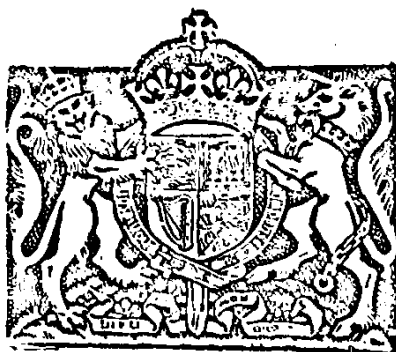


[SEVENTY-EIGHTH ISSUE]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES
OF
AREA AND YIELD
OF
Principal Crops in India
1935-36

Published by Order of the Governor-General in Council



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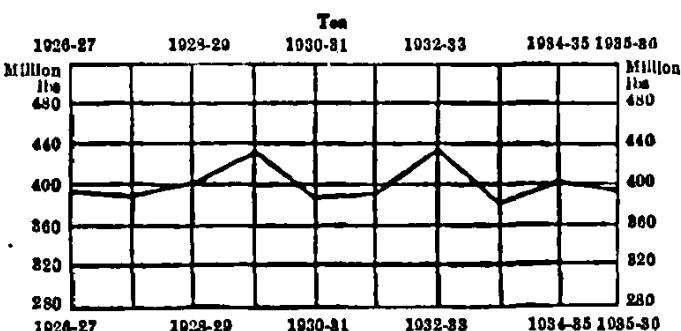
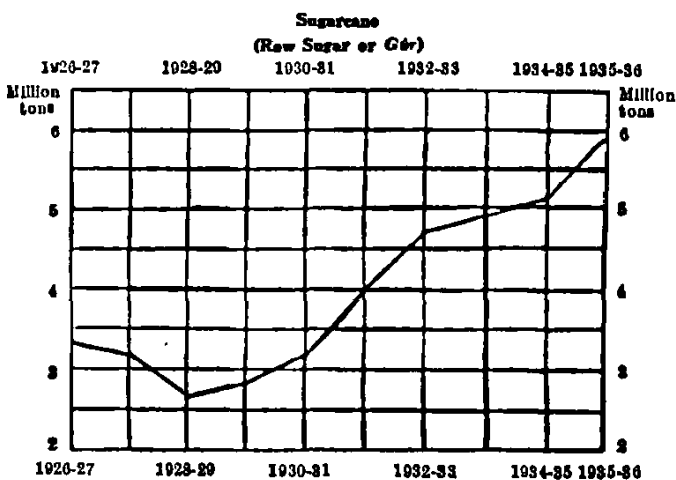
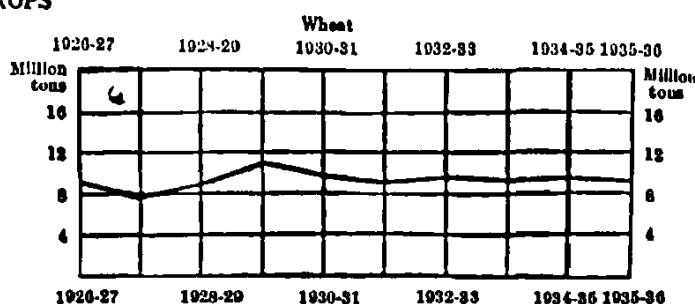
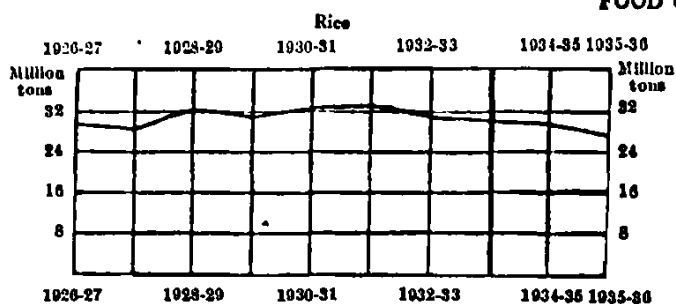
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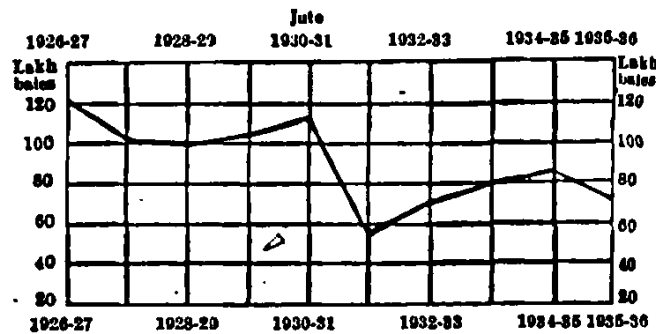
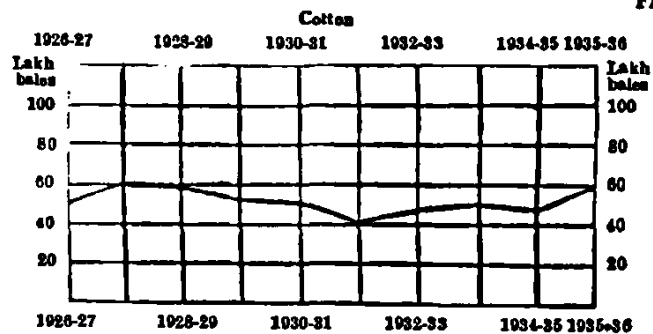
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Charts showing the yield of certain principal crops from 1926-27 to 1935-36.

