

IRTY-SIXTH ISSUE]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES
OF
AREA AND YIELD
OF
Principal Crops in India
1933-34

Published by Order of the Governor-General in Council



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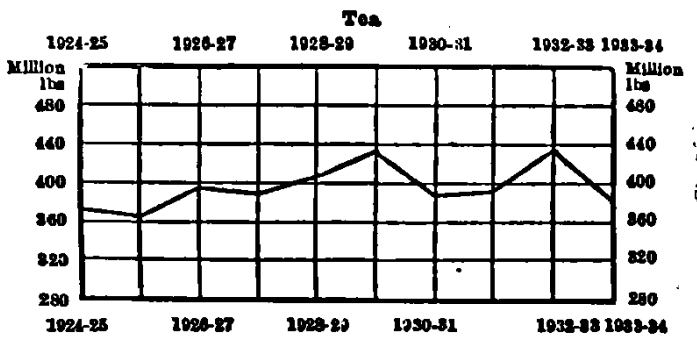
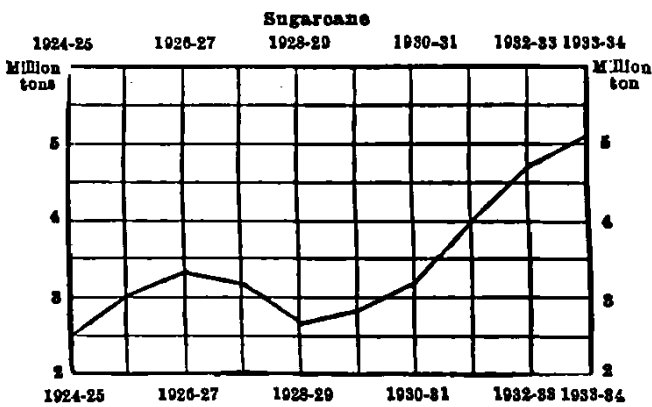
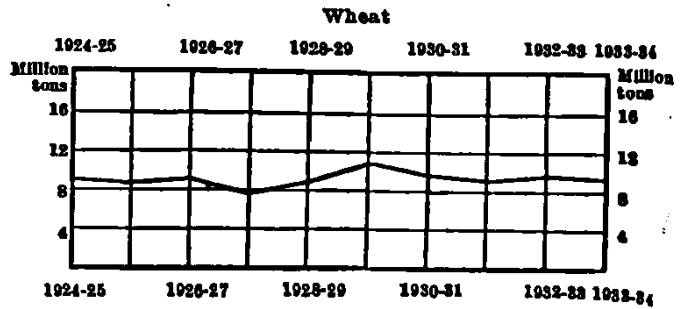
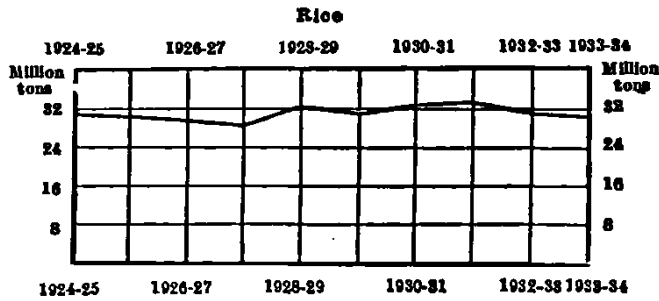
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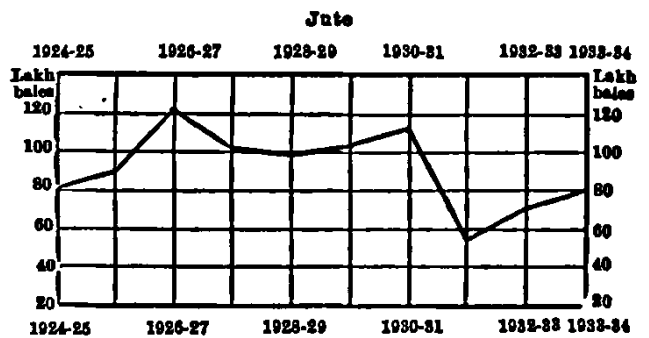
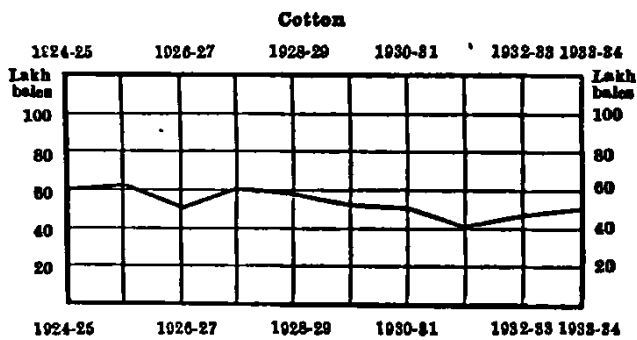
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Charts showing the yield of certain principal crops from 1924-25 to 1933-34.

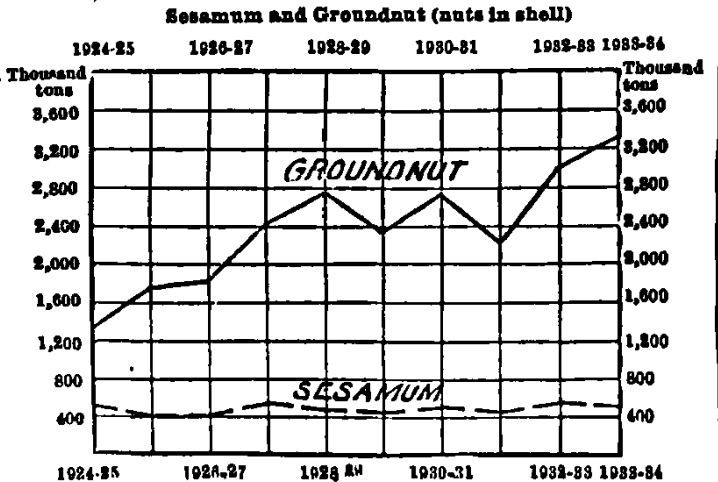
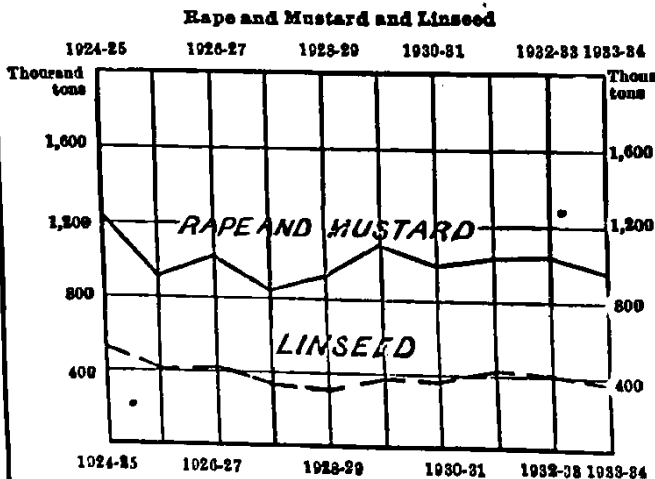
FOOD CROPS



FIBRES



OILSEEDS



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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1933-34

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present issue is the thirty-sixth of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1933-34.

Periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the first two forecasts. There are two additional forecasts for wheat and cotton, and one for sesamum. On the other hand, only two forecasts are made of the jute crop and only one for the castorseed crop. The methods of collecting information and of framing estimates are described in Appendices I and II, and the dates prescribed for the issue of the different forecasts are given in Appendix IV. The tables of this volume are compiled from the data given in the final forecasts*. The detailed tables show for the last ten years (as far as available) the area sown with, and the estimated yield of rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea†, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, castorseed, groundnut, coffee‡ and rubber‡. The figures of area and yield for all the crops mentioned above are shown separately for British provinces and the Indian States arranged according to alphabetical order. The rates of yield per acre of these crops in each of the ten years ending 1933-34 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre, as reported in the Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield of Principal Crops in India for the period ending 1931-32, are given in table No. 3. A table (No. 8A) showing the area and yield of cotton according to the recognised trade descriptions has, as usual, been included in the volume.

Source and scope of
the estimates

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

Gradual develop-
ment

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

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, tea and coffee) in foreign countries so far as available are given in table No. 19, the data being mainly collected from the International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

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

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

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

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

¶ Now under direct political relationship with the Government of India.

Character of the season

The monsoon of 1933 gave, on the whole, well-distributed rains over the country. Averaged over the plains of India, the total rainfall during the period was 14 per cent above the normal. During the retreating period, the rainfall was defective in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and North-East India; but elsewhere it was normal or above it. Taking the year as a whole, the total rainfall was above the average in most parts of the country.

Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 18 (page 33), and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1933 is shown in the chart on page 6. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs.

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months of May to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. In Madras, the seasons vary greatly, the first crop being sown in April to October and harvested between September and March and the second crop sown in September to March and harvested between January and May. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Madras, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay (including Sind), and Coorg. The Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda, and the Rampur State in the United Provinces, certain States in the Central Provinces, the States in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and Bhopal (in Central India). These tracts comprise about 97 per cent of the total rice area of India. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1933-34 was reported as 82,699,000 acres, as compared with 82,882,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was, on the whole, fairly good. The total yield was estimated at 30,793,000 tons, as against 31,114,000 tons in 1932-33. To this figure should be added about 1,038,000 tons in respect of other tracts* (having an area of about 2,787,000 acres), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and States to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab†, the United Provinces (including Rampur State), the Central Provinces‡ and Berar, Bombay (including Sind)‡, Bihar and Orissa, the North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain a little over 93 per cent of the total area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1933-34 was reported to be 36,062,000 acres, which is greater than the area of the preceding year by 9 per cent. The crop was adversely affected in places by cold, frost and rust, and the condition of the crop was reported to be fair. The total estimated yield was 9,358,000 tons, which is 1 per cent less than the yield of 1932-33. An addition of some 145,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts‡ (having an area of about 559,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. In Madras, the crop is harvested between December and May. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay (including Sind), the North-West Frontier Province, Assam, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Delhi. Reports are also received from the Rampur State in the United Provinces and the States in the Bombay Presidency and from Hyderabad, Mysore, Bhopal (in Central India), and Baroda. These tracts contain over 96 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in India. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1933-34 was 3,307,000 acres, as compared with

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

† Including Indian States.

‡ Burma, Madras, and the States of Kashmir and Benares.

3,317,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be good. The estimated yield amounted to 5,094,000 tons of raw sugar (*gur*), which exceeds the last year's record crop of 4,676,000 tons by 9 per cent. To this figure should be added approximately 176,000 tons in respect of other tracts* (having an area of 114,000 acres), for which no separate estimates are made.

Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is plucked from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Tripura (Bengal), Travancore, Cochin, and Mysore. In Burma, tea is grown principally for consumption as pickles. The total area under tea in 1933 was reported to be 816,000 acres, as compared with 809,500 acres in the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was calculated at 383,264,100 lbs, as against 433,669,300 lbs in the preceding year.

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

The total reported area under cotton was 23,925,000 acres in 1933-34, as against 22,483,000 acres in 1932-33. The condition of the crop was reported to

	1932-33 (1,000 bales)	1931-32 (1,000 bales)
Exports	2,741	1,582
Mill consumption	2,361	2,348
Extra-factory consumption (conjectural)	750	750
Approximate crop	5,852	4,678
Estimated in forecast	4,657	4,007

be fair. The total estimated outturn was 5,006,000 bales of 400 lbs each, as compared with 4,657,000 bales in 1932-33, or an increase of 7 per cent. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the years 1932-33 and 1931-32† with the sum of exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). The figures of mill con-

sumption are those compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, and refer in the case of mills in British provinces to Indian cotton alone. The estimate of mill consumption in Indian States refers to all cotton‡. Import figures have not therefore been taken into consideration for the purposes of calculation. It should be borne in mind that estimates of the "carry-over" from one year to another have not been taken into account as complete information regarding stocks is not available‡.

	1933-34 (1,000 bales)	1932-33 (1,000 bales)
Oomras	1,705	1,739
Dholleras	560	712
Bengal-Sind	1,175	775
American—		
Punjab	364	217
Sind	84	33
Broach	228	322
Coompta-Dharwars	247	230
Westerns and Northern	211	189
Cocanadas	24	26
Tinnevellies	130	135
Salems	37	35
Cambodias	153	139
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	138	105
Total	5,006	4,657

sumption of cotton grown in the years 1932-33 and 1933-34 are given in the marginal table§. Of the total yield in 1933-34 Oomras represented 34 (37) per cent, Bengal-Sind 23 (17) per cent, Dholleras 11 (15) per cent, Americans 8 (5) per cent, Coompta-Dharwars 5 (5) per cent, Broach 4 (7) per cent, Westerns and Northern 4 (4) per cent, Cambodias and Tinnevellies 3 (3) per cent each, Comillas, Burmas and other sorts 3 (2) per cent, and Cocanadas and Salems 1 (1) per cent each. The percentages for the preceding year are shown in brackets.

* Burma, Ajmer-Merwara and certain Indian States.

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

‡ Stocks of cotton in Bombay were 698,000 bales on 31st August 1932 and 712,000 bales on 31st August 1933.

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

¶ In recent years, however, the figures for Indian States also refer to Indian cotton.

Jute Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including Cooch Behar and Tripura States), Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State, but no reliable information is available from that State except the figures of export. The total area under jute in 1933 was 2,517,000 acres, which is 17 per cent greater than that of the preceding year, and the estimated yield 7,987,000 bales (of 400 lbs each), being about 13 per cent above that of 1932. The area and yield of jute in 1934 are estimated to be 2,497,000 acres and 7,939,000 bales.

Linseed Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Bombay and the Punjab. Reports are also received from Hyderabad, Kotah (in Rajputana), Bhopal (in Central India), the States in the Bombay Presidency, and certain States in the Central Provinces. These tracts comprise about 94 per cent of the total area under linseed in India. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1933-34 was 3,258,000 acres, as against 3,299,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fair. The total estimated yield was 379,000 tons, as against 406,000 tons last year. To this figure should be added some 26,000 tons for other tracts* (having an area of 222,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Rape and Mustard Rape and Mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, Bombay (including Sind), the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces and Berar and Delhi. Reports are also received from the States of Alwar (Rajputana), Baroda, Hyderabad and from the States in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts contain about 96 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in India. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1933-34 was 6,068,000 acres, as against 6,094,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crops was reported to be fair. The total estimated yield was 957,000 tons, as against 1,042,000 tons in the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 46,000 tons in respect of other tracts† (having an area of 294,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sesamum Sesamum is mainly a *khariif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; a *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested from May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are Burma, the United Provinces, Madras, Bombay (including Sind), the Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), Bhopal (Central India) and the States in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts contain a little over 89 per cent of the total area under sesamum in India. The total area under sesamum reported in 1933-34 was 6,217,000 acres, as against 6,256,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total estimated yield was 537,000 tons, as against 551,000 tons in 1932-33. An addition of approximately 58,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other tracts‡ (containing an area of about 674,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Castorseed Castorseed is sown from May to July and harvested in January and February; a late variety is also grown which is generally sown in September and harvested in March and April. The estimates for the crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Sind), Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Berar and the United Provinces§. Reports are also received from the

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

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

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

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

States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and those in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts contain practically the whole area cultivated with castorseed in India. The total area sown in these tracts in 1933-34 was estimated at 1,541,000 acres and the yield at 144,000 tons, as against 1,617,000 acres with an estimated yield of 151,000 tons last year. The condition of the crop, on the whole, was reported to be good. The crop was severely damaged in certain tracts by cold wave and frost.

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. A summer variety is also grown in Madras, forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August. The estimates for the groundnut crop relate to Madras, Bombay, Burma, and the Central Provinces and Berar. Estimates are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and those in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts comprise a little over 98 per cent of the total area under groundnut in India. The total area under groundnut in these tracts in 1933-34 was reported to be 8,064,000 acres, which was 9 per cent greater than that of the preceding year. The estimated yield (3,318,000 tons of nuts in shell) was also 10 per cent greater than that of the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good.

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season. The harvesting period is from October to January. The crop is practically confined to southern India, comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total reported area under coffee in 1932-33 was 176,700 acres, the yield of cured coffee therefrom being estimated at 32,490,800 lbs. Prior to 1931-32, statistics of plantations of less than ten acres were not taken into account; but from that year the statistics were made more complete by the inclusion of figures for plantations having an area between five and ten acres.

The provinces where rubber is cultivated to an appreciable extent are Burma, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total area under rubber in 1933 was 177,100 acres, as against 180,000 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 14,253,200 lbs, as against 6,381,400 lbs in 1932.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL
INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA ;

Calcutta, December 22, 1934.

P. M. JOSEPH,
Offg. Deputy Director (Statistics),
for Director-General.

TABLES

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

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

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Rice . . .	56,855,000	50,067,000	66,061,000	70,252,000	79,519,000	80,715,000	80,888,000	83,274,000	80,622,000	82,846,000	84,374,000	82,882,000	82,600,000
Wheat . . .	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	29,560,000	31,519,000	31,973,000	31,654,000	32,189,000	33,803,000	32,976,000	36,000,000
Sugarcane . . .	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,656,000	2,633,000	2,728,000	2,568,000	2,613,000	2,801,000	2,971,000	3,317,000	3,300,000
Tea . . .	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	709,400	757,400	775,000	788,000	803,500	806,800	809,500	816,000
Cotton . . .	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,221,000	21,861,000	22,405,000	26,192,000	27,053,000	25,922,000	23,812,000	23,722,000	22,493,000	23,925,000
Jute . . .	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,277,000	3,379,000	3,144,000	3,415,000	3,492,000	1,862,000	2,143,000	2,517,000
Linseed . . .	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,652,000	3,157,000	3,216,000	3,230,000	3,109,000	2,802,000	3,009,000	3,309,000	3,209,000	3,258,000
Rape and Mustard	4,541,000	5,593,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	6,057,000	5,989,000	7,038,000	5,907,000	6,632,000	6,220,000	6,094,000	6,068,000
Sesamum . . .	4,619,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	5,122,000	5,254,000	5,543,000	5,346,000	5,618,000	5,639,000	6,256,000	6,217,000
Castor seed* . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1,505,000	1,395,000	1,410,000	1,236,300	1,457,000	1,583,000	1,617,000	1,541,000
Groundnut . . .	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,785,000	2,518,000	5,164,000	6,351,000	6,748,000	6,579,000	5,489,000	7,409,000	8,064,000
Coffee . . .	..	..	..	..	..	132,100	156,200	160,700	163,600	180,300	172,200	176,700	(b)
Rubber . . .	..	..	..	..	..	126,400	162,500	167,100	170,800	192,400	184,200	180,000	177,100

Yield

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Rice . . . tons	21,466,000	21,550,000	22,291,000	23,389,000	32,017,000	30,754,000	30,387,000	32,150,000	31,192,000	32,198,000	33,001,000	31,114,000	30,798,000
Wheat . . . "	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	9,007,000	8,904,000	8,592,000	10,469,000	9,306,000	9,024,000	9,455,000	9,358,000
Sugarcane . . . "	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,864,000	2,800,000	2,983,000	2,704,000	2,752,000	3,228,000	3,975,000	4,676,000	5,094,000
Tea . . . lbs	168,375,000	201,389,000	243,386,000	290,060,000	374,265,000	336,370,800	396,871,000	404,153,300	432,842,000	391,080,800	394,083,500	433,609,300	383,264,100
Cotton . . . bales†	2,303,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,370,000	4,412,000	4,881,000	5,645,000	5,782,000	5,243,000	5,228,000	4,007,000	4,657,000	5,006,000
Jute . . . "	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	6,354,000	10,800,000	9,906,000	10,335,000	11,205,000	5,542,000	7,072,000	7,987,000
Linseed . . . tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	608,000	434,000	441,000	372,000	322,000	380,000	377,000	418,000	406,000	379,000
Rape and Mustard . . . "	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	1,121,000	952,000	910,000	1,095,000	988,000	1,025,000	1,042,000	957,000
Sesamum . . . "	348,000	465,000	468,000	471,000	421,000	467,000	466,000	405,000	455,000	526,000	476,000	551,000	537,000
Castor seed* . . . "	..	..	..	..	..	114,000	128,000	113,000	116,000	120,000	146,000	151,000	144,000
Groundnut . . . "	(a)	(a)	352,000	696,000	952,000	1,102,000	2,230,000	2,775,000	2,370,000	2,767,000	2,276,000	3,007,000	3,318,000
Coffee . . . lbs	..	..	..	..	..	23,604,400	31,823,300	27,767,000	39,423,900	32,978,000	33,613,700	32,490,800	(b)
Rubber . . . "	..	..	..	..	..	12,064,400	24,775,800	26,839,300	28,022,800	24,351,500	20,117,100	6,381,400	14,253,200

(a) Not available. (b) Not yet available.
 * An All-India forecast is being prepared for this crop from 1925-26. The figures for earlier years, which were taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities, are incomplete, in the case of outturn.
 † A bale contains 400 lbs.
 NOTE—Figures for 1933-34 are subject to revision.

No. 2--YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1924-25 to 1933-34.

