

SIXTH ISSUE

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

Agricultural Statistics of India

1919-20

Volume I

a. Classification of Area, Area under Irrigation,
a. under Crops, Live-Stock, Land Revenue Assessment,
and Harvest prices in British India

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council



1920
CALCUTTA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA

15311

PRICE RUPEES TWO ANNA FOUR

Publications of the Department of Statistics, India.

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32. Wholesale and Retail Prices of Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugar, Salt, etc., in India. As. 6.

WEEKLY.

33. Weekly Imports and Exports from Chief Ports of Wheat, Jute and Cotton. Half anna.

MISCELLANEOUS.

34. Index Numbers of Indian Prices from 1861—1918. As. 13. (3a.)
35. Crop Forecasts. Half anna each.
Rice—1st (October), 2nd (December), Final (February).
Wheat—1st (January), 2nd (March), 3rd (May), Final (August). Special and supplementary (intermediate).
Cotton—1st (August), 2nd (October), 3rd (December), Final (February).
Linseed, Rape and Mustard (*winter oilseeds*)—1st (January), 2nd (March), Final (June).
Sesamum (*til or jinja*)—1st (September), 2nd (October), Final (January), Supplementary (April).
Groundnut—1st (October), Final (February).
Indigo—1st (October), Final (December).
Sugarcane—1st (August), 2nd (October), Final (February).
36. Large Industrial Establishments in India. R4.
37. Registration and Publication of Statistics relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India. R3-2.
38. A Manual on the preparation of Crop Forecasts in India. As. 8.

Cotton Map of India, No. 1—Showing the different varieties of cotton grown in the different districts States in India. As. 8.
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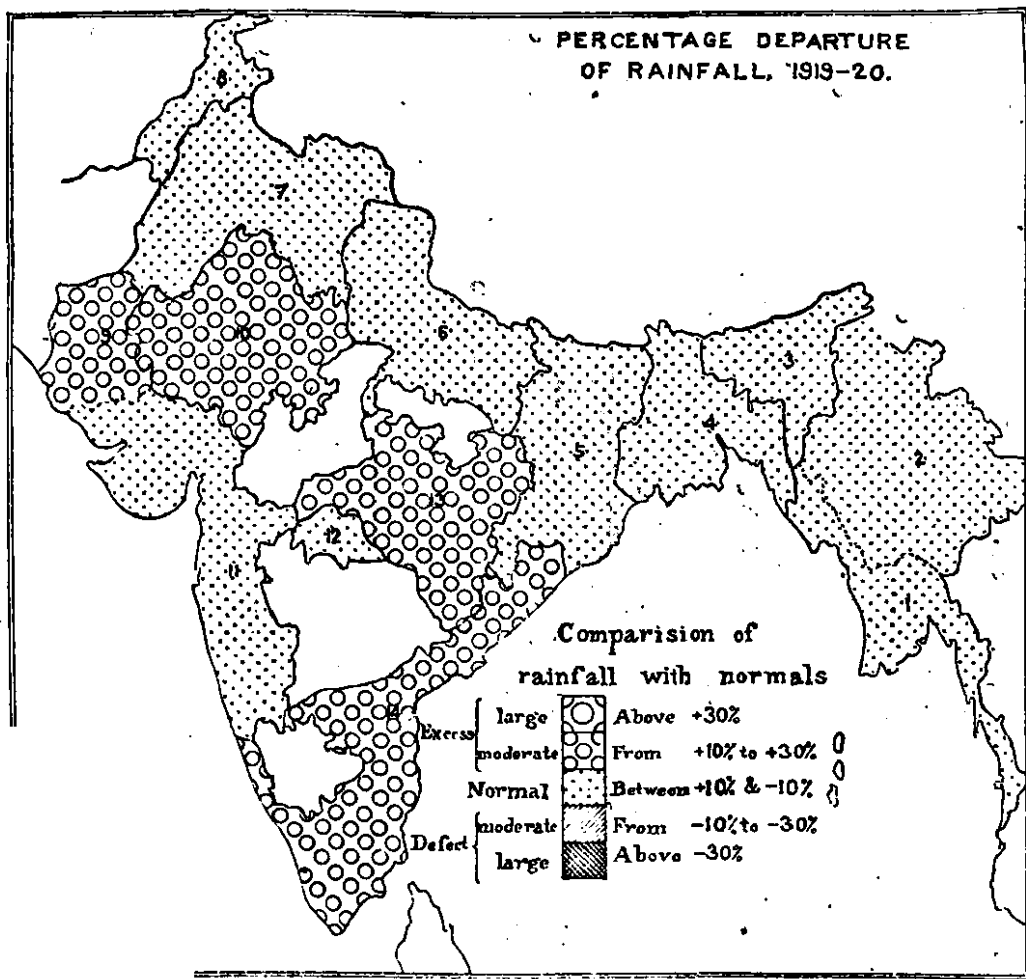
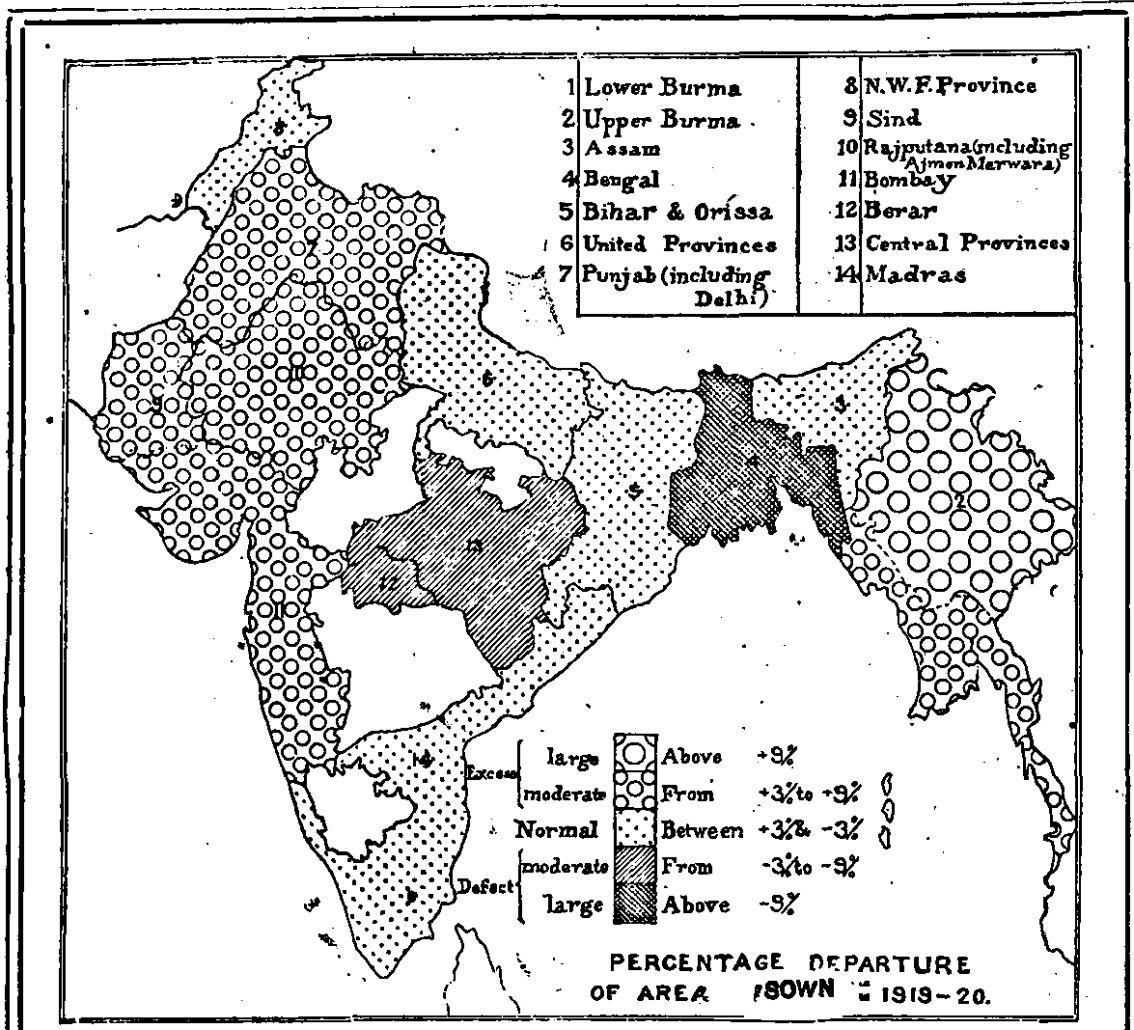
Copies of these Maps can be obtained from the Department of Statistics, India, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

Report on the Average Yield per Acre of principal Crops in India for the period 1917. As. 12.

1st Census of Live-Stock, Ploughs and Carts in India, held between December 1917 and February 1918. As. 4.

* Copies of these Reports can be obtained from the Office in charge, Bengal Statistical Survey Depot.

MAP SHOWING THE DEPARTURE OF SOWN AREA AND THAT OF RAINFALL IN 1919-20.



of rainfall reference may be made to the publication entitled "Rainfall of India," issued by the Department.

Agricultural Statistics of India, 1919-20.

VOLUME I.

NOTE.

In the present issue of the Volume, the undermentioned changes have been made:—

- (i) The former Table II (Classification of Area) has been split up into two separate tables, namely, Table II—Classification of Area, and Table III—Area under Irrigation;
- (ii) The classification of animals in Table V (formerly Table IV)—Live-stock, has been slightly modified in accordance with the Circular letter No. 421-12-21, dated the 9th March 1916, of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture;
- (iii) The former Table VI—Transfers of property in land, and Appendix B—Changes in district and provincial boundaries, have been discontinued; and
- (iv) A new table (Table VII) showing harvest prices of certain important crops in each district and province has been added.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA, }
CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23, 1921. }

THIRTY-SIXTH ISSUE

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

Agricultural Statistics of India

1919-20

Volume I

Area, Classification of Area, Area under Irrigation,
Area under Crops, Live-Stock, Land Revenue Assessment,
and Harvest prices in British India

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council



CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1922

PRICE RUPEES TWO ANNAS EIGHT

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

THE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

A provisional return of the yield of principal crops cultivated in India was first compiled in 1892, from various statistical publications available at the time, such as agricultural and settlement reports, crop forecasts, gazetteers, replies to the enquiries of the Famine Commission, etc. To provide for the periodical revision of the estimates a system of experimental crop cuttings was prescribed by the Government of India, the results of which are reported by Local Governments and Administrations at the close of each quinquennium. The returns for the quinquennium ended 31st March 1917 have been received and scrutinised. These outturns per acre are of extreme importance since these will generally be used during the present quinquennium (*i.e.*, until 31st March 1922) in estimating the production of crops, for which forecasts are prepared.

2. The estimates are prepared in the following way. The estimate given is the average outturn on average soil in a year of average character, as deduced from the information obtained from experiments made during the period under review. When, therefore, this average is multiplied by the average area sown, it is believed to give as near an approximation as possible to the outturn of the crop in an *average* year. The Department of Agriculture or Land Records of each province has at its disposal provisional standard estimates of the average yield of land of average quality (usually under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. The object of the experiments or investigations annually made is to test the accuracy of these estimates, and to enable the head of the Department in each province to revise his provincial estimates when necessary. Should it happen that the period has been one of unfavourable conditions or of exceptionally favourable conditions, which have affected the experiments reported, this would not necessarily involve the reduction or increase of the standard estimates for the district or for the province, unless there were other reasons for believing that, as estimates of average yield in an average year, they had been pitched too high or too low.

3. In 1913, on an examination of the returns of the quinquennium ending 1911-12, it was recognised that the results of experiments as conducted by the district revenue staff were generally unreliable. A change was accordingly made in the system. In 1915 the Government of India, in order to improve the returns, issued instructions to employ, as far as possible, the expert officers of the provincial Agricultural Department, for carrying out experiments on a well-ordered plan in each agricultural tract, and for the investigation of average crop outturns in the various provinces. It appears from the provincial reports that during the quinquennium under review experiments were regularly conducted by officers of the Agricultural Department in Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces. In Bihar and Orissa crop tests by officers of the Agricultural Department were carried out on a small scale (as an experimental measure only) in a few districts. In Bengal the work was transferred from the district staff to the Agricultural Department, but owing to a reduction in the staff of the Department in consequence of financial stringency, the old system had to be reverted to. In the Punjab officers of the Agricultural Department were consulted in revising the standards, and it is stated that an improved system of conducting experiments has come into force from 1917. In Burma also new rules have been issued entrusting supervision of the experiments very largely to the Agricultural Department with effect from 1917-18. In Assam experiments were conducted according to revised rules framed in 1912 and slightly modified in 1915. In Mysore a system of checking the estimates by the results of experiments conducted by the Agricultural Department is, it is understood, to be introduced during the next quinquennium. No change in the system appears to have been made or contemplated in the remaining provinces.

4. It will thus be seen that in the majority of provinces, the orders of 1915 could not be fully carried out in the quinquennium under review. As a result of the experiments that were made, whether under the old or the new system, considerable changes have been made in the averages previously adopted, except in Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, and the Central Provinces and Berar. The changes

are generally in an upward direction. In Bengal the yield of winter rice has been raised from 983 to 1,036 lbs, and that of jute from 1,271 to 1,300 lbs. Barley in the United Provinces has been raised from 1,100 to 1,150 lbs, arhar from 750 to 800 lbs, and cotton from 160 to 170 lbs. In the Punjab wheat has been raised from 726 to 791 lbs, sugarcane from 1,686 to 1,933 lbs, and cotton from 118 to 135 lbs. Cotton in Sind has been raised from 125 to 170 lbs, and sugarcane from 4,233 to 8,142 lbs. In Assam the yield of autumn rice has been raised from 672 to 706 lbs, and that of sugarcane from 1,904 to 2,016 lbs. In the North-West Frontier Province wheat has been raised from 633 to 676 lbs, and sugarcane from 2,430 to 2,660 lbs. In a few instances the standards have been decreased. In Sind the yield of rapeseed has been put at 393 lbs; in Assam the yield of winter rice at 952 lbs, while the yield of jawar in the North-West Frontier Province is now estimated at 399 lbs.

5. The importance of accurate standards of average outturn cannot be exaggerated, since, as already noted, under the present system the estimates of yield in crop reports are based on these standards, and a small error of even one lb per acre may make a difference of thousands of tons in the estimated yield of a province. It has also to be remembered that the result of a single experiment, if not conducted with proper care, may vitiate the average for the district as well as for the province, since the district figure is calculated by averaging the outturns obtained from all the selected experiments in the district, and the provincial average is estimated by multiplying each district outturn by the area under the crop in each district and dividing the sum of the total outturns thus arrived at by the total area under the crop in the province. It is, therefore, extremely necessary that the instructions issued by the Government of India in 1915, referred to above, should be carried out to the fullest extent, as early as possible, where this has not already been done.

