000	20,000	24,000	21,000
Argentina	8,965,000	8,712,000	8,249,000	8,181,000	8,087,000	7,340,000	7,848,000	8,465,000	9,158,000	10,614,000
Australia	360,000	332,000	287,000	265,000	284,000	305,000	313,000	316,000	399,000	(c)
Austria	362,000	359,000	290,000	104,000	102,000	112,000	148,000	144,000	147,000	149,000
Bulgaria	1,456,000	1,396,000	1,461,000	1,445,000	1,392,000	1,421,000	1,312,000	1,364,000	1,505,000	1,531,000
Canada	173,000	234,000	250,000	264,000	292,000	297,000	318,000	318,000	295,000	239,000
Egypt	1,737,000	1,684,000	1,811,000	1,791,000	1,937,000	2,055,000	2,034,000	1,864,000	1,877,000	(c)
France	881,000	847,000	753,000	744,000	629,000	614,000	769,000	845,000	845,000	854,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,016,000	2,166,000	2,444,000	2,401,000	2,458,000	2,655,000
Italy	3,916,000	3,852,000	3,556,000	3,707,000	3,708,000	3,715,000	3,856,000	3,790,000	3,805,000	3,838,000
Japan	1,000	138,000	141,000	152,000	150,000	153,000	140,000	136,000	140,000	(c)
New Zealand	6,000	8,000	10,000	9,000	12,000	11,000	10,000	6,000	9,000	(c)
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	107,000	132,000	163,000	189,000	190,000	192,000
Rumania	5,054,000	(c)	5,726,000	6,749,000	8,140,000	8,507,000	8,408,000	8,413,000	8,945,000	9,709,000
Spain	1,154,000	1,175,000	1,169,000	1,179,000	1,167,000	1,177,000	1,159,000	1,166,000	1,162,000	1,170,000
Switzerland	4,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Tunis	40,000	46,000	36,000	45,000	(d)25,000	(d)55,000	(d)16,000	(d)44,000	(d)41,000	(d)56,000
Union of South Africa	3,149,000	4,419,000	3,951,000	4,001,000	3,813,000	4,597,000	4,607,000	3,693,000	(c)	(c)
United States of America	105,252,000	116,681,000	104,424,000	87,735,000	101,657,000	103,697,000	102,803,000	104,158,000	101,034,000	101,569,000
Uruguay	627,000	590,000	552,000	494,000	571,000	479,000	569,000	576,000	(c)	(c)

YIELD (TONS)

Algeria	6,000	8,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	7,000
Argentina	1,458,000	4,258,000	5,594,000	6,454,000	5,749,000	4,395,000	4,393,000	6,919,000	4,648,000	6,960,000
Australia	213,000	221,000	172,000	169,000	181,000	196,000	184,000	202,000	310,000	(c)
Austria	(a)	(a)	(b)							
Austria	142,000	132,000	88,000	53,000	53,000	63,000	87,000	86,000	93,000	115,000
Bulgaria	481,000	435,000	211,000	635,000	516,000	409,000	386,000	672,000	618,000	702,000
Canada	157,000	194,000	354,000	423,000	358,000	372,000	344,000	340,000	299,000	264,000
Egypt	1,603,000	1,596,000	1,634,000	1,596,000	1,761,000	1,790,000	1,773,000	1,674,000	1,686,000	(c)
France	(a)	(a)	(a)							
France	415,000	372,000	243,000	252,000	981,000	259,000	316,000	317,000	450,000	500,000
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,251,000	791,000	1,216,000	1,231,000	1,849,000	2,195,000
Italy	(a)	(a)	(a)							
Italy	2,034,000	2,065,000	1,911,000	2,142,000	2,228,000	2,303,000	1,917,000	2,230,000	2,636,000	2,744,000
Japan	99,000	95,000	84,000	101,000	99,000	107,000	87,000	84,000	89,000	(c)
New Zealand	7,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	10,000	11,000	(c)
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	27,000	57,000	69,000	96,000	104,000	87,000
Rumania	(c)	(c)	781,000	3,526,000	4,541,000	2,768,000	3,758,000	4,012,000	3,878,000	4,085,000
Spain	715,000	733,000	602,000	638,000	691,000	621,000	669,000	598,000	644,000	705,000
Switzerland	4,000	7,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Tunis	8,000	9,000	8,000	6,000	(d)3,000	(d)2,000	(d)1,000	(d)7,000	(d)5,000	(d)6,000
Union of South Africa	872,000	1,126,000	1,030,000	835,000	1,189,000	878,000	1,707,000	1,001,000	2,158,000	1,025,000
United States of America	64,038,000	76,470,000	62,435,000	58,522,000	80,046,000	76,553,000	72,498,000	76,860,000	57,697,000	72,474,000
Uruguay	170,000	188,000	164,000	115,000	197,000	120,000	162,000	163,000	(c)	(c)

(a) Exclusive of invaded territory.