Provinces and States	RICE (CLEANED)										WHEAT										
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	
British Provinces-- Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	589	640	815	862	578	850	560	650	611	541	
Assam	750	808	765	702	757	713	658	787	771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	939	871	829	779	1,014	908	1,009	961	963	444	483	556	461	583	587	538	525	619	638		
Bihar and Orissa	921	767	770	728	872	946	903	912	720	727	902	823	901	781	948	961	838	860	692	873	
Bombay	1,013	908	1,009	945	1,047	906	969	1,012	968	1,090	432	425	395	472	442	470	432	430	513	438	
Central Provinces and Berar	937	870	920	886	863	848	885	753	808	904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	1,079	1,009	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,430	1,448	1,457	1,467	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	938	806	731	818	351	670	580	402	703	877	
Madras	1,011	1,063	980	1,042	1,056	1,045	1,031	1,045	1,050	1,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	548	660	363	400	528	544	553	524	519	
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	509	694	704	552	600	851	753	681	733	640	
United Provinces	721	652	705	673	352	501	568	690	484	651	736	744	831	708	781	1,033	790	765	703	672	
Average, British Provinces	860	839	837	809	870	870	882	883	850	843	651	670	686	550	656	812	698	648	684	610	
Indian States-- Baroda	365	378	612	519	660	385	486	509	624	647	733	775	666	547	280	614	515	653	938	520	
Bhopal (Central India) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	1,001	815	1,136	1,085	978	893	903	1,125	1,006	1,001	694	497	743	592	438	620	621	635	775	597	
Central India States . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	472	415	309	354	394	378	347	369	438	
Central Provinces States	677	620	721	665	538	731	498	681	535	593	474	535	359	514	403	568	434	390	329	445	
Gwalior . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Hyderabad	663	1,107	781	828	910	667	882	792	658	624	204	126	142	174	203	234	258	264	289	278	
Mysore	601	568	579	598	640	652	684	640	704	680	280	373	224	373	384	413	363	361	463	560	
Punjab States . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	707	533	872	735	508	698	725	609	741	677	
Rajputana States . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	514	488	470	505	606	577	541	627	530	
United Provinces State (Bampur)	448	472	267	384	187	190	211	236	324	388	603	585	421	611	423	637	763	444	509	617	
Average, Indian States	714	748	745	739	738	678	611	743	(c)	656	653	536	527	497	422	415	401	503	455	515	400
AVERAGE, INDIA	855	836	834	806	865	865	871	876	841	(c)	634	625	639	642	542	602	741	648	598	642	581

Provinces and States	SUGARCANE (RAW SUGAR OR CUB)										TEA										
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	
British Provinces-- Assam	1,930	1,913	2,352	2,295	2,297	2,008	2,104	2,313	2,460	2,498	874	541	576	556	576	603	539	564	600	610	
Bengal	2,283	2,553	2,306	2,529	2,409	2,480	2,793	2,825	4,305	2,483	479	451	503	511	490	504	487	446	547	484	
Bihar and Orissa	1,963	2,623	2,349	2,395	2,443	2,441	2,421	2,439	2,322	2,339	112	113	133	161	180	208	219	240	198	261	
Bombay	6,178	6,094	6,061	6,687	6,410	5,939	6,341	6,071	6,003	6,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	2,063	2,624	2,727	2,506	2,063	2,665	2,627	2,564	3,130	2,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	291	393	379	541	422	419	436	540	523	
Delhi	2,688	1,680	1,600	2,013	1,792	2,240	898	1,403	1,680	747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	6,874	6,244	5,993	5,980	6,106	6,288	6,263	6,257	6,276	6,408	420	433	433	415	421	414	378	380	403	301	
North-West Frontier Province	2,732	2,763	2,820	2,822	2,759	2,767	2,764	2,800	1,902	2,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	1,887	1,749	1,745	1,710	1,614	1,488	1,588	1,735	1,782	1,684	200	199	204	214	196	199	195	196	141	220	
United Provinces	1,831	2,229	2,333	2,151	2,017	2,169	2,378	2,135	2,256	2,600	291	290	277	296	356	348	389	217	206	279	
Average, British Provinces	2,329	2,486	2,489	2,406	2,332	2,431	2,500	2,977	3,136	3,448	527	499	535	623	529	504	501	504	553	463	
Indian States-- Baroda	2,880	2,240	2,240	4,430	3,300	3,300	4,480	3,880	3,380	3,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal (Central India) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	2,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	5,600	4,629	5,305	5,905	5,645	4,927	4,713	5,003	5,525	4,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	123	118	178	175
Hyderabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2,301	3,228	4,160	4,256	3,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	1,680	1,893	2,364	2,108	2,005	2,240	2,122	1,991	2,027	2,187	...	...	...	(a)	34	34	50	47	37	50
Travancore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	653	528	503	452	407	409	309	437	403
Tripura (Bengal) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	106	137	136	144	178	149	190	183	190
United Provinces State (Bampur)	2,240	2,053	1,723	1,920	1,723	2,008	1,792	2,520	3,920	4,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	3,109	2,970	3,082	3,643	3,313	3,026	3,063	3,432	3,778	3,466	509	510	489	450	439	417	362	360	301	361	
AVERAGE, INDIA	2,252	2,488	2,502	2,441	2,359	2,453	2,581	2,907	3,192	(c)	3,450	525	500	531	517	521	549	497	438	536	470

(a) Not available. (b) The low output is due to the crop being sown in dry lands (c) Excluding Bhopal.
 Note--Figures for 1933-34 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1924-25 to 1933-34—contd.

Provinces and States	COTTON (GINTS)										JUTE									
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara	133	126	140	183	191	149	143	163	153	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	133	111	130	133	155	140	140	103	102	102	831	1,288	1,000	1,380	897	1,200	798	1,071	1,130	833
Bengal	149	163	163	115	102	132	117	103	143	145	1,185	1,284	1,329	1,277	1,231	1,306	1,348	1,354	1,316	1,322
Bihar and Orissa	71	73	71	73	72	76	81	83	80	76	973	1,029	1,107	1,132	1,209	1,043	918	1,221	933	1,024
Bombay	77	76	65	80	81	66	74	67	85	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	80	72	65	82	70	80	83	60	77	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	76	73	80	103	105	97	96	38	82	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	100	67	100	200	200	138	100	169	185	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	79	78	70	85	85	82	74	76	84	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	83	67	67	80	94	94	93	80	78	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	137	117	83	113	84	127	133	100	117	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	106	111	129	124	144	125	155	111	131	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, British Provinces	87	84	77	95	93	91	95	67	80	91	1,161	1,264	1,313	1,265	1,314	1,287	1,107	1,326	1,275	1,274
Indian States—																				
Barda	104	67	65	63	35	66	77	78	80	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal State (Cooh Behar) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	903	1,088	703	875	955	1,032	425	765	704	1,107
Bengal State (Tripura)	44	67	47	63	60	63	43	47	71	67	720	933	800	667	400	400	1,200	800	800	1,300
Bombay States	83	79	83	114	56	83	93	107	104	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India States	77	79	69	74	78	61	67	44	53	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	83	71	66	79	66	56	67	48	51	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	105	112	99	105	89	51	74	56	59	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras States	43	48	30	51	53	52	40	50	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	123	120	103	123	121	52	56	43	45	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab States	175	135	116	156	114	121	133	81	104	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana States	85	91	77	92	103	83	56	57	55	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces State (Bampan)	29	57	31	92	66	93	87	57	40	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	67	94	87	99	75	65	78	68	78	72	878	1,062	715	637	906	978	471	737	708	1,208
AVERAGE, INDIA	91	88	81	96	85	81	86	69	83	84	1,148	1,261	1,308	1,280	1,311	1,284	1,101	1,320	1,269	1,272

Provinces and States	LINSEED										RAPE AND MUSTARD									
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	403	442	433	401	413	395	341	355	330
Bengal	352	301	329	247	321	373	367	358	448	434	371	357	391	351	394	428	405	404	483	630
Bihar and Orissa	377	336	341	313	368	366	322	311	339	326	581	485	489	490	548	546	501	472	500	508
Bombay	187	185	169	204	233	222	229	219	251	239	327	215	225	265	139	204	270	221	271	228
Central Provinces and Berar	305	140	168	176	130	193	197	208	164	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	513	473	484
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	134	299	373	133	179	67	140	107	62
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	209	224	167	203	153	243	209	194	139
Punjab	217	232	172	192	240	240	160	210	240	224	569	372	361	363	211	313	355	358	293	392
United Provinces	416	347	393	291	309	450	362	389	386	322	450	370	421	241	291	458	294	357	395	321
Average, British Provinces	321	263	289	254	259	329	297	299	297	278	420	369	407	315	294	416	(c)341	370	386	357
Indian States—																				
Barda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	240	427	407	160	236	224	213	324	166
Bhopal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	320	249	224	330	373	172	250	254	373	373	395	399	358	393	299	330	305	303	293	354
Central Provinces States	163	196	151	179	93	134	177	191	187	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (b)	143	201	132	77	92	146	142	168	150	171	160	112	96	81	81	68	64	93	66	70
Rajputana	222 ^c	43 ^c	118 ^c	261 ^c	41 ^c	118 ^c	246 ^c	256 ^c	217 ^c	215 ^c	636 ^c	290 ^c	338 ^c	580 ^c	68 ^c	531 ^c	134 ^c	892 ^c	280 ^c	50 ^c
Average, Indian States	186	159	186	125	84	149	170	168	174	184	492	254	338	448	118	357	163	310	351	175
AVERAGE, INDIA	304	250	273	225	233	304	281	282	279	261	422	367	406	319	290	415	337(c)	369	383	353

^a Refers to Kotah State only. [†] Refers to Alwar State only. [‡] See footnotes (e) and (c) of table on page 21.
 (c) Not available. (b) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (e) Excluding the Central Provinces and Berar.
 Note—Figures for 1933-34 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1924-25 to 1933-34—concl'd.

Provinces and States	SESAMUM										CASTOR SEED										
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	
Ajmer-Merwara (a)	187	14	118	118	84	45	35	78	31	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	338	306	378	378	337	371	381	363	501	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	854	298	276	323	379	357	344	336	325	339	320	292	305	286	307	328	326	333	345	354	
Bombay	276	198	237	238	281	223	240	268	254	255	354	291	295	368	243	267	336	349	333	373	
Burma	139	89	61	94	63	91	137	51	91	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	216	140	180	211	204	167	190	169	174	172	(c)	474	307	373	439	429	438	472	402	413	
Madras	298	300	279	286	293	293	294	291	300	384	237	243	109	305	208	227	223	234	240	228	
Punjab	195	107	201	103	178	184	106	104	180	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	211	231	239	226	175	191	237	227	243	214	(e)	395	672	640	611	640	640	672	468	580	
Average, British Provinces	224	196	100	213	108	198	213	191	205	198	(d)	268	279	224	283	251	275	278	283	281	272
Indian States—																					
Baroda	180	115	211	173	179	124	130	138	158	149	201	154	238	309	67	135	224	204	201	139	
Dhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	275	179	271	393	304	288	281	279	277	272	336	(e)	417	418	1,378	441	313	341	420	351	
Hyderabad (b)	145	143	111	135	128	143	136	106	130	190	182	206	191	141	126	149	127	165	163	183	
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	157	116	130	122	126	141	127	131	127
Rajputana	199*	198*	61*	149*	195*	140*	215*	153*	172*	280*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	169	156	176	248	210	180	196	183	(e)194	177	181	197	195	163	137	165	143	171	173	181	
Average, India	217	168	192	220	200	191	210	189	(e)202	198	(d)	207	230	207	209	180	202	184	207	209	209

Provinces and States	GROUNDNUT (NUTS IN SHELL)										COFFEE										RUBBER										
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	
British Provinces—	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	
Bombay	1,328	1,034	1,165	1,205	1,178	893	1,092	1,128	1,085	1,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	800	741	707	601	598	745	694	680	691	662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	118	139	145	124	123	89	77	43	76
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	451	545	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	140	302	216	211	396	242	252	233	...	120	130	155	159	158	176	135	49	...	...
Madras	1,115	1,089	1,008	1,122	1,114	1,063	1,107	1,049	1,101	1,053	383	138	186	302	127	213	180	183	155	...	169	173	179	177	187	175	125	48	3	34	
Average, British Provinces	1,089	1,033	992	1,074	1,068	888	(f)	1,029	1,009	1,039	1,016	272	134	242	261	168	304	211	216	193	...	106	127	146	151	134	131	649	74	37	70
Indian States—																															
Bombay States	1,475	1,284	1,147	1,085	843	694	649	748	659	863
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	41	163	126	50	154	163	94	135	...	169	209	218	235	249	236	266	154	36	98
Hyderabad (b)	184	249	184	194	279	525	535	616	641	695
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	670	161	164	212	198	180	190	198	180	177	...	14	26	35	13	16	36	30	29	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	68	257	440	223	83	548	27	223	...	140	167	194	203	201	213	186	193	31	104
Average, Indian States	486	578	577	651	541	577	558	659	(g)	647	688	163	163	211	109	177	188	201	177	175	...	143	188	196	206	207	233	107	163	31	103
Average, India	1,052	1,001	942	996	979	934	(f)	943	(g)	915	922	213	148	226	228	173	241	206	195	184	...	121	151	168	171	161	166	127	109	35	80

* Refers to Koth State only.

(a) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to give an yield sufficiently remunerative. (b) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (c) Not available.

(d) Excluding the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and Berar. (e) Excluding Dhopal. (f) Excluding the Central Provinces and Berar. (g) Excluding Mysore.

NOTE—Figures for 1933-34 are subject to revision.

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

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

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugarcane (gur)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Castor	Groundnut (nuts in shell)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	...	788	...	(g) 232	...	...	...	72	...	...
Assam	(a) 896	...	2,688	188	1,400	...	459	...	...	...
	(b) 717									
	(c) 1,064									
Bengal	(a) 1,111	816	4,643	155	1,465	607	624	610	...	...
	(b) 1,023									
	(c) 1,238									
Bihar and Orissa	(a) 967	(d) 864	2,460	155	1,333	492	492	350	350	...
	(b) 741	(e) 451								
	(c) 800	(f) 861								
Bombay	1,230	375	6,950	102	...	360	625	400	...	(g) 2,500 (h) 1,150
	1,255*	(g) 937 (h) 764	* 7,200*	215*	...	...	(g) 876 (h) 802	(g) 284 (h) 320	* 225*	...
Burma	1,000	...	...	110	...	...	...	180	...	1,000
Central Provinces and Berar	648	548	3,390	102	...	215	...	210	400	...
Coorg	1,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi . . . . .	...	962	2,386	185	...	...	325	...	...	...
Madras	1,055	...	6,360	87	...	...	...	301	231	1,120
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	...	626	2,477	100	...	...	320	...	...	...
Punjab . . . . .	...	791	1,951	(i) 123	...	...	428	...	...	...
				(j) 130						
United Provinces	900	1,000	2,700	170	...	500	600	280	...	...
Mysore	(k) 1,693	450	2,630	44	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Winter rice. (b) Autumn rice. (c) Summer rice. (d) Bihar. (e) Refer to Hind. (f) Orissa. (g) Irrigated. (h) Unirrigated. (i) Doal. (j) American. (k) Unhusked rice (paddy).

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
British Provinces—										
Assam	4,499,000	4,402,000	4,498,000	4,173,000(b)	4,983,000(b)	4,230,000(b)	4,852,000(b)	4,700,000(b)	4,871,000(b)	4,722,000(b)
Bengal	20,844,000	21,133,000	19,871,000	19,682,000	21,403,000	20,225,000	20,582,000	22,129,000	21,779,000	21,672,000
Bihar and Orissa(a)	14,853,000	14,286,000	13,933,000	13,476,000	14,352,000	14,229,000	13,927,000	14,091,000	13,072,000	13,229,000
Bombay, including Sind	3,988,000	3,132,000	3,006,000	3,151,000	3,131,000	3,171,000	3,261,000	3,159,000	3,135,000	2,915,000
Burma	12,112,000	12,212,000	12,449,000	12,353,000	12,709,000	12,861,000	13,023,000	12,517,000	12,702,000	12,851,000
Central Provinces and Berar	5,171,000	5,198,000	5,280,000	5,411,000	5,445,000	5,480,000	5,541,000	5,527,000	5,595,000	5,636,000
Coorg	81,000	82,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	82,000	83,000	84,000	84,000
Madras	10,870,000	11,323,000	10,842,000	10,930,000	11,019,000	11,262,000	11,678,000	11,539,000	11,534,000	11,704,000
United Provinces	7,072,000	7,417,000	7,437,000	7,286,000	7,024,000	6,814,000	6,722,000	6,555,000	6,140,000	5,953,000
Total British Provinces	78,390,000	79,185,000	77,399,000	75,525,000	80,129,000	78,355,000	79,467,000	80,299,000	78,912,000	78,766,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	258,000	174,000	194,000	207,000	201,000	192,000	212,000	232,000	226,000	225,000
Bhopal (Central India) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	23,000
Bombay States	345,000	437,000	422,000	388,000	419,000	414,000	435,000	484,000	450,000	302,000
Central Provinces States	1,076,000	954,000	876,000	643,000	754,000	374,000	1,251,000	1,491,000	1,460,000	1,250,000
Hyderabad	624,000	846,000	539,000	933,000	992,000	507,000	685,000	1,100,000	997,000	1,307,000
Mysore	693,000	725,000	700,000	704,000	707,000	721,000	743,000	731,000	770,000	774,000
United Provinces State (Rampur).	55,000	57,000	67,000	70,000	72,000	59,000	53,000	57,000	47,000	52,000
Total Indian States	3,051,000	3,193,000	2,298,000	2,945,000	3,145,000	2,267,000	3,379,000	4,075,000	3,970,000	3,933,000
GRAND TOTAL	81,441,000	82,378,000	79,697,000	78,470,000	83,274,000	80,622,000	82,846,000	84,374,000	82,882,000	82,699,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Assam	1,507,000	1,588,000	1,536,000	1,308,000	1,677,000	1,346,000	1,366,000	1,589,000	1,677,000	1,395,000
Bengal	7,711,000	8,216,000	7,353,000	6,493,000	9,684,000	8,202,000	9,206,000	9,493,000	9,364,000	8,680,000
Bihar and Orissa(a)	6,023,000	4,889,000	4,789,000	4,378,000	5,588,000	6,011,000	5,615,000	5,738,000	4,291,000	4,293,000
Bombay, including Sind	1,396,000	1,269,000	1,354,000	1,329,000	1,464,000	1,283,000	1,410,000	1,427,000	1,355,000	1,341,000
Burma	5,067,000	4,743,000	5,112,000	4,886,000	4,894,000	4,986,000	5,143,000	4,202,000	4,913,000	5,185,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,174,000	1,443,000	1,648,000	1,562,000	1,466,000	1,787,000	1,404,000	1,772,000	1,660,000	1,653,000
Coorg	39,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	53,000	53,000	54,000	55,000	54,000
Madras	4,908,000	5,322,000	4,742,000	5,083,000	5,197,000	5,255,000	5,376,000	5,385,000	5,406,000	5,814,000
United Provinces	2,275,000	2,159,000	2,341,000	2,183,000	1,104,000	1,523,000	1,704,000	1,989,000	1,327,000	1,730,000
Total British Provinces	30,100,000	29,671,000	28,916,000	27,262,000	31,114,000	30,446,000	31,277,000	31,649,000	29,958,000	29,647,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	42,000	29,000	53,000	48,000	60,000	33,000	46,000	62,000	63,000	65,000
Bhopal (Central India) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	7,000
Bombay States	163,000	139,000	214,000	188,000	182,000	165,000	187,000	233,000	202,000	135,000
Central Provinces States	325,000	284,000	121,000	191,000	181,000	122,000	278,000	453,000	349,000	331,000
Hyderabad	240,000	418,000	183,000	345,000	403,000	151,000	178,000	389,000	293,000	364,000
Mysore	186,000	184,000	180,000	188,000	204,000	210,000	227,000	209,000	242,000	235,000
United Provinces State (Rampur).	11,000	12,000	8,000	12,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	9,000
Total Indian States	972,000	1,066,000	764,000	972,000	1,036,000	686,000	921,000	1,352,000	1,156,000	1,146,000
GRAND TOTAL	31,072,000	30,737,000	29,680,000	28,234,000	32,150,000	31,132,000	32,198,000	33,001,000	31,114,000	30,793,000

(a) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1933-34 are 3,040,000 acres and 1,290,000 tons, as against 3,295,000 acres and 1,392,000 tons in 1932-33.

