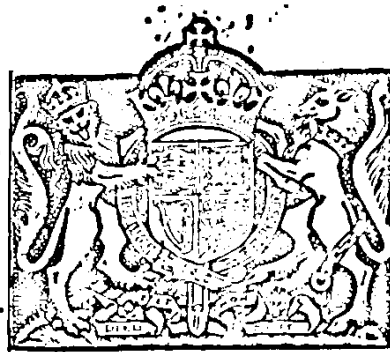


[FORTIETH ISSUE]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES
OF
AREA AND YIELD
OF
Principal Crops in India
1937-38

Published by Order of the Governor-General in Council



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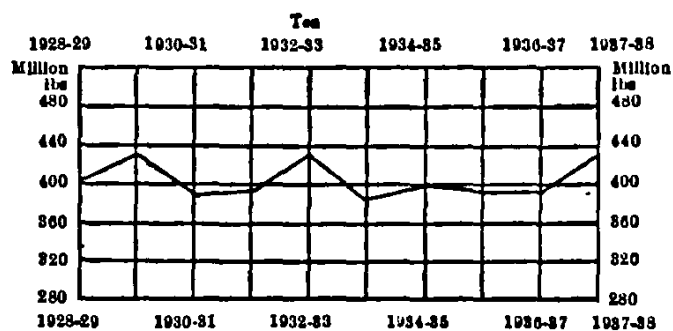
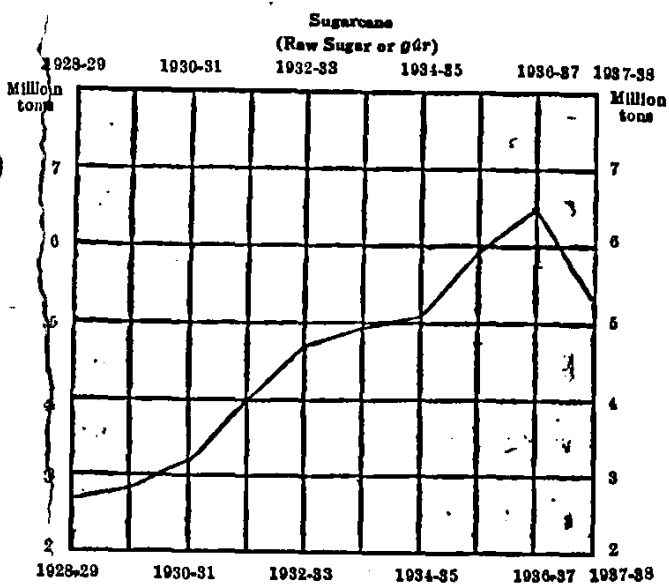
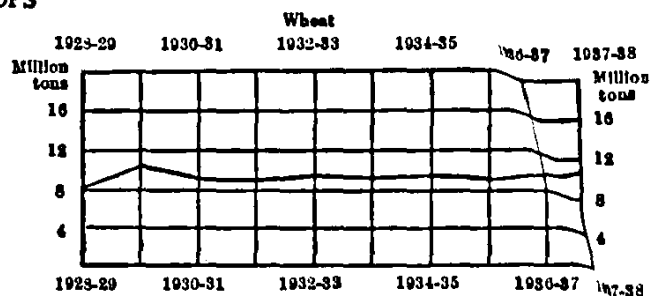
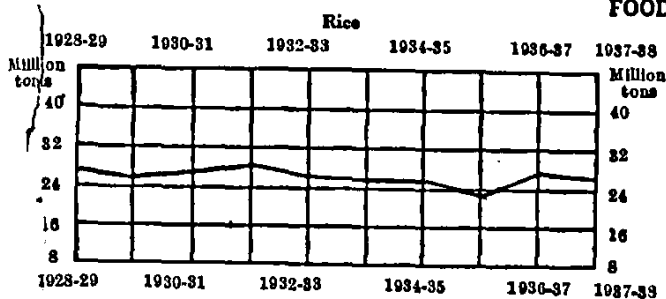
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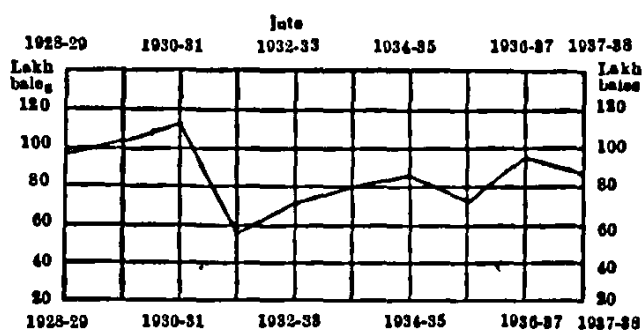
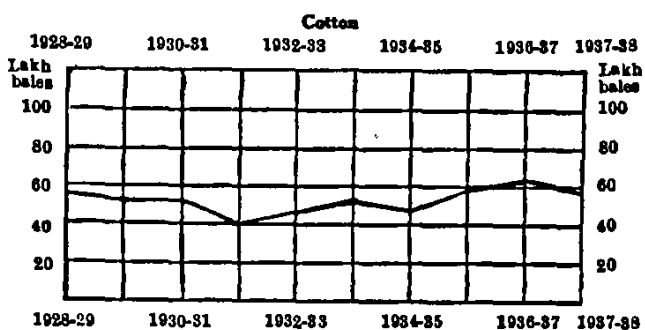
* Supplied free along with the copies of the "*Indian Trade Journal*".

Charts showing the yield of certain principal crops from 1928-29 to 1937-38.

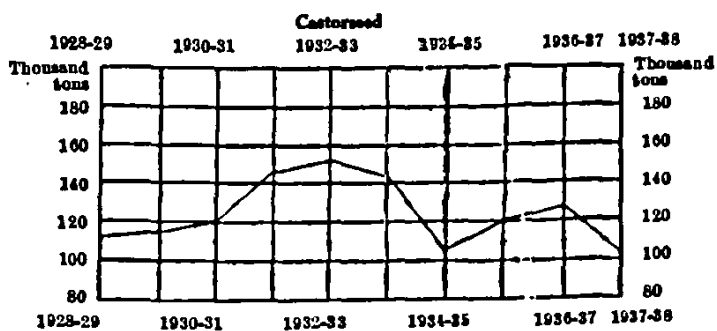
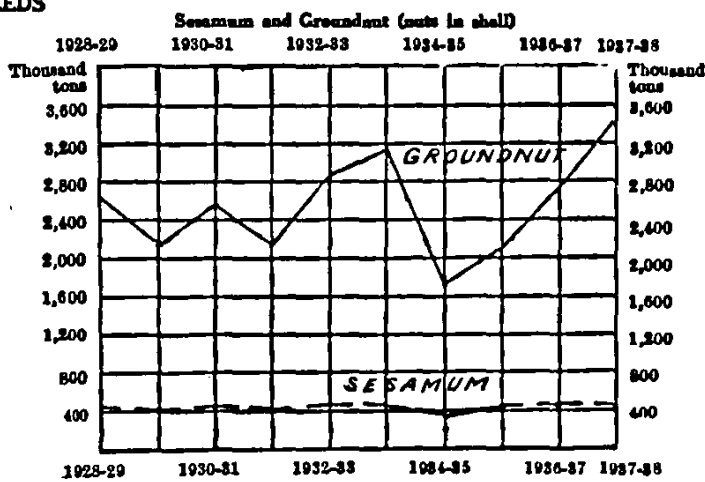
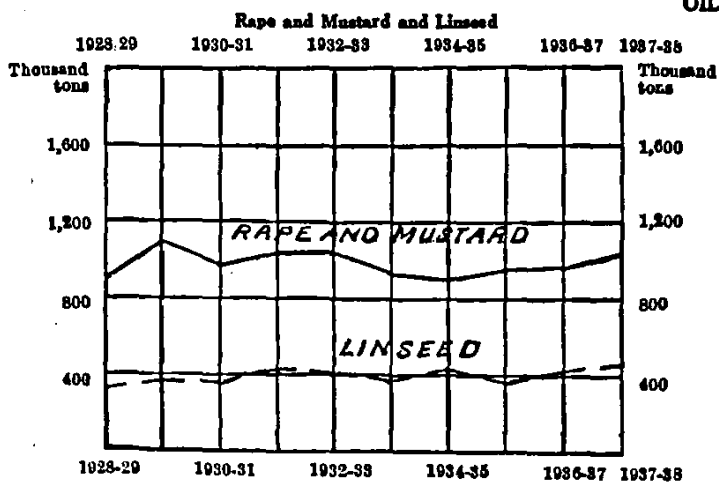
FOOD CROPS



FIBRES



OILSEEDS



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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1937-38

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present issue is the fortieth of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1937-38.

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 crop and only one for the castorseed crop. The methods of collecting information and of framing estimates are described in Appendices I and II, and the dates prescribed for the issue of the different forecasts are given in Appendix IV, while the seasons of sowing and harvesting of the crops and the tracts where they are mainly grown are shown in Appendix V. The tables of this volume are compiled from the data given in the final forecasts*. The detailed tables show for the last ten years (as far as available) the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea†, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, castorseed, groundnut, coffee‡ and rubber‡. The figures of area and yield for all the crops mentioned above are shown separately for British provinces and the Indian States arranged according to alphabetical order. The rates of yield per acre of these crops in each of the ten years ending 1937-38 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre, as far as reported for the period ending 1936-37, are generally given in table No. 3. A table (No. 8A) showing the area and yield of cotton according to the recognised trade descriptions has, as usual, been included in the volume. Owing to her political separation, information relating to Burma is no longer included in the totals for India, but a separate Table (No. 19) showing the area and yield of principal crops in Burma for the last ten years has been included in the volume.

Source and scope of the estimates

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

Gradual development

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

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, tea and coffee) in foreign countries (except Burma) so far as available are given in table No. 20, the data

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

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

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

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

being mainly collected from the International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Character of the
season

The monsoon of 1937 was marked, on the one hand, by spells of heavy rains causing floods in parts of Northern India, and on the other, by a prolonged break during August resulting in drought in North-West India and the Deccan. Averaged over the plains of India, the total rainfall during the monsoon period was in defect of the normal by 1 per cent only. During the retreating period, the rainfall was scanty in Orissa, United Provinces West and Gujarat, but generally in excess of the normal elsewhere. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was within 20 per cent of the normal except in Sind, Berar, Gujarat and the Central Provinces West, where it was somewhat excessive.

Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 18 (page 33), and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1937 is shown in the chart on page 6. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs.

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested from November to January. It is sown in the months of April to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown from April to July and harvested from August to December, and summer rice is sown from January to March and harvested from March to June. In Madras, the seasons vary greatly, the first crop being sown between May and December and harvested between September and April and the second crop sown between October and March and harvested between January and June. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Madras, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Assam, Orissa, Bombay, Sind and Coorg. The Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, and the Rampur State in the United Provinces, Eastern Agency States (formerly Central Provinces States), the States in Bombay, Khairpur State (in Sind) and Bhopal (in Central India). These tracts comprise a little over 96 per cent of the total rice area of India. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1937-38 was reported as 72,277,000 acres, as compared with 72,295,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be good on the whole. The total yield was estimated at 26,737,000 tons, as against 27,828,000 tons in 1936-37. To this figure should be added about 1,050,000 tons in respect of other tracts* (having an area of about 2,839,000 acres), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown generally from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and States to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab†, the United Provinces (including Rampur State), the Central Provinces** and Berar, Bombay †, Bihar, Sind †, the North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain a little over 98 per cent of the total area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1937-38 was reported to be 35,618,000 acres, which was greater than the area of the preceding year by 7 per cent. The crop was reported to have been affected in places by rust and smut attacks and hailstorms, strong winds, etc. But its condition was, on the whole, good. The total estimated yield was 10,794,000 tons, which was 11 per cent greater than the yield of 1936-37. An addition of some 156,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts † (having an area of about 516,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to April. In Madras, the harvesting season extends up to August. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-West Frontier Province, Assam, the Central Provinces and Berar, Orissa, Delhi and Sind. Reports are also received from the Rampur State in the United Provinces and the States in Bombay, and from Hyderabad, Mysore, Bhopal (in Central India) and Baroda. These tracts contain about 97 per cent

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

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

† Including Indian States.

‡ Madras and the States of Kashmir and Bhopal.

of the total area under sugarcane in India. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1937-38 was 3,818,000 acres, as compared with 4,440,000 acres in the preceding year. The estimated yield amounted to 5,307,000 tons of raw sugar (*gur*), which was less than that of the preceding year by 18 per cent. To this figure should be added approximately 178,000 tons in respect of other tracts* (having an area of 128,000 acres), for which no separate estimates are made. The condition of the crop, which suffered from insufficient rain during the growing period, was, on the whole, fairly good.

Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is plucked from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Tripura (Bengal), Mandi (Punjab), Travancore, Mysore, and Cochin. According to the information available, the total area under tea in 1937 was 834,400 acres, as compared with 834,100 acres in the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was 430,250,000 lbs, as against 395,180,500 lbs in the preceding year.

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

The total reported area under cotton was 25,741,000 acres in 1937-38, as against 24,759,000 acres in 1936-37. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total estimated outturn was 5,660,000 bales of 400 lbs each, as compared with 6,180,000 bales in 1936-37, or a decrease of 8 per cent. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the years 1936-37 and 1935-36† with the sum of exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). The figures of mill consumption are those compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, and refer to Indian cotton alone. It should be borne in mind that estimates of the "carry-over" from one year to another have not been taken into account as complete information regarding stocks is not available‡.

	1936-37	1935-36
	(1,000 bales)	(1,000 bales)
Exports	4,267	3,709
Mill consumption	2,631	2,878
Extra-factory consumption (a)	450	450
Approximate crop	7,348	6,837
Estimated in forecast	6,180	5,867

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton in the years 1936-37 and 1937-38 are given in the marginal table§. Of the total yield in 1937-38 Oomras represented 32 (31) per cent, Bengal-Sind 22 (25) per cent, Americans 16 (19) per cent, Dholleras 9 (7) per cent, Broach 6 (6) per cent, Cambodias 4 (3) per cent, Westerns and Northern 3 (3) per cent, Coompta-Dharwars and Tinnevellies 3 (2) per cent each, Comillas and other sorts 1 (1) per cent, and Cocanadas and Salems together 1 (1) per cent. The percentages for the preceding year are shown in brackets.

	1937-38	1936-37
	(1,000 bales)	(1,000 bales)
Oomras	1,796	1,918
Dholleras	491	449
Bengal-Sind	1,263	1,520
American—		
Punjab	691	900
Sind	240	296
Broach	365	348
Coompta-Dharwars	159	147
Westerns and Northern	176	166
Cocanadas	24	25
Tinnevellies	151	138
Salems	37	35
Cambodias	216	198
Comillas and other sorts	51	41
Total	5,660	6,180

Jute is an autumn crop, being generally sown from March to May and harvested in July to September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including Cooch Behar and Tripura States), Bihar, Assam and Orissa. It is

* Ajmer-Merwara and certain Indian States.

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

‡ Stocks of cotton in Bombay were 786,000 bales on 31st August 1936 and 682,000 bales on 31st August 1937.

§ For earlier years, see table No. 8A on page 18.

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

also grown to a small extent in Nepal, but no reliable information is available for that tract except the figures of export. The total area and yield of jute in 1937 were 2,889,000 acres, and 8,656,000 bales (of 400 lbs each), as compared with 2,886,000 acres and 9,611,000 bales in the preceding year. The area and yield of jute in 1938 were estimated at 3,074,000 acres and 6,671,000 bales.