(b) Incomplete data.

(c) Not available.

(d) Maize and sorghum.

Note.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1925—*contd.*

Sugarcane

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Antigon	16,000	16,000	(c)	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	(c)
Argentina	212,000	230,000	234,000	235,000	234,000	236,000	202,000	300,000	(c)	345,000
Australia	178,000	180,000	171,000	159,000	174,000	107,000	147,000	145,000	175,000	(c)
British Guiana	75,000	78,000	74,000	71,000	69,000	63,000	61,000	55,000	57,000	57,000
Costa Rica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	43,000	43,000	44,000	(c)
Cuba	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Dutch East Indies (b)	300,000(a)	263,000(a)	251,000(a)	372,000	413,000	443,000	444,000	405,000	461,000	440,000
Dutch Guiana	7,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	8,000	8,000
Egypt	65,000	66,000	59,000	53,000	66,000	65,000	68,000	53,000	53,000	(c)
Formosa	312,000	301,000	(c)	280,000	285,000	340,000	275,000	286,000	204,000	306,000
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	94,000	99,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	86,000	86,000	(c)	(c)
Guatemala	16,000	(c)	40,000	42,000	(c)	32,000	57,000	32,000	(c)	31,000
Hawaii	124,000	120,000	120,000	114,000	113,000	124,000	114,000	111,000	122,000	(c)
Indo-China	64,000	66,000	(c)	(c)	93,000	93,000	(c)	(c)	94,000	94,000
Jamaica	33,000	38,000	41,000	48,000	56,000	44,000	46,000	47,000	44,000	(c)
Japan	75,000	72,000	68,000	68,000	72,000	76,000	64,000	58,000	64,000	(c)
Mauritius	175,000	176,000	178,000	178,000	180,000	173,000	171,000	167,000	(c)	(c)
Mexico	(c)	62,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	111,000	95,000	100,000	111,000	173,000
Paraguay	15,000	15,000	(c)	(c)	13,000	13,000	12,000	10,000	(c)	(c)
Peru	112,000	123,000	(c)	100,000	121,000	126,000	126,000	131,000	138,000	(c)
Philippines	459,000	508,000	494,000	483,000	596,000	595,000	561,000	561,000	571,000	(c)
Porto-Rico	205,000	256,000	239,000	228,000	240,000	241,000	244,000	237,000	240,000	(c)
Salvador	(c)	21,000	18,000	(c)	(c)	30,000	(c)	(c)	27,000	(c)
Spain	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	(c)	(c)
Uganda	2,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	7,000	12,000	7,000	19,000
Union of South Africa	163,000	184,000	(c)	160,000	190,000	197,000	212,000	211,000	(c)	(c)
United States of America (Louisiana).	221,000	244,000	231,000	234,000	163,000	220,000	241,000	217,000	163,000	190,000
Fiji Islands	56,000	68,000	69,000	74,000	81,000	53,000	30,000	42,000	(c)	(c)

YIELD (TONS)