(b) Including areas under seedlings which were subsequently transplanted. (c) Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1933-34 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	19,000	7,000	22,000	39,000	31,000	29,000	24,000	31,000	22,000	39,000
Bengal	126,000	130,000	129,000	107,000	123,000	126,000	143,000	145,000	143,000	145,000
Bihar and Orissa (a) . . .	1,175,000	1,163,000	1,186,000	1,199,000	1,212,000	1,200,000	1,213,000	1,221,000	1,235,000	1,222,000
Bombay including Sind	1,958,000	1,501,000	1,802,000	1,875,000	2,058,000	2,050,000	2,285,000	2,314,000	2,627,000	2,233,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	3,307,000	3,524,000	3,734,000	3,664,000	3,184,000	2,983,000	3,093,000	3,513,000	3,451,000	3,441,000
Delhi	60,000	50,000	49,000	52,000	51,000	33,000	33,000	41,000	48,000	46,000
North-West Frontier Province (b) . . .	1,013,000	1,096,000	998,000	993,000	1,056,000	1,057,000	890,000	1,014,000	1,013,000	1,041,000
Punjab	9,657,000	9,452,000	9,380,000	9,024,000	9,969,000	9,951,000	9,287,000	9,080,000	8,591,000	9,773,000
United Provinces . . .	7,368,000	6,584,000	6,714,000	7,487,000	7,112,000	7,182,000	7,212,000	7,748,000	7,667,000	8,453,000
Total British Provinces	24,683,000	23,537,000	24,014,000	24,420,000	24,796,000	24,611,000	24,590,000	25,107,000	24,797,000	27,383,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	55,000	52,000	74,000	86,000	83,000	73,000	74,000	72,000	74,000	72,000
Bombay States	310,000	239,000	443,000	503,000	445,000	419,000	530,000	522,000	509,000	593,000
Central India States	1,921,000	1,852,000	1,942,000	2,006,000	1,861,000	1,805,000	1,944,000	2,189,000	2,070,000	2,082,000
Central Provinces States	104,000	111,000	106,000	122,000	126,000	115,000	(c) 31,000	115,000	102,000	100,000
Gwalior	1,426,000	1,389,000	1,399,000	1,459,000	1,021,000	943,000	1,127,000	1,492,000	1,394,000	1,507,000
Hyderabad	800,000	844,000	960,000	1,058,000	1,102,000	1,028,000	1,173,000	1,367,000	1,301,000	1,201,000
Mysore	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Punjab States	1,267,000	1,201,000	1,246,000	1,280,000	1,330,000	1,370,000	1,354,000	1,312,000	1,338,000	1,519,000
Rajputana States	1,105,000	836,000	999,000	1,134,000	1,095,000	1,172,000	1,243,000	1,508,000	1,268,000	1,476,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	104,000	107,000	117,000	121,000	106,000	116,000	119,000	116,000	122,000	127,000
Total Indian States	7,096,000	6,634,000	7,289,000	7,773,000	7,177,000	7,043,000	7,599,000	8,698,000	8,179,000	8,679,000
GRAND TOTAL	31,779,000	30,471,000	31,303,000	32,193,000	31,973,000	31,654,000	32,189,000	33,803,000	32,976,000	36,062,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	5,000	2,000	8,000	15,000	8,000	11,000	6,000	9,000	6,000	7,000
Bengal	25,000	28,000	32,000	22,000	32,000	33,000	34,000	34,000	41,000	41,000
Bihar and Orissa (a) . . .	473,000	427,000	477,000	418,000	513,000	515,000	454,000	469,000	492,000	476,000
Bombay including Sind	878,000	285,000	318,000	395,000	408,000	430,000	441,000	444,000	602,000	632,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	1,089,000	861,000	773,000	591,000	515,000	588,000	635,000	673,000	655,000	715,000
Delhi	25,000	20,000	16,000	19,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	17,000	18,000
North-West Frontier Province (b) . . .	195,000	268,000	294,000	161,000	231,000	248,000	216,000	250,000	237,000	241,000
Punjab	2,581,000	2,936,000	2,948,000	2,844,000	3,070,000	2,781,000	3,122,000	2,760,000	2,813,000	2,794,000
United Provinces . . .	2,419,000	2,287,000	2,432,000	2,361,000	2,480,000	3,309,000	2,686,000	2,810,000	2,713,000	2,537,000
Total British Provinces	7,170,000	7,134,000	7,356,000	6,328,000	7,263,000	8,925,000	7,604,000	7,253,000	7,576,000	7,461,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	18,000	18,000	22,000	21,000	11,000	20,000	17,000	21,000	31,000	17,000
Bombay States	96,000	53,000	147,000	201,000	93,000	116,000	147,000	143,000	176,000	158,000
Central India States	391,000	390,000	380,000	277,000	294,000	269,000	326,000	339,000	341,000	407,000
Central Provinces States	22,000	26,000	17,000	28,000	26,000	29,000	(c) 8,000	20,000	15,000	20,000
Gwalior	370,000	336,000	281,000	165,000	193,000	178,000	272,000	297,000	319,000	302,000
Hyderabad	73,000	74,000	61,000	82,000	144,000	107,000	136,000	161,000	168,000	149,000
Mysore	(d)	(d)	(c)	(d)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab States	400,000	446,000	485,000	420,000	354,000	427,000	438,000	392,000	442,000	459,000
Rajputana States	290,000	192,000	222,000	238,000	193,000	364,000	320,000	354,000	355,000	349,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	28,000	27,000	22,000	33,000	20,000	33,000	40,000	23,000	31,000	35,000
Total Indian States	1,697,000	1,562,000	1,617,000	1,465,000	1,329,000	1,544,000	1,702,000	1,766,000	1,879,000	1,897,000
GRAND TOTAL	8,867,000	8,696,000	8,973,000	7,793,000	8,592,000	10,469,000	9,306,000	9,024,000	9,455,000	9,358,000

(a) Excluding estimates for Orissa and Chota Nagpur Feudatory States which report an area of 2,300 acres with a yield of 400 tons in 1933-34, as against 1,500 acres and 300 tons in 1932-33.

(b) Includes the North Waziristan and the Kurram Agencies. (c) 300 tons. (d) About 500 tons. (e) Incomplete.

NOTE—Figures for 1933-34 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
British Provinces—										
Assam	42,000	41,000	40,000	41,000	39,000	29,000	33,000	31,000	32,000	35,000
Bengal	206,000	215,000	201,000	209,000	198,000	199,000	190,000	233,000	233,000	257,000
Bihar and Orissa(a)	289,000	294,000	289,000	280,000	287,000	279,000	284,000	282,000	302,000	418,000
Bombay including Sind	62,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	65,000	66,000	65,000	69,000	75,000	71,000
Central Provinces and Berar	22,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	22,000	21,000	22,000	28,000	29,000
Delhi	5,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
Madras	110,000	113,000	114,000	106,000	89,000	98,000	115,000	116,000	121,000	132,000
North-West Fron- tier Province	41,000	48,000	53,000	43,000	48,000	51,000	47,000	44,000	53,000	49,900
Punjab	396,000	390,000	443,000	409,000	401,000	307,000	426,000	475,000	568,000	467,000
United Provinces	1,202,000	1,419,000	1,613,000	1,595,000	1,344,000	1,349,000	1,489,000	1,577,000	1,773,000	1,710,000
Total British Provinces	2,465,000	2,619,000	2,853,000	2,869,000	2,497,000	2,402,000	2,684,000	2,852,000	3,179,000	3,161,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bhopal (Central India) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	4,000
Bombay States	22,000	15,000	19,000	33,000	25,000	26,000	29,000	30,000	30,000	31,000
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	37,000	34,000	35,000	40,000	46,000
Mysore	32,000	33,000	36,000	34,000	31,000	33,000	38,000	36,000	42,000	42,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	11,000	12,000	18,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	15,000	16,000	20,000	21,000
Total Indian States	67,000	61,000	69,000	83,000	71,000	111,000	117,000	119,000	138,000	146,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,532,000	2,680,000	2,922,000	2,952,000	2,568,000	2,513,000	2,801,000	2,971,000	3,317,000	3,307,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gúr)

British Provinces—										
Assam	36,000	35,000	42,000	42,000	40,000	26,000	31,000	32,000	35,000	39,000
Bengal	210,000	245,000	215,000	236,000	216,000	220,000	248,000	273,000	454,000	457,000
Bihar and Orissa(a)	252,000	316,000	303,000	309,000	313,000	304,000	307,000	307,000	313,000	623,000
Bombay including Sind	171,000	185,000	184,000	203,000	186,000	175,000	181,000	187,000	201,000	197,000
Central Provinces and Berar	29,000	29,000	28,000	36,000	37,000	36,000	34,000	35,000	39,000	40,500
Delhi	6,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000
Madras	313,000	315,000	305,000	283,000	245,000	275,000	321,000	324,000	339,000	349,000
North-West Fron- tier Province	50,000	59,000	62,000	63,000	59,000	63,000	58,000	55,000	45,000	56,000
Punjab	330,000	303,000	340,000	381,000	289,000	204,000	302,000	368,000	444,000	347,000
United Provinces	1,056,000	1,412,000	1,890,000	1,522,000	1,210,000	1,301,000	1,581,000	2,207,000	2,577,000	2,748,000
Total British Provinces	2,453,000	2,907,000	3,173,000	3,082,000	2,590,000	2,607,000	3,068,000	3,790,000	4,150,000	4,806,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	3,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bhopal (Central India) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	5,000
Bombay States	55,000	31,000	45,000	87,000	63,000	58,000	61,000	67,000	74,000	69,000
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	39,000	49,000	65,000	70,000	72,000
Mysore	24,000	27,000	38,000	32,000	29,000	33,000	30,000	32,000	38,000	41,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	11,000	11,000	10,000	12,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	35,000	38,000
Total Indian States	98,000	70,000	94,000	135,000	106,000	145,000	160,000	185,000	226,000	228,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,546,000	2,977,000	3,267,000	3,217,000	2,704,000	2,752,000	3,228,000	3,975,000	4,376,000	5,034,000

(a) Excluding Feudatory States, which report an area of 21,000 acres with a yield of 22,000 tons in 1933-34, as against 22,000 acres and 20,000 tons in 1932-33.

(b) Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1933-34 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
British Provinces—										
Assam . . .	413,300	416,500	420,400	424,000	427,200	429,500	432,900	431,000	428,400	430,300
Bengal . . .	181,800	187,700	188,700	189,800	193,800	195,100	199,100	198,400	199,000	199,800
Bihar and Orissa .	1,900	2,100	2,100	1,900	3,800	4,100	3,700	3,700	3,400	3,900
Coorg . . .	300	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Madras . . .	46,900	48,800	51,900	53,100	63,600	66,300	69,900	72,400	74,000	75,000
Punjab . . .	9,700	9,600	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,000
United Provinces	6,200	6,500	6,200	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,200
Total British Provinces.	660,100	671,600	679,400	689,900	704,500	711,100	722,000	721,900	721,200	725,200
Indian States—										
Cochin . . .	...	...	...	...	...	300	500	500	500	600
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	1,900	2,400	3,300	4,000	4,000	4,200	4,000
Travancore . . .	49,800	50,200	54,000	57,300	61,400	65,400	68,600	71,900	74,700	76,300
Tripura (Bengal) .	4,800	5,300	6,000	6,900	7,600	7,900	8,400	8,500	8,900	9,900
Total Indian States.	54,600	56,100	60,000	66,100	71,400	76,900	81,500	84,900	88,300	90,800
GRAND TOTAL	714,700	727,700	739,400	756,000	775,900	788,000	803,500	806,800	809,500	816,000

Yield (lbs)

British Provinces—										
Assam . . .	237,153,100	225,184,900	241,981,700	235,887,800	246,017,700	258,940,700	233,416,100	248,229,300	257,057,900	219,341,100
Bengal . . .	87,121,200	84,713,800	95,009,300	97,002,000	95,010,000	109,953,200	96,991,100	88,482,100	108,876,300	96,658,500
Bihar and Orissa .	213,500	237,400	278,400	306,600	719,500	853,200	809,200	886,500	672,000	1,094,100
Coorg . . .	(a)	116,500	132,100	151,800	216,300	169,000	167,500	174,300	219,800	209,400
Madras . . .	19,696,400	21,113,100	22,483,500	24,132,200	26,785,400	27,422,500	26,439,500	27,508,500	29,660,800	29,295,300
Punjab . . .	1,936,800	1,811,000	1,975,200	2,076,400	1,904,900	1,930,100	1,896,300	1,902,200	1,368,600	2,111,100
United Provinces	1,741,300	1,689,200	1,720,300	1,597,600	2,133,800	1,488,900	1,822,700	1,866,600	1,299,800	1,732,900
Total British Provinces	347,862,300	334,870,900	363,581,500	361,154,400	372,787,600	400,757,600	361,542,400	363,549,500	399,155,200	350,442,400
Indian States—										
Cochin . . .	...	...	...	...	...	55,100	61,700	59,200	88,800	105,100
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	(a)	81,700	112,900	199,000	187,500	153,800	198,400
Travancore . . .	27,055,300	28,075,100	23,531,100	26,825,300	30,188,300	30,513,700	28,028,300	28,673,100	32,641,000	30,735,000
Tripura (Bengal)	338,300	560,600	820,600	940,100	1,095,600	1,402,700	1,249,400	1,614,200	1,630,500	1,783,200
Total Indian States.	27,393,600	28,635,700	23,351,700	29,765,400	31,365,600	32,084,400	29,538,400	30,524,000	34,614,100	32,821,700
GRAND TOTAL	375,255,900	363,506,600	392,933,200	390,919,800	404,153,200	432,842,000	391,080,800	394,073,500	433,669,300	383,264,100

(a) Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1933 are subject to revision.

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

Provinces and States	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	45,000	54,000	43,000	42,000	44,000	34,000	31,000	27,000	33,000	36,000
Assam	46,000	47,000	46,000	45,000	44,000	41,000	41,000	37,000	37,000	37,000
Bengal	59,000	60,000	60,000	59,000	59,000	59,000	58,000	54,000	58,000	58,000
Bihar and Orissa(a)	79,000	82,000	79,000	77,000	78,000	69,000	68,000	65,000	65,000	42,000
Bombay including										
Sind	5,317,000	5,474,000	4,500,000	4,876,000	5,191,000	4,804,000	3,831,000	4,321,000	4,223,000	4,088,000
Burma	352,000	464,000	417,000	326,000	318,000	333,000	373,000	228,000	332,000	419,000
Central Provinces and Berar	5,247,000	5,386,000	4,864,000	4,796,000	5,078,000	5,175,000	4,750,000	4,620,000	4,000,000	4,178,000
Delhi	4,000	6,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000
Madras	2,865,000	2,888,000	2,204,000	2,100,000	2,465,000	2,476,000	2,041,000	2,204,000	1,949,000	(g)2,175,000
North-West Frontier Province	39,000	32,000	30,000	10,000	17,000	17,000	13,000	18,000	16,000	21,000
Punjab	2,329,000	2,702,000	2,524,000	1,842,000	2,509,000	2,209,000	2,184,000	2,160,000	1,890,000	2,476,000
United Provinces	1,035,000	990,000	796,000	680,000	701,000	916,000	822,000	739,000	516,000	805,000
Total British Provinces	17,413,000	18,184,000	15,687,000	14,805,000	16,506,000	16,138,000	14,197,000	14,484,000	13,122,000	14,338,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	658,000	866,000	761,000	806,000	793,000	771,000	731,000	693,000	722,000	731,000
Bengal State (Tripura) . . .	18,000	18,000	17,000	19,000	20,000	19,000	19,000	17,000	17,000	18,000
Bombay States	2,396,000	2,643,000	2,324,000	2,887,000	2,855,000	2,499,000	2,465,000	2,141,000	2,507,000	2,288,000
Central India States	1,354,000	1,369,000	1,297,000	1,263,000	1,287,000	1,388,000	1,284,000	1,172,000	1,007,000	1,154,000
Gwalior	699,000	851,000	649,000	585,000	645,000	633,000	619,000	632,000	577,000	614,000
Hyderabad	3,412,000	3,781,000	3,267,000	3,631,000	4,019,000	3,536,000	3,527,000	3,644,000	3,602,000	3,636,000
Madras States (b)	38,000	33,000	27,000	23,000	30,000	31,000	30,000	24,000	21,000	(e)
Mysore	118,000	84,000	37,000	81,000	76,000	69,000	72,000	83,000	88,000	77,000
Punjab States	263,000	350,000	279,000	226,000	332,000	327,000	325,000	391,000	371,000	540,000
Rajputana States	418,000	411,000	404,000	422,000	476,000	507,000	520,000	437,000	419,000	493,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	14,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	13,000	23,000	14,000	10,000	6,000
Total Indian States	9,389,000	10,219,000	9,135,000	9,956,000	10,547,000	9,784,000	9,615,000	9,238,000	9,361,000	9,587,000
GRAND TOTAL	26,801,000	28,403,000	24,822,000	24,761,000	27,053,000	25,922,000	23,812,000	23,722,000	22,483,000	23,925,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	15,000	17,000	15,000	14,000	21,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	13,000
Assam	15,000	13,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Bengal	22,000	23,000	23,000	17,000	15,000	18,000	17,000	15,000	21,000	21,000
Bihar and Orissa(a)	14,000	15,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	8,000
Bombay including										
Sind	1,030,000	1,046,000	748,000	979,000	1,049,000	789,000	712,000	728,000	871,000	801,000
Burma	70,000	83,000	73,000	67,000	58,000	67,000	67,000	34,000	64,000	98,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,000,000	980,000	977,000	1,285,000	1,334,000	1,252,000	1,136,000	442,000	820,000	724,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	(f)
Madras	563,000	565,000	386,000	444,000	524,000	509,000	378,000	421,000	407,000	(d)452,000
North-West Frontier Province	8,000	7,000	5,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Punjab	795,000	790,000	518,000	514,000	524,000	700,000	667,000	538,000	555,000	833,000
United Provinces	275,000	275,000	257,000	196,000	252,000	286,000	319,000	295,000	169,000	206,000
Total British Provinces	2,808,000	3,815,000	3,032,000	3,498,000	3,811,000	3,665,000	3,360,000	2,429,000	2,950,000	3,275,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	171,000	189,000	124,000	124,000	69,000	127,000	140,000	136,000	144,000	90,000
Bengal State (Tripura) . . .	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Bombay States	559,000	520,000	541,000	822,000	297,000	519,000	565,000	573,000	649,000	606,000
Central India States	359,000	270,000	223,000	234,000	252,000	211,000	214,000	129,000	133,000	157,000
Gwalior	145,000	116,000	107,000	115,000	107,000	89,000	103,000	76,000	78,000	69,000
Hyderabad	899,000	1,060,000	808,000	951,000	895,000	447,000	651,000	509,000	534,000	564,000
Madras States (b)	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	(e)
Mysore	96,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	23,000	2,000	10,000	9,000	10,000	8,000
Punjab States	115,000	118,000	81,000	88,000	95,000	99,000	100,000	77,000	96,000	178,000
Rajputana States	89,000	93,000	78,000	97,000	123,000	67,000	73,000	62,000	58,000	65,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Total Indian States	2,280,000	2,400,000	1,992,000	2,465,000	1,871,000	1,578,000	1,866,000	1,578,000	1,707,000	1,731,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,098,000	6,215,000	5,024,000	5,963,000	5,782,000	5,243,000	5,226,000	4,007,000	4,657,000	5,006,000
Net Exports and Consumption (g).	6,923,000	6,508,000	5,624,000	5,661,000	6,675,000	6,991,000	6,750,000	4,678,000	5,852,000	(c)

(a) Excluding certain Orissa States which report an area of 28,000 acres with a yield of 6,000 bales in 1933-34, as against 28,000 acres and 8,000 bales in 1932-33.

(b) Includes the State of Banganapalle up to 1925-26 and also Podunkottai from 1926-27. (c) Not yet available.

(d) Includes Madras States for which separate figure is not yet available. (e) Included under Madras. (f) Below 500 bales.

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

NOTE—Figures for 1933-34 are subject to revision.

No. SA—AREA AND YIELD OF COTTON ACCORDING TO TRADE DESCRIPTIONS.