Linseed

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being generally sown from August to November and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Bihar, Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab and Orissa. Reports are also received from Hyderabad, Kotah (in Rajputana), Bhopal (in Central India), the States in Bombay, and certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Central Provinces States). These tracts comprise 94 per cent of the total area under linseed in India. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1937-38 was 3,839,000 acres, as against 3,677,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be good on the whole. The total estimated yield was 457,000 tons, as against 420,000 tons last year. To this figure should be added some 26,000 tons for other tracts* (having an area of 219,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Rape and Mustard

Rape and Mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to November and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Sind, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Orissa, and Delhi. Reports are also received from the States of Alwar (Rajputana), Baroda, Hyderabad and from the States in Bombay and the Khairpur State in Sind. These tracts contain 96 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in India. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1937-38 was 5,481,000 acres, as against 5,889,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crops was reported to be good, on the whole. The total estimated yield was 1,021,000 tons, as against 964,000 tons in the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 47,000 tons in respect of other tracts† (having an area of 252,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sesamum

Sesamum is mainly a *khariif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to August and harvested from August to December; a *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested from May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are the United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar, the Punjab, Orissa, Sind and Ajmer-Merwara. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Bhopal (Central India), Kotah (Rajputana), and the States in Bombay and the Khairpur State in Sind. These tracts contain a little over 86 per cent of the total area under sesamum in India. The total area under sesamum reported in 1937-38 was 4,456,000 acres, as against 4,144,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good, on the whole. The total estimated yield was 449,000 tons, as against 439,000 tons in 1936-37. An addition of approximately 69,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other tracts‡ (containing an area of about 687,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Castorseed

Castorseed is sown from May to July and harvested in January and February; a late variety is also grown which is generally sown in September to November and harvested in March and April. The estimates for the crop relate to Madras, Bombay, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Orissa, the United Provinces§ and Sind. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, and those in Bombay. These tracts cover practically the whole area cultivated with castorseed in India. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total area sown in these tracts in 1937-38 was estimated at 1,146,000 acres and the yield at 104,000 tons, as against 1,409,000 acres with an estimated yield of 128,000 tons last year.

* Madras, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, and certain Indian States.

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

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

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

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from September to January. A summer variety is also grown on a comparatively small scale in Madras; this variety is sown in January to April and harvested in May to July. The estimates for the groundnut crop relate to Madras, Bombay, and the Central Provinces and Berar. Estimates are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and those in Bombay. These tracts comprise a little over 97 per cent of the total area under groundnut in India. The total area under groundnut in these tracts in 1937-38 was reported to be 8,745,000 acres, which was greater than that of the preceding year by 31 per cent. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total estimated yield was 3,436,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 2,714,000 tons in the preceding year. Groundnut

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season. The harvesting period is from October to April. The crop is practically confined to southern India, comprising Madras, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. It is also grown to a small extent in Orissa. The total reported area under coffee in 1936-37 was 190,000 acres, the yield of cured coffee therefrom being estimated at 34,007,900 lbs. Prior to 1931-32, statistics of plantations of less than ten acres were not taken into account; but from that year the statistics were made more complete by the inclusion of figures for plantations having an area between five and ten acres. Coffee

The tracts where rubber is cultivated to an appreciable extent are Madras, Coorg, and the States of Travancore, Cochin and Mysore. The total area under rubber in 1937 was 125,100 acres, as against 124,000 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 32,266,500 lbs, as against 30,447,900 lbs in 1936. Rubber

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL
INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA ;

Calcutta, February 14, 1939.

J. N. GHOSH,

Offg. Deputy Director (Statistics),
for Director-General.

CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1937.

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

Province and Sub-division	JUNE					JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER	
	week ending					week ending				week ending				week ending					week ending	
	2nd	9th	16th	23rd	30th	7th	14th	21st	28th	4th	11th	18th	25th	1st	8th	15th	22nd	29th	6th	13th
Assam	Ex	F	N	F	S	Ex	N	N	F	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	N	Ex	N	F
Baluchistan	N	N	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	S	N	S	S	Ex	N	N	N	N
Bay Islands	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	F	F	N	F	N	S	F	Ex
Bengal	Ex	F	N	N	Ex	F	N	N	N	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	N
Bihar—																				
Bihar	F	N	F	S	F	F	S	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	F	F	F	S	Ex	Ex
Chota Nagpur	F	N	S	F	Ex	F	S	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex
Bombay—																				
Bombay Deccan	S	S	S	Ex	F	N	N	F	Ex	F	F	S	S	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F
Gujarat	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	N	Ex	F	Ex	N	S
Konkan	S	S	F	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	F	S	S	F	Ex	N	F	Ex	N
Central Provinces and Berar—																				
Berar	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	F	S	S	S	F	S	F	F	Ex	S
Central Provinces, East	S	S	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	N
Central Provinces, West	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	F	N	S	Ex	F	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	S
Madras—																				
Madras Coast, North	F	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	N	S	Ex	F	N	S	F	F	S	N	Ex	N
Madras Deccan	S	S	S	Ex	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	F	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex
Madras, South-East	F	F	S	N	N	S	S	F	S	F	N	N	F	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	F
Malabar	S	F	F	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	F	N	S	F	Ex	S
North-West Frontier Province	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	F	S	F	S	S	S	N	S	S	N	S	N
Orissa	Ex	Ex	S	N	Ex	F	N	F	Ex	Ex	S	F	F	S	Ex	Ex	S	F	Ex	S
Punjab—																				
East and North	S	N	F	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex
South-West	S	N	S	F	S	S	S	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	N
Sind	N	N	S	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	N	Ex
United Provinces—																				
East	S	Ex	F	S	F	N	Ex	F	S	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex
West	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	N	F	N	N	S	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	S
Central India—																				
East	S	S	S	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	S	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	Ex	S
West	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	N	S	S	F	Ex	S	F	S	F	S
Hyderabad—																				
North	S	S	S	Ex	F	N	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	S	F	S	Ex	S	N	Ex	Ex	S
South	S	S	S	Ex	S	F	Ex	N	S	S	F	S	N	F	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex
Kashmir	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	Ex	S	N	Ex	F	F	S	S	S	N	S	Ex	Ex	S	Ex
Mysore	F	N	S	S	F	S	F	Ex	S	F	N	S	S	N	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	N
Rajputana—																				
East	S	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	N	F	Ex	F	Ex	S	S
West	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	S

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

TABLES

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

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

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-98 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	Average 1930-31 to 1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Rice . . .	45,200,000	43,445,000	48,861,000	61,294,000	69,010,000	69,384,000	68,202,000	70,238,000	70,340,000	69,731,000	70,998,000	72,295,000	72,277,000
Wheat . . .	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	29,560,000	31,519,000	33,907,000	30,077,000	34,400,000	33,639,000	33,215,000	35,618,000
Sugarcane . . .	(a)	2,268,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,656,000	2,633,000	2,728,000	3,176,000	3,311,000	3,481,000	4,024,000	4,440,000	3,818,000
Tea . . .	468,000	523,000	530,000	591,000	662,000	709,000	759,400	813,800	817,900	826,900	831,700	834,100	834,400
Cotton . . .	18,803,000	16,497,000	21,127,000	22,902,000	21,569,000	22,080,000	25,814,000	23,258,000	23,602,000	23,515,000	25,444,000	24,759,000	25,741,000
Jute . . .	2,085,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,681,000	2,277,000	3,379,000	2,537,000	2,517,000	2,670,000	2,181,000	2,886,000	2,880,000
Linseed . . .	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	3,216,000	3,230,000	3,258,000	3,261,000	3,410,000	3,457,000	3,677,000	3,839,000
Rape and Mustard	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	6,057,000	5,989,000	6,064,000	6,034,000	5,338,000	5,338,000	5,889,000	5,481,000
Sesamum . . .	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	4,330,000	4,133,000	4,354,000	4,608,000	3,791,000	4,135,000	4,144,000	4,456,000
Castor seed* . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1,505,000	1,395,000	1,528,000	1,534,000	1,448,000	1,458,000	1,409,000	1,146,000
Groundnut . . .	(a)	431,000	719,000	1,420,000	1,524,000	2,159,000	4,617,000	6,142,000	7,586,000	5,141,000	5,197,000	6,663,000	8,745,000
Coffee . . .	..	..	..	..	..	132,100	156,200	175,900	183,900	186,700	188,100	190,000	(b)
Rubber . . .	..	..	..	..	..	65,500	73,900	92,900	119,100	119,700	122,600	124,000	125,100

Yield

Crops	Average 1895-98 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	Average 1930-31 to 1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Rice . . . tons	19,062,000	19,633,000	19,179,000	24,707,000	27,775,000	26,247,000	25,462,000	26,609,000	25,733,000	25,706,000	23,213,000	27,828,000	26,737,000
Wheat . . . "	6,029,000	7,076,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	9,007,000	8,904,000	9,377,000	9,370,000	9,729,000	9,434,000	9,752,000	10,794,000
Sugarcane . . . "	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,864,000	2,809,000	2,983,000	4,383,000	4,896,000	5,140,000	5,931,000	6,476,000	5,307,000
Tea . . . lbs	158,307,100	301,319,000	242,279,700	389,053,000	374,136,200	336,379,100	396,973,400	400,351,800	383,674,400	399,251,000	394,429,100	395,180,500	430,250,000
Cotton . . . bales(c)	2,290,000	3,179,000	3,061,000	4,330,000	4,357,000	4,833,000	15,584,000	4,733,000	5,057,000	4,797,000	5,867,000	6,180,000	5,660,000
Jute . . . "	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	6,354,000	10,300,000	8,061,000	7,987,000	8,500,000	7,215,000	9,611,000	8,556,000
Linseed . . . tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	508,000	434,000	441,000	372,000	399,000	376,000	420,000	388,000	420,000	457,000
Rape and Mustard . . . "	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	1,121,000	952,000	980,000	943,000	900,000	937,000	964,000	1,021,000
Sesamum . . . "	348,000	465,000	463,000	471,000	421,000	435,000	424,000	442,000	474,000	352,000	413,000	439,000	449,000
Castor seed* . . . "	..	..	..	..	..	114,000	128,000	133,000	143,000	105,000	121,000	128,000	104,000
Groundnut . . . "	(a)	(a)	308,000	686,000	769,000	954,000	2,065,000	2,503,000	3,180,000	1,740,000	2,114,000	2,714,000	3,436,000
Coffee . . . lbs	..	..	..	..	..	23,604,400	31,828,600	33,400,100	34,601,000	32,775,900	41,172,700	34,007,900	(b)
Rubber . . . "	..	..	..	..	..	8,207,000	14,618,000	11,871,500	5,048,000	26,443,300	27,553,800	30,447,900	32,266,500

(a) Not available. (b) Not yet available. (c) A bale contains 400 lbs. * An All-India forecast is being prepared for this crop from 1925-26. The figures for earlier years, which were taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities, are incomplete, particularly in the case of outturn. Note.—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1928-29 to 1937-38.

Provinces and States	RICE (ORISSEAN)										WHEAT									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
British Provinces—																				
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	579	850	600	660	611	641	673	720	707	747
Assam	757	713	658	787	771	655	683	681	785	773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (f)	1,014	908	1,009	901	903	897	804	765	890	911	583	587	533	525	643	633	737	583	661	636
Bihar (f)	872	946	903	912	720	727	705	567	756	740	948	901	838	800	802	873	948	816	843	863
Bombay	1,047	906	969	1,012	968	999	1,042	958	867	1,032	442	470	432	430	513	381	298	417	391	378
Central Provinces and Berar	603	730	568	718	605	658	609	588	702	609	302	443	459	429	425	468	471	424	438	449
Coorg	1,080	1,430	1,448	1,457	1,467	1,440	1,026	1,457	1,440	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	079	580	402	703	877	728	709	818	600
Madras	1,056	1,045	1,031	1,045	1,050	1,017	1,009	1,084	1,086	1,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	528	544	552	524	536	535	562	611	584
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	711	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690	851	753	681	738	640	784	736	609	539
Sind (d)	...	...	...	...	...	924	750	767	852	844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	352	501	568	680	484	680	674	659	647	645	781	1,082	790	765	703	672	749	738	738	797
Average, British Provinces	874	873	888	909	850	830	836	741	872	838	656	812	608	648	684	611	678	677	708	722
Indian States—																				
Baroda	609	388	480	509	624	647	658	565	350	436	280	614	515	653	938	529	515	639	560	737
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	(a)	718	747	720	772	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	972	893	903	1,125	1,008	1,006	902	968	875	1,037	408	620	621	635	775	880	683	693	583	748
Central India States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	384	378	347	269	438	405	388	367	378
Eastern Agency States*	538	731	498	681	535	590	612	458	651	528	402	505	434	300	329	448	418	395	358	382
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	423	541	446	513	449	536	478	526	524
Hyderabad	910	607	592	792	658	624	672	707	826	857	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Khairpur (Sind) (e)	646	652	684	640	704	747	747	896	1,120	806	293	254	258	204	289	278	278	251	245	231
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	680	588	656	709	700	844	412	283	361	463	500	407	492	518	606
Punjab States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	596	608	725	669	741	677	707	708	714	728
Rajputana States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	895	696	577	541	637	531	564	553	604	630
Rampur (United Provinces)	187	190	211	238	324	388	388	292	480	480	433	637	753	444	509	617	569	568	617	627
Average, Indian States	728	676	611	742	656	648	666	606	714	679	415	401	502	455	515	400	502	490	518	528
AVERAGE, INDIA	868	868	870	899	839	819	826	732	802	829	692	741	648	598	642	562	632	628	658	679

(a) Not available. (b) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (c) Excluding Bhopal.
 (d) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
 (e) " " " " " " 1934-35 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".
 (f) Excluding Mandi State.
 Note.—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1928-29 to 1937-38—concl'd.

Table with columns for Provinces and States and Sesamum and Castor Seed yields from 1928-29 to 1937-38. Rows include British Provinces, Indian States, and Average, India.

Table with columns for Provinces and States, Groundnut (Nuts in Shell), Coffee, and Rubber yields from 1928-29 to 1937-38. Rows include British Provinces, Indian States, and Average, India.

Notes (a) through (k) providing context for the data, such as crop types, irrigation status, and regional exclusions. Includes the note: 'NOTE.—figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.'