Antigon	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	98,000	112,000	72,000	167,000	(c)
Argentina	1,408,000	1,112,000	2,161,000	3,044,000	2,044,000	2,743,000	2,850,000	3,719,000	3,421,000	5,474,000
Australia	1,710,000	2,873,000	1,776,000	1,347,000	1,408,000	2,432,000	2,311,000	2,173,000	2,394,000	(c)
British Guiana	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Costa Rica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	81,000	(c)
Cuba	28,403,000	31,409,000	36,511,000	34,163,000	37,152,000	34,681,000	31,517,000	35,572,000	40,401,000	(c)
Dutch East Indies (b)	17,044,000	15,675,000	13,365,000	13,305,000	14,370,000	15,010,000	16,723,000	17,564,000	17,983,000	(c)
Dutch Guiana	(c)	(c)	(c)	10,000	11,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Egypt	(c)	(c)	1,703,000	1,506,000	1,842,000	1,605,000	1,660,000	1,666,000	1,572,000	(c)
Formosa	5,002,000	4,017,000	3,318,000	2,553,000	2,910,000	3,979,000	3,664,000	4,294,000	4,831,000	5,007,000
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	360,000	360,000	360,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Guatemala	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hawaii	4,651,000	4,326,000	4,227,000	3,985,000	4,149,000	4,433,000	4,003,000	5,044,000	5,610,000	(c)
Indo-China	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Jamaica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	409,000	424,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Japan	1,502,000	1,167,000	1,057,000	1,057,000	862,000	1,089,000	796,000	713,000	942,000	(c)
Mauritius	2,083,000	2,171,000	2,201,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,147,000	2,242,000	(c)
Mexico	(c)	1,251,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,169,000	1,709,000	(c)	(c)	2,943,000
Paraguay	(c)	118,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	113,000	(c)	(c)
Peru	2,101,000	2,557,000	(c)	2,405,000	2,533,000	2,330,000	2,719,000	2,780,000	2,659,000	(c)
Philippines	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Porto-Rico	(c)	(c)	(c)	3,539,000	4,068,000	4,532,000	3,253,000	2,789,000	5,500,000	(c)
Salvador	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Spain	63,000	65,000	63,000	63,000	126,000	118,000	61,000	105,000	106,000	(c)
Uganda	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Union of South Africa	(c)	1,121,000	1,123,000	(c)	1,450,000	1,463,000	1,403,000	1,496,000	(c)	(c)
United States of America (Louisiana).	3,628,000	3,308,000	3,715,000	2,170,000	2,321,000	3,725,000	2,978,000	2,126,000	1,418,000	2,665,000
Fiji Islands	820,000	662,000	436,000	375,000	1,080,000	783,000	482,000	412,000	(c)	(c)

(a) Incomplete data.

(b) The figures relate to Java and Madura only.

(c) Not available.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1925—*contd.*

Cotton

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Algeria	(b)	1,000	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	15,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	84,000	62,000	112,000	130,000	230,000
Argentina	8,000	29,000	83,000	33,000	59,000	39,000	56,000	155,000	258,000	272,000
Australia	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	23,000	9,000	40,000	50,000	39,000
Brazil	501,000	726,000	605,000	685,000	805,000	1,419,000	1,512,000	1,966,000	1,573,000	1,432,000
Bulgaria (c)	4,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	8,000
Egypt	1,718,000	1,740,000	1,365,000	1,633,000	1,897,000	1,340,000	1,868,000	1,648,000	1,855,000	1,997,000
Italy	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Japan	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	(b)
Uganda	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	238,000	171,000	334,000	427,000	584,000	617,000
Union of South Africa	2,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	19,000	15,000	23,000	55,000	67,000	81,000
United States of America	34,970,000	33,827,000	35,993,000	33,726,000	35,863,000	30,496,000	33,036,000	87,123,000	41,343,000	46,034,000

YIELD (BALES OF 400 LBS)

Algeria	(b)	1,000	(b)	(a)	1,000	1,000	(a)	1,000	8,000	7,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	24,000	28,000	46,000	47,000	127,000
Argentina	5,000	19,000	19,000	16,000	31,000	21,000	82,000	72,000	84,000	161,000
Australia	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)	2,000	10,000	30,000	17,000	7,000
Brazil	335,000	411,000	404,000	603,000	441,000	687,000	578,000	860,000	721,000	814,000
Bulgaria (c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
Egypt	1,250,000	1,555,000	1,191,000	1,377,000	1,492,000	1,076,000	1,659,000	1,447,000	1,797,000	1,942,000
Italy	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	5,000	6,000	5,000	(b)
Japan	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	(b)
Uganda	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	75,000	48,000	88,000	128,000	196,000	190,000
Union of South Africa	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	7,000	9,000	17,000	31,000
United States of America	13,654,000	13,478,000	14,359,000	13,566,000	16,027,000	9,485,000	12,203,000	12,675,000	16,251,000	19,204,000

(a) Less than 500 bales.

(b) Not available.