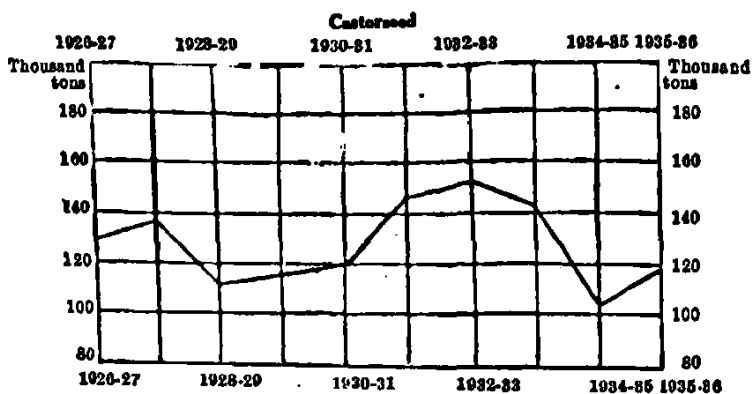
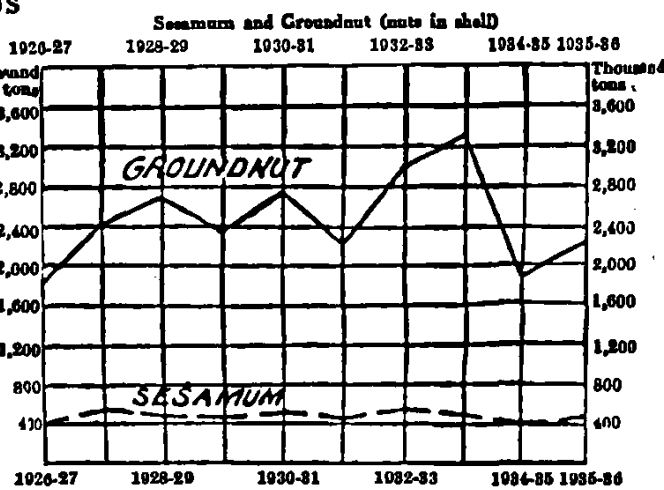
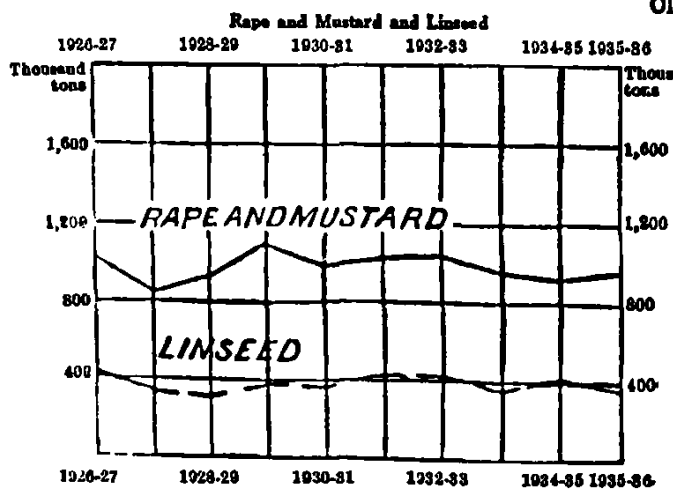
FOOD CROPS



FIBRES



OILSEEDS



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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1935-36

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present issue is the thirty-eighth of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1935-36.

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 1935-36 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, Khairpur State in Sind, the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, the Bhopal State in Central India and the Alwar and Kotah States in Rajputana in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and V.