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

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

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugarcane (gur)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Castor	Groundnut (nuts in shell)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	...	903	...	125	...	...	...	72	...	...
Assam	(a) 896	...	2,722	196	1,400	...	448	...	...	...
	(b) 773									
	(c) 1,120									
Bengal	(a) 1,030	788	4,446	126	1,391	556	571	580	...	...
	(b) 914									
	(c) 1,181									
Bihar	(a) 822	(d) 984	(k) 2,240	155	1,333	370	575	350	350	...
	(b) 658									
	(e) 451									
Bombay	1,207	573	6,977	115	...	356	634	390	...	1,264
Central Provinces and Berar	661	561	3,348	102	...	219	...	210	400	...
Coorg	1,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi . . . . .	...	807	2,254	176	...	...	325	...	...	...
Madras	1,120	...	6,462	88	...	...	...	305	226	1,120
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	...	620	2,494	99	...	...	342	...	...	...
Orissa	(a) 823	664	4,480	84	1,333	370	575	350	350	...
	(b) 659									
	(c) 741									
Punjab . . . . .	...	760	1,915	(A) 190 (h) 192	...	...	331	...	...	...
Sind	1,052	(f) 894 (g) 633	5,886	225	...	...	(f) 413 (g) 869	(f) 284 (g) 85	225	...
United Provinces	800	900	3,050	170	...	450	600	250	...	...
Mysore	(i) 1,930	450	4,776	42	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Assam	39,000	29,000	33,000	31,000	32,000	35,000	35,000	37,000	40,000	39,000
Bengal	198,000	198,000	199,000	233,000	233,000	257,000	276,000	325,000	353,000	290,000
Bihar (e)	287,000	279,000	284,000	282,000	302,000	418,000 (c)	445,000 (c)	447,000 (c)	460,000 (c)	312,000 (c)
Bombay	65,000	66,000	65,000	69,000	75,000	70,000	75,000	83,000	83,000	75,000
Central Provinces and Berar	23,000	22,000	21,000	22,000	28,000	29,000	29,000	30,000	32,000	33,000
Delhi	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	8,000	3,000	5,000	6,000
Madras	89,000	98,000	115,000	116,000	121,000	122,000	125,000	121,000	120,000	98,000
North-West Fron- tier Province	48,000	51,000	47,000	44,000	53,000	49,000	43,000	59,000	72,000	70,000
Oriassa (a) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,000	31,000	34,000
Punjab	401,000	307,000	426,000	475,000	558,000	466,000	462,000	474,000	554,000	512,000
Sind (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000
United Provinces	1,344,000	1,349,000	1,489,000	1,577,000	1,773,000	1,713,000	1,814,000	2,212,000	2,465,000	2,127,000
Total British Provinces	2,497,000	2,402,000	2,684,000	2,852,000	3,179,000	3,165,000	3,316,000	3,829,000	4,223,000	3,833,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bhopal (Central India) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	7,000
Bombay States	25,000	26,000	29,000	30,000	30,000	31,000	36,000	39,000	47,000	41,000
Hyderabad	(b)	37,000	34,000	35,000	40,000	46,000	51,000	59,000	58,000	30,000
Mysore	31,000	33,000	38,000	36,000	42,000	42,000	46,000	51,000	53,000	50,000
Rampur (United Provinces)	13,000	13,000	15,000	16,000	20,000	21,000	26,000	37,000	50,000	54,000
Total Indian States	71,000	111,000	117,000	119,000	138,000	146,000	165,000	195,000	217,000	185,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,568,000	2,513,000	2,801,000	2,971,000	3,317,000	3,311,000	3,481,000	4,024,000	4,440,000	3,818,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gúr)

British Provinces—										
Assam	40,000	26,000	31,000	32,000	35,000	40,000	34,000	37,000	40,000	40,000
Bengal	216,000	220,000	248,000	273,000	454,000	457,000	492,000	560,000	626,000	483,000
Bihar (e)	313,000	304,000	307,000	307,000	313,000	623,000 (c)	673,000 (c)	635,000 (c)	493,000 (c)	356,000 (c)
Bombay	186,000	175,000	184,000	187,000	201,000	194,000	186,000	211,000	207,000	179,000
Central Provinces and Berar	37,000	33,000	34,000	35,000	39,000	48,000	47,000	48,000	51,000	50,000
Delhi	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	8,000	3,000	6,000	4,000
Madras	245,000	275,000	321,000	324,000	335,000	349,000	351,000	349,000	338,000	279,000
North-West Fron- tier Province	59,000	63,000	58,000	55,000	45,000	54,000	41,000	65,000	79,000	75,000
Oriassa (a) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,000	51,000	63,000
Punjab	289,000	204,000	302,000	368,000	444,000	364,000	326,000	360,000	465,000	363,000
Sind (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	7,000	10,000	13,000	15,000
United Provinces	1,210,000	1,301,000	1,581,000	2,207,000	2,577,000	2,532,000	2,719,000	3,275,000	3,765,000	3,101,000
Total British Provinces	2,592,000	2,607,000	3,068,000	3,790,000	4,450,000	4,669,000	4,884,000	5,605,000	6,134,000	5,008,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Bhopal (Central India) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	(b)	4,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
Bombay States	63,000	58,000	61,000	67,000	74,000	69,000	74,000	105,000	109,000	105,000
Hyderabad	(b)	39,000	49,000	65,000	76,000	72,000	93,000	99,000	124,000	60,000
Mysore	29,000	33,000	36,000	32,000	38,000	41,000	43,000	53,000	53,000	74,000
Rampur (United Provinces)	10,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	35,000	33,000	39,000	61,000	46,000	50,000
Total Indian States	105,000	145,000	160,000	185,000	226,000	227,000	256,000	326,000	342,000	299,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,704,000	2,752,000	3,228,000	3,975,000	4,676,000	4,896,000	5,140,000	5,931,000	6,476,000	5,307,000

(a) Excluding certain Eastern Agency States (formerly Orissa Feudatory States), estimates for which for 1937-38 are 18,000 acres and 19,000 tons, which are practically the same as in 1936-37.

(b) Not available. (c) Excluding Sind. (d) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".

(e) " " " " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Oriassa."

NOTE—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
British Provinces—										
Assam . . .	427,200	429,500	432,900	431,000	428,400	430,400	435,900	437,200	438,800	439,700
Bengal . . .	193,800	195,100	199,100	198,400	199,000	199,500	201,700	202,200	203,200	202,200
Bihar . . .	3,800	4,100	3,700	3,700	3,400	3,900	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Coorg . . .	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	100
Madras . . .	63,000	66,300	69,900	72,400	74,000	75,600	75,200	78,200	77,000	77,700
Punjab . . .	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,500
United Provinces	6,000	6,000	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,200	6,200	6,400	6,600	6,600
Total British Provinces.	704,500	711,100	722,000	721,900	721,200	725,900	733,000	738,000	739,600	739,800
Indian States—										
Cochin . . .	...	300	500	500	500	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,700
Mandi (Punjab)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
Mysore . . .	2,400	3,300	4,000	4,000	4,200	4,100	4,500	4,400	4,400	4,400
Travancore . .	61,400	65,400	68,600	71,900	74,700	76,300	77,200	77,600	77,800	77,700
Tripura (Bengal)	7,600	7,900	8,400	8,500	8,900	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,300	10,500
Total Indian States	71,400	78,900	81,500	84,900	88,300	92,000	93,300	93,700	94,500	94,600
GRAND TOTAL	775,900	788,000	803,500	806,800	809,500	817,900	826,300	831,700	834,100	834,400

Yield (lbs.)

British Provinces—										
Assam . . .	246,017,700	258,940,700	233,416,100	243,229,300	257,057,900	219,341,100	232,835,400	226,417,300	223,325,300	241,527,300
Bengal . . .	95,010,000	109,953,200	96,991,100	88,482,100	108,876,300	96,658,500	98,402,000	96,377,900	99,419,900	108,565,600
Bihar . . .	719,500	853,200	809,200	886,500	672,000	1,094,100	1,032,800	996,600	1,124,800	1,201,700
Coorg . . .	216,300	169,000	167,500	174,300	219,800	209,400	198,800	163,500	187,900	16,000
Madras . . .	26,785,400	27,422,500	26,439,500	27,509,500	29,660,800	29,295,300	28,497,400	31,519,300	32,676,100	35,415,000
Punjab . . .	1,904,900	1,930,100	1,896,800	1,902,200	1,368,800	2,111,100	2,339,800	2,479,400	2,888,500	2,779,000
United Provinces	2,133,800	1,488,900	1,822,700	1,366,600	1,229,800	1,732,200	1,785,900	1,622,400	1,823,700	2,013,600
Total British Provinces	372,787,600	400,757,600	361,542,400	363,549,500	399,155,200	350,442,400	365,092,100	359,576,400	360,946,200	391,518,200
Indian States—										
Cochin . . .	...	55,100	61,700	59,200	88,800	515,400	552,200	580,300	635,100	733,400
Mandi (Punjab)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	101,000
Mysore . . .	81,700	112,900	199,000	187,500	153,500	198,400	192,600	301,900	578,200	581,600
Travancore . .	30,188,300	30,513,700	29,028,300	28,673,100	32,641,000	30,735,000	31,112,600	31,695,600	30,430,800	34,526,000
Tripura (Bengal)	1,095,600	1,402,700	1,249,400	1,614,200	1,630,500	1,783,200	2,300,500	2,265,900	2,590,200	2,788,900
Total Indian States	31,365,600	32,084,400	29,538,400	30,584,000	34,514,100	33,232,000	34,158,900	34,852,700	34,234,300	38,731,600
GRAND TOTAL	404,153,200	432,842,000	391,080,800	394,083,500	433,669,300	383,674,400	399,251,000	394,429,100	395,180,500	430,250,000

(a) Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1937 are provisional and therefore subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
British Provinces—										
Assam . . .	157,000	192,000	99,000	127,000	157,000	149,000	118,000	157,000	210,000	225,000
Bengal . . .	2,986,000	3,028,000	1,597,000	1,822,000	2,142,000	2,321,000	1,899,000	2,220,000	2,167,000	2,475,000
Bihar (a) . . .	238,000	238,000	149,000	170,000	192,000	174,000	128,000	464,000	445,000	315,000
Orissa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,000	14,000	16,000	12,000
Total British Provinces	3,381,000	3,488,000	1,845,000	2,119,000	2,491,000	2,644,000	2,162,000	2,855,000	2,847,000	3,027,000
Indian States—										
Cooch Behar . . .	31,000	31,000	16,000	23,000	25,000	25,000	18,000	24,000	34,000	30,000
Tripura . . .	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,000	8,000	8,000
Total Indian States	34,000	34,000	17,000	24,000	26,000	26,000	19,000	31,000	42,000	47,000
GRAND TOTAL (d)	3,415,000	3,492,000	1,862,000	2,143,000	2,517,000	2,670,000	2,181,000	2,886,000	2,889,000	3,074,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

British Provinces—										
Assam . . .	352,000	619,000	197,000	340,000	447,000	304,000	313,000	462,000	655,000	451,000
Bengal . . .	9,187,000	9,883,000	4,983,000	6,167,000	7,046,000	7,675,000	6,485,000	7,940,000	6,975,000	5,690,000
Bihar (a) . . .	719,000	620,000	342,000	519,000	443,000	447,000	319,000	1,084,000	806,000	436,000
Orissa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,000	29,000	33,000	28,000
Total British Provinces	10,258,000	11,122,000	5,522,000	7,026,000	7,941,000	8,426,000	7,162,000	9,515,000	8,550,000	6,605,000
Indian States—										
Cooch Behar . . .	74,000	80,000	17,000	44,000	44,000	72,000	50,000	77,000	78,000	52,000
Tripura . . .	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	19,000	19,000	14,000
Total Indian States	77,000	83,000	20,000	46,000	46,000	74,000	53,000	96,000	97,000	66,000
GRAND TOTAL (d)	10,335,000	11,205,000	5,542,000	7,072,000	7,987,000	8,500,000	7,215,000	9,611,000	8,656,000	6,671,000
Exports and consumption (c) . . .	11,436,000	8,480,000	7,883,000	8,381,000	9,068,000	9,466,000	9,857,000	11,443,000	10,915,000	(b)
Exports, mill-purchases during the year and local (extra-factory) consumption (c)	11,144,000	10,320,000	6,704,000	8,878,000	8,853,000	9,966,000	8,670,000	10,932,000	10,132,000	(b)

(a) Figures for years prior to 1935 relate to "Bihar and Orissa."

(b) Not yet available.

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

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

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1929	64,000	1932	49,000	1935	77,000
1930	65,000	1933	57,000	1936	54,000
1931	61,000	1934	55,000	1937	55,000
				1938	(b)

NOTE—Figures for 1938 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Bengal . . .	132,000	114,000	116,000	126,000	125,000	124,000	126,000	98,000	131,000	137,000
Bihar (b) . . .	658,000	654,000	654,000	662,000	641,000	631,000	599,000	640,000	550,000	587,000
Bombay . . .	119,000	131,000	137,000	137,000	125,000	124,000	127,000	113,000	123,000	107,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	930,000	754,000	739,000	937,000	1,008,000	933,000	997,000	1,131,000	1,182,000	1,243,000
Orissa . . .	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	9,000	9,000	8,000
Punjab . . .	28,000	28,000	28,000	32,000	28,000	32,000	26,000	28,000	31,000	30,000
United Provinces (a) . . .	210,000 <i>550,000</i>	229,000 <i>502,000</i>	310,000 <i>644,000</i>	321,000 <i>589,000</i>	228,000 <i>624,000</i>	213,000 <i>593,000</i>	240,000 <i>622,000</i>	195,000 <i>650,000</i>	308,000 <i>600,000</i>	316,000 <i>632,000</i>
Total British Provinces (a)	2,077,000 <i>550,000</i>	1,910,000 <i>502,000</i>	1,994,000 <i>644,000</i>	2,215,000 <i>589,000</i>	2,155,000 <i>624,000</i>	2,057,000 <i>593,000</i>	2,115,000 <i>622,000</i>	2,114,000 <i>650,000</i>	2,334,000 <i>600,000</i>	2,428,000 <i>632,000</i>
Indian States—										
Bhopal (Central India) . . .	...	...	...	...	44,000	37,000	47,000	47,000	45,000	65,000
Bombay States . . .	6,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Eastern Agency States (c) . . .	97,000	85,000	38,000	94,000	108,000	128,000	128,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Hyderabad . . .	269,000	242,000	253,000	306,000	269,000	367,000	399,000	416,000	468,000	471,000
Kotah (Rajputana) . . .	110,000	57,000	82,000	95,000	93,000	73,000	92,000	94,000	94,000	107,000
Total Indian States	482,000	300,000	381,000	505,000	520,000	611,000	673,000	693,000	743,000	779,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,109,000	2,802,000	3,009,000	3,309,000	3,299,000	3,281,000	3,410,000	3,457,000	3,677,000	3,839,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Bengal . . .	19,000	19,000	19,000	20,000	25,000	24,000	27,000	16,000	23,000	27,000
Bihar (b) . . .	108,000	107,000	94,000	92,000	97,000	92,000	93,000	75,000	84,000	87,000
Bombay . . .	15,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	9,000	9,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	54,000	65,000	65,000	87,000	83,000	80,000	88,000	80,000	88,000	103,000
Orissa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab . . .	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
United Provinces (a) . . .	29,000 <i>76,000</i>	46,000 <i>101,000</i>	50,000 <i>104,000</i>	56,000 <i>102,000</i>	39,000 <i>105,000</i>	31,000 <i>85,000</i>	39,000 <i>100,000</i>	34,000 <i>113,000</i>	48,000 <i>100,000</i>	52,000 <i>105,000</i>
Total British Provinces (a)	228,000 <i>76,000</i>	253,000 <i>101,000</i>	244,000 <i>104,000</i>	272,000 <i>102,000</i>	261,000 <i>108,000</i>	243,000 <i>85,000</i>	262,000 <i>100,000</i>	220,000 <i>113,000</i>	256,000 <i>100,000</i>	282,000 <i>105,000</i>
Indian States—										
Bhopal (Central India) . . .	...	...	...	...	(e)	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000
Bombay States . . .	1,000	(d)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Eastern Agency States (c) . . .	4,000	7,000	3,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	4,000	8,000
Hyderabad . . .	11,000	16,000	16,000	23,000	18,000	26,000	34,000	33,000	44,000	41,000
Kotah (Rajputana) . . .	3,000	3,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	7,000	8,000	11,000	10,000	13,000
Total Indian States	18,000	26,000	29,000	42,000	37,000	48,000	58,000	55,000	64,000	70,000
GRAND TOTAL	322,000	380,000	377,000	416,000	406,000	376,000	420,000	388,000	420,000	457,000

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

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

(c) Formerly Central Provinces States.