Area (acres)

Descriptions of cotton	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Comras—										
Khandesh	1,468,000	1,565,000	1,414,000	1,452,000	1,410,000	1,373,000	1,211,000	1,184,000	1,062,000	1,088,000
Central India	2,053,000	2,020,000	1,946,000	1,848,000	1,933,000	2,021,000	1,903,000	1,804,000	1,604,000	1,768,000
Barsi and Nagar(a) } Hyderabad-Gaorani	3,213,000	3,631,000	3,261,000	3,792,000	3,986,000	2,629,000	2,315,000	2,586,000	2,450,000	2,353,000
Berar } Central Provinces	5,247,000	5,385,000	4,864,000	4,796,000	3,429,000 1,619,000	916,000 3,443,000	971,000 3,221,000	862,000 3,164,000	890,000 2,828,000	976,000 2,923,000
TOTAL	11,981,000	13,601,000	11,458,000	11,888,000	12,406,000	12,114,000	11,150,000	11,056,000	10,006,000	10,363,000
Dholleras	2,578,000	3,173,000	2,435,000	3,072,000	3,094,000	2,807,000	2,583,000	2,150,000	2,747,000	2,380,000
Bengal-Sind—										
United Provinces	1,049,000	1,004,000	809,000	643,000	715,000	929,000	845,000	753,000	526,000	611,000
Rajputana	474,000	465,000	447,000	464,000	520,000	541,000	551,000	464,000	452,000	529,000
Sind-Punjab	2,062,000	3,314,000	2,020,000	1,591,000	2,268,000	2,058,000	1,888,000	2,004,000	1,757,000	2,611,000
Others	86,000	90,000	87,000	84,000	85,000	78,000	75,000	74,000	72,000	48,000
TOTAL	3,671,000	3,873,000	3,363,000	2,782,000	3,536,000	3,604,000	3,359,000	3,295,000	2,807,000	3,999,000
American—										
Punjab	964,000	1,148,000	1,134,000	750,000	974,000	806,000	837,000	763,000	776,000	805,000
Sind	16,000	7,000	25,000	15,000	29,000	27,000	65,000	59,000	99,000	124,000
Broach	1,355,000	1,413,000	1,211,000	1,274,000	1,270,000	1,324,000	1,232,000	1,271,000	1,303,000	1,287,000
Coompta-Dharwars	1,951,000	1,729,000	1,513,000	1,726,000	1,945,000	1,746,000	1,858,000	1,665,000	1,451,000	1,368,000
Westerns and Northern	2,199,000	2,233,000	1,795,000	1,534,000	1,835,000	1,551,000	1,541,000	1,897,000	1,568,000	1,756,000
Cocanadas	291,000	304,000	205,000	214,000	236,000	259,000	199,000	186,000	189,000	170,000
Tinnevellics	621,000	705,000	525,000	568,000	610,000	601,000	525,000	518,000	541,000	575,000
Salams	235,000	194,000	181,000	181,000	224,000	221,000	300,000	204,000	191,000	200,000
Cambodias	442,000	415,000	309,000	287,000	384,000	395,000	248,000	280,000	322,000	346,000
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	497,000	608,000	588,000	470,000	460,000	487,000	517,000	358,000	478,000	552,000
GRAND TOTAL	26,801,000	28,403,000	24,822,000	24,761,000	27,053,000	25,922,000	23,812,000	23,722,000	22,483,000	23,925,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Comras—										
Khandesh	270,000	267,000	266,000	307,000	338,000	249,000	273,000	175,000	215,000	233,000
Central India	404,000	386,000	330,000	349,000	359,000	300,000	317,000	205,000	209,000	216,000
Barsi and Nagar(a) } Hyderabad-Gaorani	778,000	923,000	802,000	970,000	782,000	841,000 126,000	488,000 126,000	355,000 115,000	364,000 131,000	379,000 153,000
Berar } Central Provinces	1,000,000	980,000	977,000	1,235,000	784,000 550,000	717,000 535,000	658,000 478,000	283,000 169,000	500,000 330,000	522,000 202,000
TOTAL	2,452,000	2,562,000	2,375,000	2,861,000	2,813,000	2,268,000	2,340,000	1,292,000	1,739,000	1,705,000
Dholleras	628,000	630,000	569,000	858,000	402,000	509,000	559,000	686,000	712,000	560,000
Bengal-Sind—										
United Provinces	276,000	277,000	258,000	199,000	255,000	289,000	324,000	207,000	170,000	207,000
Rajputana	105,000	110,000	93,000	111,000	144,000	78,000	84,000	73,000	69,000	78,000
Sind-Punjab	673,000	676,000	454,000	456,000	605,000	595,000	507,000	468,000	521,000	880,000
Others	16,000	17,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	10,000
TOTAL	1,070,000	1,080,000	821,000	782,000	1,020,000	977,000	931,000	764,000	775,000	1,175,000
American—										
Punjab	363,000	359,000	229,000	219,000	189,000	248,000	269,000	215,000	217,000	364,000
Sind	4,000	2,000	6,000	3,000	6,000	8,000	20,000	14,000	33,000	34,000
Broach	845,000	331,000	222,000	244,000	210,000	284,000	277,000	274,000	322,000	228,000
Coompta Dharwars	333,000	317,000	201,000	327,000	303,000	284,000	178,000	248,000	230,000	247,000
Westerns and Northern	345,000	385,000	173,000	221,000	349,000	172,000	182,000	218,000	189,000	211,000
Cocanadas	57,000	54,000	30,000	39,000	46,000	45,000	32,000	33,000	26,000	24,000
Tinnevellics	164,000	150,000	135,000	149,000	162,000	162,000	129,000	131,000	135,000	130,000
Salams	32,000	38,000	34,000	34,000	42,000	38,000	38,000	36,000	35,000	37,000
Cambodias	183,000	155,000	116,000	123,000	147,000	144,000	90,000	128,000	139,000	153,000
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	112,000	124,000	114,000	104,000	93,000	104,000	123,000	68,000	105,000	138,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,088,000	6,215,000	5,024,000	5,903,000	5,782,000	5,243,000	5,226,000	4,007,000	4,637,000	5,006,000

(a) Includes the whole of cotton grown in Non-Government areas in Hyderabad up to 1929-30.
NOTE.—Figures for 1933-34 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
British Provinces—										
Assam	136,000	186,000	171,000	195,000	157,000	192,000	99,000	127,000	157,000	145,000
Bengal	2,680,000	3,315,000	2,929,000	2,667,000	2,986,000	3,028,000	1,597,000	1,822,000	2,142,000	2,161,000
Bihar and Orissa	263,000	297,000	241,000	247,000	238,000	238,000	149,000	170,000	192,000	166,000
Total British Provinces	3,079,000	3,798,000	3,341,000	3,109,000	3,381,000	3,458,000	1,845,000	2,119,000	2,491,000	2,472,000
Indian States—										
Cooch Behar	31,000	43,000	29,000	32,000	31,000	31,000	16,000	23,000	25,000	24,000
Tripura	5,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Indian States	36,000	49,000	33,000	35,000	34,000	34,000	17,000	24,000	26,000	25,000
GRAND TOTAL (c)	3,115,000	3,847,000	3,374,000	3,144,000	3,415,000	3,492,000	1,862,000	2,143,000	2,517,000	2,497,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

British Provinces—										
Assam	279,000	594,000	466,000	624,000	352,000	619,000	197,000	340,000	447,000	296,000
Bengal	7,942,000	10,638,000	8,996,000	8,514,000	9,187,000	9,883,000	4,983,000	6,167,000	7,046,000	7,143,000
Bihar and Orissa	640,000	764,000	667,000	693,000	719,000	620,000	343,000	519,000	448,000	425,000
Total British Provinces	8,861,000	12,001,000	10,129,000	9,831,000	10,258,000	11,122,000	5,522,000	7,026,000	7,941,000	7,866,000
Indian States—										
Cooch Behar	70,000	117,000	51,000	70,000	74,000	80,000	17,000	44,000	44,000	70,000
Tripura	9,000	14,000	8,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Total Indian States	79,000	131,000	59,000	75,000	77,000	83,000	20,000	46,000	46,000	73,000
GRAND TOTAL (c)	8,940,000	12,132,000	10,188,000	9,906,000	10,335,000	11,205,000	5,542,000	7,072,000	7,987,000	7,939,000
Exports and consumption (a)	9,569,000	10,499,000	11,241,000	11,431,000	11,436,000	8,480,000	7,883,000	8,381,000	9,068,000	(b)
Exports, mill-purchases during the year and local (extra-factory) consumption (a)	9,407,000	12,407,000	11,611,000	11,097,000	11,144,000	10,820,000	6,704,000	8,878,000	8,854,000	(b)

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

(b) Not yet available.

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

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1925	41,000	1928	72,000	1931	64,000
1926	40,000	1929	64,000	1932	40,000
1927	82,000	1930	65,000	1933	57,000
				1934	(b)

NOTE.—Figures for 1934 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
British Provinces—										
Bengal	121,000	134,000	136,000	118,000	132,000	114,000	116,000	126,000	125,000	124,000
Bihar and Orissa	731,000	687,000	644,000	601,000	658,000	654,000	654,000	662,000	641,000	632,000
Bombay	132,000	121,000	106,000	102,000	119,000	131,000	137,000	137,000	125,000	122,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,094,000	1,148,000	1,001,000	917,000	930,000	754,000	739,000	937,000	1,008,000	934,000
Punjab	31,000	29,000	26,000	35,000	28,000	28,000	23,000	32,000	28,000	30,000
United Provinces (a) {	433,000 <i>672,000</i>	381,000 <i>702,000</i>	393,000 <i>668,000</i>	423,000 <i>630,000</i>	210,000 <i>550,000</i>	229,000 <i>502,000</i>	310,000 <i>644,000</i>	321,000 <i>689,000</i>	228,000 <i>624,000</i>	213,000 <i>693,000</i>
Total British Provinces (a) {	2,542,000 <i>672,000</i>	2,500,000 <i>702,000</i>	2,306,000 <i>668,000</i>	2,196,000 <i>630,000</i>	2,077,000 <i>550,000</i>	1,910,000 <i>502,000</i>	1,994,000 <i>644,000</i>	2,215,000 <i>689,000</i>	2,155,000 <i>624,000</i>	2,055,000 <i>693,000</i>
Indian States—										
Bhopal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,000	37,000
Bombay States	7,000	9,000	10,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	6,000	6,000
Central Provinces States	86,000	102,000	89,000	100,000	97,000	85,000	88,000	94,000	108,000	127,000
Hyderabad	251,000	173,000	220,000	318,000	269,000	242,000	253,000	306,000	269,000	367,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	137,000	105,000	35,000	60,000	110,000	57,000	82,000	95,000	93,000	73,000
Total Indian States	481,000	394,000	357,000	485,000	482,000	390,000	381,000	505,000	520,000	610,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,695,000	3,596,000	3,331,000	3,311,000	3,109,000	2,802,000	3,009,000	3,309,000	3,299,000	3,258,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Bengal	19,000	18,000	20,000	13,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	20,000	25,000	24,000
Bihar and Orissa	123,000	103,000	99,000	84,000	108,000	107,000	94,000	92,000	97,000	92,000
Bombay	11,000	10,000	8,000	12,000	15,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	13,000
Central Provinces and Berar	100,000	72,000	75,000	72,000	54,000	65,000	65,000	67,000	63,000	61,000
Punjab	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
United Provinces (a) {	60,000 <i>125,000</i>	59,000 <i>109,000</i>	67,000 <i>114,000</i>	55,000 <i>82,000</i>	29,000 <i>76,000</i>	46,000 <i>101,000</i>	50,000 <i>104,000</i>	56,000 <i>102,000</i>	39,000 <i>108,000</i>	31,000 <i>85,000</i>
Total British Provinces (a) {	336,000 <i>125,000</i>	285,000 <i>109,000</i>	270,000 <i>114,000</i>	239,000 <i>82,000</i>	228,000 <i>76,000</i>	253,000 <i>101,000</i>	244,000 <i>104,000</i>	272,000 <i>102,000</i>	261,000 <i>108,000</i>	244,000 <i>85,000</i>
Indian States—										
Bhopal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	4,000
Bombay States	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Central Provinces States	7,000	9,000	6,000	8,000	4,000	7,000	3,000	8,000	9,000	10,000
Hyderabad	16,000	16,000	13,000	11,000	11,000	16,000	16,000	23,000	18,000	28,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	16,000	2,000	2,000	7,000	2,000	3,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	7,000
Total Indian States	40,000	28,000	22,000	27,000	18,000	26,000	29,000	42,000	37,000	50,000
GRAND TOTAL	501,000	402,000	400,000	343,000	322,000	380,000	377,000	416,000	406,000	379,000

(a) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, i.e., seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate. (b) 100 tons. (c) Not available.
 Note.—Figures for 1933-34 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
British Provinces—										
Assam . . .	354,000	358,000	355,000	353,000	369,000	336,000	363,000	302,000	271,000	330,000
Bengal . . .	737,000	731,000	757,000	740,000	700,000	705,000	709,000	770,000	716,000	693,000
Bihar and Orissa (a)	818,000	748,000	733,000	700,000	728,000	665,000	657,000	645,000	627,000	598,000
Bombay including Sind	365,000	144,000	189,000	135,000	199,000	339,000	191,000	142,000	190,000	187,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,000	70,000	71,000	74,000
Delhi . . .	4,000	5,000	3,000	6,000	35,000 (c)	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
North-West Frontier Province . .	135,000	118,000	90,000	121,000	111,000	133,000	83,000	107,000	126,000	113,000
Punjab . . .	1,269,000	753,000	913,000	951,000	1,722,000	1,074,000	889,000	1,150,000	1,158,000	1,129,000
United Provinces (b) . . .	143,000 <i>2,517,000</i>	144,000 <i>2,449,000</i>	148,000 <i>2,242,000</i>	171,000 <i>2,580,000</i>	339,000 <i>2,670,000</i>	215,000 <i>2,341,000</i>	240,000 <i>2,230,000</i>	273,000 <i>2,659,000</i>	327,000 <i>2,484,000</i>	218,000 <i>2,594,000</i>
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (b) {	3,325,000 <i>2,517,000</i>	3,000,000 <i>2,449,000</i>	3,195,000 <i>2,242,000</i>	3,177,000 <i>2,580,000</i>	4,197,000 <i>2,670,000</i>	3,472,000 <i>2,341,000</i>	3,264,000 <i>2,230,000</i>	3,467,000 <i>2,659,000</i>	3,494,000 <i>2,484,000</i>	3,346,000 <i>2,594,000</i>
Indian States—										
Baroda . . .	19,000	18,000	21,000	22,000	23,000	19,000	20,000	21,000	20,000	40,000
Bombay States . . .	34,000	15,000	25,000	37,000	30,000	21,000	17,000	23,000	46,000	38,000
Hyderabad . . .	14,000	10,000	7,000	11,000	14,000	11,000	11,000	10,000	10,000	12,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	74,000	54,000	53,000	80,000	99,000	43,000	90,000	40,000	40,000	38,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES . . .	141,000	97,000	106,000	160,000	171,000	94,000	138,000	94,000	116,000	128,000
GRAND TOTAL . . .	6,483,000	5,546,000	5,546,000	5,907,000	7,038,000	5,907,000	6,632,000	6,220,000	6,094,000	6,068,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Assam . . .	64,000	74,000	72,000	69,000	66,000	62,000	64,000	46,000	43,000	56,000
Bengal . . .	122,000	84,000	132,000	116,000	123,000	134,000	139,000	139,000	154,000	164,000
Bihar and Orissa (a)	212,000	162,000	160,000	153,000	178,000	162,000	147,000	136,000	140,000	135,000
Bombay including Sind	37,000	14,000	19,000	16,000	12,000	40,000	23,000	14,000	23,000	19,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	16,000	15,000	16,000
Delhi . . .	(f)	(e)	(e)	1,000	(e)	(e)	(e)	(f)	(e)	(e)
North-West Frontier Province . .	11,000	11,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	7,000	7,000
Punjab . . .	209,000	125,000	147,000	150,000	162,000	150,000	141,000	164,000	151,000	147,000
United Provinces (b) . . .	29,000 <i>505,000</i>	24,000 <i>404,000</i>	28,000 <i>421,000</i>	18,000 <i>278,000</i>	42,000 <i>308,000</i>	44,000 <i>479,000</i>	32,000 <i>423,000</i>	48,000 <i>419,000</i>	58,000 <i>438,000</i>	31,000 <i>372,000</i>
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (b) {	634,000 <i>505,000</i>	494,000 <i>404,000</i>	567,000 <i>421,000</i>	532,000 <i>278,000</i>	593,000 <i>308,000</i>	601,000 <i>479,000</i>	555,000 <i>423,000</i>	593,000 <i>419,000</i>	591,000 <i>438,000</i>	675,000 <i>372,000</i>
Indian States—										
Baroda . . .	3,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Bombay States . . .	6,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	6,000
Hyderabad . . .	1,000	(f)	(e)	(e)	(f)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Rajputana (Alwar)	21,000	7,000	8,000	20,000	3,000	10,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	1,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES . . .	31,000	11,000	16,000	30,000	9,000	15,000	10,000	13,000	13,000	10,000
GRAND TOTAL . . .	1,220,000	909,000	1,004,000	840,000	910,000	1,095,000	988,000	1,025,000	1,042,000	957,000

(a) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1933-34 are 82,000 acres and 6,000 tons, as against 85,000 acres and 7,000 tons in 1932-33.

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

(c) The sudden and abnormal increase is due to an exceptionally large area being put under the crop as the principal crops like wheat could not either be sown or were damaged where sown owing to want of rain.

(d) Not available.

(e) Below 500 tons.

(f) 500 tons.

NOTE.—Figures for 1933-34 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	24,000	31,000	19,000	19,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	21,000	24,000
Bengal	159,000	153,000	160,000	149,000	153,000	157,000	153,000	161,000	161,000	159,000
Bihar and Orissa(a)	190,000	190,000	203,000	209,000	207,000	198,000	189,000	200,000	200,000	205,000
Bombay including Sind	220,000	226,000	227,000	301,000	347,000	242,000	209,000	234,000	256,000	202,000
Burma	1,046,000	1,133,000	1,093,000	1,071,000	1,082,000	1,225,000	1,322,000	1,308,000	1,600,000	1,575,000
Central Provinces and Berar	644,000	433,000	458,000	553,000	637,000	496,000	577,000	505,000	604,000	547,000
Madras	789,000	791,000	682,000	837,000	760,000	773,000	746,000	747,000	836,000	836,000
Punjab	109,000	125,000	80,000	116,000	127,000	123,000	126,000	162,000	137,000	94,000
United Provinces (b)	275,000	255,000	186,000	242,000	392,000	292,000	257,000	330,000	388,000	395,000
	820,000	666,000	750,000	800,000	800,000	890,000	847,000	882,000	839,000	902,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (b)	3,456,000	3,337,000	3,117,000	3,498,000	3,621,000	3,510,000	3,594,000	3,667,000	4,203,000	4,036,000
	820,000	666,000	750,000	800,000	800,000	890,000	847,000	882,000	839,000	902,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	87,000	78,000	53,000	52,000	63,000	72,000	69,000	81,000	71,000	76,000
Bhopal (Central India) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131,000	121,000
Bombay States	318,000	388,000	372,000	530,000	363,000	257,000	463,000	457,000	372,000	462,000
Hyderabad	572,000	521,000	505,000	599,000	650,000	569,000	593,000	508,000	601,000	581,000
Rajputana(Kotah)	40,000	34,000	37,000	45,000	46,000	48,000	52,000	44,000	39,000	40,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	1,017,000	1,021,000	987,000	1,226,000	1,122,000	948,000	1,177,000	1,090,000	1,214,000	1,279,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,293,000	5,024,000	4,834,000	5,524,000	5,543,000	5,846,000	5,818,000	5,639,000	6,256,000	6,217,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	(c)	1,000	(c)	1,000
Bengal	24,000	25,000	27,000	25,000	23,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	36,000	35,000
Bihar and Orissa(a)	30,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	30,000	29,000	30,000	29,000	31,000
Bombay including Sind	27,000	20,000	24,000	32,000	31,000	24,000	23,000	28,000	29,000	23,000
Burma	65,000	45,000	30,000	45,000	40,000	50,000	75,000	30,000	65,000	67,000
Central Provinces and Berar	62,000	27,000	38,000	52,000	58,000	37,000	49,000	38,000	47,000	42,000
Madras	105,000	106,000	85,000	107,000	99,000	101,000	98,000	97,000	112,000	106,000
Punjab	9,000	11,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	14,000	11,000	7,000
United Provinces (b)	26,000	25,000	20,000	24,000	31,000	25,000	26,000	33,000	42,000	38,000
	77,000	66,000	80,000	81,000	62,000	76,000	66,000	80,000	91,000	86,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (b)	350,000	284,000	258,000	326,000	328,000	303,000	337,000	297,000	371,000	350,000
	77,000	66,000	80,000	81,000	62,000	76,000	66,000	80,000	91,000	86,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Bhopal (Central India) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	9,000
Bombay States	39,000	31,000	45,000	93,000	59,000	33,000	58,000	57,000	46,000	56,000
Hyderabad	37,000	33,000	25,000	36,000	37,000	36,000	36,000	24,000	35,000	26,000
Rajputana(Kotah)	3,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	86,000	71,000	76,000	136,000	105,000	76,000	103,000	89,000	89,000	101,000
GRAND TOTAL	513,000	421,000	414,000	543,000	495,000	455,000	526,000	476,000	551,000	537,000

(a) Excluding Orissa States, estimates for which for 1933-34 are 233,000 acres and 16,000 tons, as against 249,000 acres and 20,000 tons in 1932-33.

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

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

NOTE.—Figures for 1933-34 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
British Provinces—										
Bihar and Orissa	35,000	46,000	44,000	47,000	51,000	55,600	55,000	54,000	52,000	57,000
Bombay including Sind	57,000	77,000	76,000	104,000	74,000	67,000	60,000	77,000	81,000	66,000
Central Provinces and Berar	52,000	62,000	55,000	43,000	47,000	47,000	46,000	38,000	39,000	38,000
Madras	359,000	378,000	385,000	360,000	344,000	256,000	283,000	330,000	355,000	305,000
United Provinces(c)	15,000	17,000	10,000	8,000	11,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	15,000	12,000
Total British Provinces	518,000	570,000	570,000	562,000	527,000	432,000	451,000	509,000	542,000	478,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	78,000	58,000	59,000	75,000	101,000	83,000	60,000	66,000	78,000	81,000
Bombay States	20,000	(c)	43,000	59,000	13,000	61,000	43,000	46,000	48,000	51,000
Hyderabad	676,000	673,000	611,000	681,000	659,000	602,000	792,000	856,000	838,000	825,000
Mysore	118,000	100,000	116,000	103,000	110,000	107,000	111,000	106,000	111,000	106,000
Total Indian States	892,000	(b) 831,000	829,000	918,000	883,000	853,000	1,006,000	1,074,000	1,075,000	1,063,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,410,000	(b) 1,401,000	1,399,000	1,480,000	1,410,000	1,285,000	1,457,000	1,583,000	1,617,000	1,541,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Bihar and Orissa	5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	9,000
Bombay including Sind	9,000	10,000	10,000	18,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	12,000	12,000	8,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	11,000	9,000	11,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	7,000
Madras	38,000	41,000	29,000	33,000	32,000	26,000	28,000	33,000	38,000	31,000
United Provinces(c)	(a)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total British Provinces	(b) 52,000	71,000	57,000	71,000	59,000	53,000	56,000	64,000	68,000	58,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	7,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	5,000
Bombay States	3,000	(c)	8,000	11,000	8,000	12,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	5,000
Hyderabad	55,000	62,000	52,000	43,000	37,000	40,000	45,000	63,000	61,000	67,000
Mysore	7,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total Indian States	72,000	(b) 73,000	72,000	67,000	54,000	63,000	64,000	82,000	83,000	86,000
GRAND TOTAL	(b) 124,000	(b) 144,000	129,000	138,000	113,000	116,000	120,000	146,000	151,000	144,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Incomplete.