(c) The figures for different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD
OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916
TO 1925—*contd.*

Linseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Algeria	(c)	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Argentina	3,206,000	3,231,000	3,418,000	4,362,000	4,767,000	3,890,000	4,315,000	5,255,000	6,320,000	6,198,000
Australia	(c)	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Austria	49,000(a)	48,000(a)	65,000(b)	7,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	(c)	54,000	125,000	87,000	41,000	46,000	54,000	58,000
Bulgaria	(c)	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada	657,000	919,000	1,068,000	1,093,000	1,428,000	533,000	565,000	630,000	1,232,000	1,123,000
Egypt	1,000 (a)	(c)	4,000 (a)	3,000	6,000	6,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
France	17,000	22,000	28,000	52,000	86,000	43,000	38,000	37,000	48,000	49,000
Germany	53,000	74,000	104,000	110,000	(c)	118,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	9,000	10,000	7,000	4,000	6,000	8,000
Italy	42,000	41,000	48,000	47,000	50,000	53,000	52,000	50,000	51,000	52,000
Japan	36,000	48,000	85,000	68,000	103,000	76,000	39,000	45,000	37,000	51,000
Netherlands	37,000	30,000	15,000	24,000	60,000	22,000	24,000	25,000	31,000	37,000
New Zealand	1,000	1,000	4,000	5,000	10,000	6,000	11,000	12,000	7,000	(c)
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	81,000	101,000	175,000	251,000	256,000	262,000	266,000
Rumania	20,000	(c)	186,000	50,000	32,000	27,000	27,000	33,000	51,000	62,000
Spain	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	(c)	2,000
Sweden	2,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	(c)
Tunis	5,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	4,000
United Kingdom	92,000	110,000	163,000	115,000	151,000	48,000	(b) 5,000	55,000	(b) 5,000	(b) 4,000
United States of America	1,473,000	1,983,000	1,909,000	1,502,000	1,756,000	1,108,000	1,113,000	2,061,000	3,468,000	3,012,000
Uruguay	36,000	36,000	51,000	83,000	79,000	61,000	84,000	102,000	146,000	148,000

YIELD (TONS)

Algeria	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Argentina	100,000	489,000	768,000	1,245,000	1,497,000	899,000	1,187,000	1,465,000	1,125,000	1,873,000
Australia	(c)	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)	(d)	(c)
Austria	(a) 8,000	(a) 7,000	(b) 9,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	(c)	12,000	21,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	12,000	12,000
Bulgaria	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Canada	206,000	148,000	151,000	137,000	199,000	103,000	125,000	178,000	242,000	232,000
Egypt	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,000	3,000	1,000	(d) 1,000	(d)	1,000	1,000
France	(a) 3,000	(a) 4,000	(a) 5,000	9,000	19,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	9,000	8,000
Germany	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Italy	9,000	8,000	(a) 12,000	11,000	10,000	13,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	13,000
Japan	7,000	(c)	16,000	12,000	(c)	16,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	7,000
Netherlands	9,000	8,000	4,000	7,000	15,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	14,000
New Zealand	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	5,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	(c)
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	14,000	16,000	32,000	50,000	58,000	56,000	61,000
Rumania	(c)	(c)	7,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	8,000
Spain	(c)	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	1,000
Sweden	(c)	(c)	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)
Tunis	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	1,000	(d)	1,000
United Kingdom	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
United States of America	357,000	229,000	334,000	181,000	269,000	200,000	259,000	435,000	791,000	550,000
Uruguay	3,000	8,000	12,000	23,000	24,000	13,000	18,000	20,000	38,000	39,000

(a) Exclusive of invaded territory.

(b) Incomplete data.

(c) Not available.

(d) Less than 500 tons.

NOTE.—The figures for the European countries for different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1925—*contd.*

Rapeseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)										
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	
Austria	(a) 10,000	(a) 13,000	(b) 24,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	(c)	4,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bulgaria	(c)	17,000	38,000	4,000	7,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	6,000	
Czechoslovakia	(c)	(c)	(c)	22,000	16,000	11,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	7,000	
Formosa	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	
France	(a) 41,000	(a) 37,000	(b) 43,000	64,000	68,000	68,000	55,000	60,000	46,000	(c)	
Germany	110,000	160,000	279,000	306,000	230,000	210,000	104,000	128,000	104,000	94,000	
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	9,000	40,000	29,000	44,000	26,000	45,000	
Japan	292,000	294,000	285,000	279,000	276,000	262,000	224,000	206,000	193,000	(c)	
Netherlands	7,000	6,000	9,000	20,000	10,000	4,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	84,000	102,000	81,000	112,000	112,000	107,000	113,000	
Rumania	63,000	(c)	23,000	208,000	140,000	105,000	105,000	113,000	96,000	161,000	