Gradual development

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

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, tea and coffee) in foreign countries 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 framed for only plantations having an area of 10 acres or more till 1930-31; but from 1931-32 statistics of smaller plantations having an area between five and ten acres are also included.

Character of the
season

The monsoon of 1935 was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory, the rainfall during the monsoon period being generally within 10 per cent of the normal. Owing to uneven distribution, the rainfall, however, was defective in some of the important provinces such as Bengal, the United Provinces, and the Punjab. During the retreating period of the monsoon, conditions were unusually dry over the greater part of the country. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was within 20 per cent of the normal all over the country except in the north Madras coast where it was defective by 23 per cent.

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 1935 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, 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, Khairpur State (in Sind) and Bhopal (in Central India). These tracts comprise 97 per cent of the total rice area of India. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1935-36 was reported as 81,841,000 acres, as compared with 82,507,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was good in Burma and fair elsewhere. The total yield was estimated at 27,902,000 tons, as against 30,238,000 tons in 1934-35. To this figure should be added about 962,000 tons in respect of other tracts* (having an area of about 2,821,000 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 †, Bihar and Orissa, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind†, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Central India, Rajputana, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain a little over 98 per cent of the total area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1935-36 was reported to be 33,605,000 acres, which was less than the area of the preceding year by 3 per cent. The crop suffered from insufficient rain and was also adversely affected in places by frost, hailstorms, strong wind, rust, etc., but its condition was reported to be, on the whole, fairly good. The total estimated yield was 9,426,000 tons, which was 3 per cent less than the yield of 1934-35. An addition of some 151,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts‡ (having an area of about 538,000 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, 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 Mysore, Hyderabad, Baroda and Bhopal (in Central India). These tracts

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

† Including Indian States.

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

contain a little over 96 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in India. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1935-36 was 4,003,000 acres, as compared with 3,481,000 acres in the preceding year. The estimated yield amounted to 5,903,000 tons of raw sugar (*gur*), which exceeded the preceding year's record crop of 5,140,000 tons by 15 per cent. To this figure should be added approximately 198,000 tons in respect of other tracts* (having an area of 134,000 acres), for which no separate estimates are made. The condition of the crop was reported to be good on the whole.

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. According to the information so far available, the total area under tea in 1935 was 826,500 acres, as compared with 826,300 acres in the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was 396,660,400 lbs, as against 400,095,600 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 25,994,000 acres in 1935-36, as against 23,972,000 acres in 1934-35. The condition of the crop was reported to be good. The total estimated outturn was 5,963,000 bales of 400 lbs each, as compared with 4,857,000 bales in 1934-35, or an increase of 23 per cent. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the years 1934-35 and 1933-34† with the sum of exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). The figures of mill consumption are those compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, and refer 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‡.

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton grown in the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 are given in the marginal table§. Of the total yield in 1935-36 Oomras represented 30 (30) per cent, Bengal-Sind 22 (27) per cent, Americans 15 (10) per cent, Dholleras 11 (12) per cent, Broach and Westerns and Northern 5 (3) per cent each, Cambodias 3 (4) per cent, Coompta-Dharwars 3 (3) per cent, Tinnevellics and Comillas, Burmas and other sorts 2 (3) per cent each, and Cocanadas and Salems 1 (1) per cent each. The percentages for the preceding year are shown in brackets.

	1935-36 (1,000 bales)	1934-35 (1,000 bales)
Exports	3,115	2,408
Mill consumption	2,612	2,336
Extra-factory consumption (conjectural)	750	750
Approximate crop	6,477	6,492
Estimated in forecast	4,857	5,108
Total	5,963	4,857

* Burma, Ajmer-Merwara and certain Indian States.

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

‡ Stocks of cotton in Bombay were 822,000 bales on 31st August 1934 and 530,000 bales on 31st August 1935.