6. The statement below compares the average outturns of the major crops in the different provinces. The relative importance of each province in respect of each crop has also been shown by percentages representing the proportion of the total area under each crop in British India cultivated in each province. Tea has been included in this statement, although this crop is not dealt with in the quinquennial returns, the average outturns having been calculated from the special returns of tea production for the five years ending 1916.

Province	RICE		WHEAT		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA	
	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre
		lbs		lbs		lbs		lbs		lbs
Bengal	26.3 {	(a) 1,036 (b) 1,179 (c) 871	0.6	698	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	14.1	1,385	..	..	..	..	24.3	696	22.5	624
Bombay	2.8	1,250	6.3	575	..	..	32.7 {	(f) 1,550 (g) 670	32.9	400
Sind	1.6	1,316	2.3	1,366	0.3	1,279	2.9	866	6.5	624
United Provinces	8.3	900	28.7	1,050	61.9	1,150	10.7	600	16.6	550
Bihar and Orissa	20.5 {	(a) 1,234 (b) 800 (c) 800	5.4 {	(d) 984 (e) 451	10.9	881	..	..	..	..
Punjab	1.1	782	37.5	791	14.2	809	5.7	470	17.0	429
Upper Burma	2.7	1,034	0.1	545	..	..	2.7	448	..	..
Lower Burma	10.6	1,088	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces and Barar	6.4	624	14.6	600	..	..	19.6	664	..	..
Assam	6.0 {	(a) 952 (b) 1,008 (c) 871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North West Frontier Province	0.1	1,203	4.1	676	3.9	907	0.4	399	1.2	532
Ajmer-Marwara . . . . .	..	..	..	..	0.7	1,086	0.4	322	..	..
Delhi . . . . .	..	..	0.1 {	(f) 1,146 (g) 656	0.2 {	(f) 960 (g) 870	0.1	406	0.3	306
Coorg	0.1	1,425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Winter rice. (b) Spring or summer rice. (c) Autumn rice. (d) Bihar. (e) Chota-Nagpur. (f) Irrigated. (g) Unirrigated.

Province	RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		LINSEED		SESAMUM (oil or jinjili)	
	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre
		lbs		lbs		lbs		lbs		lbs
Bengal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1.4	867	5.8	443	4.8	504
Madras	58.0	1,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.8	299
Bombay	15.0	{ (a) 1,400 (b) 1,060 }	..	..	4.1	{ (a) 1,200 (b) 410 }	4.8	360	5.5	400
Sind . . . . .	..	..	..	..	0.9	604	..	..	1.1	242
United Provinces . . . . .	..	..	36.8	1,100	40.5	800	28.9	500	25.0	220
Bihar and Orissa	20.6	820	25.0	820	10.0	381	21.1	492	..	..
Punjab . . . . .	..	..	17.8	1,040	30.9	815	..	..	..	..
Upper Burma . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.5	225
Lower Burma . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	8.8	532	37.1	226	16.0	274
Assam . . . . .	..	..	0.3	2,128	..	..	0.4	448	..	..
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	..	..	6.7	1,276	1.4	489	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	..	..	1.1	934	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi . . . . .	..	..	0.04	840	0.5	650	..	..	..	..
Coorg . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	RAPE AND MUSTARD		SUGARCANE (gur)		COTTON (cleaned)		JUTE		TEA	
	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre
		lbs		lbs		lbs		lbs		lbs
Bengal	20.5	480	9.2	2,968	0.4	155	87.6	1,300	27.2	514
Madras . . . . .	..	..	3.8	5,040	16.2	66	..	..	4.6	340
Bombay	0.1	625	2.6	6,950	27.7	102	..	..	..	..
Sind	4.1	{ (a) 393 (b) 379 }	0.2	3,142	1.9	170	..	..	..	..
United Provinces	39.7	600	53.0	2,600	8.9	170	..	..	1.4	324
Bihar and Orissa	11.5	492	11.0	2,460	0.5	155	9.2	1,200	0.4	128
Punjab	16.0	429	15.6	1,933	9.7	135	..	..	1.6	207
Upper Burma . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1.7	84	..	..	0.4	51
Lower Burma										
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	..	..	0.9	2,569	32.0	86	..	..	..	..
Assam	4.8	504	1.5	2,016	0.3	153	3.2	1,320	64.4	533
North-West Frontier Province	1.9	450	1.3	2,600	0.3	164	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	..	..	..	..	0.3	201	..	..	..	..
Delhi	0.1	{ (a) 400 (b) 280 }	0.3	2,000	0.04	{ (a) 120 (b) 70 }	..	..	..	..
Coorg . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Irrigated. (b) Unirrigated.

The outturns of maize in Assam, of sugarcane in Sind, and of cotton in Ajmer-Merwara appear to be too high, as compared with other provinces, although the areas cultivated are insignificant. On the other hand, the outturns of linseed in the Central Provinces and of sesamum in the Central Provinces and Burma appear to be too low in spite of extensive areas being cultivated with the crops in these provinces.

7. In the following paragraphs the leading features of the provincial reports are summarised :—

Bengal.—In 1915 the work of conducting crop cutting experiments in Bengal was partially transferred from the district offices to the Agricultural Department, but owing, as already noted, to a reduction made in the staff of demonstrators attached to the Agricultural Department in consequence of financial stringency, the old system had to be reverted to. This transfer and retransfer of the work from the district staff to the Agricultural Department and back led to some confusion and resulted in fewer experiments being made in some districts than would otherwise have been undertaken. Nevertheless the total number of experiments made during the quinquennium under review with staple crops (rice, wheat, gram, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, sugarcane, and jute) was a record of 3,671, as against 2,814 in the previous quinquennium; and these experiments afforded sufficient data for a general revision of the standards previously adopted for the province. The average yield has been raised in the case of rice, sugarcane, and jute; while it has been reduced in the case of wheat, gram, rape and mustard, and also linseed. The important changes are the increase in the yield of winter rice from 983 to 1,036 lbs, of autumn rice from 807 to 871 lbs, and of jute from 1,271 lbs, to 1,300 lbs, and the reduction of the yield of wheat from 861 to 698 lbs. The returns do not distinguish between irrigated and unirrigated crops, the irrigated area being relatively very small in the province. A few experiments were also made with certain less important crops such as barley, maize, peas, *khesary*, *mung*, sunn hemp, and tobacco; but the data obtained were not sufficient to warrant the deduction of average yields per acre for the whole province.

Madras.—During the quinquennium under review experiments in Madras were conducted by the Agricultural Department, and it is stated that they may be taken as being on the whole more accurate than those conducted in former years by the officers of the Revenue Department. On the other hand, these are much fewer in number and in many cases are too few to admit of the results being accepted as a representative figure for any tract. It is further stated that the figures reported in the previous quinquennial returns, which were solely based on crop cutting experiments, have never been adopted in Madras for the purpose of calculating outturns in crop forecasts, season and crop reports, etc. For this purpose there exists a separate set of standards, which have been fixed and modified from time to time by the Board of Revenue, in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, on a consideration of the tabulated results of crop cutting experiments, the results obtained on Government farms, and, in the case of cotton, of the figures of total crop exported from certain areas. These standard figures have been reported (rightly) in the present return. The Director of Agriculture, however, remarks that these figures are in need of revision in many cases and that he has now under consideration this important question. For the above reason, no useful comparison can be made between the present and the previous figures, especially as a distinction was made between irrigated and unirrigated crops in the previous figures, whereas the present figures are averages for irrigated and unirrigated crops taken together, except in the case of sugarcane which is always an irrigated crop.

Bombay.—In Bombay the estimates of 1897 were prepared with great care, and the results of the experiments made in the two quinquennial ending 1901-02 and 1906-07 were not considered sufficiently reliable to justify any revision. In the quinquennium ending 1911-12, the system of crop cutting experiments conducted by the district staff was abolished, and a system of more scientifically conducted experiments on Government farms by officers of the Agricultural Department was substituted; but the results obtained on Government farms were too meagre to justify any revision of the provincial averages, although a few changes were made with great caution in the district figures. In the quinquennium under review a few changes have been made in the district figures, as a result of the experience gained by the Agricultural Department; and it is believed that the changes are in the right direction, although the matter is largely one of guess work. The only change made in the provincial averages is a very slight increase in the yield of cotton, namely, from 100 to 102 lbs, all other figures remaining unchanged. It is stated

that endeavours will be made during the next quinquennium to test other figures upon which it has not yet been possible to offer any definite opinion.

Sind.—The figures reported from Sind in the previous quinquennia were not the average outturns worked out from the yield of crops raised on different classes of lands and under various modes of irrigation, but were mostly the actual results of individual experiments (or mean figures where more experiments than one were made) by the settlement or divisional officers. The present return has also been prepared from similar data, but a distinction has been made between irrigated and unirrigated crops. The Commissioner remarks that in order to work out correct averages, a large number of experiments would be necessary for each crop under different modes of irrigation, and the aggregate cultivation under each mode of irrigation on different classes of lands would also have to be taken into account; but as these statistics are not yet available on a sufficiently large scale, there is no alternative but to accept the figures now communicated by the collectors. As compared with the previous figures the present estimates show an increase in the case of wheat, barley, gram, sugarcane, and cotton, and a decrease in the case of jawar, bajra, sesamum, and rapeseed. The most important changes are the increase in the average yield of barley from 1,076 to 1,279 lbs, that of gram from 476 to 604 lbs, of sugarcane from 4,233 to 8,142 lbs, and of cotton from 125 to 170 lbs; and the decrease in the yield of jawar from 1,396 to 866 lbs, of bajra from 971 to 624 lbs, and that of rapeseed from 602 to 393 lbs. The Commissioner states that it is not possible to explain these wide variations except that the increase in the case of sugarcane and cotton can be ascribed to a more regular supply of water following the many improvements in the canals. The figure for sugarcane (8,142 lbs) seems, however, to be extremely high. It is further stated that instructions have been issued to district officers to collect in future the data of outturn of normal (12-anna) crops raised on different classes of irrigation and to work out on a uniform system the average for the district by taking into account the area under each mode of irrigation.

United Provinces.—In the quinquennium under review experiments in the United Provinces were made regularly by officers of the Agricultural Department and some by settlement officers, in addition to those conducted by district officers. The results of these experiments have not necessitated a change in the previous standards except for barley, jawar, arhar, and cotton. The yield of barley has been raised from 1,100 to 1,150 lbs, that of arhar from 750 to 800 lbs, and that of cotton from 160 to 170 lbs. The yield of jawar, on the other hand, has been reduced from 650 to 600 lbs.

Bihar and Orissa.—In accordance with the Government of India Circular of 1915, referred to above, the execution of crop tests by officers of the Agricultural Department of Bihar and Orissa was started in that year as an experimental measure, and experiments were carried out on a small scale in seven districts as supplementary to those conducted by district officers. The crop tests conducted by the Departmental officers are stated to have shown better results than those conducted by district officers; but the information obtained by the small staff of the Department is not yet of sufficient volume to serve as an effective check on the figures returned by district officers. The experiments conducted by district officers, on the other hand, were, as usual, unreliable owing mainly to carelessness in the selection of typical plots, and the results of these experiments do not, therefore, justify any modification of the provisional standards previously adopted for the province on the basis of the estimates of 1892. In the consolidated tables for British India these unrevised standards have therefore been retained in the statement of provincial averages (Table No. 1), but in the detailed statement of district figures, the average outturns based upon the experiments conducted during the quinquennium under review have been shown for each district, irrigated and unirrigated crops being classified separately. The provincial Director remarks that the district officers' figures should be supplemented by the results of a larger number of experiments made by the trained staff of the Agricultural Department under the new system, before the present provincial standards can be safely revised.

Punjab.—The revision of 1912 in the Punjab was made on the basis of the overcautious estimates of settlement officers, and it was remarked

that the yields then fixed were in consequence too low. The results of the experiments made in the quinquennium under review have confirmed that opinion, and in the present revision these yields, as also the cautious estimates of settlement officers, have been regarded as minima. In consultation with district and settlement officers and the Principal of the Agricultural College, Lyallpur, and other officers of the Department of Agriculture, increases have been made where the results of crop experiments indicate that enhancement is required, provided that the number of experiments has been sufficient. The system of conducting crop experiments has been revised and greatly improved, but unfortunately the new system came into force only with the spring harvest of 1917, at least so far as experiments conducted by district officers were concerned. The present revision shows that a general increase in the provincial averages has taken place. The notable increases are in the yield of rice from 688 to 782 lbs, of wheat from 726 to 791 lbs, of barley from 716 to 809 lbs, of maize from 908 to 1,040 lbs, of sugarcane from 1,686 to 1,933 lbs, and of cotton from 118 to 135 lbs. The Punjab Government remarks "that the present normal yields, though possibly slightly on the low side, are fairly reasonable, and that though it is no doubt difficult to determine how far the results of particular crops in particular harvests vary from the normal, the estimates at least for the main crops are steadily becoming accurate."

Burma.—In the quinquennium under review crop cuttings in Burma were as usual carried out for the most part under the supervision of sub-divisional and township officers, with occasional assistance from the Superintendent of Land Records and the subordinate Land Records staff. On a consideration of the results of these experiments and of those made in the previous quinquennia, no change has been made in the previous provincial estimate for rice in Lower Burma; but in the case of Upper Burma the estimates for all the crops now reported exhibit considerable variations. The Director of Agriculture remarks that whatever be the value of the Lower Burma figures, in Upper Burma the number of experiments remains too small to justify confidence in the estimates. In order to show the main products only, the following deductions have, as usual, been made from the gross outturn of the crops, namely, for rice and jawar 33 per cent, and for cotton 70 per cent. The Local Government issued orders in 1916, in accordance with which new rules have been prescribed changing the whole system with effect from 1917-18, and entrusting supervision of the experiments very largely to the Agricultural Department. The results of the new system will be reported in the next return. It may be noted that the average outturns hitherto ascertained by the Director of Agriculture on the basis of crop cutting experiments have never been utilized for the purposes of estimating yields in crop forecasts, season and crop reports, etc, for which there exists a distinct set of normal outturns framed and revised from time to time by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records, Burma, mainly on the basis of settlement records. These normal outturns, which are published in the provincial Season and Crop Report, have been shown in the appended Table (No. 8) of district averages underneath the figures of crop cutting experiments reported by the Director of Agriculture, and have also been taken into account in calculating the averages for British India in Table No. 1. It is very desirable that one set of standard outturns should be framed, and revised or verified from time to time, on a consideration of data available from all sources and in consultation with the expert officers of the provincial Agricultural Department.