(d) 500 tons.

(e) Not available.

Notes—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Bihar (f)	51,000	55,000	55,000	54,000	52,000	50,000	55,000	35,000	33,000	34,000
Bombay	74,000	87,000	60,000	77,000	81,000	(c) 57,000	(c) 43,000	(c) 43,000	(c) 47,000	(c) 38,000
Central Provinces and Berar	47,000	47,000	46,000	38,000	39,000	37,000	32,000	29,000	31,000	32,000
Madras	344,000	256,000	283,000	330,000	355,000	305,000	278,000	252,000	264,000	247,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	25,000	20,000
Sind (e) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,000
United Provinces (a)	11,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	15,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	9,000	13,000
Total British Provinces	527,000	432,000	451,000	509,000	542,000	471,000	416,000	387,000	410,000	301,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	101,000	83,000	60,000	66,000	78,000	81,000	76,000	83,000	68,000	88,000
Bombay States	13,000	61,000	43,000	46,000	48,000	51,000	76,000	53,000	47,000	51,000
Hyderabad	659,000	602,000	792,000	856,000	838,000	825,000	786,000	634,000	781,000	520,000
Mysore	110,000	107,000	111,000	106,000	111,000	106,000	94,000	101,000	103,000	96,000
Total Indian States	883,000	853,000	1,006,000	1,074,000	1,075,000	1,063,000	1,032,000	1,071,000	999,000	755,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,410,000	1,285,000	1,457,000	1,583,000	1,617,000	1,534,000	1,448,000	1,458,000	1,409,000	1,146,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Bihar (f)	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	8,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Bombay	8,000	8,000	9,000	12,000	12,000	(c) 7,000	(c) 4,000	(c) 6,000	(c) 6,000	(c) 5,000
Central Provinces and Berar	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	4,000	6,000	6,000
Madras	32,000	26,000	28,000	33,000	38,000	31,000	23,000	23,000	25,000	22,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	3,000	2,000
Sind (e) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(d)
United Provinces (a)	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
Total British Provinces	59,000	53,000	56,000	64,000	68,000	57,000	43,000	42,000	48,000	44,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	3,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	5,000	2,000	7,000	2,000	7,000
Bombay States	8,000	12,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	8,000	8,000	10,000	6,000	8,000
Hyderabad	37,000	40,000	45,000	63,000	61,000	67,000	47,000	57,000	66,000	40,000
Mysore	6,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000
Total Indian States	54,000	63,000	64,000	82,000	83,000	86,000	62,000	79,000	80,000	60,000
GRAND TOTAL	113,000	116,000	120,000	146,000	151,000	143,000	105,000	121,000	128,000	104,000

(a) Excludes estimates for the mixed crop for which there are no reliable data at present. (b) Below 100 tons. (c) Excluding Sind. (d) 400 tons.
(e) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
(f) " " " " " " 1935-36 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".

NOTE—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Bombay . . .	1,000,000	1,068,000	999,000	989,000	1,195,000	1,292,000	862,000	892,000	987,000	1,214,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	...	...	148,000	164,000	185,000	194,000	149,000	134,000	149,000	215,000
Madras . . .	3,679,000	3,209,000	3,572,000	2,635,000	3,517,000	3,779,000	2,351,000	2,520,000	3,495,000	4,658,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	4,679,000	4,277,000	4,719,000	3,788,000	4,897,000	5,265,000	3,362,000	3,546,000	4,631,000	6,087,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States . . .	423,000	281,000	604,000	518,000	588,000	683,000	654,000	405,000	880,000	1,022,000
Hyderabad . . .	650,000	619,000	691,000	775,000	1,118,000	1,384,000	962,000	1,059,000	954,000	1,438,000
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	284,000	254,000	163,000	187,000	198,000	198,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES .	1,073,000	900,000	1,295,000	1,293,000	1,990,000	2,321,000	1,779,000	1,651,000	2,032,000	2,658,000
GRAND TOTAL .	5,752,000	5,177,000	6,014,000	5,081,000	6,887,000	7,586,000	5,141,000	5,197,000	6,663,000	8,745,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

British Provinces—										
Bombay . . .	526,000	426,000	487,000	498,000	579,000	643,000	375,000	418,000	407,000	462,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	...	...	(a)	33,000	45,000	53,000	38,000	35,000	46,000	55,000
Madras . . .	1,830,000	1,522,000	1,785,000	1,234,000	1,729,000	1,777,000	920,000	1,202,000	1,657,000	2,059,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	2,356,000	1,948,000	2,262,000	1,765,000	2,353,000	2,473,000	1,333,000	1,655,000	2,110,000	2,576,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States . . .	178,000	87,000	175,000	173,000	173,000	263,000	156,000	144,000	252,000	347,000
Hyderabad . . .	81,000	145,000	165,000	213,000	820,000	374,000	224,000	287,000	316,000	476,000
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	(a)	76,000	27,000	28,000	36,000	37,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	259,000	232,000	340,000	386,000	493,000	713,000	407,000	459,000	604,000	860,000
GRAND TOTAL .	2,615,000	2,180,000	2,592,000	2,151,000	2,846,000	3,186,000	1,740,000	2,114,000	2,714,000	3,436,000

(a) Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38†
British Provinces—										
Coorg	36,600	37,000	37,500	38,400	38,800	39,400	38,800	38,700	39,100	...
Madras	38,100	37,800	37,800	41,300	40,000	40,800	43,700	43,300	43,600	...
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...
Total British Provinces	74,700	74,800	75,300	79,700	78,800	80,200	82,300	82,100	82,800	...
Indian States—										
Cochin	2,000	1,400	1,800	1,900	1,900	2,100	1,900	2,000	1,900	...
Mysore	83,200	86,500	82,400	89,800	95,300	100,700	101,500	103,000	104,200	...
Travancore	800	800	800	800	800	900	1,000	1,000	1,100	...
Total Indian States	86,000	88,700	85,000	92,500	98,000	103,700	104,400	106,000	107,200	...
GRAND TOTAL	160,700	163,500	160,300	172,200	176,800	183,900	186,700	188,100	190,000	...

Yield (lbs) of cured coffee

British Provinces—										
Coorg	7,707,100	14,668,200	9,070,800	9,865,800	9,011,200	8,813,700	9,161,700	10,476,800	11,081,200	...
Madras	4,827,300†	8,068,400	6,817,400	7,570,500	6,758,000	9,077,500	7,344,800	12,877,900	7,410,500	...
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	200	...
Total British Provinces	12,534,400	22,736,600	15,888,200	17,236,100	15,769,200	17,891,200	16,506,500	23,354,700	18,491,900	...
Indian States—										
Cochin	100,400	215,000	291,400	178,600	256,600	439,500	223,900	639,400	433,800	...
Mysore	14,954,800	16,406,300	16,354,800	16,177,300	16,833,500	16,118,400	15,920,300	16,987,400	14,944,200	...
Travancore	177,400	66,000	438,600*	21,700†	177,800	151,900	125,200	191,200	138,000	...
Total Indian States	15,232,600	16,687,300	17,084,800	16,377,600	17,267,900	16,709,800	16,269,400	17,818,000	15,516,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	27,767,000	39,423,900	32,973,000	33,613,700	33,037,100	34,601,000	32,775,900	41,172,700	34,007,900	...

* Increase is due to favourable weather conditions.

† Decrease is due to unfavourable season.

‡ Figures not yet available.

(a) Not available.

NOTES.—(i) The figures in this table excluded statistics for small estates having less than 10 acres under coffee. From 1931-32, however, statistics of plantations having an area between five and ten acres have been included.

(ii) Figures for 1936-37 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
British Provinces—										
Coorg	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	1,600	1,800	3,300	3,300	3,200
Madras	15,400	15,300	15,900	12,600	11,500	11,600	12,000	12,400	13,500	14,100
Total British Provinces	18,400	18,300	18,900	15,600	14,300	13,200	13,800	15,700	16,800	17,300
Indian States—										
Cochin	9,700	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
Mysore	600	600	800	600	600	600	600	600	600	700
Travancore	50,500	51,000	50,800	48,900	46,500	95,800	95,800	96,800	97,100	97,800
Total Indian States	60,800	61,200	61,000	59,100	56,700	105,900	105,900	106,900	107,200	107,800
GRAND TOTAL	79,200	79,500	79,900	74,700	71,000	119,100	119,700	122,600	124,000	125,100

Yield (lbs) of dry rubber

British Provinces—										
Coorg	472,800	529,200	404,200	147,000	...	...	103,800	278,900	671,700	770,500
Madras	2,904,300	2,679,600	1,991,500	606,800	31,500	397,100	1,123,700	2,113,700	3,025,100	3,453,800
Total British Provinces	3,377,100	3,208,800	2,395,700	753,800	31,500	397,100	1,227,500	2,392,600	3,696,800	4,224,300
Indian States—										
Cochin	2,415,700	2,744,200	2,553,400	1,482,800	346,800	933,000	1,825,700	2,228,600	2,599,400	2,889,700
Mysore	9,600	21,500	18,200	12,300	...	...	...	...	...	13,000
Travancore	10,144,500	10,878,200	9,425,000	9,422,300	1,424,600	3,717,900	23,330,100†	22,937,600	24,151,700	25,139,500
Total Indian States	12,569,800	13,643,900	11,996,600	10,917,400	1,771,400	4,650,900	25,215,800†	25,166,200	26,751,100	28,042,200
GRAND TOTAL	15,946,900	16,852,700	14,392,300	11,670,700	1,802,900*	5,048,000	26,443,300†	27,558,800	30,447,900	32,266,500

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

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

NOTE.—Figures for 1937 are subject to revision.

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

Barley

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces— Ajmer-Merwara	55,000	81,000	50,000	42,000	48,000	39,000	48,000	44,000	37,000	52,000
Bengal	82,000	84,000	86,000	87,000	86,000	85,000	91,000	90,000	95,000	95,000
Bihar (h)	1,294,000	1,350,000	1,362,000	1,356,000	1,528,000	1,307,000	1,472,000	1,275,000	1,272,000	1,301,000
Bombay	34,000	42,000	36,000	35,000	33,000	(f) 17,000	(f) 19,000	(f) 21,000	(f) 19,000	(f) 15,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b)	17,000	16,000	18,000	17,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	11,000	15,000	15,000
Delhi	43,000	14,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	14,000	9,000	12,000	16,000	15,000
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
North-West Frontier Pro- vince	232,000	221,000	163,000	152,000	137,000	135,000	180,000	161,000	174,000	179,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e)	(e)
Punjab	1,340,000	921,000	656,000	629,000	618,000	709,000	612,000	666,000	740,000	777,000
Sind (g) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	22,000	15,000	20,000	14,000	18,000
United Provinces	4,383,000	4,209,000	4,223,000	4,050,000	3,844,000	4,272,000	4,080,000	3,794,000	4,060,000	3,755,000
Total British Provinces	7,483,000	7,001,000	6,609,000	6,384,000	6,322,000	6,615,000	6,493,000	6,087,000	6,446,000	6,225,000
Indian States— Hyderabad	12,000	(b)48,000	(b)28,000	(b)29,000	(b)25,000	(b)41,000	36,000	36,000	15,000	13,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	2,000	2,000	7,000
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	(e)	...	1,000	...
Total Indian States	12,000	48,000	28,000	29,000	25,000	42,000	37,000	38,000	18,000	20,000
GRAND TOTAL	7,495,000	7,049,000	6,637,000	6,413,000	6,347,000	6,657,000	6,530,000	6,125,000	6,464,000	6,245,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces— Ajmer-Merwara	18,000	13,000	19,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	16,000
Bengal	26,000	27,000	29,000	27,000	27,000	24,000	30,000	26,000	31,000	30,000
Bihar (h)	480,000	517,000	533,000	514,000	560,000	460,000	570,000	368,000	432,000	462,000
Bombay	8,000	14,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	(f) 5,000	(f) 6,000	(f) 7,000	(f) 6,000	(f) 4,000
Central Provinces and Berar	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Delhi	15,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	5,000
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
North-West Frontier Pro- vince	85,000	81,000	60,000	53,000	50,000	40,000	41,000	48,000	53,000	55,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(d)
Punjab	267,000	263,000	161,000	161,000	150,000	148,000	168,000	175,000	206,000	206,000
Sind (g) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	4,000
United Provinces	1,608,000	1,371,000	1,575,000	1,607,000	1,534,000	1,710,000	1,676,000	1,677,000	1,558,000	1,301,000
Total British Provinces (c)	2,520,000	2,293,000	2,392,000	2,388,000	2,351,000	2,411,000	2,512,000	2,325,000	2,311,000	2,086,000
Indian States— Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5,000	5,000	2,000	2,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	1,000
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	...	(d)	...
Total Indian States	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d)	5,000	5,000	2,000	3,000
GRAND TOTAL (c)	2,520,000	2,293,000	2,392,000	2,388,000	2,351,000	2,411,000	2,517,000	2,330,000	2,313,000	2,089,000

(a) Not available. (b) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete. (d) Below 500 tons. (e) Below 500 acres. (f) Excluding Sind.
 (g) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
 (h) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa".
 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. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Jowar