§ 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 and yield of jute in 1935 were 2,181,000 acres, and 7,215,000 bales (of 400 lbs each), which showed a decrease of 18 per cent in area and 15 per cent in yield as compared with the preceding year. The area and yield of jute in 1936 are estimated at 2,546,000 acres and 8,711,000 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, Bombay, Bengal, 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 93 per cent of the total area under linseed in India. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1935-36 was 3,402,000 acres, as against 3,410,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fair. The total estimated yield was 384,000 tons, as against 420,000 tons last year. To this figure should be added some 28,000 tons for other tracts* (having an area of 244,000 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, Sind, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay and Delhi. Reports are also received from the States of Alwar (Rajputana), Baroda, Hyderabad and from the States in the Bombay Presidency and the Khairpur State in Sind. These tracts contain 96 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in India. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1935-36 was 5,268,000 acres, as against 5,338,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crops was reported to be fair. The total estimated yield was 954,000 tons, as against 900,000 tons in the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 49,000 tons in respect of other tracts† (having an area of 270,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sesamum Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; a *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested from May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are Burma, the United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the Punjab, Sind and Ajmer-Merwara. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Bhopal (Central India), Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and the States in the Bombay Presidency and the Khairpur State in Sind. These tracts contain 89 per cent of the total area under sesamum in India. The total area under sesamum reported in 1935-36 was 5,632,000 acres, as against 5,230,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total estimated yield was 461,000 tons, as against 406,000 tons in 1934-35. An addition of approximately 60,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other tracts‡ (containing an area of about 730,000 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, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces§ and Sind. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, and those in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts cover practically the whole area cultivated with

* 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.

castorseed in India. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total area sown in these tracts in 1935-36 was estimated at 1,447,000 acres and the yield at 119,000 tons, as against 1,448,000 acres with an estimated yield of 105,000 tons last year.

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 1935-36 was reported to be 5,784,000 acres, which was slightly greater than that of the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total estimated yield was 2,228,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 1,884,000 tons in the preceding year.

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 1934-35 was 185,700 acres, the yield of cured coffee therefrom being estimated at 32,744,100 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 Travancore, Cochin and Mysore. The total area under rubber in 1935 was 228,800 acres, as against 225,900 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 48,545,000 lbs, as against 37,156,300 lbs in 1934.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL
INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA ;
Calcutta, January 25, 1937.

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

CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1935.

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

Province and Sub-division	JUNE				JULY					AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER	
	week ending				week ending					week ending				week ending				week ending	
	5th	12th	19th	26th	3rd	10th	17th	24th	31st	7th	14th	21st	28th	4th	11th	18th	25th	2nd	9th
Assam	Ex	Ex	N	N	Ex	F	S	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	F	Ex	Ex	N	S
Baluchistan	N	N	S	S	S	F	N	N	F	S	N	N	F	S	S	S	N	N	N
Bay Islands	F	N	F	Ex	F	S	Ex	S	N	F	S	F	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S
Bengal	N	F	N	N	N	N	F	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	N	F	N	S	S
Bihar and Orissa—																			
Bihar	S	S	S	N	Ex	F	S	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	N	S	N	Ex	Ex	S	S
Chota Nagpur	S	N	F	S	F	N	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	N	S	Ex	N	Ex	S	S
Orissa	S	F	F	N	S	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	N	F	Ex	F	Ex	F	S
Bombay—																			
Bombay Deccan	S	N	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	F	F	F	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	S	F	Ex
Gujarat	S	N	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	N	S	Ex	N	N	S	S	S
Konkan	S	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	N	F	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S
Sind	N	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	S	S	S	S	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	N	N
Burma—																			
Lower Burma	Ex	F	N	F	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	N	S	F	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N
Upper Burma	Ex	F	Ex	F	N	N	F	F	N	N	Ex	N	N	N	Ex	N	F	Ex	Ex
Central Provinces and Berar—																			
Berar	S	N	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	F	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S
Central Provinces, East	S	F	F	F	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	F	N	Ex	N	N	S	S
Central Provinces, West	S	F	N	N	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	S
Madras—																			
Madras Coast, North	S	F	S	Ex	F	N	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	F	F	F	Ex	F	F	S	S
Madras Deccan	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	N	F	F	S	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	S	Ex	F
Madras, South-East	S	Ex	F	F	N	F	F	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	S	S
Malabar	S	S	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	N	N	S	F	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	F
North-West Frontier Province	S	S	N	N	F	F	F	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	S	Ex
Punjab—																			
East and North	S	S	S	S	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	S	Ex	F	S	S
South-West	N	S	N	F	S	Ex	Ex	F	F	S	S	F	Ex	S	S	S	N	S	N
United Provinces—																			
East	S	Ex	S	S	N	F	N	F	F	N	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S
West	S	S	S	S	F	F	N	N	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	S	F	Ex	S	S	S
Central India—																			
East	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	S	F	S	F	S	S	S
West	S	S	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	F	F	S	N	N	Ex	S	S	Ex
Hyderabad—																			
North	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	S	S	F	N	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	Ex
South	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	N	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	F	S
Kashmir	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	F
Mysore	F	Ex	N	F	F	N	N	S	F	N	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F	S	Ex
Rajputana—																			
East	S	S	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	S	Ex	S	N	N	Ex	Ex	S	Ex
West	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	S	Ex	S	F	S

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

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.