Central Provinces and Berar.—In the revision of 1912 experiments in the Central Provinces and Berar were selected with great care and due attention was paid to seasonal peculiarities and to classes of soil. In the quinquennium under review, as a result of a large number of experiments made with the rice crop in the Nagpur division slight changes have been made in the figures for that crop for the districts of that division. It has not, however, been considered necessary or advisable to make any change in the provincial averages for any crop.

Assam.—In consequence of the reformation of the province of Assam revised rules for the conduct of crop cuttings were framed in 1912, which were slightly modified in 1915. In accordance with the revised rules experiments were

conducted on all the crops of the province, for which forecasts are made, and also on certain other crops, such as *matikalai* (*phaseolus radiatus*), maize, and potato. The number of experiments made was much larger than in the preceding quinquennium, and their results are stated to have been on the whole satisfactory. The only district in which no experiments were made is the Naga Hills where the staff is stated to be inadequate for the purpose. As a result of the experiments made, the averages have been revised in most cases, the most important changes being the reduction of the yield of winter rice from 1,008 to 952 lbs, and the increase in the yield of autumn rice from 672 to 706 lbs, and that of sugarcane from 1,904 to 2,016 lbs. In the case of cotton a deduction varying between 40 and 50 per cent has been made in order to obtain the yield of lint.

North-West Frontier Province.—In the quinquennium under review experiments in the North-West Frontier Province were made by the district staff (Sub-divisional Officers, Tahsildars, and Naib-Tahsildars) in the two selected districts of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. The results obtained from these experiments have been carefully scrutinized by the Revenue Commissioner, and, in cases where the figures were excessive, especially in Dera Ismail Khan, they have been modified after comparison with the settlement results when the experiments were conducted and worked out under the Settlement Officer's own supervision. For the other districts the averages previously adopted on the basis of experiments framed by Settlement Officers have been repeated. The provincial averages have been raised for all the crops except rice, jawar, and maize. The important changes are the increase in the yield of wheat from 633 to 676 lbs, of barley from 876 to 907 lbs, and of sugarcane from 2,430 to 2,660 lbs, and the reduction of jawar from 436 to 399 lbs.

Ajmer-Merwara.—The figures reported by Ajmer-Merwara are based mainly on the results obtained in 1916-17. The yield of jawar, maize, and cotton has been raised, and that of barley lowered; the most important changes being the increase in the yield of jawar from 137 to 322 lbs, and that of cotton from 170 to 291 lbs. The reported yield of unginned cotton has been reduced by two-thirds to obtain the yield of cleaned cotton (lint), but the figure still appears to be high. It is remarked by the Commissioner that the results of crop experiments, as they are at present conducted in Ajmer-Merwara, are of little, if any, value as a basis for estimating the average yield of any crop on average soil in a year of average character.

Delhi.—The return received from Delhi relates to the new province as constituted in 1912. The reported figures do not call for any special remark.

Coorg.—The only experiments made in Coorg have, as usual, been on rice. The average yield has been slightly lowered from 1,483 to 1,425 lbs, which is still very high in comparison with the reported yield of other provinces. The comparatively high yield of rice in Coorg was ascribed, in the previous return, partly to special attention being paid to rice cultivation since the decline of the coffee industry, and partly to the rice lands of Coorg being watered by hill streams which contain much manurial matter. The slight decrease in the present return is stated to be probably due to the selection of the crop and not to a decline in the productive capacity of the soil or bad years.

Mysore.—As a result of the experiments made in the Mysore State during the quinquennium under review, the averages for all the crops, except sugarcane, have been raised, the most important increases being in the outturns of rice (from 841 to 1,185 lbs), ragi (from 581 to 728 lbs), and cotton (from 79 to 122 lbs). The yield of sugarcane has been reduced from 3,138 to 2,559 lbs. The present figures are based only on experiments conducted by the Revenue Department. It is stated that arrangements have been made for checking the figures by the results of experiments conducted by the Agricultural Department, and the Darbar hope in future to be able to furnish more accurate statistics.

**AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(ALL PROVINCES)**

APPENDIX A—continued

No. 1.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each PROVINCE of BRITISH

Province	Quinquennium ending	RICE (HUSKED) <i>(Oryza sativa)</i>			WHEAT <i>(Triticum sativum)</i>			BARLEY <i>(Hordeum vulgare)</i>			JAWAR <i>(Sorghum vulgare)</i>		
		Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both
Bengal	1901-02(a)	..	..	{(a) 1,234 (d) 823 (e) 823 (c) 1,234	..	..	{(a) 984 (b) 861 (c) 461 (d) 984 (e) 861 (c) 461	..	..	881	..	..	..
	1906-07(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	881	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	{(a) 800 (d) 933 (c) 1,104 (e) 807	..	..	861	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	{(a) 1,039 (d) 1,179 (e) 871	..	..	698	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	1901-02	1,061	866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,005	679	..
	1906-07	1,115	926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,118	847	..
	1911-12	1,193	887	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,378	721	..
	1916-17	..	..	1,047	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	698
Bombay	1896-97	..	1,280	..	1,250	510	575	..	..	..	1,550	670	..
	1901-02	..	1,280	..	1,250	510	575	..	..	..	1,550	670	..
	1906-07	..	1,280	..	1,250	510	575	..	..	..	1,550	670	..
	1911-12	..	1,280	..	1,250	510	575	..	..	..	1,550	670	..
Sind	1901-02	..	..	..	944	..	..	..	962	..	853	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	1,056	..	..	..	965	..	1,798	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	1,229	..	..	..	1,076	..	1,238	..	..
	1916-17	1,316	..	..	1,340	..	..	..	1,076	..	1,396	..	..
United Provinces	1896-97	1,018	619	625	680	808	890	989	786	855	..	474	..
	1901-02	1,050	800	850	1,250	800	1,050	1,350	900	1,150	..	600	..
	1906-07	1,050	800	850	1,250	850	1,050	1,300	900	1,100	..	650	..
	1911-12	1,100	850	900	1,250	850	1,050	1,300	900	1,100	..	650	..
Bihar and Orissa	1911-12	..	..	{(a) 1,234 (d) 800 (e) 800 (c) 1,234	..	..	{(f) 984 (g) 451 (h) 451	..	..	881	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	881	..	..	..
	1896-97(i)	1,167	266	775	917	676	728	917	562	692	595	374	491
	1901-02(j)	1,126	784	979	935	642	770	903	520	617	552	388	426
Punjab	1906-07	1,183	774	1,060	994	619	816	1,053	652	786	561	447	479
	1911-12	782	474	688	898	555	726	1,018	502	716	488	381	408
	1916-17	881	515	788	964	608	791	1,059	679	809	541	449	470
	1896-97	1,250	1,000	1,060	..	635	..	..	..	..	..	400	..
Upper Burma†	1901-02	1,117	932	1,028	..	575	..	..	..	..	..	300	..
	1911-12	1,094	891	997	..	822	..	..	..	..	..	284	..
	1916-17	..	..	1,034	..	545	..	..	..	..	..	..	448
	1896-97	..	1,189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Burma†	1901-02	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	..	1,178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	1,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	1,083	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces and Berar	1896-97	..	..	(h) 670	(i) 925	(j) 570	(k) 600	..	..	..	{(l) 570 (m) 815	..	..
	1901-02	..	..	..	..	(j) 754	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	680	..	(k) 687	..	..	..	..	(l) 888	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	624	..	..	600	..	..	..	664	..	..
Assam	1916-17	..	..	624	..	..	600	..	..	..	664	..	..
	1896-97	..	834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1901-02	..	910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07(g)	..	{(a) 1,064 (d) 1,120 (e) 672	..	..	784	..	..	672	..	..	..	..
North-West Frontier	1911-12	..	{(a) 1,008 (e) 672	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	{(a) 952 (d) 1,008 (e) 706	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1901-02	843	..	..	883	568	669	1,033	651	799	..	602	..
	1906-07	1,202	..	..	842	540	618	1,214	689	818	828	326	476
Ajmer-Merwar	1911-12	1,205	..	..	874	659	833	1,189	736	876	..	438	..
	1916-17	1,203	..	..	914	688	678	1,141	746	907	..	399	..
	1896-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,895	..	..	..	277	..
	1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,305	..	..	..	316	..
Delhi	1906-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,107	768	1,046	662	424	429
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,248	550	1,168	..	137	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	1,148	656	..	1,086	..	..	..	322	..
	1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..
Coorg	1901-02	..	1,364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	..	1,448	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	1,507	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	1,483	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average for British India	1916-17	..	..	1,069	..	..	880	..	..	1,047	..	..	797
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	1896-97	940	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1901-02	880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	879	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12	841	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1916-17	1,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—(1) Average yield of both irrigated and unirrigated land is ascertained by multiplying the yield of irrigated land by the irrigated area cropped, and the yield of unirrigated land multiplied by the unirrigated area cropped, and dividing the sum of these products by the total area cropped.
 (2) The superseded figures of the previous quinquennia have been inserted merely to show the trend of the revision made in each period.
 (3) The estimates for Bihar and Orissa are the standards adopted provisionally by the Agricultural Department of the province, which are partly based on the information collected in 1898. The results of the experiments for the period ending 1916-17, as recorded in table No. 6, are not considered sufficiently reliable to justify a revision of the provincial estimates.
 † The averages for Burma for 1916-17 are based on the normal outputs per acre given in the Season and Crop Report of Burma for 1916-17
 (a) As constituted before 1906 (b) As constituted before 1912 (c) Winter (d) Spring (e) Autumn (f) Bihar (g) Bengal (h) Chota Nagpur (i) Includes Delhi (j) Relates to Eastern Bengal and Assam (k) Central Provinces (l) Berar

INDIA and in the MYSORE STATE revised with reference to crop experiments made up to the year 1916-17.

BAJRA (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)			RAGI (<i>Echinochloa coracana</i>)			MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)			PEAS AND BEANS			Quinquen- nium ending	PROVINCE
Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both		
..	820	820	881	1901-02	Bengal
..	..	..	..	..	820	..	..	820	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
768	545	..	1,296	798	1901-02	Madras
1,020	611	..	1,405	955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
1,020	659	..	1,419	1,075	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	824	..	..	1,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	400	..	1,400	1,080	1896-97	Bombay
..	400	..	1,400	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901-02
..	400	..	1,400	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	400	..	1,400	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	400	..	1,400	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
708	1896-97	Gud
763	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901-02
776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
624	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	384	988	1896-97	United Provinces
..	500	..	..	..	..	..	950	..	(m) 1,150	(m) 600	(m) 1,000	1901-02
..	550	..	..	..	..	..	1,050	..	(m) 1,150	(m) 600	(m) 1,000	1906-07
..	550	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	..	(m) 1,150	(m) 600	(m) 1,000	1911-12
..	550	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	..	(m) 1,150	(m) 600	(m) 1,000	1916-17
..	820	820	1911-12	Bihar and Orissa
..	..	..	..	..	820	..	..	820	..	..	..	1916-17
590	365	375	1,218	658	898	1896-97	Punjab
635	378	407	..	..	..	1,138	841	943	..	..	..	1901-02
595	445	462	..	..	..	1,170	850	1,001	..	..	..	1906-07
521	365	379	..	..	..	1,112	766	908	..	..	..	1911-12
568	416	429	..	..	..	1,324	822	1,040	..	..	..	1916-17
..	1896-97	Upper Burma
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901-02
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	824	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(n) 478 (o) 855	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(p) 782 (o) 746	1916-17
..	1896-97	Lower Burma
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901-02
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	1896-97	Central Provinces and Berar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901-02
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	1896-97	Assam
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901-02
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,128	..	..	..	..	1916-17
762	381	402	1,695	598	1,159	1901-02	North-West Frontier
693	482	497	..	..	..	1,841	745	1,342	..	..	..	1906-07
704	499	502	..	..	..	1,356	735	1,292	..	..	..	1911-12
784	540	552	..	..	..	1,770	735	1,276	..	..	..	1916-17
..	1,501	..	1,021	1896-97	Ajmer-Merwara
..	..	..	..	..	..	956	1,428	960	..	..	..	1901-02
..	..	..	..	..	..	965	..	714	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	946	835	868	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	898	827	924	..	..	..	1916-17
..	880	840	1916-17	Delhi
..	1896-97	Coorg
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901-02
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	562	1,059	1,025	869	1916-17	Average for British India
..	471	1896-97	Mysore
..	..	..	..	578	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901-02
..	..	..	..	562	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	581	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17

(m) *Pisum sativum*

(n) *Dolichos lablab*

(o) *Phaseolus lunatus*

(p) *Dolichos lablab* and represents the average of both Upper and Lower Burma

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(ALL PROVINCES)

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APPENDIX A—continued

No. 1.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each PROVINCE of BRITISH INDIA

PROVINCE	Quinquennial ending	ARRAR (<i>Cofanus indicus</i>)			GRAM (<i>Oler Arietinum</i>)			LINSSEED <i>Zinum usitatisimum</i>			TIL OR JINJILI (<i>Sesamum indicum</i>)		
		Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both
Bengal	1901-02(a)	..	..	881	..	..	881	..	..	492	..	..	..
	1906-07(b)	..	..	881	..	..	881	..	..	492	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	881	..	..	492	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	887	..	..	448	..	..	504
Madras	1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	374	299	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	444	270	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378	238	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	399
Bombay	1896-97	..	..	..	1,200	410	..	..	..	360	..	..	400
	1901-02	..	..	..	1,200	410	..	..	360	..	..	..	400
	1906-07	..	..	..	1,200	410	..	..	360	..	..	..	400
	1911-12	..	..	..	1,200	410	..	..	360	..	..	..	400
Sind	1896-97	..	..	..	..	478	..	..	..	..	269	..	..
	1901-02	..	..	..	..	469	..	..	..	..	448	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	469	..	..	..	..	448	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	476	..	..	..	..	394	..	..
United Provinces	1896-97	..	..	..	719	639	642	..	..	500	..	..	..
	1901-02	..	750	..	950	800	800	..	500	..	..	280	..
	1906-07	..	750	..	950	800	800	..	500	..	..	280	..
	1911-12	..	750	..	950	800	800	..	500	..	..	280	..
Bihar and Orissa	1911-12	..	..	881	..	..	881	..	..	492	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	881	..	..	881	..	..	492	..	..	..
	1896-97(a)	..	..	..	755	522	549	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1901-02(a)	..	..	..	835	634	659	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	1906-07 (c)	..	..	..	884	658	701	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12(c)	..	..	..	825	634	549	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	785	588	615	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1896-97	..	..	..	..	645	..	..	..	..	..	..	269
Upper Burma	1901-02	..	..	..	..	778	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	778	..	..	..	..	..	..	224
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	414	..	..	..	..	..	..	220
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	295
Lower Burma	1896-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces and Berar	1896-97	..	..	..	(d) 550	(f) 397	..	(e) 220	(g) 378	..	(e) 200	(g) 378	..
	1901-02	..	..	..	(d) 662	(f) 456	..	(e) 456	(g) 389	..	(e) 389	(g) 389	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	525	..	..	205	..	..	280	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	532	..	..	224	..	..	224	..
Assam	1916-17	..	..	..	..	632	408	407	..	..	..	..	..
	1901-02	..	..	..	..	884	438	439	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07(d)	..	..	..	..	730	449	449	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	786	488	488	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara	1896-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	1916-17	..	..	..	..	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1896-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average for British India	1916-17	..	..	840	..	..	790	..	..	857	..	..	890
	1896-97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1901-02	..	..	..	..	212*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	229*	..	..	..	..	..	..	231
Mysore	1911-12	..	..	..	..	257*	..	..	..	..	..	..	215
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	386*	..	..	..	..	..	..	199
	1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Relates to horse gram.
(a) As constituted before 1906
(b) As constituted before 1913
(c) Includes Delhi

(d) Relates to Eastern Bengal and Assam
(e) Central Provinces
(f) Berar

and in the MYSORE STATE revised with references to crop experiments made up to the year 1916-17—contd.