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	69,000	71,000	65,000	72,000	70,000	75,000	69,000	73,000	78,000	81,000
Bengal	4,000	4,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Bihar (g)	79,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	84,000	90,000	88,000	77,000	73,000	62,000
Bombay	7,772,000	9,387,000	9,193,000	7,894,000	8,212,000	7,762,000	7,945,000	7,843,000	9,941,000	8,130,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,169,000	4,293,000	4,716,000	4,290,000	4,251,000	4,320,000	4,334,000	4,227,000	4,658,000	4,248,000
Delhi	32,000	30,000	33,000	30,000	36,000	26,000	20,000	26,000	23,000	14,000
Madras	4,615,000	5,174,000	4,761,000	4,831,000	4,534,000	4,412,000	6,143,000	5,102,000	5,121,000	4,590,000
North-West Frontier Province	63,000	121,000	81,000	84,000	117,000	86,000	77,000	97,000	78,000	60,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	38,000
Punjab	949,000	1,108,000	890,000	1,014,000	1,113,000	875,000	843,000	821,000	928,000	838,000
Sind (e) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	517,000	448,000	438,000	402,000	430,000
United Provinces	2,264,000	2,469,000	2,509,000	2,619,000	2,581,000	2,632,000	2,241,000	2,237,000	2,122,000	2,232,000
Total British Provinces	20,016,000	22,740,000	22,338,000	20,923,000	20,804,000	20,801,000	21,214,000	20,947,000	23,409,000	20,762,000
Indian States—										
Baroda (c)	536,000	560,000	530,000	599,000	595,000	536,000	594,000	621,000	686,000	(a)
Bombay States (i)	2,245,000	2,179,000	1,954,000	2,217,000	2,028,000	1,219,000	2,001,000	1,710,000	3,107,000	2,973,000
Hyderabad	9,158,000	8,997,000	9,588,000	9,461,000	9,356,000	8,834,000	8,802,000	8,799,000	9,250,000	8,480,000
Khairpur (Sind) (f) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	70,000	77,000	88,000	80,000	96,000
Mysore	683,000	780,000	703,000	684,000	666,000	657,000	610,000	660,000	628,000	655,000
Total Indian States	12,622,000	12,496,000	12,835,000	12,964,000	12,645,000	11,366,000	12,264,000	11,878,000	13,751,000	12,204,000
GRAND TOTAL	32,638,000	35,236,000	35,173,000	33,887,000	33,449,000	32,167,000	33,478,000	32,825,000	37,220,000	32,966,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bihar (g)	21,000	26,000	25,000	26,000	25,000	27,000	26,000	22,000	18,000	17,000
Bombay	1,756,000	1,752,000	1,912,000	1,665,000	1,730,000	1,528,000	1,663,000	1,573,000	1,605,000	1,123,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,109,000	1,036,000	1,181,000	783,000	944,000	1,025,000	962,000	845,000	1,015,000	1,061,000
Delhi	8,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	(d)	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madras	1,363,000	1,483,000	1,275,000	1,314,000	1,291,000	1,283,000	1,276,000	1,370,000	1,302,000	1,097,000
North-West Frontier Province	8,000	14,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	11,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	8,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	12,000
Punjab	90,000	90,000	75,000	96,000	117,000	77,000	102,000	89,000	123,000	89,000
Sind (e) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	106,000	104,000	92,000	91,000	109,000
United Provinces	334,000	643,000	538,000	526,000	497,000	493,000	450,000	449,000	426,000	436,000
Total British Provinces	4,693,000	5,050,000	5,024,000	4,433,000	4,627,000	4,555,000	4,605,000	4,459,000	4,610,000	3,959,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bombay States (i)	600,000	641,000	469,000	594,000	425,000	321,000	514,000	461,000	763,000	1,002,000
Hyderabad	1,410,000	1,151,000	1,305,000	1,017,000	1,275,000	1,161,000	1,032,000	1,100,000	1,571,000	1,308,000
Khairpur (Sind) (f) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	15,000	33,000	28,000	30,000
Mysore	124,000	136,000	130,000	105,000	85,000	89,000	89,000	106,000	126,000	127,000
Total Indian States (b)	2,134,000	1,828,000	1,904,000	1,716,000	1,785,000	1,583,000	1,650,000	1,700,000	2,488,000	2,467,000
GRAND TOTAL (b)	6,827,000	6,878,000	6,928,000	6,149,000	6,412,000	6,139,000	6,255,000	6,159,000	7,098,000	6,426,000

(a) Not available. (b) Incomplete. (c) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (d) Below 500 tons; the crop being severely damaged by heavy and incessant rains. (e) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay". (f) "Bombay States". (g) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (h) Excluding Sind. (i) Figures prior to 1933-34 include those for Khairpur State. Note—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay, Sind, Central Provinces and Berar and the Hyderabad State. The figures for other tracts are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports, or specially obtained from local authorities.

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

Bajra

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	25,000	29,000	25,000	22,000	48,000	21,000	18,000	19,000	24,000	27,000
Bengal	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bihar (j)	75,000	73,000	71,000	71,000	72,000	72,000 (i)	68,000 (i)	64,000 (i)	66,000 (i)	62,000 (i)
Bombay	5,024,000	4,376,000	5,078,000	5,229,000	5,113,000	3,696,000	3,946,000	3,849,000	2,589,000	3,542,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b)	124,000	107,000	139,000	119,000	113,000	101,000	93,000	89,000	123,000	101,000
Delhi	52,000	72,000	71,000	70,000	64,000	55,000	49,000	56,000	44,000	49,000
Madras	3,067,000	2,888,000	2,913,000	2,877,000	2,817,000	2,559,000	2,697,000	2,712,000	2,788,000	2,572,000
North-West Frontier Province	131,000	245,000	138,000	155,000	208,000	191,000	145,000	148,000	128,000	94,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	5,000
Punjab	2,480,000	3,365,000	3,236,000	3,233,000	3,403,000	3,356,000	3,043,000	3,018,000	2,851,000	2,615,000
Sind (e) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	935,000	873,000	809,000	802,000	842,000
United Provinces	1,973,000	2,128,000	2,024,000	2,150,000	2,185,000	2,141,000	2,159,000	2,292,000	2,046,000	2,096,000
Total British Provinces	12,953,000	13,285,000	13,697,000	13,928,000	14,026,000	13,129,000	13,093,000	13,068,000	11,449,000	12,007,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(b) 597,000	630,000	(b) 652,000	(b) 655,000	(b) 622,000	568,000 (c)	556,000	594,000	556,000	(a)
Bombay States (g)	1,510,000	1,192,000	1,004,000	1,548,000	1,433,000	247,000 (b)	1,213,000	988,000	1,861,000	1,997,000
Hyderabad	1,544,000	2,113,000	2,076,000	2,101,000	2,544,000	2,541,000	2,112,000	2,198,000	2,162,000	2,108,000
Khairpur (Sind) (f) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	8,000
Mysore	105,000	51,000	95,000	78,000	74,000	61,000	54,000	70,000	71,000	66,000
Total Indian States	3,758,000	3,986,000	3,827,000	4,332,000	4,673,000	3,423,000 (c)	3,938,000	3,853,000	4,654,000	4,179,000 (c)
GRAND TOTAL	16,709,000	17,271,000	17,524,000	18,310,000	18,699,000	16,552,000 (c)	17,031,000	16,911,000	16,103,000	16,186,000 (c)

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(k)	1,000	(h)	1,000
Bihar (j)	27,000	27,000	25,000	25,000	26,000	27,000	26,000	23,000	26,000	26,000
Bombay	707,000	504,000	659,000	569,000	624,000	468,000 (i)	482,000 (i)	537,000 (i)	296,000 (i)	419,000 (i)
Central Provinces and Berar	33,000	26,000	35,000	22,000	34,000	17,000	19,000	18,000	27,000	26,000
Delhi	12,000	4,000	10,000	12,000	8,000	(d) 1,000	11,000	8,000	6,000	7,000
Madras	629,000	761,000	775,000	780,000	784,000	691,000	627,000	716,000	709,000	663,000
North-West Frontier Province	12,000	26,000	14,000	18,000	20,000	23,000	14,000	13,000	29,000	18,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Punjab	247,000	282,000	434,000	460,000	326,000	377,000	355,000	390,000	361,000	239,000
Sind (e) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	106,000	101,000	100,000	83,000	103,000
United Provinces	266,000	366,000	398,000	343,000	429,000	379,000	451,000	457,000	372,000	323,000
Total British Provinces	2,136,000	1,998,000	2,354,000	2,235,000	2,253,000	2,091,000	2,087,000	2,264,000	1,911,000	1,828,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bombay States (g)	400,000	296,000	220,000	435,000	331,000	(c) 27,000	324,000	271,000	387,000	588,000
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	128,000	133,000	127,000	124,000
Khairpur (Sind) (f) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Mysore	18,000	(a)	(a)	3,000	14,000	9,000	9,000	12,000	7,000	7,000
Total Indian States (c)	418,000	286,000	229,000	438,000	345,000	37,000	462,000	417,000	522,000	721,000
GRAND TOTAL (c)	2,554,000	2,284,000	2,583,000	2,673,000	2,598,000	2,128,000	2,549,000	2,681,000	2,433,000	2,549,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(c) Incomplete.

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

(e) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".

(f) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States".

(g) Figures prior to 1933-34 include those for Khairpur State.

(h) 500 tons.

(i) Excluding Sind.

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

(k) Below 500 tons.

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

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

Maize

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	89,000	94,000	86,000	67,000	61,000	60,000	59,000	65,000	62,000	52,000
Bengal	94,000	94,000	94,000	84,000	80,000	77,000	75,000	72,000	73,000	74,000
Bihar (g)	1,825,000	1,719,000	1,630,000	1,694,000	1,821,000	1,697,000	1,654,000	1,703,000	1,642,000	1,553,000
Bombay	189,000	189,000	173,000	191,000	179,000	(h)170,000	(h)174,000	(h)179,000	(h)185,000	(h)164,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b)	154,000	154,000	154,000	154,000	158,000	155,000	156,000	153,000	154,000	152,000
Delhi	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Madras	119,000	117,000	150,000	110,000	101,000	108,000	69,000	75,000	81,000	72,000
North-West Frontier Province	463,000	481,000	470,000	449,000	449,000	465,000	475,000	472,000	457,000	471,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,000	29,000
Punjab	1,048,000	1,142,000	1,095,000	1,004,000	1,034,000	1,056,000	1,136,000	1,091,000	1,078,000	1,103,000
Sind (f) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
United Provinces	2,004,000	2,327,000	2,375,000	2,116,000	2,137,000	2,023,000	2,121,000	2,120,000	1,965,000	1,918,000
Total British Provinces	5,787,000	6,330,000	6,230,000	5,871,000	6,023,000	5,817,000	5,924,000	5,936,000	5,731,000	5,623,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	655,000	(b)880,000	(b)632,000	(b)799,000	(b)690,000	(b)740,000	712,000	676,000	659,000	651,000
Mysore	1,000	(e)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Total Indian States	656,000	880,000	633,000	800,000	691,000	741,000	713,000	677,000	660,000	653,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,443,000	7,210,000	6,863,000	6,671,000	6,714,000	6,558,000	6,637,000	6,613,000	6,391,000	6,276,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	18,000	16,000	27,000	14,000	10,000	13,000	14,000	18,000	12,000	11,000
Bengal	31,000	33,000	31,000	29,000	25,000	24,000	23,000	22,000	24,000	24,000
Bihar (g)	417,000	594,000	521,000	523,000	562,000	449,000	468,000	507,000	482,000	445,000
Bombay	81,000	68,000	39,000	78,000	61,000	(h)61,000	(h)75,000	(h)76,000	(h)54,000	(h)49,000
Central Provinces and Berar	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	113,000	102,000	100,000	86,000	82,000	88,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	1,000	(d)	(d)	1,000
Madras	56,000	56,000	64,000	50,000	46,000	47,000	29,000	30,000	34,000	31,000
North-West Frontier Province	212,000	220,000	224,000	211,000	193,000	189,000	213,000	188,000	214,000	220,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	7,000
Punjab	347,000	397,000	412,000	380,000	348,000	288,000	412,000	382,000	392,000	406,000
Sind (f) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces	639,000	914,000	933,000	833,000	751,000	695,000	796,000	808,000	534,000	730,000
Total British Provinces	1,962,000	2,409,000	2,362,000	2,229,000	2,110,000	1,869,000	2,132,000	2,118,000	1,836,000	2,013,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	120,000	114,000	110,000	108,000
Mysore	(a)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Total Indian States	(a)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	120,000	114,000	110,000	108,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,962,000	2,409,000	2,362,000	2,229,000	2,110,000	1,869,000	2,252,000	2,232,000	1,946,000	2,121,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(c) Incomplete.

(d) Below 500 tons.

(e) Less than 500 acres.

(f) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".

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

(h) Excluding Sind.

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. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.**Gram*

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces— Ajmer-Merwara	61,000	36,000	25,000	16,000	30,000	20,000	33,000	36,000	24,000	23,000
Bengal	143,000	154,000	151,000	180,000	177,000	175,000	207,000	183,000	242,000	279,000
Bihar (h)	1,288,000	1,467,000	1,482,000	1,465,000	1,499,000	1,484,000	1,457,000	1,348,000	1,374,000	1,366,000
Bombay	774,000	727,000	876,000	1,019,000	981,000	(i)752,000	(i)764,000	(i)690,000	(i)641,000	(i)674,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	1,303,000	1,214,000	1,332,000	1,327,000	1,365,000	1,240,000	1,238,000	1,217,000	1,154,000	1,191,000
Coorg	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
Delhi	15,000	5,000	24,000	99,000	80,000	96,000	38,000	60,000	75,000	56,000
Madras (e)	74,000	75,000	95,000	105,000	90,000	102,000	115,000	75,000	83,000	52,000
North-West Frontier Pro- vince	193,000	229,000	193,000	224,000	228,000	223,000	219,000	223,000	229,000	142,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	5,000
Punjab	4,100,000	3,151,000	4,122,000	5,547,000	3,894,000	6,586,000	3,621,000	4,708,000	4,909,000	3,755,000
Sind (g) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	333,000	259,000	314,000	347,000	363,000
United Provinces	5,424,000	4,208,000	5,102,000	5,686,000	5,399,000	5,300,000	5,510,000	5,680,000	6,445,000	5,757,000
Total British Provinces	13,441,000	11,267,000	13,393,000	15,669,000	13,744,000	16,312,000	13,462,000	14,534,000	15,528,000	13,663,000
Indian States— Baroda	(a)32,000	19,000	(a)19,000	(a)29,000	(a)25,000	(a)37,000	(a)30,000	(a)21,000	(a)16,000	(b)
Hyderabad	617,000	(a)1,106,000	(a)1,051,000	(a)1,236,000	(a)1,231,000	(a)1,232,000	1,251,000	1,272,000	1,253,000	1,255,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	10,000	14,000	21,000	19,000
Mysore	694,000	783,000	760,000	801,000	803,000	812,000	885,000	846,000	808,000	785,000
Total Indian States	1,343,000	1,908,000	1,830,000	2,066,000	2,059,000	(c)2,131,000	2,176,000	2,153,000	2,098,000	(c)2,059,000
GRAND TOTAL	14,784,000	13,175,000	15,223,000	17,735,000	15,803,000	18,443,000	15,638,000	16,687,000	17,626,000	15,722,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces— Ajmer-Merwara	7,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Bengal	42,000	46,000	49,000	56,000	54,000	52,000	70,000	47,000	68,000	72,000
Bihar (h)	442,000	533,000	532,000	503,000	503,000	492,000	495,000	383,000	450,000	453,000
Bombay	115,000	119,000	158,000	188,000	186,000	(i)121,000	(i)114,000	(i)112,000	(i)87,000	(i)95,000
Central Provinces and Berar	153,000	219,000	226,000	250,000	250,000	202,000	254,000	231,000	209,000	222,000
Coorg	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1,000	(d)	...	...	...
Delhi	4,000	1,000	2,000	7,000	9,000	(f)46,000	11,000	17,000	24,000	16,000
Madras (e)	16,000	16,000	17,000	22,000	20,000	22,000	20,000	15,000	14,000	10,000
North-West Frontier Pro- vince	17,000	29,000	16,000	27,000	27,000	20,000	29,000	32,000	41,000	26,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000
Punjab	726,000	763,000	910,000	1,080,000	894,000	1,385,000	798,000	954,000	953,000	640,000
Sind (g) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	46,000	36,000	37,000	50,000	61,000
United Provinces	1,065,000	1,247,000	1,402,000	1,560,000	1,398,000	1,276,000	1,525,000	1,718,000	1,917,000	1,643,000
Total British Provinces	2,587,000	2,975,000	3,315,000	3,694,000	3,343,000	3,665,000	3,354,000	3,549,000	3,817,000	3,243,000
Indian States— Baroda	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	203,000	207,000	200,000	198,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	1,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Mysore	70,000	76,000	85,000	72,000	96,000	72,000	71,000	81,000	95,000	85,000
Total Indian States (c)	70,000	76,000	85,000	72,000	96,000	72,000	275,000	291,000	298,000	287,000
GRAND TOTAL (c)	2,657,000	3,051,000	3,400,000	3,766,000	3,439,000	3,737,000	3,629,000	3,840,000	4,115,000	3,530,000

(a) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(c) Incomplete.

(e) Figures refer to Bengal gram.

(b) Not available.