ABSTRACT TABLE

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	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Rice . . .	60,855,000	50,067,000	56,051,000	70,252,000	79,519,000	80,715,000	80,888,000	82,846,000	84,374,000	82,832,000	83,425,000	82,507,000	81,841,000
Wheat . . .	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	29,560,000	31,519,000	32,189,000	33,803,000	32,976,000	36,077,000	34,490,000	33,605,000
Sugarcane . . .	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,656,000	2,633,000	2,728,000	2,801,000	2,971,000	3,317,000	3,311,000	3,481,000	4,008,000
Tea . . .	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	709,400	757,400	803,500	806,800	809,500	818,100	826,300	826,500
Cotton . . .	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,221,000	21,861,000	22,405,000	26,192,000	23,812,000	23,722,000	22,483,000	24,137,000	23,072,000	25,084,000
Jute . . .	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,277,000	3,379,000	3,492,000	1,862,000	2,143,000	2,517,000	2,670,000	2,181,000
Linseed . . .	2,569,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	3,216,000	3,230,000	3,009,000	3,309,000	3,290,000	3,261,000	3,410,000	3,402,000
Rape and Mustard	4,541,000	5,593,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	6,057,000	5,989,000	6,632,000	6,220,000	6,094,000	6,084,000	5,338,000	5,268,000
Sesamum . . .	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	5,122,000	5,254,000	5,618,000	5,639,000	6,256,000	6,307,000	5,230,000	5,633,000
Castor seed* . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1,505,000	1,395,000	1,457,000	1,583,000	1,617,000	1,534,000	1,448,000	1,447,000
Groundnut . . .	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,785,000	2,518,000	3,164,000	6,579,000	5,489,000	7,409,000	8,226,000	5,766,000	5,784,000
Coffee . . .	..	..	..	..	..	132,100	156,200	160,300	172,200	176,500	183,900	185,700	(b)
Rubber . . .	..	..	..	..	..	126,400	152,500	192,400	184,200	180,000	224,200	225,900	228,800

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	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Rice . . . tons	21,466,000	21,550,000	22,291,000	23,389,000	32,017,000	30,754,000	30,867,000	32,198,000	33,001,000	31,114,000	30,907,000	30,238,000	27,002,000
Wheat . . . "	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,288,000	9,007,000	9,904,000	9,306,000	9,024,000	9,455,000	9,370,000	9,729,000	9,426,000
Sugarcane . . . "	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,864,000	2,809,000	2,983,000	3,223,000	3,975,000	4,676,000	4,896,000	5,140,000	5,908,000
Tea . . . lbs	158,375,000	201,330,000	242,386,000	290,000,000	374,265,000	336,370,800	306,871,000	391,080,800	394,083,500	433,600,300	333,674,400	400,005,600	396,000,400
Cotton . . . bales(c)	2,303,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,370,000	4,412,000	4,881,000	5,845,000	5,226,000	4,007,000	4,657,000	5,108,000	4,867,000	4,963,000
Jute . . . "	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,063,000	7,992,000	6,354,000	10,800,000	11,205,000	5,542,000	7,072,000	7,987,000	8,500,000	7,215,000
Linseed . . . tons	352,000	416,000	383,000	508,000	434,000	441,000	372,000	377,000	416,000	406,000	376,000	420,000	384,000
Rape and Mustard . . . "	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	1,121,000	952,000	983,000	1,025,000	1,042,000	943,000	900,000	951,000
Sesamum . . . "	348,000	465,000	468,000	471,000	421,000	467,000	466,000	526,000	476,000	551,000	541,000	400,000	401,000
Castor seed* . . . "	..	..	..	..	..	114,000	128,000	120,000	146,000	151,000	148,000	105,000	119,000
Groundnut . . . "	(a)	(a)	352,000	658,000	875,000	1,074,000	2,232,000	2,766,000	2,268,000	2,997,000	3,330,000	1,884,000	2,228,000
Coffee . . . lbs	..	..	..	..	..	23,604,400	31,828,800	32,978,000	33,613,700	33,037,100	34,601,000	32,744,100	(b)
Rubber . . . "	..	..	..	..	..	12,964,400	21,775,800	24,351,500	20,117,100	6,381,400	12,915,200	37,156,800	48,545,000

(a) Not available. (b) Not yet available. (c) A bale contains 400 lbs. An All-India forecast is being prepared for this crop from 1925-26. The figures for earlier years, which were taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities, are incomplete, in the case of cotton. Norm—Figures for 1935-36 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, 1926-27 to 1935-36—concl'd.