YIELD (TONS)

Austria	(a) 5,000	(a) 4,000	(b) 10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)
Bulgaria	(c)	4,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	1,000	
Czechoslovakia	(c)	(c)	(c)	11,000	7,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	
Formosa	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)	
France	(a) 20,000	(a) 18,000	(a) 20,000	38,000	40,000	33,000	23,000	27,000	22,000	(c)	
Germany	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
Hungary	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	3,000	11,000	7,000	14,000	7,000	18,000	
Japan	103,000	110,000	101,000	110,000	106,000	95,000	80,000	72,000	69,000	(c)	
Netherlands	6,000	4,000	5,000	14,000	7,000	3,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Poland	(c)	(c)	(c)	29,000	29,000	20,000	36,000	47,000	38,000	51,000	
Rumania	10,000	(c)	1,000	53,000	23,000	11,000	19,000	16,000	8,000	35,000	

(a) Exclusive of Invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Not available. (d) Below 500 tons.
NOTE.—The figures for the European countries for the different years are not comparable, where changes of frontier have taken place after the war.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1925—*contd.*

Tea

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Andaman and Nicobar	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Ceylon	494,000	509,000	505,000	(a) 395,000	(a) 395,000	(a) 418,000	(a) 420,000	(a) 420,000	(a) 400,000	(a) 400,000
Formosa	100,000	112,000	112,000	115,000	93,000	69,000	88,000	111,000	113,000	(c)
Japan	120,000	119,000	122,000	120,000	118,000	115,000	110,000	108,000	107,000	142,000
Java	303,000	(c)	(c)	(b) 233,000	(b) 220,000	(b) 226,000	(b) 230,000	(b) 228,000	(b) 234,000	(b) 234,000
Mauritius	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)
Nyassaland	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000
Union of South Africa	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	(c)
Fiji Islands	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)

YIELD (LBS)

Andaman and Nicobar	73,000	70,000	79,000	63,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Ceylon (e)	202,829,000	194,821,000	180,438,000	208,122,000	184,382,000	161,271,000	171,446,000	181,557,000	204,500,000	209,350,000
Formosa	27,280,000	37,762,000	37,688,000	35,059,000	21,867,000	23,382,000	25,610,000	24,775,000	27,288,000	(c)
Japan	84,010,000	86,924,000	88,739,000	85,781,000	79,582,000	74,067,000	77,222,000	79,007,000	78,709,000	84,272,000
Java	93,959,000	87,377,000	70,095,000	(b) 98,921,000	(b) 105,888,000	(b) 89,070,000	(b) 95,484,000	(b) 107,424,000	(b) 125,184,000	(b) 133,864,000
Mauritius	66,000	66,000	66,000	44,000	44,000	(c)	33,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Nyassaland	458,000	620,000	633,000	669,000	527,000	414,000	622,000	999,000	1,117,000	1,157,000
Union of South Africa	1,818,000	1,708,000	1,599,000	1,407,000	1,271,000	912,000	572,000	286,000	877,000	(c)
Fiji Islands	51,000	49,000	51,000	48,000	27,000	24,000	16,000	(c)	18,000	(c)

(a) Approximate data.

(b) Java and Sumatra.

(c) Not available.

(d) Below 500 acres.

(e) Export figures.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 19 TO 1925—concl'd.