RAPE AND MUSTARD (<i>Brassica</i> sp)			SUGARCANE (CVR) (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>)			COTTON (OLIVABND) (<i>Gossypium</i> sp)			JUTE (<i>Corchorus</i> sp)			Quinquen- num ending	PROVINCE
Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both		
..	..	492	2,460	75	1901-02	Bengal
..	..	492	..	..	2,460	..	..	155	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	492	..	..	2,905	..	..	155	..	..	1,271	1911-12
..	..	480	..	..	2,988	..	..	155	..	..	1,300	1916-17
..	5,127	45	1901-02	Madras
..	..	..	6,089	..	..	66	44	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	6,701	..	..	87	55	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	6,040	..	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	1916-17
..	625	..	6,950	100	1896-97	Bombay
..	625	..	6,950	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	1901-02
..	625	..	6,950	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	625	..	6,950	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	625	..	6,950	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	1916-17
518	3,705	162	1896-97	Sind
658	..	..	4,815	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	1901-02
590	..	..	4,233	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
602	..	..	4,233	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
393	379	..	3,142	..	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	450	2,239	169	123	135	1896-97	United Provinces
..	600	..	2,500	..	..	190	130	150	..	..	..	1901-02
..	600	..	2,600	..	..	220	130	160	..	..	..	1906-07
..	600	..	2,600	..	..	220	130	160	..	..	..	1911-12
..	600	..	2,600	..	..	230	130	170	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	492	2,460	155	1,200	1911-12	Bihar and Orissa
..	..	492	..	..	2,460	..	..	155	..	..	1,300	1916-17
439	373	383	1,652	962	1,484	100	57	88	1896-97	Punjab
380	380	381	1,727	1,390	1,655	109	80	103	..	..	..	1901-02
404	205	254	1,607	1,288	1,534	78	64	74	..	..	..	1906-07
498	330	396	1,748	1,467	1,686	126	95	118	..	..	..	1911-12
540	389	429	2,038	1,520	1,938	143	104	135	..	..	..	1916-17
..	80	1896-97	Upper Burma
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	1901-02
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	1896-97	Lower Burma
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901-02
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	(g) 2,540	(g) 75	1896-97	Central Provinces and Berar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(g) 137	..	..	..	..	1901-02
..	..	..	..	..	2,390	..	(g) 144	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	2,569	..	100	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	2,569	..	86	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	584	1,700	1896-97	Assam
..	520	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901-02
..	448	..	..	2,688	..	..	128	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	504	..	..	1,904	..	..	154	..	..	1,200	..	1911-12
..	504	..	..	2,016	..	..	168	..	..	1,300	..	1916-17
450	381	383	1,913	183	72	142	1901-02	North-West Frontier
516	398	407	2,673	..	..	169	73	142	..	..	..	1906-07
544	411	418	2,430	..	..	173	142	160	..	..	..	1911-12
622	435	450	2,660	..	..	191	115	184	..	..	..	1916-17
..	272	1896-97	Ajmer-Merwara
..	..	..	..	..	..	192	..	..	..	..	..	1901-02
..	..	..	..	..	..	169	30	110	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	180	127	170	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	324	93	291	..	..	..	1916-17
400	280	..	2,000	1,440	..	120	70	1916-17	Delhi
..	1896-97	Coorg
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901-02
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	487	2,754	109	1,222	1916-17	Average for British India
..	2,850	45	1896-97	Mysore
..	..	..	3,396	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	1901-02
..	..	..	3,279	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	3,138	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	2,559	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	1916-17

(g) Average both for Upper and Lower Burma

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS.
(BENGAL AND MADRAS)

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APPENDIX A—continued

No. 2.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of BENGAL

District	Winter rice	Autumn rice	Summer rice	Wheat	Gram	Rape and mustard	Linseed	Sesamum (tl)	Sugarcane (gdr)	Jute
Bardwan	1,217	1,045	..	755	694	..	..	..	3,455	1,317
Birbhum	864	1,165	..	921	..	..	..	..	3,579	..
Bankura	1,220	1,011	1,016	1,098	..	..	..	603	2,239	..
Midnapur	1,051	946	..	..	..	..	900	412	3,613	934
Hooghly	1,172	823	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,637	1,186
Howrah	1,004	1,045	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,224	1,037
24-Parganas	1,055	865	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,859	1,064
Nadia	1,067	920	1,250	312	992	..	519	..	3,126	1,055
Murshidabad	1,021	1,112	..	652	659	452	271	436	2,633	923
Jessore	1,077	891	1,220	..	..	..	578	..	..	950
Khulna	1,137	1,052	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	1,233
Rajshahi	924	833	..	680	730	614	403	..	2,678	1,147
Dinajpur	918	855	..	..	..	655	..	..	2,615	1,353
Falpalguri	1,019	957	..	..	..	591	..	..	..	1,224
Darjeeling	1,106	723	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,153
Rangpur	1,053	779	..	..	..	484	..	..	2,537	1,722
Bogra	1,043	845	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,824	1,347
Fabna	937	793	..	..	780	544	..	411	3,233	1,331
Malda	972	649	833	919	635	544	..	..	..	1,162
Dacca	996	963	1,173	..	..	520	..	810	..	1,266
Maimansingh	942	1,099	1,216	..	..	424	..	449	2,577	1,293
Faridpur	936	936	1,230	..	..	393	..	..	4,252	1,542
Bakarganj	1,033	1,037	776	..	..	671	507	..	303	1,323
Chittagong	1,009	1,149	1,125	..	..	..	..	..	2,222	..
Tippera	1,709	831	1,174	..	..	240	..	..	2,723	1,533
Noakhali	1,007	806	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,963	3,620
Chittagong Hill Tracts	940	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average for the province (a)	1,033	929	1,146	803	817	482	541	492	3,207	1,371

(a) These figures are averages of the experiments made during the quinquennium ending 1916-17. The standards for the province adopted on the basis of all experiments made during the last two quinquennial periods are stated in table No. 1

No. 3.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of MADRAS

District	RICE (husked) (c)	JAWAR			BAJRA			RAGI			TIL OR JINJILI (Sesamum)	SUGAR-CANE (gdr)	COTTON (cleaned)	GROUND-NUT
	Irrigated and un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Both	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Both	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Both	Irrigated and un-irrigated	Irrigated	Irrigated and un-irrigated	Irrigated and un-irrigated
Ganjam	992	1,200	800	800	1,200	650	650	700	700	700	280	5,040	50	1,120
Vizagapatam	1,116	1,300	800	800	1,200	850	850	1,000	1,000	1,000	336	5,040	50	1,120
Godavari	1,116	1,300	800	800	1,200	630	630	800	800	800	336	5,040	75	1,120
Kistna	1,116	1,300	700	700	1,200	630	630	1,400	900	980	336	5,040	75	1,120
Guntur	1,116	1,300	630	630	1,200	630	640	2,000	600	1,120	280	5,040	75	1,120
Nelore	930	1,300	600	610	1,400	700	1,150	1,650	550	1,440	280	5,040	75	1,120
Kurnool	992	1,400	630	640	1,200	550	610	1,600	500	1,310	224	5,040	50	1,120
Belary	1,054	1,500	450	460	1,300	450	450	1,000	450	530	224	5,040	50	1,120
Anantapur	1,054	1,400	500	530	1,200	400	430	1,550	600	1,220	224	5,040	50	1,120
Guddapah	1,116	1,500	630	700	1,300	700	820	1,650	600	1,370	224	5,040	50	1,120
Chittoor	1,173	1,500	600	1,250	1,100	650	690	1,900	750	1,260	280	5,040	50	1,120
North Arcot	1,116	1,500	600	1,000	1,100	650	630	1,250	800	1,110	280	5,040	55	1,120
Chingleput	930	1,400	600	620	1,000	650	720	1,100	600	940	280	5,040	50	1,120
South Arcot	1,054	1,500	600	700	1,000	700	710	1,500	700	1,130	280	5,040	55	1,120
Salem	1,173	1,500	600	700	1,300	600	600	1,500	900	980	280	5,040	55	1,120
Coimbatore	1,116	1,500	300	930	1,200	400	460	1,700	1,400	1,530	280	5,040	55	1,120
Trichinopoly	1,116	1,500	500	700	1,200	500	630	1,300	600	930	336	5,040	55	1,120
Tanjore	992	1,300	500	1,250	1,200	700	740	1,100	500	960	336	5,040	90	1,120
Madura	1,240	1,300	700	810	1,000	450	530	1,400	600	1,000	280	5,040	90	1,120
Ramnad	1,116	1,500	400	910	1,000	400	450	1,700	500	1,530	280	5,040	90	1,120
Tinnevely	1,240	1,300	400	1,110	1,000	450	470	1,600	500	1,220	280	5,040	90	1,120
Nilgiris	1,116	1,500	500	500	..	..	..	1,500	600	600	280	5,040	..	1,120
Malabar	863	1,500	700	700	1,000	600	600	..	1,500	1,500	224	5,040	50	1,120
South Canara	930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	800	280	5,040	50	1,120
Average for the Province	1,047	..	..	696	..	..	624	..	..	1,092	299	5,040	66	1,120

(a) The yield reported in unhusked rice has been reduced by 33 per cent

APPENDIX A—continued.

No. 4.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of BOMBAY

DISTRICT	RISE (HUSKED)	WHEAT		JAWAR		BAJRA	RAGI		MAIZE	GRAM	
	Un- Irrigated	Irrigated	Un- Irrigated	Irrigated (a)	Un- Irrigated	Un- Irrigated	Irrigated	Un- Irrigated	Un- Irrigated	Irrigated	Un- Irrigated
Ahmadabad	1,440	1,300	560	..	(b) 1,080	840	..	1,440	..	..	500
Katra	1,320	1,300	600	..	(b) 1,050	970	..	1,440	..	..	500
Panch Mahals	1,280	1,300	700	..	(b) 1,100	825	..	1,420	1,190	..	600
Broach	900	..	600	..	(b) 1,160 (a) 820	700	..	1,500	..	..	500
Surat	1,560	..	560	..	(b) 760	600	..	1,200	..	..	500
West Khandesh	1,080	1,280	600	..	(b) 650	500	..	900	..	1,200	500
East Khandesh	1,080	1,280	600	..	(b) 650	380	..	900	..	1,200	500
Nasik	1,080	1,320	460	1,400	520	300	1,400	850	..	1,200	350
Ahmednagar	1,040	1,360	460	1,800	(a) 540	340	1,400	900	..	1,200	380
Poona	1,120	1,080	350	1,500	500	340	..	900	..	1,200	320
Sholapur	900	1,080	400	1,500	(a) 540	320	..	..	..	1,200	260
Satara	1,120	1,350	480	1,500	720	360	..	900	..	1,200	280
Belgaum	1,140	1,200	560	..	800	400	..	900	..	..	400
Bijapur	800	1,080	400	..	540	320	..	..	..	..	340
Dharwar	1,140	..	500	..	1,000	450	..	1,200	..	..	500
Tanna	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	770	..	..	400
Kolaba	1,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	..	..	350
Ratnagiri	1,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	680	..	..	320
Kanara	1,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,470	..	..	420
Average for the Province	1,280	1,250	510	1,550	670	400	1,400	1,060	..	1,200	410

DISTRICT	LINS&P	SESAMUM (oil or [oil])	SUGARCANE (dry)	COTTON (cleaned)	RAPE AND MUSTARD	SPRIT	KODRA (Paspalum Scribnerianum)	GROUNDNUT	
	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Ahmadabad	360	400	6,000	125	640	..	1,320	..	..
Katra	..	400	6,000	115	675	..	1,275	..	..
Panch Mahals	360	400	5,000	100	600	..	1,130	..	..
Broach	..	450	7,000	180	..	..	1,025	..	..
Surat	..	400	7,000	120	..	..	1,120	2,500	1,000
West Khandesh	360	400	7,000	110	..	1,500	900	2,500	1,250
East Khandesh	360	400	7,000	110	..	1,500	900	2,500	1,250
Nasik	360	400	7,000	100	..	1,500	..	2,500	1,250
Ahmednagar	360	400	7,000	90	..	1,500	..	2,500	1,200
Poona	360	400	7,000	90	..	1,500	..	2,500	1,250
Sholapur	360	400	7,000	90	..	1,500	..	2,500	1,250
Satara	360	400	7,000	90	..	1,500	..	2,500	1,500
Belgaum	360	400	7,000	100	..	1,500	..	2,500	1,500
Bijapur	360	400	7,000	90	..	1,500	..	2,500	1,200
Dharwar	360	400	7,000	120	..	1,500	..	2,500	1,500
Tanna	..	300	7,000	..	..	..	640	..	1,250
Kolaba	..	300	4,000	..	..	..	800	..	1,250
Ratnagiri	..	300	4,000	..	..	..	675	..	..
Kanara	..	300	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average for the Province	360	400	6,950	102	625	1,500	1,100	2,500	1,200

(a) Rabi

(b) Kharif

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(UNITED PROVINCES)

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APPENDIX A—continued

No. 5.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS

DISTRICT *	RICE (husked)		WHEAT		BARLEY		JAWAR	BAJRA	MAIZE	GRAM	
	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Un-irrigated	Un-irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated
Aimora . . . {Naini Tal Aimora Garhwal Dehra Dun . . . }	1,600	1,400	1,250	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moradabad . . . {Moradabad Saharanpur Bijnor Bareilly . . . }	1,050	800	1,250	800	1,300	1,000	650	500	1,000	1,000	750
Muzaffarnagar . . . {Muzaffarnagar Meerut . . . }	1,000	800	1,300	850	1,500	1,000	650	450	1,200	1,000	800
Bulandshahr . . . {Bulandshahr Aligarh . . . }	1,000	700	1,300	900	1,500	1,000	650	650	1,200	1,000	800
Meerut . . . {Meerut Etah Etawah Farukhabad . . . }	950	700	1,250	700	1,300	800	650	550	1,200	1,000	700
Muttra . . . {Muttra Agra . . . }	850	550	1,200	700	1,400	750	650	650	800	1,000	700
Budaun . . . {Budaun Shahjahanpur . . . }	950	750	1,250	800	1,250	1,000	650	600	1,200	1,000	800
Sitapur . . . {Sitapur Hardoi . . . }	1,000	800	1,250	900	1,300	1,100	650	550	1,200	950	900
Bahraich . . . {Bahraich Pilibhit Kheri . . . }	1,050	900	1,300	1,000	1,300	1,100	600	550	1,300	1,000	850
Unao . . . {Unao Lucknow Rae Bareilly . . . }	1,000	800	1,250	650	1,400	700	650	600	1,100	1,000	900
Sultanpur . . . {Sultanpur Barabanki Partabgarh Fyzabad . . . }	1,100	900	1,250	650	1,500	800	650	650	1,100	1,000	950
Fatehpur . . . {Fatehpur Gawnpur Allahabad . . . }	1,050	800	1,250	600	1,300	700	650	550	1,000	1,000	900
Benares . . . {Benares Jaunpur Mirzapur . . . }	1,000	700	1,100	600	1,300	800	650	500	1,000	800	650
Balla . . . {Balla Ghazipur Asamgarh . . . }	1,200	900	1,250	750	1,300	800	650	700	1,100	950	900
Basti . . . {Basti Gonda Gorakhpur . . . }	1,050	900	1,250	800	1,300	750	650	400	1,000	900	750
Jhansi . . . {Jhansi Jalaun . . . }	800	550	1,000	650	1,000	500	550	400	650	700	550
Banda . . . {Banda Hamirpur . . . }	800	700	900	550	1,000	500	550	400	650	800	750
Average for the Province . . .	1,100	850	1,250	850	1,350	900	600	550	1,100	950	800
	900		1,050		1,150					800	

* The districts are grouped into agricultural regions, and the determinations made in the representative district of each region are applied to the whole of that region.

**AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(UNITED PROVINCES)**

in each DISTRICT of the UNITED PROVINCES

PNS*		ARHAR (<i>Cajanus Indicus</i>)	LINSEED	SESAMUM (oil or jinja)	RAPE AND MUSTARD	SUGAR- CANE (<i>gdr</i>)	COTTON (cleaned)		INDIGO (dye)	District
Irrigated	Un- irrigated	Un- irrigated	Un- irrigated	Un- irrigated	Un- irrigated	Irrigated	Irrigated	Un- irrigated	Irrigated	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ Naini Tal . Almora . Garhwal . Dehra Dun . } Almora
750	500	..	400	320	430	2,450	..	120	18	{ Moradabad Saharanpur Bijnor Bareilly . } Moradabad
800	550	..	..	350	400	2,800	220	140	19	{ Musaffarnagar Meerut . } Musaffarnagar
1,000	650	..	..	350	490	2,500	230	130	19	{ Bulandshahr Aligarh . } Bulandshahr
800	550	..	..	410	..	2,200	230	160	15	{ Mainpuri Etah Etawah Farakhabad . } Mainpuri
650	400	..	..	410	..	2,000	230	150	15	{ Muttra Agra . } Muttra
650	400	..	400	320	430	2,400	..	120	18	{ Budaun Shahjahanpur . } Budaun
1,000	650	600	500	300	570	2,700	..	110	..	{ Sitapur Hardoi . } Sitapur
850	600	800	500	330	700	2,000	..	110	..	{ Bahraich Pilibhit Kheri . } Bahraich
1,150	650	700	400	300	490	2,600	..	120	..	{ Unao Lucknow Rae Bareilly . } Unao
1,200	650	850	500	380	..	2,600	..	110	20	{ Sultanpur Barabanki Partabgarh Fyzabad . } Sultanpur
800	550	550	400	320	..	2,150	..	120	17	{ Fatehpur Gounpur Allahabad . } Fatehpur
1,200	550	700	500	280	..	2,600	..	100	10	{ Benares Jaunpur Mirzapur . } Benares
1,200	650	900	650	280	660	3,200	..	100	19	{ Ballia Ghazipur Azamgarh . } Ballia
1,200	600	700	500	280	570	2,500	..	100	10	{ Basti Gonda Gorakhpur . } Basti
..	..	..	450	280	..	1,500	..	120	..	{ Jhansi Jalaun . } Jhansi
..	..	500	500	280	..	1,500	..	120	..	{ Banda Hamirpur . } Banda
1,150	600	800	500	330	400	2,600	230	130	18	Average for the province
1,000							170			

*Pisum Sativum

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(BIHAR AND ORISSA)

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APPENDIX A—continued

No. 6.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL

DISTRICT	WINTER RICE		AUTUMN RICE		SUMMER RICE		WHEAT		BARLEY		MAIZE		RAGI OR MARUA		GRAM	
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Patna	(a) 758 (b) 534	(a) 665 (b) 411	..	..	..	..	773	861	658	1,126	1,875	677	..	1,313	948	785
Gya	(a) 693 (b) 534	(a) 818 ..	..	..	..	..	784	577	2,082	..	..	730	..	634	597	745
Shahabad	(a) 748 (b) 531	(a) 626 (b) 304	..	(b) 579	..	..	630	464	426	836	736	639	736	860	313	617
Saran	(a) 401 (b) 544	(a) 524 (b) 511	..	(b) 622	..	..	774	702	795	592	919	1,018	..	636	401	442
Champan . . . . .	..	(a) 624 (b) 476	..	(a) 511 (b) 689	..	..	..	835	..	1,988	..	1,107	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarpur	(a) 563 ..	(a) 631 (b) 478	..	(b) 498	..	..	..	619	411	859	..	1,317	..	928	..	859
Darbhanga	(a) 843 ..	(a) 806 (b) 744	(a) 839	(a) 769 (b) 719	..	..	464	653	415	767	843	1,065	822	991	..	336
Monghyr	(a) 636 ..	(a) 656 (b) 365	..	..	..	..	323	501	..	376	706	709	..	..	403	417
Bhagalpur	(a) 339 (b) 672	(a) 763 (b) 1,218	..	(a) 339 (b) 492	..	..	594	608	623	309	..	972	860	846	422	99
Purnea	(a) 1,176 (b) 1,006	(a) 652 (b) 606	..	(b) 618	..	..	..	612	..	1,975	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santhal Parganas	(a) 1,038 (b) 1,234	(a) 1,166 (b) 711	..	(a) 1,193	..	..	..	1,368	..	1,131	..	993	..	..	..	..
Outback	(a) 1,061 (b) 1,124	(a) 884 (b) 1,036	(a) 817 (b) 778	(b) 303	(a) 1,003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balesore	(a) 630 (b) 659	(a) 726 (b) 523	(b) 563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angul	(a) 1,771 (b) 1,966	(a) 974 (b) 1,318	..	(b) 405	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	518	..	..	..	..
Puri	(b) 1,071	(b) 1,003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sambalpur	(a) 1,523 (b) 609	(a) 929 (b) 851	(b) 509	(b) 827	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hazaribagh	(a) 1,021 (b) 1,023	(a) 919 (b) 454	..	..	..	..	743	..	..	..	..	1,195	..	601	..	..
Ranchi	(a) 277 (b) 413	(a) 936 (b) 354	..	(a) 639 (b) 736	..	(b) 541	..	568	..	..	..	..	..	935	..	..
Palamu	(a) 652	(a) 131	..	..	..	..	..	372	451	323	..	695	..	..	..	294
Manbhum	(a) 1,434 (b) 1,394	(a) 1,269 (b) 960	(a) 374	(a) 732 (b) 665	..	(b) 591	..	..	..	..	..	1,238	..	1,311	..	521
Singbhum	(a) 786 (b) 1,116	(a) 867 (b) 923	..	(a) 453 (b) 548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average for the province	(a) 800 (b) 939	(a) 778 (b) 723	(a) 777 (b) 638	(a) 779 (b) 627	(a) 1,003	(b) 566	629	672	733	933	1,016	919	823	906	514	512

NOTE.—The provincial average is the sum of the district averages divided by the number of districts. The standards adopted for the province are stated in table No. 1 (see also footnote to that table).
(a) Transplanted (b) Broadcast

**AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(BIHAR AND ORISSA)**

CROPS in each DISTRICT of BIHAR and ORISSA

ARHAR (<i>Glycine Indica</i>)		PEAS		MASUR		RAPE AND MUSTARD		LINSSEED		POTATO		SUGARCANE (per)		JUTE		DISTRICT
Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	
458	781	578	724	427	1,207	582	..	144	318	..	..	2,088	..	..	..	Patna
..	..	..	..	274	..	..	..	240	158	..	..	1,617	..	..	..	Gya
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shahabad
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	Saran
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,557	..	887	Champanan
..	968	..	..	..	..	405	487	..	189	15,631	8,825	..	..	..	1,028	Muzaffarpur
..	764	..	..	..	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Darbhanga
..	..	..	905	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Monghyr
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,890	..	..	..	..	851	..	..	711	Bhagalpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	801	..	..	..	1,899	..	..	482	788	Purnea
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	807	..	..	..	..	4,048	..	..	558	Santhal Pargana
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	804	988	Cuttack
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	848	1,159	Balasore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	477	..	..	..	..	1,872	1,728	..	..	Angul
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,221	..	..	..	Puri
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sambalpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hazaribagh
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ranchi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	514	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Polaman
..	787	..	..	..	..	401	285	..	..	..	..	1,385	..	..	..	Manbhum
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Singhbhum
458	824	578	815	950	717	488	622	138	145	15,631	5,342	1,811	1,648	604	872	Average for the Province

APPENDIX A—continued

No. 7.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL

DISTRICT	RICE (HUSKED)		WHEAT		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA	
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Hissar	598	598	1,000	480	1,100	700	480	420	460	450
Rohtak	650	...	1,180	600	1,200	860	800	520	470	420
Gurgaon . . . . .	...	...	1,040	570	1,340	650	600	440	520	340
Karnal	598	370	1,070	560	1,030	560	520	420	500	330
Ambala	715	468	1,060	720	1,000	560	520	420	520	360
Simla . . . . .	...	...	600	560	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra	754	533	600	600	600	600	...	...	...	...
Hoshiarpur	975	595	900	750	1,000	750	...	...	530	350
Jullundur	715	533	1,200	720	1,100	800	500	420	410	330
Ludhiana	650	390	1,160	550	1,160	520	570	530	400	370
Ferozpur	650	390	960	600	1,060	640	520	420	480	400
Multan	845	...	900	600	900	560	600	420	600	420
Jhang . . . . .	...	...	900	600	850	600	560	460	560	420
Mianwali . . . . .	...	...	700	480	900	580	500	420	480	420
Lyallpur	780	...	1,040	480	1,000	...	600	...	580	...
Montgomery	780	748	960	600	900	620	500	420	500	400
Lahore	975	410	960	600	1,200	620	650	420	570	350
Amritsar	1,170	546	1,200	750	1,000	620	...	420	...	...
Gurdaspur	1,066	637	1,050	720	1,000	680	580	510	650	510
Sialkot	1,040	780	960	600	1,000	700	...	420	600	500
Gujrat	858	748	900	700	1,000	700	540	480	680	500
Gujranwala	1,105	780	960	560	1,000	560	500	420	480	340
Shahpur	650	533	960	640	1,040	720	500	420	800	500
Jhelum . . . . .	...	533	860	500	1,000	620	...	...	780	440
Rawalpindi	650	...	710	560	1,000	700	...	420	710	400
Attock . . . . .	...	...	770	520	1,000	560	...	420	800	350
Dera Ghazi Khan	620	507	700	500	750	540	450	420	420	400
Muzaffargarh	650	520	700	500	720	520	500	420	450	330
Average for the Province	881	515	964	606	1,056	679	541	449	568	416
	782		791		809		470		429	

CROPS in each DISTRICT of the PUNJAB

MAIZE		GRAM		RAPESEED		SUGARCANES (GFB)		COTTON (CLEANED)		DISTRICT
Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	
...	...	700	700	420	400	...	...	150	90	Hissar
...	...	820	570	500	440	2,650	1,740	180	110	Rohtak
...	...	900	610	600	370	1,720	930	140	120	Gurgaon
1,120	640	980	540	560	360	2,140	1,250	175	96	Karnal
1,120	800	980	640	560	500	2,140	1,840	150	130	Ambala
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Simla
800	800	...	400	360	240	...	620	64	50	Kangra
1,400	900	820	600	480	360	2,000	1,500	180	100	Hoshiarpur
1,700	900	900	720	500	330	2,500	1,600	240	132	Jullundur
1,560	720	900	560	780	430	2,000	1,400	166	82	Ludhiana
1,400	600	700	500	500	400	...	...	120	84	Ferozpur
900	...	480	420	270	210	1,430	...	100	66	Multan
900	580	500	500	480	240	...	...	133	77	Jhang
...	...	480	430	330	330	...	...	78	72	Mianwali
1,280	...	900	600	640	240	1,760	...	175	...	Lyallpur
900	560	650	520	480	400	...	...	160	70	Montgomery
1,120	600	690	560	500	350	1,700	1,000	132	72	Lahore
1,140	700	740	670	720	560	2,200	1,150	170	80	Amritsar
1,230	900	820	820	630	350	2,400	1,640	150	100	Gurdaspur
1,020	720	600	600	500	320	2,000	1,400	135	96	Sialkot
1,000	750	600	600	480	320	1,300	...	144	100	Gujrat
900	600	620	620	480	350	1,280	1,070	102	80	Gujranwala
960	750	660	660	580	400	1,600	...	145	74	Shahpur
1,040	820	830	570	420	280	...	...	146	61	Jhelum
1,300	1,000	...	510	400	350	...	...	116	100	Rawalpindi
1,440	580	550	550	480	240	780	...	100	68	Attock
...	...	440	440	240	200	...	...	100	62	Dera Ghazi Khan
...	...	420	420	270	200	1,200	...	80	52	Muzaffargarh
1,324	822	725	588	540	399	2,038	1,520	143	104	Average for the Province
1,040		615		429		1,933		135		