Provinces and States	SESAMUM										CASTOR SEED									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
British Provinces—																				
Ajmer-Merwara (a)	83	71	84	45	35	78	21	81	61	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	378	876	837	371	381	369	501	408	498	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	276	822	370	367	344	336	325	339	313	240	305	286	307	320	326	333	345	500	326	260
Bombay	237	238	281	222	246	266	254	207	200	375	205	368	242	207	335	340	332	275	308	338
Burma	61	94	63	91	137	51	91	93	84	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	186	211	304	107	190	167	174	109	139	183	367	673	420	429	438	472	402	424	420	361
Madras	279	286	293	293	294	291	300	224	271	257	159	205	208	337	233	324	240	238	185	200
Punjab	201	193	176	184	196	194	160	199	164	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind (g)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	160	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	81
United Provinces	239	328	175	191	237	227	243	214	107	196	673	840	611	640	640	672	448	560	640	640
Average, British Provinces	196	312	198	183	218	191	205	196	153	179	224	253	251	275	278	283	261	271	232	244
Indian States—																				
Baroda	211	172	178	124	130	138	158	149	97	103	228	309	67	135	334	204	201	188	59	189
Dhawal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	122	78	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dombay States	271	893	864	289	231	270	277	272	203	324	417	418	1,378	441	319	341	420	351	336	360
Hyderabad (b)	111	136	128	142	138	168	130	100	97	133	191	141	126	149	127	165	103	193	184	153
Khalapur (Sind) (A)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	177	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	130	122	126	141	127	131	137	110	111
Rajputana	61*	140*	195*	140*	215*	153*	172*	280*	58*	198*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	176	246	210	180	196	163	(d)164	155	138	203	195	163	137	165	142	171	173	181	135	269
Average, INDIA	192	320	200	191	210	189	(d)202	193	174	163	207	209	180	202	184	207	200	209	163	184

Provinces and States	GROUNDNUT (NUTS IN SHELL)										COFFEE										RUBBER									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	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
British Provinces—																														
Bombay	1,165	1,205	1,178	893	1,093	1,128	1,085	1,115	974	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	707	647	610	714	600	642	648	504	518	502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	145	124	132	89	77	42	75	101	108
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	(e)	451	545	613	571	614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	216	211	306	242	233	333	224	237	...	155	159	158	176	135	49	...	58	83	
Madras	1,009	1,122	1,114	1,093	1,107	1,049	1,101	1,053	877	1,069	186	303	127	213	180	183	169	232	173	...	179	177	157	176	125	48	3	34	64	
Average, British Provinces	902	1,079	1,069	884	(e) 1,058	1,005	1,035	993	836	959	243	201	168	304	211	216	201	223	203	...	146	151	134	181	94	74	38	70	100	
Indian States—																														
Bombay States	1,147	1,035	945	694	649	748	659	883	534	796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	128	50	154	163	94	135	202	112	...	218	235	249	236	206	154	36	98	103	
Hyderabad (b)	184	194	379	525	535	616	641	635	523	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) 670	371	335	219	193	180	100	198	180	177	109	157	...	35	13	16	36	30	20	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	440	323	82	543	27	242	169	125	...	194	202	201	213	186	193	31	89	244	
Average, Indian States	577	551	541	577	568	609	(f) 647	688	512	623	211	199	177	188	201	177	173	161	156	...	196	206	207	233	197	165	32	44	237	
Average, INDIA	642	1,001	680	630	(e) 693	626	(f) 642	907	732	863	226	223	173	241	206	195	187	188	176	...	188	171	161	164	127	109	58	59	105	