Coffee

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Australia	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(d)
Brazil	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	4,418,800	6,020,000	5,184,000	6,122,000
British Guiana	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000
Colombia	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	604,000	604,000
Costa Rica	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	84,000	70,000	82,000	(d)
Dutch East Indies (d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	324,000	320,000	312,000	318,000	308,000	287,000	(d)
Dutch Guiana	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	2,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Federated Malay States	5,000	5,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
French Central Africa	2,000	2,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	7,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	(d)
Guadeloupe	12,000	12,000	17,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Guatemala	291,000	31,000	102,000	121,000	128,000	191,000	200,000	121,000	214,000	231,000
Hawaii	4,000	6,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	6,000	(d)
Indo-China	11,000	11,000	(d)	11,000	20,000	20,000	(d)	(d)	15,000	(d)
Jamaica	20,000	20,000	20,000	22,000	20,000	20,000	17,000	19,000	19,000	20,000
Mexico	124,000 (b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	122,000	122,000	122,000	122,000	122,000
Nicaragua	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Nyasaland	1,000	1,000	1,000	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	1,000
Paraguay	(d)	1,000	(d)	(d)	(f)	(f)	1,000	(f)	(f)	(d)
Philippines	(d)	2,000	(d)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(d)	(d)
Porto-Rico	102,000	144,000	122,000	102,000	100,000	102,000	102,000	100,000	(d)	101,000
Salvador	(d)	102,000	172,000	(d)	(d)	140,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Uganda	24,000	22,000	22,000	24,000	22,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	21,000	21,000
Venezuela	(d)	(d)	(d)	200,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)

YIELD (LBS)

Australia	15,000	16,000	12,000	16,000	12,000	15,000	2,000	11,000	4,000	(d)
Brazil	1,826,267,000	1,061,679,000	1,226,724,000	1,726,674,000	1,220,228,000	1,026,469,000	1,500,612,000	1,920,667,000	1,922,000,000	1,620,242,000
British Guiana	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	207,000	204,000	612,000	207,000	(d)
Colombia	(d)	105,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	209,556,000	222,911,000	272,000,000	272,221,000	227,000,000	204,000,000
Costa Rica (c)	26,988,000	25,104,000	20,720,000	20,708,000	20,240,000	20,927,000	24,224,000	20,004,000	(c)22,000,000	22,422,000
Dutch East Indies	119,275,000	95,267,000	111,222,000	122,222,000	100,201,000	79,722,000	241,222,000	274,222,000	227,000,000	124,000,000
Dutch Guiana	1,622,000	2,401,000	4,077,000	2,221,000	2,722,000	2,027,000	5,000,000	6,212,000	2,227,000	2,422,000
Federated Malay States	222,000	402,000	272,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
French Central Africa (e)	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	164,000	222,000	242,000	222,000	227,000	(d)
Guadeloupe (e)	1,102,000	2,222,000	1,121,000	1,722,000	1,271,000	1,101,000	1,172,000	1,270,000	2,122,000	(d)
Guatemala	24,221,000	22,777,000	102,212,000	22,221,000	22,200,000	102,222,000	72,200,000	20,220,000	22,272,000	22,200,000
Hawaii	4,722,000	4,722,000	(d)	12,222,000 (a)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	2,222,000	(d)
Indo-China	2,022,000	2,702,000	(d)	2,702,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	2,042,000	1,220,000
Jamaica (e)	2,727,000	10,212,000	2,222,000	4,212,000	7,212,000	7,022,000	6,212,000	2,202,000	11,222,000	(d)
Mexico	22,020,000	104,021,000	(d)	(d)	72,722,000	22,227,000	27,270,000	22,100,000	22,222,000	(d)
Nicaragua	(d)	22,207,000	22,212,000	12,212,000	22,272,000	12,222,000	22,222,000	22,222,000	(c)22,200,000	22,220,000
Nyasaland	(d)	24,000	122,000	22,000	22,000	12,000	22,000	12,000	22,000	22,000
Paraguay	(d)	1,022,000	(d)	(d)	121,000	202,000	222,000	202,000	(d)	(d)
Philippines	2,202,000	1,522,000	1,272,000	2,127,000	2,227,000	2,222,000	2,242,000	2,222,000	(d)	(d)
Porto-Rico	22,222,000	27,222,000	27,222,000	22,227,000	22,222,000	22,222,000	22,222,000	22,222,000	22,222,000	(d)
Salvador	(d)	22,222,000	22,212,000	22,222,000	22,227,000	22,222,000	22,222,000	22,222,000	(c)22,272,000	121,222,000
Uganda (e)	2,212,000	2,070,000	2,220,000	2,117,000	2,220,000	2,220,000	2,071,000	2,272,000	2,222,000	2,220,000
Venezuela (e)	22,272,000	27,271,000	122,212,000	72,272,000	121,271,000	122,222,000	112,222,000	122,122,000	122,222,000	(d)

(a) Coffee berries. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Expert figures. (d) Not available. (e) Unofficial estimate of yield. (f) Below 500 acres.