APPENDIX A—continued

No. 8.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of UPPER BURMA

DISTRICT	RICE		WHEAT	JAWAR	GRAM	SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI)	COTTON (CLEANED)	BEANS	
	Irrigated	Unirri- gated	Unirri- gated.	Unirri- gated	Unirri- gated	Unirri- gated	Unirri- gated	Pegyí*	Pegy†
								Unirri- gated	Unirri- gated
Mandalay	1,240	950	450	...	500	250	...	700	...
	1,072					205		820	820
Bhamo	1,072		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwebo	1,230	820	450	...	...	250	45	700	850
	1,006					293	124	555	1,074
Myitkyina	1,300	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,072								
Sagaing	730	600	450	250	450	150	70	650	850
	938		545	501		210	102	800	1,000
Katha	1,250	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,206								
Lower Chindwin	800	650	...	400	...	200	...	...	...
	737		553	496		191	84	895	865
Ruby Mines	804		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Chindwin . . . . .	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,139								
Pakokku	1,130	790	...	350	650	150	...	450	...
	871			500		250		600	900
Thayetmyo	1,250	1,000	...	...	...	300	75	...	...
	1,005					256	61		
Minbu	1,450	990	...	450	900	350	...	...	1,000
	1,306		768	460		272		763	1,152
Magwe	990	770	...	350	...	250	...	...	...
	928			410		201	60	504	
Kyaukse	1,250	...	450	...	450	180	...	...	...
	1,273		460	414		260		768	
Meiktila	700	450	...	300	...	180	70	...	...
	938			365		220	84	704	413
Yamethin	1,100	850	...	300	450	250	65	500	...
	1,005					234	72	720	341
Myingyan	680	550	...	200	...	150	65	...	...
	874			503		198	79	735	690
Average for the Province	1,200	900	450	325	500	200	70	(a)600	850
	1,034		546	448		(a)225	(a) 84	(a)732	746

The estimates of yield given in crop reports of Burma are based on these normal outturns
 * *Dolichos lablab* † *Phaseolus lunatus*
 (a) Average for Upper and Lower Burma
 Note.—The figures in italics represent the normal outturns of crops reported in the Season and Crop Report of Burma for 1916-17

APPENDIX A—continued

No. 9.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of LOWER BURMA

DISTRICT	RISE	SESAMUM (TEL OR JINJILI)	COTTON (CLEANED)	BEANS (Peggi)*
	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated
Akyab	1,130 <i>1,072</i>	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	810 <i>1,005</i>	...	...	...
Hanthawaddy	1,100 <i>938</i>	...	...	...
Sandoway	1,050 <i>1,005</i>	...	...	...
Pegu	1,110 <i>1,139</i>	612	...	...
Tharawadi	1,300 <i>1,206</i>	322	...	375 <i>366</i>
Prome	1,130 <i>1,005</i>	798	70	584
Maubin	1,420 <i>1,206</i>	...	...	...
Pyapon	1,220 <i>1,206</i>	...	...	...
Bassein	1,050 <i>1,139</i>	...	...	...
Henzada	1,330 <i>1,278</i>	...	...	400 <i>534</i>
Maungmya	1,250 <i>1,172</i>	...	...	...
Amherst	1,000 <i>971</i>	...	...	...
Tavoy	980 <i>904</i>	...	...	...
Mergui	1,010 <i>904</i>	...	...	...
Toungoo	1,350 <i>1,038</i>	640	...	...
Thaton	1,030 <i>904</i>	...	...	...
Insein	1,010 <i>1,005</i>	...	...	...
Northern Arakan	804	...	...	...
Rangoon Town	938	...	...	...
Salween	804	...	...	...
Average for the Province	1,140 <i>1,083</i>	...	...	...

NOTE.—The figures in italics represent the normal outturns of crops reported in the Season and Crop Report of Burma for 1916-17
*Dolichos lablab

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR)

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APPENDIX A—continued.

No. 10.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR.

DISTRICT	RICE (HUSSID)		WHEAT		JAWAR		GRAM		LINSEED	TIL OR JINJILI (RRSA-MUM)	SUGARCANE (GGR)		COTTON (GIRANED)
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated
Saugor . . . . .	..	(b)560	1,000	600	..	..	..	..	280	150	1,500	1,000	55
Damoh . . . . .	..	(b)495	..	600	580	..	600	..	200	150	1,500	1,000	55
Jubbulpore . . . . .	..	{ (a)820 (b)495 }	..	620	580	450	480	580	250	150	1,500	1,000	60
Mandla . . . . .	..	{ (a)650 (b)525 }	..	600	..	350	..	580	200	150	1,500	..	55
Seoni	{ (a)990 (b)930 }	{ (a)650 (b)545 }	..	620	..	450	..	580	250	150	1,500	..	55
Narsinghpur . . . . .	..	(b)435	..	660	..	450	..	580	280	200	1,500	1,000	70
Hoshangabad . . . . .	..	(b)435	..	620	..	450	..	520	250	250	1,500	1,000	70
Nimar . . . . .	..	(b)620	1,000	640	..	600	..	500	200	250	3,500	..	85
Betul . . . . .	..	(b)435	1,000	620	..	500	..	500	200	180	3,500	..	70
Ohhindwara . . . . .	..	(b)435	1,000	600	..	600	..	500	220	180	3,500	..	90
Wardha . . . . .	..	(b)435	1,000	580	..	700	..	580	300	300	3,000	..	90
Nagpur	{ (a)990 (b)980 }	{ (a)650 (b)558 }	1,000	580	..	600	..	580	280	300	3,000	..	90
Chanda	{ (a)990 (b)930 }	{ (a)650 (b)558 }	..	600	..	650	..	550	250	300	3,500	..	80
Bhandara	{ (a)990 (b)887 }	{ (a)650 (b)558 }	..	450	..	450	..	460	200	300	1,500	..	45
Balaghat	{ (a)990 (b)887 }	{ (a)650 (b)558 }	..	550	..	350	..	550	200	300	1,500	..	45
Raipur	{ (a)990 (b)930 }	{ (a)620 (b)570 }	..	600	..	350	..	450	180	150	3,000	1,000	45
Bilaspur	{ (a)990 (b)980 }	{ (a)620 (b)570 }	..	600	..	350	..	450	180	150	2,500	1,000	45
Drug	{ (a)990 (b)930 }	{ (a)620 (b)570 }	..	600	..	350	..	450	180	150	1,500	1,000	45
Average for the Central Provinces	625		602		..	605	..	580	214	208	2,522		85
Akola . . . . .	..	(b)485	..	580	..	700	..	550	330	300	3,000	..	90
Amratal . . . . .	..	(b)435	..	580	..	700	..	550	330	300	3,000	..	90
Buldana . . . . .	..	(b)485	1,000	580	..	700	..	550	330	300	3,000	..	85
Yeotmal . . . . .	..	(b)485	..	580	..	700	..	550	330	300	3,000	..	80
Average for Berar	435		580		..	700	..	550	330	300	3,000		67
Average for the Central Provinces and Berar	624		600		..	604	..	582	224	224	2,509		86

(a) Transplanted

(b) Broadcast

APPENDIX A—continued

No. 11.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of ASSAM

DISTRICT	RICE			Mati- kalai (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>)	Rape and Mustard	Linseed	Maize	Sugar- cane (gur)	Cotton (cleaned)	Jute	Potato
	Winter rice	Autumn rice	Spring rice								
Sylhet	896	672	1,008	...	448	448	...	2,240	100	...	..
Cachar (plains)	(a) 672 (b) 1,008 (c) 1,008	672	...	...	448	...	...	2,240	...	...	...
Goalpara	(a) 672 (b) 1,232 (c) 1,120	728	...	...	560	...	...	1,568	...	...	...
Kamrup	(a) 672 (b) 896 (c) 840	672	...	...	504	...	...	1,568	...	...	...
Garo Hills (plains)	(a) 672 (b) 1,232 (c) 1,176	728	...	...	448	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	(a) 672 (b) 1,120 (c) 1,008	840	...	...	504	...	...	1,568	...	...	...
Nowgong	(a) 896 (b) 1,120 (c) 1,008	672	...	...	504	...	...	1,568	100	...	...
Sibsagar	(a) 672 (b) 896 (c) 896	672	...	...	560	...	...	2,240	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	(a) 672 (b) 1,008 (c) 1,008	672	...	...	560	...	...	2,240	...	...	...
Average for the plains districts	952	706	1,008	448	504	448	...	2,016	100	1,320	...
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	784	672	...	...	...	...	2,128	...	160	...	3,136
Lushai Hills	1,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
North Cachar Hills	896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills (hills) . . . . .	...	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...
Average for the hills districts	1,120	672	...	...	...	...	2,128	...	170	...	3,136
Average for the Province	952	706	1,008	448	504	448	2,128	2,016	153	1,320	3,136

(a) Broadcast

(b) Transplanted

(c) Both

No. 12.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of the NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

DISTRICT	RICE (HURKED)		WHEAT		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		MAIZE		GRAM		RAPESSEED		SUGAR-CANE (GUR)	COTTON (CLEANED)		
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	
Hazara	1,234	741	478	782	535	..	404	329	1,316	741	..	..	432	329	1,975	98	67	..	..
Peshawar	1,162	977	659	1,230	900	399	..	..	2,119	..	..	..	681	492	2,341	200	..	..	..
Kohat . . . . .	..	823	494	823	535	..	1,029	607	1,029	617	458	458	329	247	..	103	67	..	..
Bannu . . . . .	..	741	514	700	458	..	617	412	864	..	741	412	412	238	1,975	113	67	..	..
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	..	1,087	736	1,169	807	..	735	623	..	..	..	692	..	457	..	..	144	..	..
Average for the Province	1,203	914	588	1,141	746	399	784	540	1,770	735	726	488	622	435	2,660	101	115	164	..	
		, 876		907			552		1,276		489		450							

APPENDIX A—continued

No. 13.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of SIND

DISTRICT	RICE		WHEAT		BARLEY	JAWAR	BAJRA	GRAM	DESI-MUM (TIL OR JIRJILI)	RAPESEED		JAMBHO (Ficus religiosa)	SUGARCANE (gur) ^(a)	COTTON (CLEANED) ^(a)	POTATO
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Irrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Irrigated	Irrigated
Karachi	{ (b)1,489 (c)1,031	1,270	1,222	..	246	4,285	..	11,200
Hyderabad	1,280	482	417	..	..	1,120	..	165	271	227	..	12,000	132	..
Sukkur	1,101	858	605	..	769	698	526	..	509	..	..	..	..	..
Larkana	1,879	{ (d)2,538 1,511	{ (e)1,148 (f) 309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	751	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	1,200	(g)1,054	(h)1,000	..	800	720	1,040	320	400	..	480	..	..	..
Thar and Parkar	1,820	1,528	..	..	..	402	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	..
Nawabshah	1,220	{ (i)800 (j)1,120	{ (k)800	..	1,120	650	..	..	..	532	532	..	152	..
Average for the Province	1,316	1,866	874	1,270	866	624	604	242	303	379	518	8,142	170	11,200	

* The provincial average is the sum of the district averages divided by the number of districts.
(a) The yield reported in uncleaned cotton has been reduced by 67 per cent to allow for the removal of the seed
(b) Transplanted (c) Broadcast (d) Well (e) Saliabi (f) Boal (g) Flow

No. 14.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in AJMER MERWARA

DISTRICT	BARLEY	JAWAR	MAIZE			COTTON (CLEANED) ^(a)		
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both
Ajmer-Merwara	1,086	322	998	827	934	324	93	291

(a) The yield reported in uncleaned cotton has been reduced by 66½ per cent to allow for the removal of seed

No. 15.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in DELHI

DISTRICT	WHEAT		BARLEY		JAWAR	BAJRA	MAIZE	GRAM	SUGARCANE (gur)		COTTON (CLEANED)		RAPESEED	
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated and Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Delhi	1,148	686	960	870	400	360	840	650	2,000	1,440	120	70	400	250

APPENDIX A—concluded

No. 16.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in COORG

DISTRICT	RISE (HUSKED)	RISE STRAW (BYE-PRODUCT)
	Unirrigated	Unirrigated
Coorg	1,425	2,345

No. 17.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of the MYSORE STATE

DISTRICT	RISE (HUSKED)	RAGI	HORSE GRAM (<i>Dolichos biflorus</i>)	SESAMUM (TEL OR JINJIRA)	SUGARCANE (gur)	COTTON (CLEANED)
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Bangalore	488	799	360	410	2,199	...
Kolar	1,081	680	317	136	...	...
Tumkur	729	710	287	...	1,773	27
Mysore	2,739	670	466	248	2,623	53
Hassan	983	773	415	225	2,175	...
Shimoga	876	607	487	228	1,315	68
Kadur	1,071	885	762	391	1,684	...
Chitaldrug	517	841	242	206	1,414	133
Average for the State	1,185	728	386	252	2,559	122

APPENDIX B

VERNACULAR TERMS USED IN VOLUME I OF AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS OF INDIA

- Agasi, agati, or avati* (*Sesbania grandiflora*)—A vegetable crop.
- Ajmuđ* (*Carum Roxburghianum*)—A kind of spice.
- Ajwan* (*Carum copticum*)—A kind of spice, "Bishop's weed."
- Akurkura or jevandi* (*Chrysanthemum coronarium*)—A non-food crop.
- Amada or mamidi allam* (*Curcuma amada*)—A condiment.
- Ampasham* (*spondius magnifera*)—The hog plum.
- Arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*)—The pigeon pea.
- Arunelli* (*Phyllanthus distichus*)—Country star gooseberry.
- Bajra* (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)—The spiked millet.
- Bané* (Coorg)—Forest land granted for the service of the holding of rice-fields to which it is allotted, to be held free of revenue for grazing, leaf manure, firewood, and for timber required for the farm.
- Barbati* (*Vigna catjang*)—Asparagus, a food grain.
- Barti* (see Wudalu).
- Bel* (*Egle Marmelos*)—A fruit.
- Bhagdari* (see Narvadari).
- Bilimbi* (*Averrhoa Bilimbi*)—A fruit.
- Bimb* (*Cephalandra indica*)—A fruit.
- Chaplash* (*Artocarpus Chaplasha*)—A tree grown mainly for timber.
- Chayroot* (*Oldenlandia umbellata*)—A dye.
- Cheena* (*Panicum miliaceum*)—The common millet.
- Cheik* (*Coix lachryma-jobi*)—A food grain, "Job's Tear."
- Chikkudukayalu* (*Dolichos lablab*)—The Indian or popat bean.
- Cholam* (see jawar).
- Cholanathu* (*Andropogon sorghum*)—Fodder jawar.
- Chowli* (see Barbati).
- Cumby* (see Bajra).
- Dani* (*Nipa fruticans*)—A soboliferous palm, the leaves of which are used for thatching purposes, also for matting.
- Dhaincha* (*Sesbania aculeata*)—A plant cultivated mainly for green manure.
- Dhatura* (*Datura alba*)—A drug.
- Dioidivi* (*Cæsalpinia coriara*)—A tanning material.
- Gajar*—Carrot.
- Garmal* (*Coleus barbatus*)—A fruit.
- Gondli* (see Kutki).
- Gorait* (United Provinces)—Village watchman.
- Henna* (*Lawsonia alba*)—A dye.
- Inám* (Madras)—Alienated villages or lands granted rent-free. *Whole inám* villages are entire villages held on such tenure; *minor ináms* are portions of villages, generally a number of fields, held on *inám* tenure.
- (Coorg)—A grant of land by Government as a reward for services rendered or for religious or charitable purposes.
- Isfagul* (*Plantago ovata*)—A drug.
- Istamrári* (Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara)—A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit-rent.
- Isáfat* (Bombay)—A form of service tenure.
- Isára* (Berar)—Land leased under the waste-land rules on stipulated terms.
- Jagír* (Berar)—Alienated villages or lands granted as rewards for service either rent-free or on payment of a quit-rent; such lands are hereditary.
- (Ajmer-Merwara)—Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment.
- (Bombay)—Estates held hereditarily or for one or more generations on political considerations, no condition of service being attached to them.
- (Coorg)—Lands granted rent-free (1) to individuals on account of services rendered to the State by themselves or their ancestors, and (2) to some religious institutions.
- Jambo or naval*—Black plum.
- Jamma* (Coorg)—A tenure under which lands are held on half the ordinary assessment on condition that the holders should perform certain services to Government if required, such as escorting Government treasure and rendering assistance to revenue officers on tour. These lands are inalienable without special sanction.