(c) Excludes estimates for the mixed crop for which there are no reliable data at present.

Note—(i) An All-India forecast is being prepared for this crop from 1925-26. The figures for the preceding years are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

(ii) Figures for 1933-34 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
British Provinces—										
Bombay . . .	344,000	596,000	602,000	740,000	1,000,000	1,038,000	939,000	989,000	1,195,000	1,161,000
Barma . . .	462,000	409,000	523,000	540,000	599,000	571,000	565,000	408,000	522,000	615,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	148,000	164,000	185,000	163,000
Madras . . .	1,904,000	2,599,000	2,680,000	3,337,000	3,679,000	3,209,000	3,572,000	2,635,000	3,517,000	3,779,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES . . .	2,710,000	3,694,000	3,805,000	4,617,000	5,278,000	4,848,000	5,284,000	4,196,000	5,419,000	5,743,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States . . .	41,000	89,000	211,000	324,000	423,000	281,000	604,000	518,000	583,000	683,000
Hyderabad . . .	134,000	190,000	305,000	485,000	650,000	619,000	691,000	775,000	1,118,000	1,394,000
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284,000	254,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES . . .	175,000	279,000	516,000	809,000	1,073,000	900,000	1,295,000	1,293,000	1,990,000	2,321,000
GRAND TOTAL . . .	2,885,000	3,973,000	4,321,000	5,426,000	6,351,000	5,748,000	6,579,000	5,489,000	7,409,000	8,064,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

British Provinces—										
Bombay . . .	204,000	275,000	313,000	339,000	526,000	426,000	497,000	498,000	579,000	587,000
Barma . . .	165,000	165,000	165,000	145,000	160,000	190,000	175,000	125,000	161,000	190,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	33,000	45,000	51,000
Madras . . .	948,000	1,264,000	1,207,000	1,671,000	1,830,000	1,522,000	1,765,000	1,234,000	1,729,000	1,777,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES . . .	1,317,000	1,704,000	1,685,000	2,214,000	2,516,000	2,138,000	2,427,000	1,590,000	2,514,000	2,605,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States . . .	27,000	51,000	108,000	157,000	178,000	87,000	175,000	173,000	173,000	263,000
Hyderabad . . .	11,000	21,000	25,000	42,000	81,000	145,000	165,000	213,000	320,000	374,000
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	76,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES . . .	38,000	72,000	133,000	199,000	259,000	232,000	340,000	386,000	493,000	713,000
GRAND TOTAL . . .	1,355,000	1,776,000	1,818,000	2,413,000	2,775,000	2,370,000	2,767,000	2,276,000	3,007,000	3,318,000

(a) Not available.

Note—Figures for 1933-34 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34†
British Provinces—										
Coorg	32,500	34,800	35,100	35,200	36,600	37,000	37,500	38,400	38,600	...
Madras	34,200	35,400	37,200	33,200	38,100	37,800	37,800	41,300	40,100	...
Total British Provinces	66,700	70,200	72,300	73,400	74,700	74,800	75,300	79,700	78,700	...
Indian States—										
Cochin	2,400	2,300	2,200	2,200	2,000	1,400	1,800	1,900	1,900	...
Mysore	72,800	75,500	76,200	73,800	83,200	86,500	82,400	89,800	95,300	...
Travancore	900	900	800	800	800	500	800	800	800	...
Total Indian States	76,100	78,700	79,300	82,500	86,000	88,700	85,000	92,500	98,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	142,800	148,900	151,600	156,200	160,700	163,500	160,300	172,200	176,700	...

Yield (lbs) of cured coffee

British Provinces—										
Coorg	8,497,600	4,870,400	10,002,300	7,585,700	7,707,100	14,688,300	9,070,800	9,665,600	2,011,100	...
Madras	9,669,300	4,525,700	6,915,000	11,533,200	4,827,300†	8,068,400	6,817,400	7,670,500	6,211,800	...
Total British Provinces	18,166,900	9,396,100	17,517,300	19,121,900	12,534,400	22,756,600	15,888,200	17,236,100	15,222,900	..
Indian States—										
Cochin	414,400	92,300	357,500	278,400	100,400	215,000	291,400	178,600	256,600	...
Mysore	11,781,600	12,537,700	16,201,900	15,813,500	14,954,500	16,406,300	16,354,900	16,177,300	16,833,500	...
Travancore	172,700	79,000	205,300	351,700	177,400	66,000	438,600*	21,700	177,300	...
Total Indian States	12,318,700	12,710,600	16,764,700	16,441,400	15,232,600	16,687,300	17,084,800	16,377,600	17,267,900	...
GRAND TOTAL	30,475,600	22,106,700	34,282,000	35,563,300	27,767,000	39,443,900	32,973,000	33,613,700	32,490,800	...

* Increase is due to favourable weather conditions.

† Decrease is due partly to good crop in the previous year and partly to unfavourable season.

‡ Figures not yet available.

§ Decrease due to unfavourable weather conditions.

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

(ii) Figures for 1932-33 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
British Provinces—										
Burma	64,900	66,000	69,200	78,200	87,800	91,300	112,500	109,500	109,000	105,000
Coorg	2,400	2,800	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	1,600
Madras	11,200	12,600	14,200	14,600	15,500	15,300	15,900	12,800	11,500	11,600
Total British Provinces	78,500	81,300	86,200	95,900	106,300	109,600	131,400	125,100	123,300	118,200
Indian States—										
Cochin	8,900	8,900	9,000	9,400	9,700	9,800	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,500
Mysore	700	800	700	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Travancore	41,300	41,600	43,600	46,400	50,500	51,000	50,800	48,900	48,500	48,800
Total Indian States	50,900	51,300	53,300	56,400	60,800	61,200	61,000	59,100	58,700	58,900
GRAND TOTAL	129,400	132,600	139,500	152,300	167,100	170,800	192,400	184,300	182,000	177,100

Yield (lbs) of dry rubber

British Provinces—										
Burma	6,124,500	7,776,800	9,589,300	11,360,000	10,892,400	11,170,200	9,959,200	8,448,400	4,578,500	7,867,100
Coorg	302,400	363,900	434,700	460,000	472,800	529,200	404,200	147,000	...	...
Madras	1,894,900	2,165,800	2,540,300	2,823,800	2,904,300	2,679,600	1,991,500	608,300	31,500	397,200
Total British Provinces	8,321,800	10,306,500	12,564,300	14,443,800	14,269,500	14,379,000	12,354,900	9,199,700	4,610,000	8,264,300
Indian States—										
Cochin	1,603,800	1,657,600	1,958,800	2,209,700	2,415,700	2,744,200	2,563,400	1,482,800	346,800	933,000
Mysore	10,100	21,000	24,500	7,300	9,600	21,500	18,200	12,800	...	...
Travancore	5,765,800	7,786,100	8,466,600	9,381,500	10,144,500	10,878,100	9,425,000	9,422,300	1,424,600	6,055,900
Total Indian States	7,279,500	9,665,700	10,439,900	11,598,500	12,569,800	13,643,800	11,996,600	10,917,400	1,771,400	6,988,900
GRAND TOTAL	15,601,300	19,972,200	23,004,200	26,042,300	26,839,300	28,022,800	24,351,500	20,117,100	6,381,400*	14,253,200

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

Note—Figures for 1933 are subject to revision.

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

Barley

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	45,000	50,000	30,000	53,000	55,000	81,000	50,000	42,000	48,000	30,000
Bengal	79,000	86,000	75,000	66,000	82,000	84,000	86,000	87,000	86,000	85,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,331,000	1,323,000	1,284,000	1,293,000	1,294,000	1,350,000	1,362,000	1,356,000	1,526,000	1,307,000
Bombay including Sind	36,000	28,000	35,000	43,000	34,000	42,000	36,000	35,000	33,000	38,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b)	22,000	17,000	13,000	14,000	17,000	16,000	18,000	17,000	12,000	13,000
Delhi	17,000	20,000	18,000	13,000	43,000	14,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	14,000
Madras	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
North-West Frontier Province	151,000	182,000	157,000	165,000	232,000	221,000	163,000	152,000	137,000	135,000
Punjab	936,000	804,000	767,000	835,000	1,340,000	921,000	656,000	629,000	618,000	709,000
United Provinces	4,278,000	4,059,000	3,929,000	4,282,000	4,383,000	4,269,000	4,223,000	4,050,000	3,844,000	4,272,000
Total British Provinces	6,898,000	6,573,000	6,311,000	6,772,000	7,483,000	7,001,000	6,609,000	6,384,000	6,322,000	6,614,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(b)20,000	(b)67,000	(b)15,000	15,000	12,000	(b)48,000	(b)28,000	(b)29,000	(b)25,000	(a)
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Total Indian States	20,000	67,000	15,000	15,000	12,000	48,000	28,000	29,000	25,000	(c)1,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,918,000	6,640,000	6,326,000	6,787,000	7,495,000	7,049,000	6,637,000	6,413,000	6,347,000	6,615,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	16,000	16,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	13,000	19,000	12,000	14,000	12,000
Bengal	22,000	22,000	23,000	18,000	26,000	27,000	28,000	27,000	27,000	24,000
Bihar and Orissa	531,000	512,000	507,000	460,000	490,000	517,000	533,000	514,000	560,000	460,000
Bombay including Sind	12,000	10,000	11,000	15,000	8,000	14,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,000
Central Provinces and Berar	6,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Delhi	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	15,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	6,000
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
North-West Frontier Province	47,000	63,000	56,000	52,000	85,000	81,000	60,000	53,000	50,000	40,000
Punjab	253,000	213,000	234,000	217,000	267,000	263,000	161,000	161,000	150,000	148,000
United Provinces	1,751,000	1,733,000	1,699,000	1,306,000	1,608,000	1,371,000	1,575,000	1,607,000	1,534,000	1,710,000
Total British Provinces (c)	2,644,000	2,584,000	2,551,000	2,094,000	2,520,000	2,293,000	2,392,000	2,388,000	2,351,000	2,411,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)
Total Indian States	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d)
GRAND TOTAL (c)	2,644,000	2,584,000	2,551,000	2,094,000	2,520,000	2,293,000	2,392,000	2,388,000	2,351,000	2,411,000

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

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

Jowar

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	66,000	38,000	59,000	68,000	69,000	71,000	65,000	72,000	70,000	75,000
Bengal	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Bihar and Orissa	59,000	72,000	67,000	72,000	79,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	84,000	90,000
Bombay including Sind	9,197,000	8,315,000	8,036,000	7,822,000	7,772,000	9,387,000	9,193,000	7,894,000	8,212,000	8,279,000
Burma	756,000	701,000	665,000	568,000	491,000	474,000	443,000	652,000	651,000	594,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,102,000	3,840,000	4,159,000	4,273,000	4,169,000	4,293,000	4,716,000	4,290,000	4,251,000	4,300,000
Delhi	40,000	30,000	36,000	43,000	32,000	30,000	33,000	30,000	36,000	26,000
Madras	4,944,000	4,546,000	4,692,000	4,830,000	4,615,000	5,174,000	4,761,000	4,831,000	4,534,000	4,412,000
North-West Frontier Province	78,000	81,000	53,000	68,000	63,000	121,000	81,000	84,000	117,000	80,000
Punjab	1,054,000	923,000	983,000	1,025,000	949,000	1,108,000	890,000	1,014,000	1,113,000	875,000
United Provinces	2,047,000	1,990,000	2,301,000	2,146,000	2,264,000	2,469,000	2,509,000	2,619,000	2,381,000	2,632,000
Total British Provinces	22,408,000	20,641,000	21,055,000	21,219,000	20,507,000	23,214,000	22,781,000	21,875,000	21,455,000	21,381,000
Indian States—										
Baroda (c)	607,000	532,000	562,000	566,000	536,000	560,000	590,000	599,000	595,000	(a)
Bombay States	2,433,000	2,255,000	2,292,000	2,040,000	2,245,000	2,179,000	1,954,000	2,217,000	2,028,000	1,289,000
Hyderabad	9,048,000	9,044,000	8,209,000	8,704,000	9,158,000	8,997,000	9,588,000	9,464,000	9,356,000	8,834,000
Mysore	(c) 627,000	(c) 625,000	(c) 661,000	(c) 717,000	633,000	760,000	703,000	684,000	666,000	657,000
Total Indian States	12,715,000	12,456,000	11,724,000	12,027,000	12,622,000	12,496,000	12,835,000	12,964,000	12,645,000	10,780,000
GRAND TOTAL	35,123,000	32,997,000	32,779,000	33,246,000	33,129,000	35,710,000	35,616,000	34,839,000	34,100,000	32,161,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	5,000	1,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	3,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bihar and Orissa	11,000	22,000	17,000	18,000	21,000	26,000	25,000	26,000	25,000	27,000
Bombay including Sind	1,835,000	1,566,000	1,473,000	1,831,000	1,756,000	1,752,000	1,912,000	1,665,000	1,730,000	1,634,000
Burma	68,000	44,000	79,000	68,000	60,000	50,000	49,000	92,000	63,000	53,000
Central Provinces and Berar	957,000	763,000	898,000	994,000	1,109,000	1,036,000	1,181,000	783,000	944,000	1,015,000
Delhi	5,000	4,000	6,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	(d)
Madras	1,405,000	1,292,000	1,211,000	1,339,000	1,363,000	1,483,000	1,275,000	1,314,000	1,291,000	1,283,000
North-West Frontier Province	10,000	10,000	7,000	9,000	8,000	14,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	11,000
Punjab	115,000	100,000	107,000	126,000	90,000	90,000	75,000	96,000	117,000	77,000
United Provinces	411,000	400,000	524,000	557,000	334,000	643,000	538,000	526,000	497,000	493,000
Total British Provinces	4,823,000	4,203,000	4,317,000	4,956,000	4,753,000	5,100,000	5,073,000	4,525,000	4,690,000	4,598,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bombay States	605,000	381,000	641,000	559,000	600,000	541,000	409,000	594,000	425,000	333,000
Hyderabad	998,000	1,112,000	1,034,000	1,453,000	1,410,000	1,151,000	1,305,000	1,017,000	1,275,000	1,161,000
Mysore	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	124,000	136,000	130,000	105,000	85,000	80,000
Total Indian States (b)	1,603,000	1,493,000	1,675,000	2,012,000	2,134,000	1,828,000	1,904,000	1,716,000	1,785,000	1,583,000
GRAND TOTAL (b)	6,426,000	5,696,000	5,992,000	6,968,000	6,887,000	6,928,000	6,977,000	6,241,000	6,475,000	6,181,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Incomplete.

(c) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

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

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

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

Bajra

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	23,000	14,000	26,000	30,000	25,000	29,000	25,000	22,000	49,000	21,000
Bengal	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
Bihar and Orissa	69,000	68,000	67,000	68,000	75,000	73,000	71,000	71,000	72,000	72,000
Bombay including Sind	4,105,000	4,651,000	5,736,000	5,725,000	5,024,000	4,376,000	5,078,000	5,229,000	5,113,000	4,631,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b)	137,000	114,000	110,000	121,000	124,000	107,000	139,000	119,000	113,000	101,000
Delhi	50,000	41,000	46,000	52,000	52,000	72,000	71,000	70,000	64,000	55,000
Madras	3,047,000	3,074,000	3,080,000	3,276,000	3,067,000	2,888,000	2,913,000	2,877,000	2,817,000	2,559,000
North-West Frontier Province	152,000	156,000	121,000	149,000	131,000	245,000	138,000	155,000	208,000	191,000
Punjab	2,585,000	2,563,000	2,692,000	2,718,000	2,480,000	3,365,000	3,236,000	3,233,000	3,403,000	3,356,000
United Provinces	1,789,000	1,574,000	1,909,000	1,921,000	1,973,000	2,128,000	2,024,000	2,150,000	2,185,000	2,141,000
Total British Provinces	11,964,000	12,257,000	13,789,000	14,062,000	12,953,000	13,285,000	13,697,000	13,928,000	14,026,000	13,129,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(b) 602,000	(b) 597,000	(b) 657,000	(b) 613,000	(b) 597,000	630,000	(b) 652,000	(b) 655,000	(b) 622,000	(a)
Bombay States	1,377,000	1,327,000	1,714,000	978,000	1,510,000	1,192,000	1,004,000	1,548,000	1,433,000	(c) 253,000
Hyderabad	(b) 2,402,000	(b) 2,852,000	(b) 2,502,000	2,502,000	1,544,000	(b) 2,113,000	(b) 2,076,000	(b) 2,101,000	(b) 2,544,000	(a)
Mysore	(b) 131,000	(b) 171,000	(b) 114,000	(b) 105,000	105,000	51,000	95,000	78,000	74,000	61,000
Total Indian States	4,512,000	4,947,000	4,987,000	4,198,000	3,756,000	3,986,000	3,827,000	4,382,000	4,673,000	(c) 314,000
GRAND TOTAL	16,476,000	17,204,000	18,776,000	18,260,000	16,709,000	17,271,000	17,524,000	18,310,000	18,699,000	(c) 13,443,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	(d)	2,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	1,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bihar and Orissa	22,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	27,000	27,000	25,000	25,000	26,000	27,000
Bombay including Sind	609,000	543,000	791,000	760,000	707,000	504,000	659,000	569,000	624,000	574,000
Central Provinces and Berar	23,000	23,000	24,000	27,000	33,000	26,000	35,000	22,000	34,000	17,000
Delhi	6,000	4,000	6,000	10,000	12,000	4,000	10,000	12,000	8,000	(c) 1,000
Madras	833,000	819,000	783,000	838,000	829,000	761,000	775,000	780,000	784,000	691,000
North-West Frontier Province	20,000	18,000	15,000	14,000	12,000	26,000	14,000	18,000	20,000	23,000
Punjab	362,000	278,000	363,000	333,000	247,000	282,000	434,000	460,000	326,000	377,000
United Provinces	330,000	271,000	445,000	401,000	266,000	366,000	398,000	343,000	429,000	379,000
Total British Provinces	2,218,000	1,982,000	2,455,000	2,415,000	2,136,000	1,998,000	2,354,000	2,235,000	2,253,000	2,091,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bombay States	396,000	292,000	390,000	226,000	400,000	286,000	229,000	435,000	331,000	(c) 28,000
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Mysore	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	18,000	(a)	(a)	3,000	14,000	9,000
Total Indian States (c)	396,000	292,000	390,000	226,000	418,000	286,000	229,000	438,000	345,000	37,000
GRAND TOTAL (c)	2,614,000	2,274,000	2,845,000	2,641,000	2,554,000	2,284,000	2,583,000	2,673,000	2,598,000	2,128,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(c) Incomplete.

(d) About 500 tons.

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

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

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

Maize

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	73,000	45,000	80,000	65,000	89,000	94,000	86,000	67,000	61,000	60,000
Bengal	79,000	78,000	77,000	78,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	84,000	80,000	77,000
Bihar and Orissa . . .	1,574,000	1,656,000	1,618,000	1,648,000	1,825,000	1,719,000	1,630,000	1,694,000	1,821,000	1,697,000
Bombay including Sind .	198,000	204,000	205,000	188,000	189,000	199,000	173,000	191,000	172,000	172,000
Burma	191,000	199,000	194,000	194,000	198,000	200,000	196,000	221,000	234,000	212,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b)	146,000	139,000	141,000	152,000	154,000	154,000	154,000	154,000	158,000	155,000
Delhi	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Madras	148,000	138,000	111,000	163,000	119,000	117,000	150,000	110,000	101,000	108,000
North-West Frontier Province	429,000	435,000	437,000	482,000	463,000	481,000	470,000	449,000	449,000	465,000
Punjab	922,000	931,000	975,000	1,085,000	1,048,000	1,142,000	1,095,000	1,004,000	1,034,000	1,056,000
United Provinces	1,550,000	1,612,000	1,679,000	1,862,000	2,004,000	2,327,000	2,375,000	2,116,000	2,137,000	2,023,000
Total British Provinces .	5,312,000	5,439,000	5,519,000	5,920,000	5,985,000	6,530,000	6,426,000	6,092,000	6,257,000	6,028,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(b)701,000	(b)594,000	(b)811,000	811,000	655,000	(b)880,000	(b)632,000	(b)799,000	(b)690,000	(a)
Mysore	(b)22,000	(e)	(b)46,000	(b)1,000	1,000	(e)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Indian States . . .	723,000	594,000	857,000	812,000	656,000	880,000	633,000	800,000	691,000	(c)1,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,035,000	6,033,000	6,376,000	6,732,000	6,641,000	7,410,000	7,059,000	6,892,000	6,948,000	(c)6,029,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	15,000	6,000	16,000	10,000	18,000	16,000	27,000	14,000	10,000	13,000
Bengal	25,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	31,000	33,000	31,000	29,000	25,000	24,000
Bihar and Orissa . . .	260,000	499,000	439,000	514,000	417,000	594,000	521,000	523,000	562,000	449,000
Bombay including Sind .	87,000	76,000	83,000	63,000	81,000	68,000	39,000	78,000	61,000	62,000
Burma	39,000	37,000	37,000	38,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	34,000	34,000	35,000
Central Provinces and Berar	104,000	99,000	101,000	108,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	113,000	102,000
Delhi	1,000	(d)	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)
Madras	71,000	67,000	39,000	67,000	56,000	56,000	64,000	50,000	46,000	47,000
North-West Frontier Province	218,000	200,000	171,000	226,000	212,000	220,000	224,000	211,000	193,000	150,000
Punjab	336,000	311,000	346,000	425,000	347,000	397,000	412,000	380,000	348,000	288,000
United Provinces	533,000	554,000	660,000	777,000	699,000	914,000	933,000	833,000	751,000	695,000
Total British Provinces .	1,689,000	1,874,000	1,919,000	2,256,000	2,001,000	2,448,000	2,401,000	2,203,000	2,144,000	1,904,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Mysore	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Total Indian States . . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
GRAND TOTAL (c)	1,689,000	1,874,000	1,919,000	2,256,000	2,001,000	2,448,000	2,401,000	2,203,000	2,144,000	1,904,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(c) Incomplete.