(d) Less than 500 tons.

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

(g) Figures for the years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".

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

(i) Excluding Sind.

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. 17—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM, TOBACCO AND INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Tobacco

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Assam	10,000	10,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	13,000	12,000
Bengal	291,000	295,000	284,000	293,000	281,000	286,000	308,000	307,000	307,000	313,000
Bihar (a)	146,000	142,000	138,000	141,000	161,000	140,000	133,000	140,000	127,000	125,000
Bombay	147,000	157,000	139,000	150,000	131,000	140,000	180,000	160,000	145,000	170,000
Central Provinces and Berar	18,000	14,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	13,000	15,000	14,000	12,000	13,000
Delhi	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madras	255,000	257,000	243,000	269,000	253,000	248,000	292,000	280,000	253,000	294,000
North-West Frontier Province	11,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	8,000	6,000	14,000	17,000	13,000	26,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,000	30,000
Punjab	64,000	50,000	71,000	65,000	66,000	49,000	68,000	78,000	62,000	71,000
Sind	6,000	4,000	7,000	8,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	8,000	6,000	5,000
United Provinces	81,000	101,000	73,000	67,000	83,000	81,000	100,000	84,000	79,000	68,000
Total British Provinces	1,029,000	1,050,000	995,000	1,057,000	1,023,000	982,000	1,149,000	1,101,000	1,047,000	1,147,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	40,000	45,000	41,000	32,000	39,000	44,000	39,000	53,000	48,000	53,000
Hyderabad	99,000	81,000	87,000	78,000	76,000	73,000	75,000	72,000	65,000	63,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Mysore	26,000	24,000	23,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	23,000	23,000	22,000	24,000
Total Indian States	165,000	150,000	151,000	135,000	140,000	(d) 142,000	159,000	153,000	136,000	141,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,194,000	1,200,000	1,146,000	1,192,000	1,163,000	(d) 1,124,000	1,308,000	1,253,000	1,183,000	1,288,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Assam	3,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	6,000
Bengal	122,000	124,000	120,000	122,000	139,000	123,000	144,000	129,000	134,000	130,000
Bihar (a)	65,000	67,000	65,000	63,000	58,000	53,000	59,000	52,000	51,000	52,000
Bombay	53,000	36,000	31,000	42,000	35,000	28,000	43,000	46,000	37,000	44,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Delhi	(e)	1,000	(e)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	(e)	(e)
Madras	134,000	136,000	123,000	142,000	138,000	129,000	153,000	132,000	133,000	125,000
North-West Frontier Province	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	8,000	16,000
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	11,000
Punjab	24,000	22,000	27,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	36,000	33,000	29,000	29,000
Sind	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
United Provinces	49,000	69,000	44,000	47,000	55,000	50,000	65,000	57,000	58,000	63,000
Total British Provinces	(d) 455,000	(d) 468,000	(d) 422,000	(d) 459,000	(d) 468,000	(d) 414,000	(d) 513,000	(d) 462,000	(d) 463,000	(d) 482,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	7,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	11,000	8,000	9,000
Hyderabad	13,000	12,000	17,000	16,000	18,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	17,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	(e)	1,000	1,000	(e)	(e)
Mysore	5,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total Indian States	24,000	27,000	29,000	26,000	29,000	(d) 24,000	24,000	31,000	23,000	29,000
GRAND TOTAL	(d) 479,000	(d) 495,000	(d) 451,000	(d) 485,000	(d) 497,000	(d) 438,000	(d) 537,000	(d) 493,000	(d) 497,000	(d) 511,000

(a) Figures prior to 1936-37 relate to "Bihar and Orissa". (b) 300 acres. (c) Not available. (d) Incomplete. (e) Below 500 tons.
NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by the Hyderabad State. The figures for other States are taken from the Agricultural Statistics, provincial Season and Crop Reports, or specially obtained from local authorities.

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

INDIGO

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
British Provinces—										
Bihar . . .	5,900	5,000	4,800	4,000	3,000	500	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,400
Bombay . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...
Madras . . .	48,600	52,800	46,900	37,200	46,100	30,100	54,000	26,400	30,100	23,200
Punjab . . .	19,300	6,200	9,000	9,000	9,400	9,000	3,000	9,900	9,100	11,300
Sind	500	200	100	100	200	(b)	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	5,700	4,000	3,000	2,200	1,100	1,700	1,300	1,900	2,200	2,600
Total British Provinces .	80,000	69,700	63,800	52,500	59,800	41,900	59,500	39,400	42,800	38,500
Indian States—										
Hyderabad (e) .	2,200	5,700	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,800	...	1,000	1,300	(d)
Khairpur (Sind) .	1,000	300	(b)	(b)	(d)	(d)	100	...	200	200
Total Indian States .	3,200	6,000	6,000	1,000	(a) 1,000	(a) 1,800	100	1,000	1,500	200
GRAND TOTAL .	83,200	75,700	69,800	53,500	(a) 60,800	(a) 43,700	59,600	40,400	44,300	(a) 38,700

YIELD (QWTS) OF DYE

G. British Provinces—										
Coot. Bihar . . .	700	1,200	800	600	400	100	200	200	300	400
Bombay . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	...
Madras	10,900	11,500	10,200	7,800	8,800	5,100	9,300	4,400	4,700	3,900
Punjab	2,700	1,200	1,600	1,200	1,800	2,100	500	2,000	1,900	2,000
Sind	100	(c)	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	600	400	400	300	100	200	200	200	300	300
Total British Provinces .	15,000	14,300	13,000	9,900	11,100	7,500	10,200	6,800	7,200	6,600
Indian States—										
Hyderabad . . .	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	...	(d)	(d)	(d)
Khairpur (Sind) .	100	100	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(c)	...	(d)	(d)
Total Indian States (a)	100	100	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)
GRAND TOTAL (a)	15,100	14,400	13,000	9,900	11,100	7,500	10,200	6,800	7,200	6,600

(i) Incomplete. (b) Below 100 acres. (c) Less than 50 cwts. (d) Not available. (e) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.
 NOTE.—In estimating the yield of indigo, an allowance of 10 per cent of the area sown is made for seed in the United Provinces and Bombay. In the Punjab, the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar, no deduction is made as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab.

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

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	ACTUAL RAINFALL										Variation of 1937 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
Assam	100.3	102.8	117.2	101.2	103.6	105.0	90.5	117.2	102.0	100.8	89.9	-10.4	-10
Bengal	74.3	79.9	74.8	69.7	74.8	71.0	81.6	67.8	60.6	75.8	75.7	+1.4	+2
Bihar—													
Bihar	48.4	48.3	53.0	43.4	45.2	36.1	54.0	46.0	45.3	58.7	51.9	+3.5	+7
Chota Nagpur	52.6	51.6	61.5	56.6	50.7	46.5	59.5	48.2	47.2	65.3	57.7	+5.1	+10
Bombay—													
Bombay, Deccan	30.4	31.1	27.3	32.8	40.4	38.7	42.0	29.9	28.5	25.8	30.2	-0.2	-1
Gujarat	32.5	31.4	26.5	34.7	38.5	32.8	43.0	33.3	28.9	24.0	41.0	+8.5	+26
Konkan	107.4	120.1	98.1	109.5	148.2	114.0	131.1	117.1	95.1	101.9	116.5	+9.1	+8
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar	32.5	34.5	25.6	31.9	47.9	35.5	45.6	39.1	38.8	42.5	42.6	+10.1	+31
Central Provinces, East	53.8	45.7	56.1	50.4	58.6	53.5	69.2	57.1	49.7	68.3	62.6	+8.8	+16
Central Provinces, West	46.6	46.1	44.8	43.3	57.3	48.8	58.6	57.9	48.6	56.1	56.3	+9.7	+21
Madras—													
Madras Coast, North	37.9	43.7	37.3	50.4	48.0	41.2	46.8	36.9	31.9	49.6	35.3	-2.6	-7
Madras, Deccan	24.9	24.1	23.1	26.7	20.6	23.5	27.7	17.1	25.7	23.1	22.9	-2.0	-8
Madras, South-east	35.6	37.6	37.0	49.7	41.3	41.5	35.5	31.5	34.6	35.1	39.4	+3.8	+11
Malabar	100.2	88.1	116.9	105.2	111.6	119.8	142.2	83.8	88.9	105.2	97.0	-3.2	-3
North-West Frontier Province	15.9	15.3	17.5	14.1	11.7	16.2	18.1	13.8	16.6	17.4	14.4	-1.5	-9
Orissa	57.5	65.4	62.6	56.6	60.5	59.0	77.9	57.4	49.2	75.3	69.7	+2.2	+4
Punjab—													
East and North	23.3	18.5	17.8	22.2	23.2	20.7	33.9	19.4	23.5	25.2	22.2	-1.1	-5
South-west	10.1	9.4	12.1	9.1	10.6	9.5	12.7	8.9	9.3	12.9	8.3	-1.8	-18
Sind	6.3	2.0	15.0	5.8	3.0	6.9	9.5	6.8	5.8	5.1	7.7	+1.4	+22
United Provinces—													
East	39.3	30.4	39.1	42.3	39.1	27.7	35.2	40.5	34.6	57.5	37.9	-1.4	-4
West	37.1	29.1	28.2	33.3	39.5	33.3	47.0	38.8	32.7	58.3	31.7	-5.4	-15
Central India—													
East	42.3	32.9	38.2	40.3	39.0	32.7	35.3	48.3	39.5	48.9	42.6	+0.3	+1
West	34.6	32.5	28.8	35.3	42.5	36.2	46.5	46.2	33.4	34.1	39.5	+4.9	+14
Hyderabad—													
North	34.4	37.3	25.8	28.9	43.0	35.0	46.1	35.4	37.8	34.6	32.8	-1.6	-5
South	30.9	33.5	23.9	28.0	34.0	29.4	40.6	25.5	29.8	30.4	26.7	-2.2	-7
Mysore	36.2	35.8	39.2	38.7	36.7	47.8	48.7	29.3	35.7	35.3	34.1	-2.1	-6
Rajputana—													
East	26.0	22.3	20.7	25.1	29.7	22.5	38.9	32.4	28.7	24.1	25.2	-0.8	-3
West	12.8	11.8	13.9	10.6	15.7	11.2	16.0	14.7	11.4	11.1	13.3	+0.5	+4

No. 19—STATEMENT SHOWING THE REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN BURMA IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1928-29 TO 1937-38.

Crops	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Rice	12,709,000	12,861,000	13,022,000	12,517,000	12,702,000	12,919,000	12,688,000	12,503,000	12,634,000	12,945,000
Cotton	318,000	335,000	273,000	228,000	332,000	445,000	457,000	518,000	519,000	563,000
Sesamum	1,082,000	1,235,000	1,322,000	1,308,000	1,600,000	1,609,000	1,439,000	1,529,000	1,441,000	1,385,000
Groundnut	599,000	571,000	565,000	408,000	522,000	640,000	625,000	660,000	765,000	896,000
Jowar	491,000	474,000	443,000	652,000	651,000	594,000	597,000	529,000	507,000	520,000
Maize	198,000	200,000	196,000	221,000	234,000	212,000	218,000	221,000	191,000	203,000
Gram	167,000	159,000	200,000	200,000	152,000	210,000	216,000	274,000	219,000	195,000
Tobacco	114,000	117,000	111,000	87,000	88,000	103,000	102,000	104,000	99,000	96,000
Rubber(b)	87,800	91,300	112,500	109,500	109,000	105,100	106,200	106,100	103,900	104,900

YIELD

Rice tons	4,894,000	4,986,000	5,143,000	4,202,000	4,913,000	5,174,000	4,532,000	4,998,000	4,721,000	4,587,000
Cotton bales(a)	56,000	67,000	87,000	34,000	64,000	102,000	93,000	105,000	114,000	150,000
Sesamum tons	40,000	50,000	75,000	30,000	65,000	67,000	54,000	50,000	41,000	51,000
Groundnut tons of nut in shell	163,000	182,000	174,000	117,000	151,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	144,000	204,000
Jowar tons	60,000	50,000	49,000	93,000	63,000	53,000	76,000	60,000	39,000	59,000
Maize "	39,000	39,000	39,000	34,000	34,000	35,000	47,000	46,000	31,000	39,000
Gram "	33,000	34,000	43,000	40,000	30,000	42,000	43,000	55,000	44,000	39,000
Tobacco "	51,000	52,000	49,000	39,000	39,000	45,000	45,000	46,000	44,000	42,000
Rubber (b) lbs. of dry roller	10,892,400	11,170,200	9,959,200	8,416,400	4,578,500	7,867,100	10,713,000	20,991,300	29,679,100	14,947,000

(a) A bale contains 400 lbs.

(b) Figures relate to calendar year.

NOTE.—Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD
OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1928
TO 1937.

Rice

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Bulgaria	18,000	23,000	17,000	17,000	19,000	17,000	20,000	20,000	22,000	15,000
Egypt	264,000	327,000	359,000	67,000	469,000	438,000	406,000	480,000	480,000	274,000
Formosa	1,446,000	1,403,000	1,517,000	1,565,000	1,641,000	1,668,000	1,647,000	1,677,000	1,683,000	1,625,000
Indo-China	13,563,000	14,030,000	14,393,000	13,098,000	13,409,000	13,284,000	13,170,000	13,321,000	13,938,000	(a)
Italy	333,000	339,000	361,000	359,000	335,000	331,000	331,000	341,000	358,000	358,000
Japan	7,818,000	7,665,000	7,935,000	7,958,000	7,978,000	7,773,000	7,772,000	7,650,000	7,855,000	7,870,000
Java and Madura	8,710,000	8,791,000	8,676,000	9,114,000	9,332,000	9,213,000	9,346,000	9,566,000	9,544,000	(a)
Korea	3,718,000	3,998,000	4,071,000	4,102,000	4,026,000	4,158,000	4,194,000	4,153,000	3,922,000	4,014,000
Siam	5,693,000	6,039,000	7,187,000	6,376,000	7,438,000	7,445,000	7,244,000	7,338,000	5,498,000	7,193,000
Spain	121,000	119,000	120,000	113,000	123,000	116,000	114,000	116,000	(a)	(a)
United States of America	956,000	860,000	961,000	966,000	874,000	798,000	613,000	615,000	968,000	1,092,000

YIELD (TONS)

Bulgaria	16,000	19,000	16,000	14,000	15,000	13,000	13,000	17,000	20,000	12,000
Egypt	332,000	409,000	442,000	71,000	541,000	525,000	504,000	694,000	680,000	364,000
Formosa	1,207,000	1,151,000	1,309,000	1,328,000	1,631,000	1,524,000	1,657,000	1,663,000	1,742,000	1,683,000
Indo-China	5,644,000	5,632,000	5,873,000	5,515,000	5,681,000	5,721,000	6,112,000	6,579,000	6,293,000	(a)
Italy	620,000	652,000	639,000	650,000	645,000	679,000	661,000	722,000	721,000	727,000
Japan	10,709,000	10,578,000	12,190,000	10,065,000	11,006,000	12,911,000	9,450,000	10,473,000	12,275,000	12,059,000
Java and Madura	5,124,000	5,381,000	5,167,000	5,471,000	5,549,000	5,219,000	5,656,000	5,682,000	5,669,000	(a)
Korea	2,399,000	2,434,000	3,496,000	2,593,000	2,960,000	3,316,000	3,047,000	3,269,000	3,531,000	4,801,000
Siam	3,643,000	3,836,000	4,740,000	3,996,000	5,025,000	4,918,000	4,516,000	4,623,000	3,320,000	4,612,000
Spain	287,000	298,000	307,000	261,000	313,000	200,000	258,000	287,000	(a)	(a)
United States of America	671,000	614,000	901,000	694,000	634,000	755,000	783,000	778,000	962,000	1,063,000