APPENDIX B—continued

VERNACULAR TERMS USED IN VOLUME I OF AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS OF INDIA—continued

- Jawar* (*Sorghum vulgare*)—The great millet.
- Jenugulu*—Asparagus.
- Jingili* (*Sesamum indicum*)—An oilseed.
- Jira*—Caraway.
- Jodi* (Madras)—Portion of the assessment reserved or left unalienated when lands were originally granted on favourable assessment. It is distinguished from quit-rent, which represents an additional charge (generally a certain proportion—one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half, or five-eighths—of the full assessment, minus the *jodi*) imposed when the tenures were enfranchised or converted into free-holds.
- Kalpayaru*—Kidney bean.
- Kangni* (*Panicum Italicum*)—Italian millet.
- Kamranga* (*Averrhoa Carambola*)—A fruit.
- Kanda* (*Dracontium*)—A vegetable crop.
- Kankrol* (*Momordica cochinchinensis*)—A vegetable crop.
- Karola* (*Momordica Charantia*)—A vegetable crop.
- Karuvapilai* (*Murraya Koenigii*)—A condiment.
- Kavali* (*Sterculia urens*)—The Indian katura, a fruit.
- Kavathu* (*Dioscorea alata*)—A tuber used as a food stuff.
- Khalsa* (Bombay)—Government occupancy or raiyatwari tenure.
- (Central Provinces)—Areas settled on malguzari or thekadari tenure, in contradistinction to zamindari.
- (Berar, Ajmer-Merwara)—Land paying full revenue to Government.
- Khatedar* (Berar)—A registered occupant whose name is entered by authority in the Government records as holding unalienated land.
- Khiraj* (Assam)—Land assessed to full revenue.
- Kholi* (Bombay)—A form of tenure, found chiefly in the Konkan, the holder of which is, in return for certain semi-proprietary rights, held responsible for payment of assessment on the area held.
- Kirni* (*Mimusops hexandra*)—A large tree cultivated chiefly in north-western India. It produces an olive-shaped yellow berry which is eaten chiefly during times of scarcity, and in the hot weather.
- Kodo* or *Kutki* (*Paspalum Scrobiculatum*)—A kind of millet.
- Korai*—The Indian matting sedge.
- Kolinji* (*Tephrosia purpurea*)—A drug.
- Koorka* (*Strobilanthes*)—A vegetable crop.
- Kuhudi* (*Panicum trypheron*)—A food grain.
- Kulthi* (*Dolichos biflorus*)—Horse gram.
- Kutki* (see *Kodo*).
- Kwin* (Burma)—An area averaging about one square mile selected as a survey unit on account of some natural features or administrative boundaries.
- Lakhiraj* (Assam)—Revenue-free land.
- Lobia* (see *Barbati*).
- Madder* (*Kubia tinctorum* and *R. cordifolia*)—A dye.
- Mahalkari* (Bombay)—A revenue and police officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk.
- Makkan sim*—The sword bean.
- Malguzari* (Central Provinces)—A form of tenure, the holder of which is responsible for the payment of the revenue assessed on a village.
- Mamiatdar* (Bombay)—The chief revenue and police officer (native) in charge of a taluk.
- Mankachu* (*Alocasia indica*)—A root crop.
- Marua* (*Elusine coracana*)—A kind of millet.
- Marukholundu* (*Artemisia vulgaris*)—The Indian worm wood.
- Mehwasi* (Bombay)—A proprietary tenure assessable to revenue at a lump sum.
- Muafi* (Manpur)—Any kind of land held revenue-free either for a fixed period or in perpetuity, but the term does not ordinarily apply to jagirs.
- Mung* (*Phaseolus Mungo*)—Green gram.

APPENDIX B—continued

VERNACULAR TERMS USED IN VOLUME I OF AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS OF INDIA—continued

- Munsarim* (Berar).—A head native revenue officer.
- Narvadari, Bhagdari* (Bombay).—Forms of proprietary tenure involving joint responsibility for the assessment: the revenue in the former case being fixed in the lump and in the latter distributed by rates over fields.
- Nem or Margosa* (*Melia azadirachta*).—A non-food crop.
- Neerali* (*Gynocordia odorata*).—An oilseed.
- Nela mulaka* (*Solanum xanthocarpum*).—The bogoda brinjal, a drug.
- Niafkkiraj* (Assam).—Land liable to pay half the revenue which is ordinarily payable for the term of settlement.
- Odamula* (*Ochalandra Rheedii*).—A reed.
- Ol or zaminkand*.—The elephant foot, a root crop.
- Palampat* (Berar).—Land held on payment of a quit-rent, but not necessarily hereditary.
- Panchayat* (Bengal).—A committee of five respectable persons nominated or appointed by local officers of Government in a village or group of villages for the settlement of petty disputes among the people and for dealing with other small local matters, such as caste, occupation, sanitation, etc.
- Papay* (*Carica papaya*).—A fruit.
- Parpattigar* (Coorg).—A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk.
- Parvar* (see Patol).
- Patel* (Coorg).—Village headman appointed by Government.
- Patol* (*Trichosanthes dioica*).—A vegetable crop.
- Peshkash* (Madras).—The fixed land revenue payable to Government on all permanently-settled estates.
- Pimakottai or pouna*.—The mast wood.
- Ponnagantikura* (*Alternanthera sessilis*).—A vegetable crop.
- Poramboke* (Madras).—Lands reserved for public or village communal purposes.
- Pot inams* (Bombay).—Lands sub-alienated in alienated villages.
- Pot khardb* (Berar).—The unculturable area included in a survey number.
- Puliyavara* (*Oxalis corniculata*).—A vegetable crop.
- Ragi* (see Marua).
- Randhuni* (see Ajmud).
- Rayatwari*.—State lands leased to cultivators for a fixed term. A form of tenure in which the settlement of revenue is made by Government with each individual occupant or cultivator of the land for a given term, without the intervention of a third party.
- Sabai grass* (*Ischaemum Augustifolium*).—A fibre plant.
- Sank-alu* (*Pachyrhizus angulatus*).—A root crop.
- Sapodilla* (*Achras Sapota*).—A fruit.
- Sebestan* (*Cordia Myxa*).—A fruit.
- Shanbög* (Coorg).—A village accountant appointed by Government.
- Shrotriem* (Madras).—Village held on grant (originally to Brahmins), wholly or partially revenue-free.
- Siris tree or vagai* (*Albizzia Lebbeck*).—A non-food crop.
- Sorrell* (*Rumex vesicarius*).—A vegetable crop.
- Sother*.—Radish.
- Swank* (*Panicum frumentaceum*).—A food grain.
- Talukdari* (Bombay).—A form of proprietary right in force in the northern districts of Bombay.
- Tejpat* (*Cinnamomum Tamala* and *C. obtusifolium*).—A spice.
- Thathameda* (Upper Burma).—Household tax.
- Thattan payara* (see Barbati).
- Thekadar* (Central Provinces).—A farmer, a leaseholder, a middleman; one who receives the rents from the cultivators and pays a stipulated sum to the proprietor.
- Theske grass* (*Imperata arundinacea*).—A small perennial grass used chiefly for thatching purposes.
- Thugyi* (Burma).—A village headman.

APPENDIX B—concluded

VERNACULAR TERMS USED IN VOLUME I OF AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS OF INDIA—concluded

- Til* (*Sesamum indicum*).—An oilseed.
- Uchhe* (*Momordica muricata*).—A vegetable crop.
- Udai* (*Acacia eburnea*).—A thorny tree used as fuel or for fencing purposes.
- Udhad-jamabandi* (Bombay).—A proprietary tenure subject to fixed assessment.
- Umblī* (Coorg).—Lands granted on reduced rates to individuals on account of services rendered to the State by themselves or their ancestors.
- Unda* (*Pongamia glabra*).—An oil seed.
- Urad* (*Phaseolus radiatus*).—Black gram.
- Wudalu or barti* (*Panicum flavidum*).—A food grain.
- Zamindar*.—The holder of an estate on a fixed assessment under a deed of permanent ownership granted by Government.
- (Central Provinces).—A chief of minor importance who, while usually holding a large and compact estate on privileged tenure, has been restricted to the rank of an ordinary subject.
- Zamindari*.—An estate held on a fixed assessment under a deed of permanent ownership granted by Government.
- (United Provinces).—An undivided estate held in joint tenure.

APPENDIX C

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS CULTIVATED IN INDIA AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION IN TABLE III

NAME OF CROP		Heads of classification in Table IV
English or Vernacular	Botanical	
Agasi, agati or avati	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Agave	<i>Agave</i> spp.	23. Fibres—others.
Ajmud or Randhuni	<i>Carum Roxburghianum</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
Ajwan or Bishop's weed	<i>Carum Copticum</i>	18. " " "
Akurkura (<i>see</i> Chrysanthemum)	.....	.....
Al (<i>see</i> Morinda)	.....	.....
Aloes	<i>Aloe vera</i>	35. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Alya (<i>see</i> Cress)	.....	.....
Amada or Mamidi allam	<i>Curcuma Amada</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
Amaranths	<i>Amarantus</i>	39. Misc. food crops.
Ampazham (<i>see</i> Plum)	.....	.....
Anise seed	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
Apple, wood	<i>Feronia elephantum</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
" Rose	<i>Eugenia Jambos</i>	38. " " "
" Custard	<i>Anona squamosa</i> and <i>A. reticulata</i> .	38. " " "
Areca nut or Betel nut	<i>Areca Catechu</i>	35. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Arhar or pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
Arnatto or Arnotto	<i>Bixa Orellana</i>	28. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Arrowroot, West Indian	<i>Maranta arundinacea</i>	39. Misc. food crops.
" Wild or East Indian	<i>Curcuma augustifolia</i>	39. " " "
Artichoke	<i>Cynara Scolymus</i> or <i>Centauria Cardunculus</i> .	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Arum (edible), Kachu or Kachalu	<i>Colocasia Antiquorum</i>	38. " " "
Arunelli (<i>see</i> Gooseberry, country star)	.....	.....
Bajra (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Barbati, Lobia, Jungulu, Thattan-payara or Chowli (Asparagus)	<i>Vigna Catjang</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	4. Barley.
Barti (<i>see</i> Wudalu)	.....	.....
Basil, sweet	<i>Ocimum Basilicum</i>	35. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Beans	<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
" Asparagus (<i>see</i> Barbati)	.....	.....
" Sword or Makhan Sim	<i>Canavalia ensiformis, C. gladiata</i> .	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
" French	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	38. " " "
" Goa	<i>Peophocarpus tetragonolobus</i>	38. " " "
" Indian, Chikkudukayalu, or Popat	<i>Dolichos lablab</i>	38. " " "
" Kidney, Moth, or Kalpayaru	<i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i>	38. " " "
" Soy	<i>Glycine hispida</i>	35. " " "
Beetroot	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	38. " " "
Bel	<i>Ægle Marmelos</i>	38. " " "
Betel vine	<i>Piper Betle</i>	35. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
" nut (<i>see</i> Arecanut)	.....	.....
Bhindi (<i>see</i> Hibiscus, edible)	.....	.....
Bilimbi	<i>Averrhoa Bilimbi</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Bimb	<i>Cephalandra indica</i>	38. " " "
Bishop's weed (<i>see</i> Ajwan)	.....	.....
Borage, country	<i>Coleus aromaticus</i>	35. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Brinjal	<i>Solanum, Melongena, S. longum</i> .	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
" bogoda or nela mulaka	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i>	35. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Buck wheat (<i>see</i> Wheat)	.....	.....

APPENDIX C—continued

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—contd.

NAME OF CROP		Heads of classification in Table IV
English or Vernacular	Botanical	
Cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Caraway or Jira	<i>Carum Carui</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
" Black or Shahjira	<i>Carum Bulbocastanum</i>	18. " " "
Cardamom Aromatic	<i>Amomum aromaticum</i>	18. " " "
" greater	" <i>subulatum</i>	18. " " "
" lesser	<i>Elettaria Cardamomum</i>	18. " " "
Carob or Locust tree	<i>Ceratonia Siliqua</i>	37. Fodder crops.
Carrot or Gajar	<i>Daucus Carota</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Cashew nut	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	38. " " "
Cassava	<i>Manihot utilissima</i> and <i>M. palmata</i> .	38. " " "
Castor	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	16. Oilseeds—others.
Cauliflower	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Celery	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	38. " " "
Chaplash (<i>see Sam tree</i>)	.....	.....
Chayroot	<i>Oldenlandia umbellata</i>	28. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Cheena (<i>see Millet</i>)	.....	.....
Cheik (<i>see Job's Tear</i>)	.....	.....
Chicory	<i>Cichorium Intybus</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Chickling Vetch (<i>see Vetch</i>)	.....	.....
Chillies	<i>Capsicum sp.</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
Chikkudukavalu (<i>see Beans, Indian</i>)	.....	.....
Cholum (<i>see Millet</i>)	.....	.....
Cholanathu (fodder Cholum)	<i>Andropogon Sorghum</i>	37. Fodder crops.
Chowli (<i>see Barbati</i>)	.....	.....
Chrysanthemum, Akurkura, or Jevandi	<i>Chrysanthemum corona- rium.</i>	40. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Cinchona	<i>Cinchona sp.</i>	33. Cinchona.
Cinnamon	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
Citron or lime or lemon	<i>Citrus medica</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Cloves	<i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i> or <i>Caryophyllus aromaticus.</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Coffee	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	30. Coffee.
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
Cotton	<i>Gossypium sp.</i>	21. Cotton.
Cress	<i>Lepidium sativum</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	38. " " "
Cumbu (<i>see Millet</i>)	.....	.....
Cumin	<i>Cuminum Cyminum</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
Custard Apple (<i>see Apple</i>)	.....	.....
Dani	<i>Nipa fruticans</i>	40. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Date palm (<i>see Palm</i>)	.....	.....
Dhaincha	<i>Sesbania aculeata</i>	40. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Dhatara	<i>Datura alba</i>	35. Drugs and Narcotics— others.
Dill or Sowa	<i>Peucedanum graveolens</i>	16. Oilseeds—others.
Dividivi	<i>Cassalpinia coriara</i>	28. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Drumsticks or Horse-radish	<i>Moringa pterygosperma</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Elephant foot, Zaminkand or Ol	<i>Amorphophallus campanu- latus.</i>	38. " " "
Elephant yam	<i>Tryphonium trilobatum</i>	38. " " "
Fennel	<i>Feniculum vulgare</i>	18. Condiments and spices.