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

(e) Less than 500 acres.

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

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

Gram

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	10,000	17,000	3,000	36,000	61,000	36,000	25,000	16,000	30,000	20,000
Bengal	130,000	136,000	120,000	92,000	143,000	154,000	151,000	180,000	177,000	175,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,433,000	1,411,000	1,421,000	1,327,000	1,288,000	1,467,000	1,482,000	1,465,000	1,499,000	1,484,000
Bombay including Sind . .	741,000	536,000	676,000	740,000	774,000	727,000	876,000	1,019,000	981,000	1,085,000
Burma	90,000	118,000	200,000	238,000	167,000	159,000	209,000	200,000	152,000	210,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	1,120,000	1,277,000	1,140,000	1,104,000	1,308,000	1,214,000	1,332,000	1,327,000	1,365,000	1,239,000
Coorg	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Delhi	98,000	56,000	52,000	55,000	15,000	5,000	24,000	99,000	80,000	96,000
Madras(e)	109,000	119,000	60,000	74,000	74,000	75,000	95,000	105,000	90,000	102,000
North-West Frontier Province	227,000	228,000	207,000	233,000	193,000	229,000	193,000	224,000	228,000	223,000
Punjab	5,697,000	3,710,000	4,635,000	4,039,000	4,160,000	3,151,000	4,122,000	5,547,000	3,894,000	6,586,000
United Provinces	6,817,000	6,641,000	6,012,000	5,931,000	5,424,000	4,208,000	5,102,000	5,686,000	5,399,000	5,300,000
Total British Provinces	16,473,000	14,300,000	14,593,000	13,920,000	13,608,000	11,426,000	13,602,000	15,869,000	13,896,000	16,521,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(a)24,000	(a)7,000	(a)22,000	(a)38,000	(a)32,000	19,000	(a)19,000	(a)29,000	(a)25,000	(b)
Hyderabad	(a)835,000	(a)821,000	(a)853,000	853,000	617,000	(a)1,106,000	(a)1,051,000	(a)1,236,000	(a)1,231,000	(b)
Mysore	(a)686,000	(a)782,000	(a)766,000	(a)750,000	694,000	783,000	760,000	801,000	803,000	812,000
Total Indian States	1,545,000	1,610,000	1,641,000	1,641,000	1,343,000	1,908,000	1,830,000	2,068,000	2,059,000	(c)812,000
GRAND TOTAL	18,018,000	15,910,000	16,224,000	15,561,000	14,951,000	13,334,000	15,432,000	17,935,000	15,955,000	17,333,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	1,000	3,000	(d)	5,000	7,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Bengal	34,000	32,000	34,000	19,000	42,000	46,000	48,000	56,000	54,000	52,000
Bihar and Orissa	509,000	529,000	561,000	430,000	442,000	533,000	532,000	503,000	503,000	492,000
Bombay including Sind . .	132,000	97,000	107,000	136,000	115,000	119,000	158,000	188,000	186,000	167,000
Burma	15,000	24,000	40,000	48,000	33,000	32,000	42,000	40,000	30,000	42,000
Central Provinces and Berar	274,000	285,000	225,000	178,000	153,000	219,000	226,000	250,000	250,000	194,000
Coorg	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1,000
Delhi	25,000	7,000	11,000	11,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	7,000	9,000	(f)46,000
Madras(e)	24,000	26,000	8,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	22,000	20,000	22,000
North-West Frontier Province	31,000	40,000	23,000	27,000	17,000	29,000	16,000	27,000	27,000	20,000
Punjab	1,149,000	760,000	1,199,000	858,000	726,000	763,000	910,000	1,080,000	894,000	1,335,000
United Provinces	1,987,000	2,070,000	1,772,000	1,501,000	1,065,000	1,247,000	1,402,000	1,560,000	1,398,000	1,276,000
Total British Provinces	4,184,000	3,873,000	3,980,000	3,227,000	2,620,000	3,007,000	3,357,000	3,734,000	3,373,000	2,699,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Mysore	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	70,000	76,000	85,000	72,000	96,000	72,000
Total Indian States	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(c)70,000	(c)76,000	(c)85,000	(c)72,000	(c)96,000	(c)72,000
GRAND TOTAL (c)	4,184,000	3,873,000	3,980,000	3,227,000	2,690,000	3,083,000	3,442,000	3,806,000	3,469,000	3,771,000

(a) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(b) Not available.

(c) Incomplete.

(d) Less than 500 tons.

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

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

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
British Provinces--										
Assam	9,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	14,000
Bengal	280,000	293,000	295,000	290,000	291,000	295,000	284,000	293,000	281,000	286,000
Bihar and Orissa	113,000	132,000	137,000	147,000	146,000	142,000	136,000	141,000	161,000	140,000
Bombay including Sind	122,000	122,000	109,000	124,000	153,000	161,000	146,000	158,000	137,000	144,000
Burma	119,000	86,000	101,000	118,600	114,000	117,000	111,000	87,000	88,000	103,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	18,000	17,000	17,000	19,000	18,000	14,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	13,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madras	265,000	244,000	232,000	276,000	255,000	257,000	243,000	269,000	256,000	248,000
North-West Frontier Province	(a) 11,000	(a) 10,000	(a) 10,000	(a) 10,000	11,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	8,000	6,000
Punjab	54,000	71,000	62,000	73,000	64,000	59,000	71,000	85,000	66,000	49,000
United Provinces	73,000	79,000	75,000	72,000	81,000	101,000	73,000	67,000	83,000	81,000
Total British Provinces	1,065,000	1,064,000	1,049,000	1,140,000	1,143,000	1,167,000	1,106,000	1,144,000	1,111,000	1,063,000
Indian States--										
Baroda	80,000	27,000	27,000	22,000	40,000	45,000	41,000	32,000	39,000	(c)
Hyderabad	140,000	155,000	116,000	105,000	99,000	81,000	87,000	78,000	76,000	73,000
Mysore	27,000	81,000	26,000	18,000	26,000	24,000	23,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Total Indian States	197,000	218,000	169,000	145,000	165,000	150,000	151,000	135,000	140,000	(d) 98,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,262,000	1,277,000	1,218,000	1,285,000	1,308,000	1,317,000	1,257,000	1,279,000	1,251,000	(d) 1,161,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces--										
Assam	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Bengal	(c)	89,000	91,000	120,000	122,000	124,000	120,000	122,000	139,000	123,000
Bihar and Orissa	47,000	57,000	60,000	65,000	65,000	67,000	65,000	63,000	58,000	53,000
Bombay including Sind	(c)	(c)	(c)	120,000	123,000	124,000	107,000	144,000	118,000	107,000
Burma	54,000	39,000	45,000	52,000	51,000	52,000	49,000	39,000	39,000	45,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(c)	(c)	(c)	5,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Delhi	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,000	(c)	1,000	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madras	140,000	125,000	113,000	147,000	134,000	136,000	122,000	142,000	138,000	129,000
North-West Frontier Province	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Punjab	(c)	(c)	24,000	26,000	24,000	22,000	27,000	30,000	30,000	20,000
United Provinces	(c)	(c)	47,000	45,000	49,000	69,000	44,000	47,000	55,000	50,000
Total British Provinces (d)	241,000	310,000	320,000	583,000	575,000	602,000	544,000	697,000	587,000	537,000
Indian States--										
Baroda	(c)	(c)	6,000	5,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	(c)
Hyderabad	(c)	(c)	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	17,000	16,000	18,000	15,000
Mysore	(c)	(c)	3,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Total Indian States	(c)	(c)	19,000	19,000	24,000	27,000	29,000	26,000	29,000	(d) 19,000
GRAND TOTAL (d)	241,000	310,000	399,000	602,000	599,000	629,000	573,000	623,000	616,000	556,000

(a) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (b) 300 acres. (c) Not available. (d) Incomplete. (e) 300 tons.

Note--No forecast is prepared for this crop except by the Hyderabad State. The figures are taken from the Agricultural Statistics, provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

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

INDIGO

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
British Provinces—										
Bengal . . .	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	16,100	18,900	13,100	12,600	5,900	5,900	4,800	4,000	3,000	500
Bombay including Sind . .	1,200	1,000	1,200	800	500	200	100	100	200	(b)
Madras . . .	70,200	77,600	53,600	32,900	48,600	52,800	46,900	37,200	46,100	30,100
Punjab . . .	6,400	20,500	23,300	5,800	19,300	6,800	9,000	9,000	9,400	9,600
United Provinces	12,500	14,800	12,100	7,300	5,700	4,000	3,000	2,200	1,100	1,700
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	106,500	132,800	103,300	59,400	80,000	69,700	63,800	52,500	59,800	41,900
Indian States—										
Hyderabad(c) . . .	16,800	13,900	2,200	1,600	2,200	5,700	6,000	1,000	1,000	(d)
Khairpur (Bombay) . . .	5,400	2,500	1,500	1,200	1,000	300	(b)	(b)	(d)	(d)
Total Indian States	22,200	16,400	3,700	2,800	3,200	6,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	(d)
GRAND TOTAL .	128,700	149,200	107,000	62,200	83,200	75,700	69,800	53,500	60,800	41,900

YIELD (QWTS) OF DYE

British Provinces—										
Bengal . . .	(e)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	1,100	2,700	1,600	1,400	700	1,200	800	600	400	100
Bombay including Sind . .	200	100	200	100	100	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Madras . . .	17,100	19,100	11,100	7,400	10,900	11,500	10,200	7,800	8,800	5,100
Punjab . . .	1,000	4,400	4,500	1,000	2,700	1,200	1,600	1,200	1,800	2,100
United Provinces	1,400	1,800	1,400	800	600	400	400	300	100	200
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	20,800	27,900	18,800	10,700	15,000	14,300	13,000	9,900	11,100	7,500
Indian States—										
Hyderabad . . .	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Khairpur (Bombay) . . .	900	300	200	200	100	100	(e)	(e)	(d)	(d)
Total Indian States	(f)900	(f)300	(f)200	(f)200	(f)100	(f)100	(e)	(e)	(d)	(d)
GRAND TOTAL(f)	21,700	28,200	19,000	10,900	15,100	14,400	13,000	9,900	11,100	7,500

(a) No cultivation.

(b) Below 100 acres.

(c) Less than 50 cwts.

(d) Not available.

(e) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(f) Incomplete.

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

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

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	ACTUAL RAINFALL										Variation of 1933 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
Assam	100·5	99·2	99·6	98·5	111·2	102·8	117·2	101·2	103·6	105·0	90·5	-10·0	-10
Bengal	74·6	79·9	73·5	79·6	65·0	79·8	74·8	69·7	74·8	71·0	81·6	+7·0	+9
Bihar and Orissa—													
Bihar	48·3	56·4	46·3	43·7	40·4	48·3	53·0	43·4	45·2	36·1	54·0	+5·7	+12
Chota Nagpur	52·5	52·7	51·9	58·7	50·5	51·6	61·5	56·6	50·7	46·5	59·5	+7·0	+13
Orissa	59·7	50·0	75·8	61·2	54·5	65·4	62·6	56·6	60·5	59·0	77·9	+18·2	+30
Bombay—													
Bombay, Deccan	30·7	27·9	25·3	28·0	33·0	31·1	27·3	32·8	40·4	38·7	42·0	+11·3	+37
Gujarat	32·3	29·1	22·1	45·7	49·6	31·4	26·5	34·7	38·5	32·8	43·0	+10·7	+33
Konkan	108·2	98·5	93·5	121·7	107·9	120·1	98·1	109·5	148·2	114·0	131·1	+22·9	+21
Sind	6·7	6·9	2·9	9·7	9·6	2·0	15·0	5·8	3·0	6·9	9·5	+2·8	+42
Burma—													
Lower Burma	124·5	136·2	130·4	131·7	125·3	130·1	138·8	126·8	117·0	116·0	120·8	-3·7	-3
Upper Burma	46·9	46·4	43·6	57·6	52·2	53·6	47·4	50·4	42·2	45·9	48·7	+1·8	+4
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar	32·4	31·1	25·6	30·7	33·9	34·5	25·6	31·9	47·9	35·5	45·6	+13·2	+41
Central Provinces, East	53·6	47·9	58·3	58·9	57·7	45·7	56·1	50·4	58·6	53·5	69·2	+15·6	+29
Central Provinces, West	46·5	46·5	43·3	57·0	45·8	46·1	44·8	43·3	57·3	48·8	56·6	+12·1	+26
Madras—													
Madras Coast, North	41·3	45·6	52·7	36·1	43·7	43·7	37·3	50·4	48·0	41·2	46·8	+5·5	+13
Madras, Deccan	24·8	22·4	26·9	20·5	24·7	24·1	23·1	26·7	20·6	23·5	27·7	+2·9	+12
Madras, South-east	35·6	32·5	39·9	30·1	30·0	37·6	37·0	49·7	41·3	41·5	35·5	-0·1	Nil
Malabar	100·1	142·9	110·0	103·1	102·4	88·1	116·9	105·2	111·6	119·8	142·2	+42·1	+42
North-West Frontier Province	15·6	17·1	15·2	20·1	11·8	15·3	17·5	14·1	11·7	16·2	18·1	+2·5	+16
Punjab—													
East and North	23·3	26·3	24·4	26·8	20·4	18·5	17·8	22·2	23·2	20·7	33·9	+10·6	+45
South-west	10·0	11·8	9·3	11·5	5·7	9·4	12·1	9·1	10·6	9·5	12·7	+2·7	+27
United Provinces—													
East	39·3	43·8	43·7	39·6	39·1	30·4	39·1	42·3	39·1	27·7	35·2	-4·1	-10
West	37·2	47·3	41·9	38·7	42·9	29·1	28·2	33·3	39·5	33·3	47·0	+9·8	+26
Central India—													
East	42·3	49·3	46·7	55·4	41·2	32·9	38·2	40·3	39·0	32·7	35·3	-7·0	-17
West	35·0	39·8	27·7	37·4	34·4	32·5	28·8	35·3	42·5	36·2	46·5	+11·5	+33
Hyderabad—													
North	34·3	28·8	29·8	30·1	31·8	37·3	25·8	28·9	43·0	35·0	46·1	+11·8	+34
South	30·7	29·6	33·8	23·0	34·6	33·5	23·9	28·0	34·0	29·4	40·6	+9·9	+32
Mysore	36·1	40·6	36·3	34·5	31·7	35·8	39·2	38·7	36·7	47·8	48·7	+12·6	+35
Rajputana—													
East	26·1	38·5	19·2	31·9	26·7	22·3	20·7	25·1	29·7	22·5	38·9	+12·8	+49
West	12·5	13·0	7·8	19·3	14·7	11·8	13·9	10·6	15·7	11·2	16·0	+3·5	+28

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1922 TO 1932.

Rice

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Bulgaria	8,000	12,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	18,000	22,000	17,000	17,000	13,000
Egypt	186,000	235,000	143,000	237,000	430,000	264,000	327,000	339,000	67,000	482,000
Formosa	1,252,000	1,313,000	1,361,000	1,401,000	1,445,000	1,446,000	1,403,000	1,517,000	1,565,000	1,641,000
Indo-China	11,297,000	11,757,000	12,508,000	12,656,000	13,453,000	13,663,000	14,030,000	14,393,000	13,026,000	13,037,000
Italy	303,000	340,000	356,000	368,000	351,000	331,000	332,000	361,000	252,000	335,000
Japan	7,713,000	7,622,000	7,726,000	7,736,000	7,774,000	7,818,000	7,865,000	7,965,000	7,978,000	7,980,000
Java and Madura	8,354,000	8,351,000	8,139,000	8,386,000	8,731,000	8,710,000	8,791,000	8,676,000	9,138,000	9,232,000
Korea	2,726,000	2,860,000	3,883,000	3,620,000	3,923,000	3,718,000	3,998,000	4,071,000	4,102,000	4,026,000
Siam	6,626,000	6,319,000	5,896,000	6,878,000	6,808,000	5,893,000	6,030,000	7,187,000	6,376,000	7,432,000
Spain	111,000	116,000	120,000	123,000	123,000	121,000	119,000	120,000	113,000	123,000
United States of America	695,000	650,000	682,000	1,034,000	1,063,000	956,000	660,000	961,000	964,000	668,000

YIELD (TONS)

Bulgaria	7,000	9,000	12,000	14,000	13,000	16,000	19,000	16,000	14,000	14,000
Egypt	219,000	226,000	171,000	220,000	525,000	332,000	400,000	442,000	71,000	541,000
Formosa	864,000	1,079,000	1,144,000	1,104,000	1,225,000	1,207,000	1,151,000	1,309,000	1,328,000	1,601,000
Indo-China	5,205,000	5,670,000	5,738,000	5,959,000	6,366,000	5,644,000	5,532,000	5,873,000	5,515,000	5,711,000
Italy	513,000	580,000	630,000	668,000	684,000	620,000	652,000	639,000	660,000	645,000
Japan	9,872,000	10,154,000	10,001,000	9,874,000	11,030,000	10,709,000	10,578,000	11,878,000	9,807,000	10,726,000
Java and Madura	5,054,000	5,051,000	4,601,000	5,167,000	5,312,000	5,124,000	5,361,000	5,167,000	5,471,000	5,305,000
Korea	2,635,000	2,248,000	2,624,000	2,718,000	3,072,000	2,392,000	2,434,000	3,407,000	2,819,000	2,903,000
Siam	4,321,000	4,692,000	4,151,000	5,174,000	4,518,000	3,643,000	3,636,000	4,772,000	4,028,000	5,065,000
Spain	239,000	220,000	301,000	314,000	364,000	287,000	298,000	307,000	261,000	313,000
United States of America	676,000	652,000	668,000	837,000	807,000	671,000	814,000	901,000	900,000	610,000

№. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1923 TO 1932—*contd.*

Wheat

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Algeria	3,166,000	3,524,000	3,606,000	3,739,000	3,468,000	3,654,000	3,794,000	4,026,000	3,639,000	3,735,000
Argentina	17,035,000	15,970,000	17,610,000	18,944,000	20,167,000	22,417,000	15,597,000	19,519,000	16,021,000	17,752,000
Australia	9,540,000	10,525,000	10,201,000	11,658,000	12,279,000	14,240,000	14,977,000	16,165,000	14,741,000	15,740,000
Austria	475,000	482,000	484,000	500,000	505,000	514,000	515,000	508,000	517,000	534,000
Bulgaria	2,303,000	2,491,000	2,545,000	2,616,000	2,672,000	2,511,000	2,661,000	3,004,000	3,662,000	3,076,000
Canada	21,586,000	22,056,000	20,790,000	22,596,000	22,460,000	24,119,000	25,255,000	24,598,000	26,204,000	27,182,000
Denmark	205,000	149,000	198,000	251,000	274,000	252,000	259,000	249,000	259,000	245,000
Egypt	1,537,000	1,415,000	1,360,000	1,531,000	1,654,000	1,589,000	1,614,000	1,521,000	1,649,000	1,761,000
France	13,673,000	13,614,000	13,566,000	12,966,000	13,059,000	12,951,000	13,531,000	13,274,000	12,834,000	13,423,000
Germany	3,533,000	3,622,000	3,535,000	3,955,000	4,319,000	4,267,000	3,953,000	4,400,000	5,353,000	5,632,000
Hungary	3,320,000	3,497,000	3,523,000	3,705,000	4,020,000	4,142,000	3,706,000	4,155,000	4,009,000	3,791,000
Italy	11,554,000	11,279,000	11,668,000	12,140,000	12,290,000	12,258,000	11,769,000	11,912,000	11,879,000	12,150,000
Japan	1,198,000	1,149,000	1,148,000	1,145,000	1,160,000	1,200,000	1,212,000	1,204,000	1,228,000	1,246,000
Netherlands	154,000	118,000	132,000	132,000	153,000	148,000	112,000	142,000	192,000	297,000
New Zealand	183,000	167,000	152,000	220,000	261,000	255,000	236,000	249,000	269,000	302,000
Poland	2,514,000	2,650,000	3,201,000	3,245,000	3,350,000	3,185,000	3,535,000	4,064,000	4,493,000	4,264,000
Romania	6,648,000	7,835,000	8,153,000	8,219,000	7,660,000	7,920,000	6,761,000	7,548,000	8,562,000	7,068,000
Spain	10,459,000	10,375,000	10,718,000	10,771,000	10,822,000	10,567,000	10,618,000	11,129,000	11,240,000	11,244,000
Sweden	362,000	323,000	363,000	381,000	560,000	560,000	574,000	646,000	683,000	745,000
Switzerland	104,000	104,000	105,000	127,000	127,000	127,000	129,000	134,000	134,000	137,000
Tunisia	1,605,000	1,214,000	1,624,000	1,839,000	1,977,000	2,019,000	1,731,000	1,002,000	1,976,000	2,391,000
Union of South Africa	779,000	754,000	968,000	880,000	774,000	824,000	1,084,000	1,266,000	1,724,000	1,555,000
United Kingdom*	1,806,000	1,599,000	1,551,000	1,651,000	1,708,000	1,438,000	1,384,000	1,404,000	1,249,000	1,343,000
United States of America	56,920,000	52,460,000	52,441,000	56,815,000	59,628,000	59,309,000	62,671,000	61,140,000	55,344,000	55,177,000
Uruguay	979,000	850,000	956,000	988,000	1,151,000	1,085,000	1,096,000	958,000	1,079,000	947,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)									
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Algeria	975,000	462,000	875,000	630,000	757,000	811,000	890,000	867,000	686,000	781,000
Argentina	6,617,000	5,103,000	5,109,000	6,150,000	7,546,000	9,330,000	4,346,000	6,209,000	5,872,000	6,292,000
Australia	3,348,000	4,408,000	3,067,000	4,306,000	3,166,000	4,277,000	3,899,000	5,721,000	5,106,000	5,713,000
Austria	236,000	227,000	286,000	253,000	320,000	345,000	309,000	321,000	294,000	326,000
Bulgaria	970,000	660,000	1,106,000	977,000	1,128,000	1,314,000	867,000	1,532,000	1,706,000	1,351,000
Canada	12,702,000	7,020,000	10,593,000	10,905,000	12,848,000	15,180,000	8,157,000	11,268,000	8,741,000	11,478,000
Denmark	237,000	157,000	261,000	234,000	251,000	326,000	315,000	273,000	269,000	294,000
Egypt	1,069,000	914,000	969,000	995,000	1,185,000	997,000	1,209,000	1,063,000	1,232,000	1,406,000
France	7,361,000	7,516,000	8,830,000	6,195,000	7,381,000	7,519,000	9,015,000	6,007,000	7,060,000	8,915,000
Germany	2,851,000	2,384,000	3,160,000	2,551,000	3,222,000	3,785,000	3,269,000	3,721,000	4,153,000	4,014,000
Hungary	1,814,000	1,378,000	1,916,000	2,092,000	2,056,000	2,652,000	2,004,000	2,254,000	1,939,000	1,723,000
Italy	6,022,000	4,548,000	6,438,000	5,698,000	5,234,000	6,110,000	6,913,000	5,615,000	6,533,000	7,402,000
Japan	761,000	679,000	789,000	760,000	781,000	824,000	815,000	790,000	826,000	833,000
Netherlands	164,000	124,000	153,000	147,000	165,000	196,000	146,000	161,000	180,000	343,000
New Zealand	114,000	146,000	123,000	213,000	255,000	236,000	194,000	203,000	176,000	205,000
Poland	1,332,000	869,000	1,707,000	1,403,000	1,633,000	1,583,000	1,769,000	2,200,000	2,224,000	1,322,000
Romania	2,705,000	1,882,000	2,890,000	2,964,000	2,886,000	3,088,000	2,666,000	3,495,000	3,617,000	1,484,000
Spain	4,208,000	3,255,000	4,346,000	3,919,000	3,871,000	3,278,000	4,123,000	3,921,000	3,593,000	4,923,000
Sweden	297,000	182,000	357,000	325,000	409,000	490,000	508,000	556,000	456,000	708,000
Switzerland	96,000	83,000	94,000	108,000	110,000	113,000	112,000	96,000	108,000	107,000
Tunisia	263,000	138,000	315,000	349,000	216,000	366,000	329,000	278,000	373,000	467,000
Union of South Africa	161,000	191,000	240,000	225,000	152,000	193,000	254,000	248,000	367,000	284,000
United Kingdom*	1,599,000	1,413,000	1,414,000	1,363,000	1,490,000	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,129,000	1,011,000	1,166,000
United States of America	20,344,000	22,502,000	17,919,000	23,327,000	23,428,000	24,807,000	21,765,000	22,967,000	24,113,000	19,469,000
Uruguay	335,000	265,000	268,000	274,000	412,000	320,000	352,000	197,000	301,000	145,000

* Excluding Irish Free State.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1923 TO 1932—contd.

Barley

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Algeria	2,837,000	3,209,000	3,378,000	3,541,000	3,358,000	3,410,000	3,535,000	3,649,000	3,176,000	3,338,000
Argentina	561,000	407,000	718,000	810,000	782,000	911,000	802,000	794,000	1,010,000	1,256,000
Australia	259,000	260,000	375,000	371,000	323,000	354,000	451,000	383,000	342,000	(a)
Austria	333,000	341,000	348,000	362,000	365,000	386,000	391,000	430,000	416,000	423,000
Bulgaria	544,000	529,000	548,000	552,000	560,000	605,000	542,000	692,000	605,000	568,000
Canada	2,785,000	3,407,000	3,524,000	3,647,000	3,503,000	4,881,000	5,926,000	5,550,000	3,768,000	3,756,000
Denmark	690,000	745,000	744,000	770,000	822,000	877,000	917,000	928,000	888,000	853,000
Egypt	400,000	372,000	366,000	333,000	375,000	366,000	401,000	345,000	306,000	366,000
France	1,684,000	1,764,000	1,727,000	1,706,000	1,746,000	1,755,000	1,945,000	1,841,000	1,864,000	1,778,000
Germany	3,216,000	3,572,000	3,544,000	3,669,000	3,652,000	3,753,000	3,834,000	3,752,000	3,969,000	3,873,000
Hungary	1,125,000	1,007,000	1,019,000	1,050,000	1,002,000	1,020,000	1,178,000	1,131,000	1,165,000	1,160,000
Italy	569,000	572,000	576,000	586,000	583,000	560,000	379,000	533,000	538,000	520,000
Japan	2,549,000	2,457,900	2,465,000	2,430,000	2,342,000	2,241,000	2,194,900	2,114,000	2,096,000	2,106,000
Netherlands	59,000	63,000	73,000	67,000	66,000	70,000	78,000	76,000	71,000	49,000
New Zealand	21,000	25,000	26,000	30,000	21,000	19,000	18,000	24,000	18,000	18,000
Norway	125,000	136,000	139,000	143,000	150,000	149,000	132,000	134,000	138,000	137,000
Poland	2,964,000	3,009,000	2,727,000	2,749,000	2,760,000	2,855,000	3,109,000	3,047,000	3,143,000	2,981,000
Rumania	4,642,000	4,571,000	4,209,000	3,832,000	4,358,000	4,321,000	5,073,000	4,879,000	4,740,000	4,414,000
Spain	4,540,000	4,342,000	4,412,000	4,471,000	4,450,000	4,449,000	4,488,000	4,541,000	4,642,000	4,635,000
Sweden	333,000	428,000	412,000	443,000	305,000	282,000	307,000	326,000	310,000	293,000
Switzerland	16,000	16,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	17,000
Tunisia	1,206,000	745,000	1,244,000	1,409,000	855,000	1,458,000	1,247,000	1,202,000	1,223,000	1,507,000
Union of South Africa	92,000	83,000	107,000	69,000	57,000	74,000	110,000	70,000	76,000	(a)
United Kingdom*	1,488,000	1,467,000	1,473,000	1,271,000	1,167,000	1,298,000	1,232,000	1,128,000	1,118,000	1,030,000
United States of America	7,905,000	6,922,000	7,994,000	7,967,000	9,472,000	12,534,000	13,517,000	12,661,000	11,419,000	13,340,000

YIELD (TONS)

Algeria	1,005,000	413,000	766,000	492,000	739,000	849,000	865,000	817,000	579,000	661,000
Argentina	254,000	149,000	365,000	353,000	311,000	380,000	345,000	299,000	423,000	667,000
Australia	111,000	118,000	142,000	142,000	110,000	147,000	180,000	148,000	140,000	(a)
Austria	168,000	154,000	198,000	194,000	234,000	277,000	265,000	263,000	213,000	269,000
Bulgaria	180,000	151,000	258,000	237,000	275,000	334,000	201,000	425,000	339,000	303,000
Canada	1,650,000	1,899,000	1,863,000	2,136,000	2,073,000	2,216,000	2,188,000	2,800,000	1,441,000	1,727,000
Denmark	696,000	731,000	782,000	715,000	772,000	1,088,000	1,093,000	1,032,000	940,000	991,000
Egypt	257,000	230,000	239,000	216,000	256,000	231,000	271,000	225,000	207,000	258,000
France	965,000	1,027,000	1,008,000	931,000	1,076,000	1,087,000	1,272,000	908,000	1,021,000	1,070,000
Germany	2,324,000	2,357,000	2,553,000	3,419,000	3,669,000	3,287,000	3,124,000	2,809,000	2,994,000	3,187,000
Hungary	584,000	314,000	545,000	545,000	506,000	656,000	670,000	500,000	468,000	706,000
Italy	225,000	186,000	278,000	236,000	202,000	236,000	258,000	240,000	237,000	243,000
Japan	1,574,000	1,603,000	1,956,000	1,684,000	1,764,000	1,742,000	1,718,000	1,550,000	1,636,000	1,662,000
Netherlands	63,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	71,000	96,000	107,000	86,000	70,000	53,000
New Zealand	13,000	18,000	21,000	28,000	19,000	17,000	17,000	19,000	12,000	12,000
Norway	70,000	100,000	111,000	110,000	100,000	110,000	97,000	105,000	90,000	116,000
Poland	1,629,000	1,187,000	1,277,000	1,192,000	1,253,000	1,500,000	1,630,000	1,433,000	1,449,000	1,376,000
Rumania	1,331,000	658,000	1,001,000	1,655,000	1,239,000	1,434,000	2,692,000	2,329,000	1,869,000	1,441,000
Spain	2,337,000	1,790,000	2,115,000	2,059,000	1,972,000	1,748,300	2,081,000	2,222,000	1,940,000	2,835,000
Sweden	232,000	284,000	308,000	320,000	197,000	205,000	243,000	236,000	219,000	233,000
Switzerland	12,000	11,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	10,000	12,000	13,000
Tunisia	246,000	54,000	148,000	189,000	86,000	270,000	248,000	118,000	177,000	384,000
Union of South Africa	26,000	23,000	24,000	23,000	17,000	29,000	47,000	23,000	(a)	(a)
United Kingdom*	1,091,000	1,143,000	1,153,000	1,024,000	955,000	1,122,000	1,090,000	832,000	847,000	832,000
United States of America	4,247,000	3,683,000	4,373,000	3,954,000	5,685,000	7,061,000	5,992,000	6,495,000	4,245,000	6,450,000

* Excluding Irish Free State.

(a) Not available.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1923 TO 1932—*contd.*

Maize

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Algeria	20,000	25,000	26,000	27,000	24,000	23,000	23,000	24,000	24,000	20,000
Argentina	8,465,000	7,192,000	9,630,000	9,057,000	8,799,000	8,690,000	10,423,000	11,573,000	9,614,000	9,297,000
Australia	316,000	399,000	297,000	286,000	400,000	315,000	297,000	293,000	269,000	(a)
Austria	144,000	147,000	149,000	152,000	147,000	148,000	138,000	143,000	152,000	165,000
Bulgaria	1,364,000	1,505,000	1,581,000	1,515,000	1,681,000	1,600,000	1,976,000	1,688,000	1,681,000	1,828,000
Canada	318,000	295,000	239,000	210,000	132,000	139,000	152,000	161,000	132,000	130,000
Egypt	1,864,000	1,877,000	2,078,000	2,164,000	2,213,000	2,137,000	1,916,000	1,896,000	2,193,000	2,042,000
France	845,000	845,000	854,000	894,000	861,000	849,000	839,000	833,000	855,000	839,000
Hungary	2,401,000	2,458,000	2,655,000	2,630,000	2,624,000	2,622,000	2,773,000	2,604,000	2,719,000	2,904,000
Italy	8,790,000	8,605,000	8,837,000	8,768,000	8,754,000	8,709,000	8,718,000	8,743,000	8,449,000	8,578,000
Japan	136,000	140,000	137,000	129,000	126,000	121,000	110,000	112,000	114,000	111,000
New Zealand	8,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	8,000
Poland	189,000	190,000	213,000	216,000	217,000	224,000	218,000	233,000	243,000	239,000
Rumania	8,413,000	8,945,000	9,709,000	10,027,000	10,422,000	11,005,000	11,844,000	10,934,000	11,744,000	11,797,000
Spain	1,166,000	1,162,000	1,179,000	1,005,000	1,142,000	959,000	1,806,000	1,105,000	1,053,000	1,102,000
Tunis (b)	44,000	41,000	58,000	44,000	32,000	43,000	49,000	37,000	45,000	45,000
Union of South Africa	3,693,000	5,330,000	4,042,000	5,189,000	4,734,000	5,368,000	6,394,000	5,367,000	6,023,000	6,072,000
United States of America	104,158,000	100,821,000	101,317,000	99,672,000	98,852,000	100,631,000	97,765,000	100,647,000	105,904,000	108,623,000
Uruguay	576,000	406,000	406,000	436,000	372,000	437,000	532,000	482,000	519,000	(a)

YIELD (TONS)

Algeria	8,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000
Argentina	8,919,000	4,648,000	8,024,000	8,004,000	7,828,000	5,780,000	7,001,000	10,470,000	7,468,000	6,550,000
Australia	202,000	310,000	185,000	174,000	284,000	208,000	198,000	200,000	178,000	(a)
Austria	86,000	93,600	115,000	95,000	123,000	104,000	115,000	119,000	124,600	130,000
Bulgaria	672,000	618,000	644,000	681,000	823,000	506,000	923,000	761,000	873,000	1,036,000
Canada	340,000	290,000	264,000	195,000	106,000	131,000	129,000	145,000	136,000	126,000
Egypt	1,674,000	1,686,000	1,925,000	2,010,000	2,044,000	1,959,000	1,733,000	1,743,000	1,951,000	1,897,000
France	317,000	450,000	500,000	816,000	517,000	302,000	465,000	558,000	614,000	402,000
Hungary	1,231,000	1,849,000	2,195,000	1,910,000	1,705,000	1,237,000	1,762,000	1,382,000	1,491,000	2,369,000
Italy	2,230,000	2,636,000	2,743,000	2,946,000	2,160,000	1,621,000	2,485,000	2,933,000	1,911,000	2,962,000
Japan	64,000	89,000	69,000	74,000	83,000	71,000	65,000	72,000	85,000	55,000
New Zealand	10,000	11,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	11,000	9,000	6,000	6,000	10,000
Poland	96,000	104,000	76,000	91,000	83,000	84,000	94,000	82,000	102,000	104,000
Rumania	4,012,000	3,678,000	4,085,000	5,798,000	5,470,000	2,707,000	6,272,000	4,439,000	5,956,000	5,886,000
Spain	598,000	644,000	705,000	429,000	651,000	525,000	619,000	730,000	659,000	681,000
Tunis (b)	7,000	5,000	6,000	3,000	2,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000
Union of South Africa	1,001,000	2,165,000	973,000	1,627,000	1,709,000	1,663,000	1,905,000	1,426,000	1,696,000	743,000
United States of America	76,860,000	57,614,000	72,771,000	67,163,000	68,932,000	70,324,000	63,265,000	61,331,000	64,577,000	72,519,000
Uruguay	169,000	133,000	133,000	83,000	221,000	52,000	179,000	144,000	158,000	(a)

(a) Not available.

(b) Maize and sorghum.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1923 TO 1932—*contd.*

Sugarcane

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Antigua	16,000	16,000	16,000	(a)	14,000	13,000	15,000	9,000	11,000	9,000
Argentina	300,000	323,000	353,000	355,000	366,000	376,000	385,000	397,000	389,000	(c)
Australia	145,000	175,000	198,000	193,000	213,000	223,000	223,000	230,000	241,000	(e)
Cuba	(a)	(a)	3,082,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,944,000	1,813,000	1,145,000	(a)
Egypt	53,000	53,000	54,000	46,000	59,000	59,000	56,000	68,000	68,000	74,000
Fiji Islands	42,000	28,000	20,000	(a)	40,000	55,000	58,000	59,000	30,000	(a)
Formosa	254,000	294,000	297,000	307,000	332,000	361,000	337,000	309,000	244,000	179,000
Guadeloupe	86,000	86,000	86,000	80,000	68,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Hawaii	112,000	117,000	112,000	110,000	127,000	133,000	134,000	137,000	(a)	(a)
Indo-China (b)	(a)	94,000	93,000	62,000	95,000	91,000	97,000	203,000	94,000	99,000
Jamaica	47,000	44,000	52,000	44,000	(a)	62,000	45,000	41,000	41,000	(a)
Japan	58,000	64,000	66,000	60,000	67,000	64,000	61,000	63,000	(a)	(a)
Java and Madura	408,000	401,000	476,000	482,000	520,000	524,000	523,000	525,000	438,000	(a)
Mauritius	171,000	167,000	163,000	162,000	158,000	158,000	159,000	137,000	135,000	(a)
Mexico	100,000	217,000	220,000	226,000	203,000	220,000	189,000	194,000	186,000	(a)
Peru	131,000	138,000	132,000	131,000	79,000	72,000	101,000	75,000	80,000	(a)
Philippines	561,000	591,000	573,000	586,000	586,000	637,000	640,000	633,000	626,000	(a)
Porto-Rico	237,000	237,000	243,000	226,000	239,000	(a)	238,000	279,000	166,000	250,000
Union of South Africa	(b) 90,000	216,000	232,000	245,000	112,000	139,000	136,000	146,000	(a)	(a)
United States of America (Louisiana)	217,000	163,000	190,000	128,000	73,000	115,000	155,000	160,000	149,000	164,000

YIELD (TONS.)

Antigua	72,000	157,000	176,000	(a)	154,000	63,000	139,000	44,000	150,000	179,000
Argentina	3,719,000	3,421,000	5,404,000	5,648,000	5,310,000	4,541,000	4,149,000	4,612,000	4,097,000	(a)
Australia	2,173,000	3,400,000	3,964,000	3,166,000	3,764,000	3,894,000	3,785,000	3,689,000	4,219,000	3,723,000
Cuba	85,872,000	46,401,000	43,474,000	40,319,000	34,687,000	43,624,000	38,161,000	25,670,000	23,264,000	(a)
Egypt	1,684,000	1,672,000	1,617,000	1,610,000	1,671,900	1,870,000	1,717,000	1,698,000	2,080,000	2,219,000
Fiji Islands	412,000	505,000	217,000	(a)	321,000	783,000	683,000	663,000	530,000	(a)
Formosa	4,294,000	4,831,000	5,074,000	3,923,000	5,141,000	6,627,000	6,267,000	5,781,000	5,984,000	4,643,000
Guadeloupe	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	461,000	198,000	393,000	206,000	(a)	238,000
Hawaii	5,044,000	5,610,000	5,511,000	6,398,000	6,571,000	8,406,000	6,007,000	7,560,000	7,500,000	(a)
Indo-China (b)	(a)	44,000	49,000	52,000	76,000	242,000	324,000	314,000	305,000	447,000
Jamaica	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Japan	713,000	942,000	821,000	694,400	979,000	946,000	836,000	846,000	(a)	(a)
Java and Madura	17,564,000	17,988,000	19,015,000	16,647,000	25,074,000	24,177,000	26,368,000	26,941,000	23,017,000	(a)
Mauritius	2,242,000	2,147,000	2,243,000	1,903,000	2,033,000	2,313,000	2,150,000	1,987,000	1,518,000	(a)
Mexico	3,930,000	4,524,000	4,423,000	4,233,000	3,706,000	3,872,000	3,236,000	3,628,000	3,344,000	(a)
Peru	2,780,000	2,659,000	2,598,000	3,174,000	3,244,000	3,353,000	4,506,000	3,867,000	3,454,000	3,358,000
Philippines	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Porto-Rico	2,780,000	3,000,000	5,330,000	4,684,000	4,708,000	(a)	4,414,000	(a)	(a)	5,816,000
Union of South Africa	1,700,000	1,440,000	2,050,000	1,046,000	1,022,000	2,367,000	2,493,000	2,890,000	(a)	(a)
United States of America (Louisiana)	2,120,000	1,664,000	2,367,000	770,000	667,000	1,657,000	2,800,000	2,780,000	1,980,000	2,571,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Incomplete data.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD
OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1923
TO 1932—*contd.*

Cotton

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Algeria	1,000	5,000	15,000	22,000	12,000	12,000	14,000	10,000	5,000	(a)
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	112,000	174,000	191,000	225,000	268,000	284,000	360,000	387,000	336,000	325,000
Argentina	155,000	258,000	272,000	177,000	210,000	256,000	301,000	315,000	336,000	(b)
Australia	50,000	40,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	15,000	23,000	22,000	20,000	(b)
Brazil	1,966,000	1,573,000	1,320,000	986,000	1,290,000	1,262,000	1,435,000	1,659,000	1,981,000	1,537,000
Egypt	1,648,000	1,855,000	1,997,000	1,853,000	1,573,000	1,504,000	1,911,000	2,161,000	1,746,000	1,135,000
Japan	5,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	(b)
Uganda	409,000	557,000	611,000	570,000	533,000	629,000	663,000	739,000	865,000	1,071,000
Union of South Africa	55,000	145,000	111,000	68,000	55,000	42,000	49,000	31,000	14,000	(b)
United States of America	37,123,000	41,360,000	40,053,000	47,067,000	40,138,000	45,341,000	45,793,000	45,091,000	40,693,000	37,769,000

YIELD (BALES OF 400 LBS)

Algeria	1,000	3,000	7,000	9,000	4,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	2,000	(c)
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	46,000	47,000	127,000	156,000	133,000	170,000	159,000	119,000	254,000	145,000
Argentina	72,000	84,000	160,000	72,000	121,000	158,000	179,000	165,000	202,000	193,000
Australia	12,000	15,000	7,000	5,000	9,000	6,000	13,000	11,000	5,000	(b)
Brazil	860,000	721,000	717,000	577,000	581,000	658,000	695,000	562,000	664,000	415,000
Egypt	1,447,000	1,797,000	1,908,000	1,691,000	1,504,000	1,994,000	2,108,000	2,045,000	1,571,000	1,225,000
Japan	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(b)
Uganda	128,000	196,000	180,000	131,000	138,000	204,000	129,000	189,000	207,000	289,000
Union of South Africa	9,000	17,000	20,000	10,000	11,000	10,000	16,000	8,000	3,000	3,000
United States of America	12,675,000	17,035,000	20,130,000	22,471,000	16,194,000	18,697,000	18,535,000	17,415,000	21,370,000	15,909,000

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Not available.