(a) Not available.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1928 TO 1937—*contd.*

Maize

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Algeria	23,000	23,000	24,000	24,000	20,000	25,000	19,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Argentina	8,690,000	10,423,000	11,573,000	9,514,000	9,369,000	10,157,000	14,065,000	12,683,000	11,925,000	7,385,000
Australia	815,000	297,000	293,000	269,000	228,000	304,000	295,000	296,000	321,000	(a)
Austria	143,000	138,000	143,000	152,000	165,000	159,000	160,000	156,000	158,000	158,000
Bulgaria	1,600,000	1,976,000	1,688,000	1,681,000	1,838,000	1,795,000	1,685,000	1,773,000	1,652,000	1,685,000
Canada	139,000	152,000	161,000	132,000	130,000	137,000	161,000	168,000	165,000	165,000
Egypt	2,137,000	1,916,000	1,896,000	2,193,000	2,042,000	1,638,000	1,633,000	1,633,000	1,578,000	1,618,000
France	849,000	839,000	833,000	855,000	839,000	832,000	839,000	852,000	845,000	837,000
Hungary	2,622,000	2,773,000	2,604,000	2,719,000	2,904,000	2,815,000	2,775,000	2,865,000	2,808,000	2,974,000
Italy	3,709,000	3,718,000	3,743,000	3,449,000	3,578,000	3,535,000	3,683,000	3,669,000	3,678,000	3,693,000
Japan	121,000	110,000	112,000	114,000	111,000	117,000	122,000	121,000	123,000	(a)
New Zealand	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	(a)
Poland	224,000	218,000	233,000	243,000	239,000	225,000	222,000	230,000	217,000	227,000
Roumania	11,005,000	11,844,000	10,934,000	11,744,000	11,797,000	11,923,000	12,363,000	12,767,000	12,992,000	12,743,000
Spain	959,000	1,006,000	1,105,000	1,053,000	1,102,000	1,066,000	1,071,000	1,087,000	(a)	(a)
Tunis (b)	43,000	49,000	37,000	45,000	45,000	37,000	62,000	42,000	44,000	67,000
Union of South Africa	5,368,000	6,394,000	5,867,000	6,023,000	6,072,000	5,911,000	5,935,000	5,165,000	5,804,000	6,049,000
United States of America	100,631,000	97,765,000	101,041,000	106,729,000	110,530,000	105,919,000	92,316,000	95,764,000	92,437,000	93,771,000
Uruguay	437,000	532,000	482,000	519,000	508,000	568,000	600,000	531,000	(a)	(a)

YIELD (TONS)

Algeria	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Argentina	5,780,000	7,001,000	10,470,000	7,468,000	6,680,000	6,409,000	11,275,000	9,872,000	8,972,000	4,420,000
Australia	208,000	198,000	200,000	176,000	126,000	187,000	202,000	186,000	186,000	(a)
Austria	106,000	115,000	119,000	124,000	130,000	134,000	152,000	125,000	168,000	178,000
Bulgaria	506,000	923,000	761,000	873,000	871,000	934,000	776,000	991,000	856,000	844,000
Canada	131,000	129,000	145,000	136,000	126,000	126,000	170,000	194,000	152,000	135,000
Egypt	1,959,000	1,733,000	1,743,000	1,951,000	1,897,000	1,449,000	1,544,000	1,659,000	1,567,000	1,622,000
France	802,000	463,000	558,000	614,000	402,000	427,000	501,000	562,000	522,000	538,000
Hungary	1,297,000	1,762,000	1,382,000	1,491,000	2,389,000	1,777,000	2,061,000	1,407,000	2,547,000	2,709,000
Italy	1,621,000	2,485,000	2,933,000	1,911,000	2,962,000	2,544,000	3,144,000	2,452,000	2,997,000	3,361,000
Japan	71,000	65,000	72,000	56,000	55,000	75,000	65,000	87,000	77,000	(a)
New Zealand	11,000	9,000	5,000	6,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	8,000	8,000	(a)
Poland	84,000	94,000	82,000	102,000	104,000	55,000	74,000	124,000	103,000	101,000
Roumania	2,707,000	6,272,000	4,439,000	5,955,000	5,886,000	4,473,000	4,760,000	5,283,000	5,512,000	4,667,000
Spain	525,000	619,000	720,000	653,000	681,000	649,000	774,000	722,000	(a)	(a)
Tunis (b)	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	3,000	6,000
Union of South Africa	1,665,000	1,995,000	1,426,000	1,696,000	743,000	2,149,000	1,654,000	1,335,000	2,506,000	1,615,000
United States of America	70,324,000	63,255,000	51,523,000	64,196,000	73,128,000	59,865,000	36,451,000	57,473,000	37,598,000	65,986,000
Uruguay	52,000	179,000	144,000	158,000	104,000	129,000	159,000	123,000	(a)	(a)

(a) Not available.

(b) Maize and sorghum.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1928 TO 1937—*contd.*

Sugarcane

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Antigon	13,000	16,000	9,000	11,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina	376,000	335,000	367,000	366,000	396,000	387,000	376,000	375,000	443,000	(a)
Australia	223,000	223,000	230,000	242,000	213,300	238,000	226,000	240,000	257,000	(a)
Cuba	(a)	2,944,000	1,813,000	1,151,000	1,124,000	1,380,000	1,418,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Egypt	59,000	50,000	58,000	68,000	73,000	73,000	63,000	63,000	67,000	63,000
Fiji Islands	38,000	38,000	39,000	30,000	42,000	44,000	42,000	42,000	(a)	(a)
Formosa	261,000	237,000	203,000	244,000	178,000	185,000	267,000	272,000	380,000	(a)
Guadeloupe	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	60,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hawaii	133,000	134,000	137,000	140,000	145,000	133,000	126,000	131,000	(a)	(a)
Indo-China	(b)91,000	(b)97,000	(b)102,000	94,000	104,000	95,000	102,000	(b)99,000	(b)95,000	(a)
Jamaica	43,000	45,000	41,000	41,000	40,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Japan	64,000	61,000	62,000	59,000	56,000	24,000	33,000	37,000	(a)	(a)
Java and Madura	524,000	523,000	525,000	438,000	236,000	111,000	69,000	121,000	237,000	(a)
Mauritius	158,000	156,000	137,000	135,000	134,000	138,000	138,000	138,000	143,000	(a)
Mexico	220,000	189,000	194,000	186,000	189,000	157,000	189,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Peru	72,000	101,000	75,000	80,000	77,000	84,000	77,000	82,000	79,000	(a)
Philippines	637,000	640,000	633,000	625,000	663,000	756,000	831,000	620,000	(a)	(a)
Porto-Rico	(a)	238,000	279,000	266,000	309,000	351,000	269,000	399,000	(a)	(a)
Union of South Africa	130,000	135,000	145,000	140,000	164,000	162,000	173,000	175,000	(a)	(a)
United States of America (Louisiana)	116,000	155,000	150,000	168,000	220,000	210,000	237,000	253,000	245,000	201,000

YIELD (TONS)

Antigon	63,000	139,000	44,000	150,000	179,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Argentina	4,541,000	4,149,000	4,575,000	4,077,000	3,711,000	3,866,000	3,710,000	4,312,000	3,379,000	(a)
Australia	3,884,000	3,785,000	3,689,000	4,313,000	3,703,000	4,888,000	4,489,000	4,491,000	5,434,000	(a)
Cuba	42,524,000	38,161,000	25,570,000	23,598,000	17,455,000	19,726,000	19,934,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Egypt	1,870,000	1,717,000	1,698,000	2,089,000	2,319,000	2,261,000	2,092,000	2,052,000	2,090,000	(a)
Fiji Islands	763,000	668,000	663,000	530,000	1,077,000	867,000	813,000	1,015,000	(a)	(a)
Formosa	6,627,000	6,257,000	5,781,000	7,428,000	4,643,000	4,806,000	7,190,000	6,073,000	7,532,000	(a)
Guadeloupe	196,000	393,000	206,000	(a)	688,000	570,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hawaii	6,806,000	6,997,000	7,560,000	7,899,000	7,633,000	7,121,000	7,623,000	8,171,000	(a)	(a)
Indo-China	(b)242,000	(b)324,000	(b)334,000	(b)386,000	938,000	1,000,000	1,008,000	938,000	906,000	(a)
Jamaica	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Japan	946,000	835,000	845,000	1,044,000	1,064,000	547,000	674,000	930,000	(a)	(a)
Java and Madura	24,177,000	25,366,000	25,941,000	22,017,000	11,343,000	5,071,000	4,048,000	4,639,000	11,703,000	(a)
Mauritius	2,313,000	2,156,000	1,987,000	1,518,000	2,205,000	2,283,000	1,594,000	2,457,000	2,501,000	(a)
Mexico	3,872,000	3,235,000	3,628,000	3,344,000	2,725,000	2,725,000	3,500,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Peru	3,553,000	4,508,000	3,257,000	3,454,000	3,358,000	2,863,000	3,320,000	3,212,000	3,261,000	(a)
Philippines	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	10,451,000	12,784,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Porto-Rico	(a)	6,414,000	(a)	7,501,000	6,384,000	4,662,000	5,797,000	6,765,000	7,256,000	(a)
Union of South Africa	2,287,000	2,493,000	2,890,000	2,348,000	2,312,000	2,914,000	2,202,000	2,150,000	(a)	(a)
United States of America (Louisiana)	1,657,000	2,600,000	2,280,000	1,999,000	2,947,000	2,734,000	3,031,000	4,074,000	4,228,000	3,606,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Incomplete data.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1928 TO 1937—*contd.*

Cotton

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Algeria	12,000	14,000	10,000	5,000	(a)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	284,000	309,000	387,000	336,000	329,000	333,000	364,000	393,000	474,000	442,000
Argentina	256,000	301,000	315,000	336,000	343,000	482,000	707,000	343,000	714,000	1,035,000
Australia	15,000	23,000	22,000	30,000	68,000	43,000	54,000	62,000	54,000	(b)
Brazil	1,282,000	1,435,000	1,363,000	1,973,000	1,805,000	2,701,000	4,360,000	4,861,000	5,367,000	6,609,000
Egypt	1,804,000	1,911,000	2,161,000	1,746,000	1,135,000	1,872,000	1,797,000	1,731,000	1,781,000	2,053,000
Japan	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	(b)
Uganda	699,000	663,000	739,000	865,000	1,071,000	1,090,000	1,186,000	1,366,000	1,484,000	1,736,000
Union of South Africa	42,000	49,000	31,000	14,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
United States of America	42,432,000	43,242,000	42,454,000	38,705,000	35,939,000	29,978,000	26,987,000	27,640,000	30,028,000	34,001,000

YIELD (BALES OF 400 LBS)

Algeria	7,000	9,000	6,000	2,000	(c)	(c)	(b)	(c)	1,000	(c)
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	170,000	159,000	119,000	254,000	139,000	157,000	272,000	247,000	332,000	306,000
Argentina	158,000	179,000	165,000	202,000	179,000	238,000	352,000	446,000	172,000	335,000
Australia	6,000	13,000	13,000	5,000	15,000	22,000	18,000	16,000	10,000	(b)
Brazil	658,000	695,000	540,000	686,000	543,000	1,191,000	1,060,000	2,003,000	2,200,000	2,629,000
Egypt	1,994,000	2,108,000	2,045,000	1,571,000	1,225,000	2,119,000	1,867,000	2,109,000	2,334,000	2,721,000
Japan	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(b)
Uganda	204,000	129,000	169,000	207,000	231,000	285,000	252,000	321,000	338,000	345,000
Union of South Africa	10,000	16,000	8,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	(b)
United States of America	18,096,000	18,531,000	17,415,000	21,370,000	16,252,000	16,309,000	12,045,000	13,297,000	15,499,000	23,681,000

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Not available.

(c) Less than 500 bales.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1923 TO 1937—*contd.*

Linseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1923	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Argentina	6,936,000	5,229,000	6,746,000	8,200,000	6,891,000	4,875,000	7,105,000	5,088,000	7,438,000	7,023,000
Austria	7,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Belgium	59,000	68,000	56,000	86,000	21,000	27,000	35,000	47,000	72,000	69,000
Canada	878,000	882,000	582,000	648,000	462,000	244,000	227,000	307,000	477,000	241,000
Egypt	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	7,000
France	84,000	108,000	75,000	26,000	23,000	37,000	57,000	52,000	96,000	69,000
Hungary	7,000	12,000	36,000	44,000	15,000	20,000	38,000	30,000	22,000	25,000
Italy	42,000	28,000	24,000	18,000	12,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	20,000
Japan	19,000	26,000	21,000	25,000	23,000	32,000	34,000	40,000	40,000	(b)
Netherlands	39,000	47,000	37,000	16,000	5,000	12,000	15,000	22,000	32,000	42,000
New Zealand	3,000	8,000	12,000	3,000	(c)	1,000	3,000	2,000	(c)	(b)
Poland	282,000	302,000	285,000	252,000	231,000	235,000	262,000	304,000	329,000	361,000
Roumania	48,000	43,000	44,000	69,000	54,000	46,000	63,000	77,000	72,000	54,000
Spain	(b)	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(b)	(b)
Tunis	7,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
United Kingdom (a)	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	(b)	(b)
United States of America	2,611,000	3,047,000	3,736,000	2,416,000	1,975,000	1,328,000	974,000	2,014,000	1,126,000	924,000
Uruguay	192,000	291,000	518,000	443,000	337,000	259,000	400,000	811,000	356,000	393,000

YIELD (TONS)

Argentina	1,955,000	1,247,000	1,954,000	2,222,000	1,547,000	1,562,000	1,993,000	1,403,000	1,905,000	1,515,000
Austria	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Belgium	12,000	18,000	10,000	8,000	5,000	7,000	8,000	11,000	19,000	13,000
Canada	90,000	51,000	127,000	62,000	68,000	16,000	23,000	42,000	45,000	17,000
Egypt	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
France	19,000	27,000	19,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	11,000	15,000	17,000	(b)
Hungary	1,000	2,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	5,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	5,000
Italy	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	2,600	2,000	2,000	4,000	5,000
Japan	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	(b)
Netherlands	13,000	16,000	9,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	11,000	(b)
New Zealand	1,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	(d)	1,000	1,000	1,000	(b)	(b)
Poland	60,000	79,000	58,000	48,000	41,000	44,000	54,000	70,000	70,000	74,000
Roumania	6,000	7,000	10,000	13,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	11,000	13,000	7,000
Spain	(b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(b)	(b)
Tunis	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
United Kingdom (a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
United States of America	478,000	398,000	532,000	295,000	292,000	174,000	131,000	353,000	132,000	174,000
Uruguay	51,000	80,000	126,000	121,000	87,000	72,000	85,000	75,000	75,000	103,000

(a) Excluding Eire.

(b) Not available.

(c) Less than 500 acres.

(d) Less than 500 tons.