APPENDIX I.

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS.

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

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

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

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain;" or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and season were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse." Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character." This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural 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 almost all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the Provincial Agricultural 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 the normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and

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

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

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE

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 those crops, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *Tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of 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 *l'udukkottai* 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.

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 188 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 *mamlatdar*† (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 of 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.

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 or the Circle Officers where appointed as a permanent

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 1924-25.

* 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.

Madras
(Total cultivated area
32,873,000 acres)

Bombay and Sind
(Total cultivated
area 81,173,000
acres)

Bengal
(Total cultivated
area 23,325,000
acres)

measure. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

United Provinces
(Total cultivated area
35,462,000 acres)

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

Punjab
(Total cultivated area
26,825,000 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.

Burma
(Total cultivated area
16,538,000 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.

Bihar and Orissa
(Total cultivated area
25,194,000 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 one, in which the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. 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 has been shown to be seriously defective and is under revision. 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.

Central Provinces
and Berar
(Total cultivated
area 24,505,000
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 six to ten States. No information is available from the other 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 410 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 10 *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 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.

* 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. For all districts the information is received from District Officers. The areas of crops except cotton and tea are collected by the Land Records Staff for the temporarily settled plains districts and the plains portion of Garo Hills and those for the hills are based on estimates revised quinquennially by the District Officers except in the case of forecast crops for which estimates have to be made annually. In the permanently settled tracts of Sylhet and Goalpara the areas of jute are reported by the village Choukidari Panchayats. For other crops except cotton and tea the areas are estimated in Sylhet by the Deputy Commissioner on the basis of the population figures and the surveyed areas of the temporarily settled parts of the district; in Goalpara they are obtained from Zaminders. Tea Statistics in all districts are supplied by the Tea Garden Managers and Proprietors. The areas of cotton are obtained in Cachar from *patwaris* for the plains sub-divisions and for the North Cachar Hills estimate is made by the Sub-Divisional Officer; in Sylhet information is obtained from the Collector of Dao tax, in the Garo Hills from hill Mauzadars, in Nowgong from the Supervisor Kunungo of hills Sub-circle, in Sibsagar and Goalpara from Mandals or other village officers, in Khasi and Jaintia Hills from Dolois and Sirdars, and in the Naga and Lushai Hills from intelligent chiefs. The figures are checked only in the temporarily-settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no real check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

Assam
(Total cultivated
area 5,893,000
acres)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the Tochi agency in the case of wheat, cotton, and sugarcane. 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
2,325,000 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
322,000 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 *shambog*¶ 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 30 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars*** (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Coorg
(Total cultivated
area 138,000 acres)

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

Delhi
(Total cultivated
area 223,000
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 *taluk* 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 *talugs* to the District Collector or first *talugdardar* 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

Hyderabad
(Total cultivated
area 26,830,000
acres)

* *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.

¶ Village accountant.

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

** Revenue officer in charge of a taluk.

of crops are based generally 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 6,100,000 acres) cultivated in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shambog* (village accountant) in his crop inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shambog* 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 3,094,000 acres) cultivated *taluka* (*Tahivadar*). 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.

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

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

APPENDIX III

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX IV

DATES ON OR ABOUT WHICH THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS
ARE ISSUED IN THE INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL BY THE DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, 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 *jinjili*)—

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

GROUNDNUT—

1st forecast†	August	20
2nd „	October	20
Final „	February	15

CASTOR SEED†	February	20
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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

* Published by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
† Started with effect from 1926.

APPENDIX V

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

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

(e) 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.

INDEX

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

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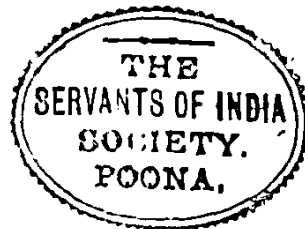
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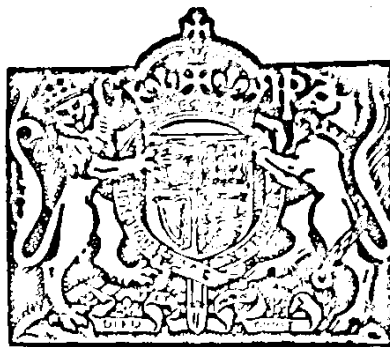
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