(c) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to give a yield sufficiently remunerative. (d) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (e) Not available. (f) Excluding Dhawal. (g) Excluding the Central Provinces and Berar. (h) Figures for years prior to 1923-34 are included under "Bombay States". (i) Excluding Mysore. (j) "Bombay States". (k) "Bombay States".
 Note—Figures for 1935-36 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	Sugar-cane (gur)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Castor	Ground-nut (nuts in shell)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	...	758	...	(g)232	...	...	...	72	...	...
Assam	(a) 596	...	2,688	188	1,400	...	439	...	...	...
	(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) 987	(d) 984	2,460	155	1,333	370	575	350	350	...
	(b) 741	(e) 451								
	(c) 800	(f) 861								
Bombay	1,230	575	6,950	102	...	360	625	400	...	{ (g)2,500 (h)1,150
Burma	1,000	...	...	110	...	...	...	160	...	1,000
Central Provinces and Berar	648	548	3,390	102	...	218	...	210	400	...
Coorg	1,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi . . . . .	...	962	2,386	165	...	...	325	...	...	...
Madras	1,055	...	6,880	87	...	...	...	301	231	1,126
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	...	626	2,477	100	..	...	320	...	...	...
Punjab . . . . .	...	791	1,951	{ (i) 123 (j) 130 }	...	...	428	...	...	...
Sind	1,215	{ (g) 937 (h) 764 }	7,200	222—223	...	...	{ (g) 376 (h) 302 }	{ (g) 284 (h) 320 }	225	...
United Provinces	900	1,000	2,700	176	...	500	600	280	...	...
Mysoore	(k) 1,003	450	3,639	44	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Winter rice. (c) Summer rice. (e) Chota Nagpur. (g) Irrigated. (i) Desi.
 (b) Autumn rice. (d) Bihar. (f) Orissa. (h) Unirrigated. (j) American. (k) Unhusked rice (paddy).

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Assam	40,000	41,000	39,000	29,000	33,000	31,000	32,000	35,000	35,000	38,000
Bengal	201,000	209,000	196,000	193,000	199,000	233,000	233,000	257,000	276,000	325,000
Bihar and Orissa (a)	289,000	299,000	287,000	279,000	284,000	283,000	302,000	418,000	445,000	465,000
Bombay	68,000	68,000	65,000	66,000	65,000	69,000	75,000	70,000	75,000	79,000
Central Provinces and Berar	23,000	23,000	23,000	22,000	21,000	22,000	28,000	29,000	29,000	30,000
Delhi	7,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	8,000	3,000
Madras	114,000	106,000	89,000	98,000	115,000	116,000	121,000	122,000	125,000	123,000
North-West Frontier Province	53,000	43,000	48,000	51,000	47,000	44,000	53,000	49,000	43,000	58,000
Punjab	443,000	499,000	401,000	307,000	426,000	475,000	558,000	466,000	462,000	473,000
Sind (c) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	4,000	3,000
United Provinces	1,613,000	1,585,000	1,344,000	1,349,000	1,439,000	1,577,000	1,773,000	1,713,000	1,814,000	2,212,000
Total British Provinces	2,853,000	2,869,000	2,497,000	2,402,000	2,684,000	2,852,000	3,179,000	3,165,000	3,316,000	3,809,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Bhopal (Central India) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
Bombay States	19,000	33,000	25,000	26,000	29,000	30,000	30,000	31,000	36,000	39,000
Hyderabad	(1)	(b)	(b)	37,000	34,000	35,000	40,000	46,000	51,000	59,000
Mysore	38,000	34,000	31,000	33,000	38,000	36,000	42,000	42,000	46,000	51,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	13,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	15,000	16,000	20,000	21,000	26,000	37,000
Total Indian States	69,000	83,000	71,000	111,000	117,000	119,000	138,000	146,000	165,000	194,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,925,000	2,952,000	2,568,000	2,513,000	2,801,000	2,971,000	3,317,000	3,311,000	3,481,000	4,003,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gür)

British Provinces—										
Assam	42,000	42,000	40,000	26,000	31,000	32,000	35,000	40,000	34,000	39,000
Bengal	215,000	236,000	216,000	220,000	248,000	273,000	454,000	457,000	492,000	560,000
Bihar and Orissa (a)	303,000	309,000	313,000	304,000	307,000	307,000	313,000	623,000	673,000	668,000
Bombay	184,000	203,000	196,000	175,000	181,000	187,000	201,000	194,000	188,000	201,000
Central Provinces and Berar	28,000	36,000	37,000	36,000	34,000	35,000	39,000	48,000	47,000	49,000
Delhi	5,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	8,000	3,000
Madras	305,000	283,000	245,000	275,000	321,000	324,000	339,000	349,000	351,000	354,000
North-West Frontier Province	62,000	63,000	59,000	63,000	58,000	55,000	45,000	54,000	41,000	63,000
Punjab	340,000	381,000	289,000	204,000	302,000	368,000	444,000	361,000	326,000	358,000
Sind (c) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	7,000	7,000
United Provinces	1,680,000	1,522,000	1,210,000	1,301,000	1,581,000	2,207,000	2,577,000	2,532,000	2,719,000	3,275,000
Total British Provinces	3,173,000	3,082,000	2,599,000	2,607,000	3,068,000	3,790,000	4,450,000	4,669,000	4,881,000	5,577,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	1,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bhopal (Central India) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	4,000	4,000	5,000
Bombay States	45,000	87,000	63,000	58,000	61,000	67,000	74,000	69,000	74,000	105,000
Hyderabad	(1)	(b)	(b)	39,000	49,000	65,000	76,000	72,000	93,000	99,000
Mysore	38,000	32,000	29,000	33,000	36,000	32,000	38,000	41,000	43,000	53,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	10,000	12,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	35,000	38,000	39,000	61,000
Total Indian States	94,000	135,000	105,000	145,000	160,000	185,000	226,000	227,000	256,000	326,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,267,000	3,217,000	2,704,000	2,752,000	3,228,000	3,975,000	4,676,000	4,896,000	5,140,000	5,903,000