APPENDIX C—continued

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—contd.

NAME OF CROP		Heads of classification in Table IV
English or Vernacular	Botanical	
Fenugreek	<i>Trigonella foenum graecum</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
Field Vetch (<i>see</i> Vetch)	.....	.....
Fig	<i>Ficus Carica</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Flea-bane, purple	<i>Vernonia anthelmintica</i>	35. Drugs and Narcotics— others.
Flowers	.....	40. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Gajar (<i>see</i> Carrot)	.....	.....
Garlic	<i>Allium sativum</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
Garmal	<i>Coleus barbatus</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Gawar (<i>see</i> Vetch)	.....	.....
Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
Goa bean (<i>see</i> Bean)	.....	.....
Gondli (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Gooseberry, Cape—or tepari	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
" Country star or Arunelli	<i>Phyllanthus distichus</i>	38. " " "
Goose foot	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	38. " " "
Gourd, Snake	<i>Trichosanthes anguina</i>	38. " " "
" Bottle	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i>	38. " " "
" Towel	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	38. " " "
" Red or melon pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	38. " " "
" Melon, white	<i>Benincasa cerifera</i>	38. " " "
Gram	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	9. Gram.
" Field	<i>Phaseolus trilobus</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
" Green or Mung	<i>Phaseolus Mungo</i>	10. " " "
" Horse or Kulthi	<i>Dolichos biflorus</i>	10. " " "
" Black or Urad (Matikalai)	<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>	10. " " "
Grape	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Groundnut	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	15. Groundnut.
Guava	<i>Psidium Guajava</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Guinea grass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	37. Fodder crops.
Gumberry	<i>Cordia Rothii</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Hemp, Indian, or Ganja	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	34. Indian Hemp.
" Sunn	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i>	23. Fibres—others.
" Deccan	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	23. " "
" Sisal	<i>Agave sisalana</i>	23. " "
Henna	<i>Lawsonia alba</i>	28. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Hibiscus, edible or bhindi	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Horse-radish (<i>see</i> Drumsticks)	.....	.....
Indian Hemp (<i>see</i> Hemp)	.....	.....
Indian worm wood (<i>see</i> Marukkolundu)	.....	.....
Indigo	<i>Indigofera sumatrana</i> and <i>I. arrecta.</i>	27. Indigo.
Isfagul	<i>Plantago ovata</i>	35. Drugs and Narcotics— others.
Jack fruit	<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Jambotree (<i>see</i> Plum, black)	.....	.....
Jawar (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Jenugulu (<i>see</i> Barbati)	.....	.....
Jevandi (<i>see</i> Chrysanthemum)	.....	.....
Jinjili (<i>see</i> Sesamum)	.....	.....
Jira (<i>see</i> Caraway)	.....	.....
Joh's Tear or Cheik	<i>Coix lachryma-jobi</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.

APPENDIX C—continued

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—contd.

NAME OF CROP		Heads of classification in Table IV.
English or Vernacular	Botanical	
Jujube	Zizyphus Jujuba	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Jute	Corchorus sp.	22. Jute.
Kachu or Kachalu (<i>see</i> Arum)	.....	.....
Kakri (<i>see</i> Melon)	.....	.....
Kalpayaru (<i>see</i> Beans, Kidney)	.....	.....
Kamranga	Averrhoa Carambola	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Kanda	Dracontium	38. " " "
Kangni (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Kankrol	Momordica cochinchinensis	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Kaon (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Kapok	Eriodendron anfractuosum	23. Fibres—others.
Karola	Momordica Charantia	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Karuvapilai	Murraya Koenigii	18. Condiments and spices.
Kavali or Indian Katura	Sterculia urens	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Kavathu, pannikkavathu, pallakavathu, kolkavathu	Dioscorea alata	38. " " "
Kharbuja (<i>see</i> Melon)	.....	.....
Khesari (<i>see</i> Vetch)	.....	.....
Khurfa (<i>see</i> Purslane)	.....	.....
Kidney bean (<i>see</i> Bean)	.....	.....
Kirni	Mimusops hexandra	39. Miscellaneous food crops.
Kodo (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Korai (<i>see</i> Matting sedge, Indian)	.....	.....
Kokam (<i>see</i> Mangosteen)	.....	.....
Kolinji or vempali	Tephrosia purpurea	35. Drugs and Narcotics— others.
Koorka	Strobilanthes	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Kuhudi	Panicum trypheron	10. Other food grains, etc.
Kulthi (<i>see</i> Gram)	.....	.....
Kutki (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Lemon (<i>see</i> Citron)	.....	.....
Lentils	Lens esculenta or Ervam lens	10. Other food grains, etc.
Lettuce	Lactuca Scariola	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Lime (<i>see</i> Citron)	.....	.....
Linseed	Linum usitatissimum	12. Linseed.
Lobia (<i>see</i> Barbati)	.....	.....
Locust tree (<i>see</i> Carob)	.....	.....
Lucerne	Medicago sativa	37. Fodder crops.
Madder	Rubia tinctorum and R. cordifolia.	28. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Mahua	Bassia latifolia and B. lon- gifolia.	39. Miscellaneous food crops.
Maize	Zea Mays	8. Maize.
Makhan Sim (<i>see</i> Beans, Sword)	.....	.....
Mango	Mangifera indica	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Mangosteen or Kokam	Garcinia indica	38. " " "
Mankachu	Alocasia indica	38. " " "
Margosa or Neem tree	Melia azadirachta	40. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Marians	Bouea burmanica	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Marjoram	Origanum vulgare	18. Condiments and spices.
Marua (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Marukkolundu or Indian wormwood	Artemisia vulgaris	40. Miscellaneous non-food crops.

APPENDIX C—continued

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—contd.

NAME OF CROP		Heads of classification in Table IV
English or Vernacular	Botanical	
Mast wood	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	16. Oilseeds—others.
Mati kalai (<i>see</i> Black gram)	.....	.....
Matting sedge, Indian or Korai	<i>Cyperus corymbosus, C. tegetum.</i>	23. Fibres—others.
Medlar, Indian	<i>Vangueria edulis</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Melon, Kharbuja	<i>Cucumis Melo</i>	38. " " "
" Kakri	<i>Cucumis Melo var. momordica</i>	38. " " "
" Musk	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	38. " " "
" Water	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>	38. " " "
" White Gourd (<i>see</i> Gourd)	.....	.....
Metha (Fenugreek)	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
Millet, Common or Cheena	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
" Great or jawar or cholum	<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>	5. Cholum or Jawar.
" Italian, Kangni, or Kaon	<i>Panicum Italicum</i> or <i>Setaria italica</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
" Kodo or Varagu	<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	10. " "
" Little, Kutki, or Gondli	<i>Panicum miliare</i>	10. " "
" Marua or Ragi	<i>Elusine Coracana</i>	7. Ragi or marua.
" Spiked, Bajra or Cumbu	<i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i>	6. Cumbu or Bajra.
Mint or Pudina	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
Morinda or Al	<i>Morinda tinctoria</i>	28. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Moth (<i>see</i> Bean)	.....	.....
Mulberry	<i>Morus indica</i>	40. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Mung (<i>see</i> Gram)	.....	.....
Mustard	<i>Brassica sp.</i>	14. Rape and Mustard.
Naval (<i>see</i> Plum, black)	.....	.....
Neem tree (<i>see</i> Margosa)	.....	.....
Neerali	<i>Gynocordia odorata</i>	16. Oilseeds—others.
Niger Seed or Sorguja	<i>Guizotia abyssinica</i>	16. Oilseeds—others.
Nutmeg	<i>Myristica fragrans</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	37. Fodder crops.
Odamula (reeds)	<i>Ochlandra Rheedii</i>	40. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Ol (<i>see</i> Elephant foot)	.....	.....
Onion	<i>Allium Cepa</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
Opium	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	29. Opium.
Orache, garden (<i>see</i> spinach)	.....	.....
Oranges	<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	20. Sugar—others.
" Palmyra	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	20. " " "
Papay	<i>Carica papaya</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Parvar or Patol	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>	38. " " "
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>	38. " " "
Peas	<i>Pisum sativum</i> or <i>Pisum arvense.</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
Peanut (<i>see</i> Groundnut)	.....	.....
Pepper	<i>Piper</i> or <i>Capsicum</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
" Black	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	18. " " "
" Long	<i>Piper longum</i>	18. " " "
Pigeon or bottle grass	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
Pigeon pea (<i>see</i> Arhar)	.....	.....
Pimakottai, Pouna (<i>see</i> Mastwood)	.....	.....
Pine apple	<i>Ananas sativa</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Plantain	<i>Musa sapientum</i>	38. " " "
Plum, black, Jambo tree or Naval	<i>Eugenia Jambolana</i>	38. " " "
" Hog, or Ampazham	<i>Spondias mangifera</i>	38. " " "
Poi (<i>see</i> Spinach)	.....	.....

APPENDIX C—continued

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—contd.

NAME OF CROP		Heads of classification in Table IV
English or Vernacular	Botanical	
Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Pomelo	<i>Citrus decumana</i>	38. " " "
Ponnagantikura	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	38. " " "
Potato	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	38. " " "
" Sweet	<i>Ipomoea Batatas, Batatas edulis.</i>	38. " " "
Pudina (<i>see</i> Mint)	.....	.....
Puliyavara	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	38. " " "
Pumpkin Melon (<i>see</i> Gourd, red)	.....	.....
Radish or Sother	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Ragi (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Randhuni (<i>see</i> Ajmud)	.....	.....
Rapeseed	<i>Brassica sp.</i>	14. Rape and Mustard.
Raspberry	<i>Rubus lasiocarpus</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Rhea	<i>Bœhmeria nivea</i>	23. Fibres—others.
Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	2. Rice.
Rose apple (<i>see</i> Apple)	.....	.....
Roselle	<i>Hibiscus subdariffa</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Rubber (India)	<i>Hevea brasiliensis, manihot Glaziovii.</i>	40. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Sabai grass	<i>Ischœmum augustifolium</i>	23. Fibres—others.
Safflower	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	28. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Saffron	<i>Crocus sativus</i>	28. " " "
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
Sam tree or Chaplash	<i>Artocarpus Chaplasha</i>	40. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Sank-alu	<i>Pachyrhizus angulatus</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Sapodilla	<i>Achras Sapota</i>	38. " " "
Sawan (<i>see</i> Swank)	.....	.....
Sebestan	<i>Cordia myxa</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Senna	<i>Cassia angustifolia and C. ovata.</i>	35. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Sesamum, til or jinjili	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	13. Sesamum.
Shahjira (<i>see</i> Caraway, black)	.....	.....
Shama (<i>see</i> Swank)	.....	.....
Singhara or water caltrop	<i>Trapa bispinosa</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Siris tree or vagai	<i>Albizia Lebbek</i>	40. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Sisal hemp (<i>see</i> Hemp)	.....	.....
Soapnut or Kumkudu-Kaya	<i>Sapindus trifoliatus</i>	35. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Sorguja (<i>see</i> Niger seed)	.....	.....
Sorrell	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Sowa (<i>see</i> Dill)	.....	.....
Sother (<i>see</i> Radish)	.....	.....
Soy bean (<i>see</i> Bean)	.....	.....
Spelt wheat (<i>see</i> Wheat)	.....	.....
Spinach	<i>Spinacea oleracea</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
" Indian or poi	<i>Basella alba</i>	38. " " "
" Mountain, or Garden Orache	<i>Atriplex hortensis</i>	38. " " "
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	38. " " "
Sugarcane	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	19. Sugarcane.

APPENDIX C—concluded.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—concl'd.

NAME OF CROP		Heads of classification in Table IV
English or Vernacular	Botanical	
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus Annuus</i>	16. Oilseeds—others.
Swallow-wort	<i>Calotropis sp.</i>	23. Fibres—others.
Swank, Sawan, or Shama	<i>Panicum frumentaceum</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
Sweet flag	<i>Acorus Calamus</i>	35. Drugs and Narcotics— others.
Sweet potato (<i>see</i> Potato) . . . . .	.....	.....
Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
„ Manila	<i>Pithecolobium dulce</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Taramira	<i>Eruca sativa</i>	14. Rape and Mustard.
Tea	<i>Camellia Thea</i>	31. Tea.
Tejpat	<i>Cinnamomum Tamala</i> and <i>C. obtusifolium</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
Tepari (<i>see</i> Gooseberry) . . . . .	.....	.....
Thattan-payara (<i>see</i> Barbati) . . . . .	.....	.....
Thetkè (grass)	<i>Imperata arundinacea</i>	40. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Til (<i>see</i> Sesamum) . . . . .	.....	.....
Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana Tabacum</i> and <i>N.</i> <i>Rustica</i>	32. Tobacco.
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Tori, Toria	<i>Brassica Napus</i>	14. Rape and Mustard.
Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	18. Condiments and spices.
Turnip	<i>Brassica Rapa</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Uchhe	<i>Momordica muricata</i>	38. " " "
Udai	<i>Acacia eburnea</i>	40. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Unda	<i>Pongamia glabra</i>	16. Oilseeds—others.
Urad (<i>see</i> Gram) . . . . .	.....	.....
Varagu (<i>see</i> Millet) . . . . .	.....	.....
Vagai (<i>see</i> Siris tree) . . . . .	.....	.....
Vempali (<i>see</i> Kolinji) . . . . .	.....	.....
Vetch, Field or gawar	<i>Cyamopsis psoralioides</i>	37. Fodder crops.
„ Chickling or khesari	<i>Lathyrus sativus</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
Water caltrop (<i>see</i> Singhara) . . . . .	.....	.....
„ melon (<i>see</i> Melon) . . . . .	.....	.....
Wheat	<i>Triticum sativum</i>	3. Wheat.
„ Buck	<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
„ Spelt	<i>Triticum sativum</i> var <i>Spelta</i>	3. Wheat.
Wood apple (<i>see</i> Apple) . . . . .	.....	.....
Wudalu or barti	<i>Panicum flavidum</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
Yams	<i>Dioscorea sp.</i>	38. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Zaminkand (<i>see</i> Elephant foot)

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Published by order of the Governor-General in Council



CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1922

PRICE RUPEES TWO ANNAS EIGHT