No. 20--COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1928 TO 1937--*contd.**Rapeseed*

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Austria	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	2,000	2,000
Bulgaria	112,000	1,000	32,000	33,000	2,000	2,000	38,000	54,000	7,000	15,000
Czechoslovakia	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	10,000	12,000	15,000
France	44,000	40,000	39,000	47,000	40,000	35,000	35,000	30,000	40,000	(a)
Germany	42,000	39,000	32,000	25,000	15,000	13,000	66,000	116,000	136,000	123,000
Hungary	35,000	11,000	24,000	26,000	33,000	18,000	31,000	37,000	17,000	15,000
Japan	173,000	174,000	184,000	182,000	202,000	200,000	224,000	245,000	264,000	274,000
Netherlands	6,000	2,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	2,000	5,000	5,000
Poland	59,000	58,000	65,000	106,000	81,000	75,000	96,000	133,000	138,000	146,000
Roumania	156,000	148,000	192,000	166,000	113,000	96,000	144,000	314,000	227,000	195,000

YIELD (TONS)

Austria	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bulgaria	88,000	(b)	12,000	12,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	21,000	2,000	6,000
Czechoslovakia	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	7,000	9,000
France	28,000	22,000	19,000	24,000	18,000	16,000	15,000	13,000	25,000	(a)
Germany	23,000	21,000	17,000	13,000	7,000	7,000	41,000	79,000	98,000	78,000
Hungary	10,000	3,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	7,000	8,000	10,000	7,000	6,000
Japan	70,000	73,000	76,000	76,000	90,000	86,000	106,000	119,000	119,000	130,000
Netherlands	6,000	1,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
Poland	20,000	23,000	27,000	48,000	23,000	27,000	33,000	43,000	51,000	52,000
Roumania	26,000	40,000	49,000	26,000	19,000	26,000	17,000	49,000	49,000	39,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Below 500 tons.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1928 TO 1937—*contd.*

Tea

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Ceylon	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	556,000	556,000	558,000	(a)
Formosa	112,000	114,000	113,000	110,000	109,000	109,000	101,000	101,000	104,000	(a)
Japan	106,000	105,000	93,000	93,000	94,000	94,000	95,000	96,000	96,000	99,000
Dutch East Indies	370,000	388,000	415,000	427,000	437,000	454,000	487,000	489,000	506,000	(a)
Nyasaland	8,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	(a)
Union of South Africa	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(a)	(a)

YIELD (LBS)

Ceylon (b)	236,222,000	251,059,000	242,596,000	243,457,000	252,292,000	215,607,000	218,235,000	211,708,000	217,690,000	212,685,000
Formosa	24,212,000	24,209,000	22,977,000	21,170,000	19,409,000	20,519,000	24,277,000	23,500,000	23,868,000	(a)
Japan	85,992,000	86,663,000	85,023,000	84,273,000	88,902,000	95,872,000	97,250,000	100,388,000	105,475,000	118,409,000
Dutch East Indies	160,296,000	166,283,000	158,880,000	178,880,000	180,261,000	165,642,000	156,845,000	157,113,000	166,278,000	164,780,000
Nyasaland	1,405,000	1,741,000	1,892,000	2,189,000	2,694,000	3,043,000	4,440,000	5,718,000	7,357,000	(a)
Union of South Africa	632,000	679,000	664,000	540,000	623,000	761,000	860,000	829,000	(a)	(a)

(a) Not available.
(b) Export figures.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1928 TO 1937—concl'd.

Coffee

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Brazil (c)	7,904,000	(c)	(c)	9,020,000	9,809,000	9,791,000	8,541,000	8,793,000	8,551,000	8,405,000
British Guiana	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	2,000	(c)
Colombia	740,000	744,000	(c)	830,000	884,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Costa Rica	128,000	127,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	119,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Dutch East Indies	313,000	314,000	323,000	314,000	314,000	308,000	304,000	306,000	379,000	(c)
Dutch Guiana	19,000	(c)	(c)	25,000	22,000	23,000	21,000	22,000	20,000	(c)
French Central Africa	42,000	40,000	31,000	32,000	40,000	44,000	31,000	64,000	69,000	74,000
Guadeloupe	16,000	15,000	17,000	19,000	19,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	15,000	15,000
Guatemala	240,000	266,000	250,000	270,000	250,000	254,000	303,000	207,000	(c)	(c)
Hawaii	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	(c)	(c)	5,000	5,000
Indo-China	83,000	35,000	26,000	26,000	24,000	25,000	17,000	17,000	25,000	(c)
Jamaica	(c)	4,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	7,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Mexico	219,000	234,000	218,000	214,000	205,000	214,000	232,000	242,000	(c)	(c)
Nicaragua	104,000	104,000	123,000	133,000	128,000	123,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Nyasaland	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	(c)
Philippines	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	(c)
Porto-Rico	(c)	163,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	164,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Salvador	(c)	231,000	232,000	247,000	249,000	253,000	254,000	257,000	257,000	259,000
Uganda	18,000	36,000	43,000	39,000	43,000	42,000	44,000	49,000	37,000	(c)
Venezuela	247,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

	YIELD (LBS)									
Brazil (c)	3,675,993,000	3,469,443,000	3,595,119,000	2,803,674,000	3,378,639,000	3,908,520,000	3,635,500,000	3,498,980,000	3,469,400,000	3,405,320,000
British Guiana (b)	905,000	307,000	794,000	1,052,000	1,141,000	708,000	440,000	440,000	440,000	(c)
Colombia	(b) 248,739,000	461,092,000	448,448,000	446,380,000	478,130,000	506,880,000	462,220,000	553,960,000	527,400,000	527,800,000
Costa Rica (b)	43,287,000	51,761,000	50,633,000	40,698,000	61,111,000	41,938,000	53,325,000	46,860,000	58,300,000	48,400,000
Dutch East Indies (c)	277,088,000	350,431,000	308,008,000	327,137,000	391,879,000	234,177,000	248,679,000	243,980,000	274,780,000	304,000,000
Dutch Guiana	6,432,000	6,396,000	8,021,000	5,958,000	8,478,000	5,775,000	9,514,000	9,480,000	7,280,000	9,480,000
French Central Africa	405,000	364,000	304,000	137,000	125,000	396,000	1,459,000	1,980,000	3,080,000	3,980,000
Guadeloupe (b)	1,019,000	343,000	359,000	599,000	646,000	680,000	880,000	880,000	880,000	880,000
Guatemala	90,402,000	97,110,000	89,746,000	118,800,000	109,769,000	79,300,000	94,160,000	121,000,000	147,400,000	123,200,000
Hawaii	8,457,000	8,645,000	8,828,000	9,979,000	9,788,000	9,314,000	10,340,000	9,680,000	9,020,000	7,920,000
Indo-China	1,377,000	1,558,000	(c) 942,000	4,413,000	2,369,000	4,180,000	4,180,000	4,400,000	4,840,000	3,900,000
Jamaica (b)	6,558,000	6,861,000	9,158,000	8,859,000	9,804,000	7,135,000	7,480,000	10,340,000	7,480,000	9,900,000
Mexico	92,360,000	86,074,000	83,386,000	73,524,000	96,345,000	81,013,000	92,259,000	106,920,000	105,800,000	81,400,000
Nicaragua (b)	29,146,000	33,806,000	34,801,000	17,880,000	30,140,000	33,300,000	40,700,000	38,820,000	34,320,000	30,700,000
Nyasaland (c)	74,000	129,000	144,000	131,000	86,000	126,000	116,000	220,000	(c)	(c)
Philippines	2,863,000	3,007,000	3,098,000	2,307,000	2,239,000	2,254,000	1,540,000	1,540,000	1,760,000	(c)
Porto-Rico	14,960,000	(d) 7,317,000	(d) 13,706,000	10,069,000	11,348,000	8,980,000	7,920,000	20,020,000	18,040,000	(c)
Salvador	133,708,000	143,045,000	165,000,000	106,600,000	140,800,000	127,800,000	129,800,000	127,600,000	165,660,000	101,200,000
Uganda (b)	4,510,000	4,004,000	5,400,000	7,822,000	9,732,000	11,328,000	17,245,000	14,080,000	25,520,000	28,820,000
Venezuela	167,200,000	129,800,000	149,670,000	126,720,000	108,480,000	106,820,000	124,980,000	129,920,000	167,520,000	147,400,000

(a) Incomplete data. (b) Export figures. (c) Not available. (d) Unofficial estimate of yield. (e) Figures relate to calendar years; thus the figure for the calendar year 1928 is shown under 1928-29 and so on.

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE.

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

Ajmer-Merwara
(Total cultivated area
350,000 acres)

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

Assam
(Total cultivated area
6,323,000 acres)

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

Bengal
(Total cultivated
23,499,000 acres)

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

Bihar
(Total cultivated
19,845,000 acres)

NOTE.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in the respective provinces and States during the three years ending 1936-37, except the Central Provinces and Berar, Orissa and Madras for which the average figures for net area actually sown during the two years 1935-36 and 1936-37, have been shown.

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

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

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

§ Circle inspector.

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

Bombay
(Total cultivated area
28,280,000 acres)

The estimates for the Bombay province include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts, the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*.* The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Collector of the district who, after scrutiny, sends them to the Director of Agriculture of the province. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 92.4 per cent. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 181 in the province. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops. This formula is revised every five years, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the province by careful local enquiry by officers of the provincial Agricultural Department. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the *taluka* is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and Circle Inspectors. The estimate is sent to the Collector who frames an estimate for the district and sends it direct to the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Indian States, condition estimates are obtained direct from the Political authorities concerned and the formulae for adjoining British districts are applied.

Central Provinces
and Berar
(Total cultivated area
24,448,000 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, which are now in direct political relationship with the Government of India, the information is at present received direct in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, and included in the all-India forecasts. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, sugarcane, jowar, groundnut, rape and mustard and castor are estimates based on the reports of the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures of wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.§ The reporting agency consists of 338 Revenue Inspectors, with, on an average, 20 *patwaris* working under each Revenue Inspector. Each *tahsil* || has usually 4 Revenue Inspectors. Information in regard to probable area sown and estimated outturn is in the first instance reported by the *patwari*, who is in close touch with the agricultural operations in the villages of his charge, to the Revenue Inspector. The Revenue Inspector bases his report for his circle on the reports of *patwaris* which he checks from his knowledge of his circle and the opinions of cultivators and submits it direct to the District Superintendent of Land Records. Although this information for the *tahsil* does not pass through the *tahsildar* the latter submits a short note on the state of crops in his *tahsil* based on the observation and knowledge gained in the course of his tours so as to reach the District Superintendent of Land Records at the same time as the reports of the Revenue Inspectors. The District Superintendent of Land Records corrects and compiles the reports of the Revenue Inspectors for the district and submits them to the Deputy Commissioner who in consultation with the Superintendent of Land Records frames his estimates for his district. Ordinarily the Deputy Commissioner consults leading agriculturists and representative business firms and occasionally local boards also in the case of more important crops and to assist him in estimating more accurately the probable outturn in the final reports he has a certain number of crop experiments conducted for the more important crops on representative soils. On receipt of the returns from each district the information is compiled for the province as a whole in the office of the provincial Director of Land Records. The provincial Director of Land Records frames his final estimate of the crop for the province as a whole in free consultation with the Agricultural Department and with due regard to the seasonal conditions of the year and his personal knowledge. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision

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

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

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

§ Village accountants.

|| Sub-division of a district.

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

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shanbog** for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar* † and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture. About 30 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars*‡ (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province. Coorg
(Total cultivated area
140,000 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
211,000 acres)

In the Madras province, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the province are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *tahsildar*§ the area in his range under those crops, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Industries with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the province is *whole inam* || or *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which, somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In the remaining cases, *viz.*, Agencies in the East Godavari district, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Industries with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director of Industries for cotton only. No other State in the province prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (223 for cotton, 17 for senna, 16 for pepper, 10 for ginger and 221 for other crops) are received in the office of the Director of Industries, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by *tahsildars* in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments, of the results on the Government farms, of the local knowledge of the Director of Agriculture and his staff in comparing the yields from adjoining districts, and of the results of a comparison of the figures of yield with the figures of net export and the estimate of consumption. The Director of Industries checks the rate of yield reported by *tahsildars* with the estimates received from the district officers of the Department of Agriculture. Madras
(Total cultivated area
31,338,000 acres)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the North Waziristan agency in the case of sugarcane and both North Waziristan and Kurram agencies in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. North-West Frontier
Province
(Total cultivated area
2,277,000 acres)

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

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

Orissa
(Total cultivated
area 6,396,000 acres)

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

Punjab
(Total cultivated area
27,291,000 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.

Sind
(Total cultivated
area 4,717,000 acres)

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

United Provinces
(Total cultivated area
85,912,000 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.

Baroda
(Total cultivated area
3,284,000 acres)

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

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.

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

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

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

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 1896—90 were still further raised in 1891-92 by prolonged drought causing scarcity and distress in Madras, Bombay, the Deccan, and Bihar. A strong Indian demand for rice was coupled with large exports, and at the same time there was an unprecedented exportation of wheat owing to the failure of crops in Europe, so that Indian prices rose almost to famine levels. With better seasons prices fell, but the lowest point reached in 1891—95, was still above the average level of the previous quinquennium; and, as in that period, the importation of silver for coinage continued on a large scale until the closure of the mints in June, 1893.

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

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

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

spring of 1910. The monsoon of that year was, on the whole, favourable and the crops good. Prices continued to fall; but in the case of rice a strong demand from China operated to keep the rates at the level of the previous year.

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

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

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

The spring crops of 1926 were affected by defective winter rains and gave only a moderate outturn. The monsoon rainfall of that year was a little above the normal. Seasonal conditions were, on the whole, fairly good for the autumn crops. The spring crops of 1927 gave, on the whole, a good outturn. The monsoon rains of that year were, on the whole, normal and the season was favourable for the autumn crops. In 1928, the condition of the spring crops was unsatisfactory but the autumn crops of that year gave generally good yields. The spring crops of 1929 gave a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year was adequate and generally well-distributed. The yield of the autumn crops was, however, generally less than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1930 gave an exceptionally good outturn. The monsoon of that year gave fairly well-distributed rain over the country. The season was favourable to the *khariif* (autumn) crops also which gave a good yield.

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

The spring crops of 1936 gave fairly good yields. The monsoon rainfall was, on the whole, normal, but it was somewhat unevenly distributed. The season was favourable to the autumn crops which showed a better outturn than that of the previous year. The spring crops of 1937 gave a somewhat better outturn than in the previous season. The monsoon rains of the year were, on the whole, normal. The yield of the autumn crops was, however, generally less than in the preceding season.

APPENDIX IV

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

RICE—

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

WHEAT—

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

SUGARCANE—

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

COTTON—

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

JUTE *—

Preliminary forecast	. . . . .	. July	7—15
Final „	. . . . .	. September	21

LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—

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

SESAMUM (*til* or *jinjili*)—

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

CASTOR SEED February	20
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GROUNDNUT—

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

APPENDIX V

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

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

* Incomplete.

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

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

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

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

(e) Former Central Provinces States only.

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

(a) PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOTS.

MADRAS :—Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.
BOMBAY :—Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Queen's Road, Bombay.
SIND :—Manager, Sind Government Book Depot and Record Office, Karachi (Sadar).
UNITED PROVINCES :—Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad.
PUNJAB :—Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab, Lahore.
CENTRAL PROVINCES :—Superintendent, Government Printing, Central Provinces, Nagpur.
ASSAM :—Superintendent, Assam Secretariat Press, Shillong.
BIHAR :—Superintendent, Government Printing, P. O. Gulzarbagh, Patna.
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE :—Manager, Government Printing and Stationery, Peshawar.
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