(c) Less than 500 bales.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1923 TO 1932—*contd.*

Linseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Argentina	5,359,000	5,377,000	6,059,000	6,226,000	6,770,000	6,936,000	5,229,000	6,746,000	8,260,000	5,053,000
Austria	7,000	9,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	8,000	3,000
Belgium	46,000	54,000	58,000	58,000	53,000	59,000	68,000	56,000	36,000	21,000
Canada	630,000	1,277,000	843,000	738,000	476,000	378,000	322,000	382,000	627,000	454,000
Egypt	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
France	37,000	48,000	61,000	66,000	60,000	84,000	108,000	75,000	26,000	23,000
Hungary	4,000	6,000	8,000	4,000	5,000	7,000	12,000	36,000	44,000	15,000
Italy	50,000	51,000	52,000	55,000	43,000	42,000	23,000	24,000	18,000	12,000
Japan	45,000	37,000	51,000	45,000	13,000	12,000	26,000	21,000	25,000	23,000
Netherlands	25,000	31,000	37,000	34,000	27,000	39,000	47,000	37,000	16,000	8,000
New Zealand	12,000	7,000	8,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	6,000	12,000	2,000	(c)
Poland	256,000	262,000	267,000	271,000	275,000	282,000	302,000	255,000	252,000	231,000
Romania	33,000	51,000	62,000	51,000	49,000	48,000	43,000	44,000	62,000	54,000
Spain	4,000	(b)	2,000	3,000	3,000	(b)	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Tania	7,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	8,000	6,000
United Kingdom (a)	55,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,900	4,000	3,000	1,000
United States of America	2,015,000	3,335,000	3,022,000	2,736,000	2,763,000	2,611,000	3,047,000	3,736,000	2,416,000	2,087,000
Uruguay	102,000	146,000	185,000	175,000	175,000	192,000	291,000	518,000	443,000	837,000

YIELD (TONS)

Argentina	1,447,000	1,125,000	1,874,000	1,724,000	2,062,000	1,955,000	1,247,000	1,954,000	2,222,000	1,305,000
Austria	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)
Belgium	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	12,000	18,000	10,000	8,000	6,000
Canada	178,000	242,000	156,000	150,000	122,000	90,000	51,000	127,000	62,000	61,000
Egypt	(d)	1,000	1,000	2,000	(d)	1,000	1,000	1,800	1,000	1,000
France	7,000	9,000	13,000	15,000	13,000	19,000	27,000	19,000	6,000	6,000
Hungary	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	9,000	8,000	2,000
Italy	10,000	11,000	13,000	11,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	3,000
Japan	7,000	5,000	7,000	7,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Netherlands	6,000	8,000	14,000	8,000	5,000	13,000	16,000	9,000	3,000	1,000
New Zealand	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	(d)
Poland	58,000	56,000	56,000	62,000	70,000	60,000	70,000	58,000	48,000	41,000
Romania	6,000	6,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	10,000	13,000	9,000
Spain	1,000	(b)	1,000	(d)	(d)	(b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Tania	1,000	(d)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Kingdom (a)	(b)	(b)	2,000	2,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(d)	(b)
United States of America	414,000	781,000	558,000	463,000	630,000	478,000	398,000	532,000	295,000	296,000
Uruguay	20,000	38,000	51,000	49,000	49,000	51,000	80,000	120,000	121,000	87,000

(a) Excluding Irish Free State, but including Ireland for the year 1923 in the case of area.
 (b) Not available. (c) Less than 500 acres. (d) Less than 500 tons.

No. 19--COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1923 TO 1932--*contd.*

Rapeseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Austria	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
Belgium	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Bulgaria	3,000	1,000	6,000	25,000	9,000	112,000	1,000	32,000	33,000	2,000
Czechoslovakia	9,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	4,000
France	60,000	46,000	46,000	44,000	46,000	44,000	40,000	39,000	37,000	32,000
Germany	128,000	104,000	94,000	77,000	66,000	42,000	39,000	32,000	25,000	15,000
Hungary	44,000	28,000	45,000	35,000	23,000	35,000	11,000	24,000	26,000	33,000
Japan	206,000	193,000	185,000	179,000	177,000	173,000	174,000	184,000	182,000	202,000
Netherlands	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	2,000	6,000	5,000	3,000
Poland	112,000	107,000	64,000	63,000	64,000	59,000	58,000	65,000	106,000	81,000
Rumania	113,000	98,000	161,000	122,000	91,000	156,000	143,000	192,000	166,000	113,000

YIELD (TONS)

Austria	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Belgium	1,000	1,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Bulgaria	1,000	(b)	2,000	8,000	3,000	38,000	(b)	12,000	12,000	1,000
Czechoslovakia	5,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
France	27,000	22,000	24,000	20,000	23,000	23,000	22,000	19,000	20,000	16,000
Germany	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	37,000	23,000	21,000	17,000	13,000	7,000
Hungary	14,000	7,000	18,000	14,000	8,000	10,000	3,000	8,000	10,000	11,000
Japan	72,000	69,000	69,000	68,000	70,000	70,000	73,000	76,000	76,000	90,000
Netherlands	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	1,000	5,000	4,000	3,000
Poland	47,000	38,000	27,000	24,000	27,000	20,000	23,000	27,000	43,000	23,000
Rumania	16,000	8,000	35,000	17,000	14,000	26,000	40,000	49,000	26,000	19,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Below 500 tons. (c) Below 500 acres.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1923 TO 1932—*contd.*

Tea

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Ceylon . . .	(a) 420,000	(a) 400,000	(a) 400,000	(a) 412,000	(a) 442,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000
Formosa . . .	111,000	113,000	114,000	113,000	111,000	112,000	114,000	113,000	110,000	109,000
Japan . . .	108,000	107,000	108,000	109,000	100,000	106,000	105,000	93,000	93,000	94,000
Dutch East Indies .	266,000	294,000	304,000	326,000	346,000	370,000	388,000	415,000	427,000	432,000
Nyasaland . . .	4,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	13,000
Union of South Africa	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	(c)	(c)

YIELD (LBS)

Ceylon (b) . . .	181,557,000	204,500,000	209,350,000	216,727,000	226,561,000	236,222,000	251,059,000	242,596,000	243,457,000	252,292,000
Formosa . . .	24,797,000	27,288,000	26,535,000	26,261,000	25,498,000	24,212,000	24,200,000	22,977,000	21,170,000	19,409,000
Japan . . .	79,007,000	78,700,000	81,305,000	79,096,000	81,326,000	85,992,000	86,063,000	85,023,000	84,272,000	88,902,000
Dutch East Indies .	107,426,000	125,181,000	115,900,000	138,124,000	143,172,000	160,296,000	166,283,000	158,880,000	178,880,000	180,201,000
Nyasaland . . .	999,000	1,117,000	1,157,000	1,208,000	1,233,000	1,405,000	1,741,000	1,892,000	2,189,000	2,094,000
Union of South Africa	798,000	877,000	1,044,000	1,034,000	830,000	662,000	679,000	664,000	(c)	(c)

(a) Approximate data.

(b) Export figures.

(c) Not available.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1923 TO 1932—*concl'd.*

Coffee

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Brazil	6,020,000	5,184,000	6,022,000	6,131,000	(d)	7,004,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
British Guiana	4,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
Colombia	(d)	404,000	404,000	543,000	603,000	740,000	744,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
Costa Rica	(d)	(d)	172,000	134,000	97,000	128,000	137,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
Dutch East Indies (b)	302,000	287,000	288,000	200,000	203,000	313,000	314,000	322,000	314,000	314,000
Dutch Guiana	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	(d)	19,000	(d)	(d)	25,000	22,000
French Central Africa	0,000	3,000	11,000	13,000	(d)	42,000	46,000	57,000	57,000	(d)
Guadeloupe	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	19,000	19,000
Guatemala	181,000	214,000	231,000	199,000	180,000	240,000	266,000	250,000	270,000	(d)
Hawaii	(d)	6,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Indo-China	(d)	15,000	18,000	20,000	27,000	33,000	25,000	26,000	28,000	34,000
Jamaica	19,000	18,000	20,000	22,000	19,000	(d)	4,000	7,000	5,000	6,000
Mexico	(d)	136,000	163,000	215,000	215,000	219,000	234,000	318,000	314,000	205,000
Nicaragua	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	104,000	104,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
Nyasaland	(a)	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Philippines	2,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	(d)
Porto-Rico	160,000	161,000	166,000	108,000	167,000	(d)	163,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Salvador	(d)	108,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	231,000	232,000	(d)	(d)
Uganda	(d)	18,000	21,000	10,000	23,000	28,000	36,000	43,000	39,000	42,000
Venezuela	(d)	(d)	247,000	247,000	247,000	247,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)

Countries	YIELD (LBS)									
	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Brazil	1,929,067,000	1,923,096,000	1,849,188,000	2,200,242,000	2,304,151,000	1,443,540,000	3,537,660,000	1,916,640,000	3,300,060,000	2,200,000,000
British Guiana (c)	512,000	667,000	772,000	430,000	919,000	905,000	367,000	794,000	1,053,000	(d)
Colombia	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Costa Rica (c)	40,064,000	33,778,000	40,148,000	35,539,000	41,452,000	43,237,000	51,791,000	50,632,000	40,698,000	40,200,000
Dutch East Indies	163,166,000	174,680,000	215,350,000	193,153,000	260,180,000	377,068,000	266,431,000	263,008,000	237,135,000	291,970,000
Dutch Guiana	6,213,000	3,009,000	5,484,000	3,874,000	6,681,000	6,432,000	6,306,000	8,021,000	5,936,000	8,478,000
French Central Africa	209,000	257,000	264,000	274,000	120,000	405,000	664,000	741,000	1,380,000	(d)
Guadeloupe (c)	1,670,000	2,153,000	1,305,000	1,706,000	1,706,000	1,019,000	343,000	359,000	1,096,000	590,000
Guatemala	80,060,000	83,476,000	97,145,000	134,753,000	136,056,000	99,402,000	97,110,000	90,746,000	118,800,000	105,000,000
Hawaii	4,055,000	4,055,000	2,678,000	3,010,000	6,066,000	2,467,000	2,645,000	8,829,000	9,070,000	9,788,000
Indo-China	(d)	2,018,000	1,846,000	1,760,000	1,718,000	1,377,000	1,868,000	(b)	(b)	2,149,000
Jamaica (c)	5,803,000	11,625,000	7,433,000	9,183,000	8,814,000	6,559,000	6,861,000	9,158,000	8,863,000	(d)
Mexico	89,100,000	61,369,000	61,806,000	89,338,000	93,313,000	92,369,000	80,674,000	83,286,000	72,524,000	96,245,000
Nicaragua	29,594,000	23,809,000	38,878,000	25,100,000	39,170,000	29,146,000	33,800,000	34,981,000	17,820,000	(d)
Nyasaland	116,000	38,000	43,000	122,000	64,000	74,000	129,000	144,000	181,000	85,000
Philippines	2,582,000	2,592,000	2,656,000	2,862,000	2,721,000	2,863,000	3,077,000	3,093,000	2,307,000	(d)
Porto-Rico	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Salvador	118,340,000	94,770,000	101,400,000	66,000,000	149,160,000	133,788,000	143,046,000	165,000,000	73,656,000	101,640,000
Uganda (c)	4,575,000	4,693,000	3,340,000	3,712,000	4,863,000	4,510,000	4,004,000	5,460,000	7,922,000	(d)
Venezuela	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Incomplete data.

(c) Export figures.

(d) Not available.

(e) Unofficial estimate of yield.

APPENDIX I.

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX II.

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE.

Ajmer-Merwara
(Total cultivated area
330,000 acres)

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

Assam
(Total cultivated area
5,898,000 acres)

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

Bengal
(Total cultivated area
23,469,000 acres)

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

Bihar and Orissa
(Total cultivated area
24,433,000 acres)

The estimates for Bihar and Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and Settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except one, in which the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The District Officers obtain information from the Sub-Divisional Officers through the agency of the police. In the Sambalpur district according to the revised system of triennial maintenance of records only one-third of the villages of the district is inspected by the *patwaris* and Revenue Inspectors from field to field and no exact crop statistics are maintained. The statistics are prepared on receipt of information from the Revenue Inspectors who in their turn supply such information from per-

NOTE—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in each province during the three years ending 1933-35.

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

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

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

§ Circle inspector.

sonal experience and enquiry from people of other villages of their circle where maintenance operation is not due for the year. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield was in force in the districts of this province for some thirty-one years, but has been shown to be seriously defective and is under revision. The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources. During the last three years (1928-29 to 1930-31) some interesting experiments have been conducted in every district on a method of sampling by cutting and weighing a small portion from a large number of fields selected at random, a method which was devised by Mr. Hubback. Several thousand experiments have been carried out, and the results indicate that the average outturn of paddy in those years is about 19 maunds per acre. The Local Government has, however, decided to postpone the experiments for the present.

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the Presidency proper, the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*.* The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Director of Agriculture of the province. For Sind, this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91.4 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99.6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 188 in the Presidency proper, 60 in Sind, and 26 in the Indian States. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops. This formula is revised every five years, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the provincial Agricultural Department. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdar*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the *taluka* is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and Circle Inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Indian States, condition estimates are obtained, and the formulae for adjoining British districts are applied.

Bombay and Sind
(Total cultivated area
32,623,000 acres)

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

Burma
(Total cultivated area
17,833,000 acres)

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States, which are now in direct political relationship with the Government of India, the information is at present received direct in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India and included in the all-India forecasts. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, sugarcane, jowar, groundnut, rape and mustard and castor are estimates based on the reports of the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures of wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*§. The reporting agency consists of 342 Revenue Inspectors, with, on an average, 20 *patwaris* working under each Revenue Inspector. Each *tahsil*¶ has usually 4 Revenue Inspectors. Information in regard to probable area sown and estimated outturn is in the first instance reported by the *patwari*, who is in close touch with the agricultural operations in the villages of his charge, to the Revenue Inspector. The Revenue Inspector bases his report for his circle on the reports of *patwaris* which he checks from his knowledge of his circle and the opinions of cultivators and submits

Central Provinces
and Berar
(Total cultivated area
25,059,000 acres)

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

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

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

§ Village accountants.

¶ Sub-division of a district.

it direct to the District Superintendent of Land Records. Although this information for the *tahsil* does not pass through the *tahsildar* the latter submits a short note on the state of crops in his *tahsil* based on the observation and knowledge gained in the course of his tours so as to reach the District Superintendent of Land Records at the same time as the reports of the Revenue Inspectors. The District Superintendent of Land Records corrects and compiles the reports of the Revenue Inspectors for the district and submits them to the Deputy Commissioner who in consultation with the Superintendent of Land Records frames his estimates for his district. Ordinarily the Deputy Commissioner consults leading agriculturists and representative business firms and occasionally local boards also in the case of more important crops and to assist him in estimating more accurately the probable outturn in the final reports he has a certain number of crop experiments conducted for the more important crops on representative soils. On receipt of the returns from each district the information is compiled for the province as a whole in the office of the provincial Director of Land Records. The provincial Director of Land Records frames his final estimate of the crop for the province as a whole in free consultation with the Agricultural Department and with due regard to the seasonal conditions of the year and his personal knowledge. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made. In the year 1920-21 the substitution of anna estimates for American notation was introduced in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Agriculture, who, in 1919, decided that it would be better to abandon all attempts to impress on the reporting agency what is meant by the expression "normal crop", and secondly, that the use of American notation in which 100 is meant to signify a normal crop should be discontinued. The Board considered that in the long run better statistics would be obtained if the reporting agency were allowed to follow its traditional method of reporting the crop in the anna notation.

Coorg
(Total cultivated area
138,000 acres)

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

Delhi
(Total cultivated area
215,000 acres)

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

Madras
(Total cultivated area
33,968,000 acres)

In the Madras Presidency, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *tahsildar* § the area in his range under those crops, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Board of Revenue with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the Presidency is *whole inam* ¶ or *samindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which, somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In the remaining cases, *viz.*, Agencies in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and East Godavari, the estimating is done in the office of the Board of Revenue with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director for cotton only. No other State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (242 for cotton and 240 for other crops) are received in the office of the Board of Revenue, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by *tahsildars* in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting

* Village accountant.

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

‡ Revenue officer in charge of a *taluk*.

§ A sub-divisional officer.

¶ Entire villages granted rent-free.

experiments, of the results on the Government farms, of the local knowledge of the Director of Agriculture and his staff in comparing the yields from adjoining districts, and of the results of a comparison of the figures of yield with the figures of net export and the estimate of consumption. The Board checks the rate of yield reported by *tahsildars* with the estimates received from the district officers of the Department of Agriculture.

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the North Waziristan agency in the case of sugarcane and both North Waziristan and Kurram agencies in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the District Officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

North-West Frontier Province
(Total cultivated area 2,233,000 acres)

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

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

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

United Provinces
(Total cultivated area 35,654,000 acres)

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

Baroda
(Total cultivated area 8,207,000 acres)

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

Central India

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

Gwalior
(Total cultivated area 4,603,000 acres)

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government areas, such as *jagirs*, etc. *Raiyatwari* tenure prevails in the State, and, with exceptions which are diminishing annually, the whole area has been surveyed and settled. The reporting agency is the *patwari* or village accountant. His

Hyderabad
(Total cultivated area 20,480,000 acres)

return is scrutinised by the *taksildar* and forwarded to the *talukdar* (collector), who transmits the same to the Director of Statistics of the State. The estimates of standard yields were hitherto mainly based on estimates made by experienced cultivators or headmen of villages. Provisional standards for the various crops of each district have, after taking all relevant factors into consideration, now been fixed by the Agricultural Adviser to the State and are being adopted for the present. Arrangements are in progress for regular crop-cutting experiments. Sixteen annas represent a normal crop.

Mysore
(Total cultivated area
8,615,000 acres)

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

Rajputana

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

APPENDIX III

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The rise was sustained in 1906 as the spring crops of that year, except wheat, were generally not good and the autumn crops were damaged more or less by excessive rain and floods, particularly in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. Agricultural prospects were to a certain extent improved by the good winter rains which, though late, saved a part of the spring harvest of 1907 in northern India. But as unfavourable conditions prevailed in other parts of the country particularly in Bengal, prices remained unaffected: and when the failure of the south-west monsoon occurred famine conditions declared themselves over a large area. The wheat and oilseeds harvests of 1908 were very

poor owing to deficient and badly distributed rainfall. Neither were the autumn crops good. The rise of prices was accentuated in 1907 and 1908 by the widespread failure of the crops in northern India. The wheat crop of 1909 showed an advance on the previous year, though the winter rains were generally deficient and the untimely rain in April damaged a quantity of the grain on the threshing floor in parts where the crop was reaped early. The monsoon was exceptionally favourable, and there was a considerable increase in the total outturn of the staple crops. There was a phenomenal rice crop in Burma and the two Bengals, the extended cultivation in the latter having been stimulated by low prices of jute. As a result there was a general decline in prices in 1909. The timely and well-distributed winter rains brought fine crops to harvest in the spring of 1910. The monsoon of that year was on the whole favourable and the crops good. Prices continued to fall; but in the case of rice a strong demand from China operated to keep the rates at the level of the previous year, particularly in Burma.

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

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

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

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

The spring crops of 1931 gave fairly good yields. The monsoon of that year was, on the whole, well-distributed. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops also. In 1932 also the spring crops yielded a fairly good outturn. The monsoon of that year was fairly normal and gave, on the whole, well-distributed rains over the country. The season was favourable to the autumn crops also which generally showed a better outturn than that of the previous year. The spring crops of 1933 gave a somewhat better outturn than in the previous season. The monsoon of that year started a little earlier than usual and was, on the whole, well-distributed. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops also.

APPENDIX IV

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

RICE—

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

WHEAT—

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

SUGARCANE—

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

COTTON—

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

JUTE *—

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

LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—

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

SESAMUM (*til* or *jinjili*)—

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

CASTOR SEED February	20
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GROUNDNUT—

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

APPENDIX V

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

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

* Incomplete.

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

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

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

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

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