(a) Excluding Federated States, which report an area of 19,000 acres with a yield of 18,000 tons in 1935-36, as against 22,000 acres and 22,000 tons in 1934-35

(b) Not available.

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

NOTE—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
British Provinces—										
Assam . . .	420,400	424,000	427,200	429,500	432,900	431,000	428,400	430,400	435,900	435,600
Bengal . . .	188,700	189,800	193,800	195,100	199,100	198,400	199,000	199,800	201,700	201,300
Bihar and Orissa .	2,100	1,900	3,800	4,100	3,700	3,700	3,400	3,900	4,000	4,000
Coorg . . .	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Madras . . .	51,900	58,100	63,600	66,300	69,900	72,400	74,000	75,800	75,200	75,700
Punjab . . .	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,600	9,600	9,600
United Provinces	6,200	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,200	6,200	6,200
Total British Provinces .	679,400	689,900	704,500	711,100	722,000	721,900	721,200	726,100	733,000	732,800
Indian States—										
Cochin . . .	...	...	...	300	500	500	500	1,600	1,600	1,600
Mysore . . .	...	1,900	2,400	3,300	4,000	4,000	4,200	4,100	4,500	4,500
Travancore . . .	54,000	57,300	61,400	65,400	68,600	71,000	74,700	76,300	77,200	77,600
Tripura (Bengal) .	6,000	6,900	7,600	7,900	8,400	8,500	8,900	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Indian States . . .	60,000	66,100	71,400	76,900	81,500	84,000	88,300	92,600	93,300	93,700
GRAND TOTAL	739,400	756,000	775,900	788,000	803,500	806,800	809,500	818,100	826,300	826,500

Yield (lbs)

British Provinces—										
Assam . . .	241,981,700	235,887,800	246,017,700	258,940,700	233,476,100	248,229,300	257,057,900	219,341,100	232,835,400	226,417,300
Bengal . . .	95,009,300	97,002,000	95,010,000	109,953,200	96,991,100	88,482,100	108,876,300	96,458,500	93,402,000	96,377,900
Bihar and Orissa .	278,400	306,800	719,500	853,200	809,200	886,500	672,000	1,094,100	1,032,800	996,600
Coorg . . .	135,100	151,800	216,300	169,000	167,500	174,800	219,800	209,400	198,800	163,500
Madras . . .	22,488,500	24,132,200	26,785,400	27,422,500	28,439,500	27,508,500	29,660,800	29,295,300	29,342,000	33,750,600
Punjab . . .	1,975,200	2,076,400	1,904,900	1,930,100	1,896,800	1,902,200	1,368,800	2,111,100	2,339,800	2,479,400
United Provinces	1,720,300	1,597,600	2,133,800	1,488,900	1,822,700	1,866,600	1,299,800	1,732,900	1,785,900	1,822,400
Total British Provinces .	363,581,500	361,154,400	372,787,600	400,757,600	361,542,400	368,549,500	399,155,200	350,442,400	365,936,700	361,807,700
Indian States—										
Cochin . . .	...	...	...	53,100	61,700	59,200	88,800	515,400	553,200	589,300
Mysore . . .	...	(a)	81,700	112,900	199,000	187,500	153,800	198,400	193,600	301,900
Travancore . . .	28,531,100	28,825,300	30,188,300	30,513,700	28,028,300	26,673,100	32,641,000	30,735,000	31,112,000	31,895,600
Tripura (Bengal)	820,600	940,100	1,095,600	1,402,700	1,249,400	1,614,200	1,630,500	1,783,200	2,300,500	2,265,900
Total Indian States . . .	29,351,700	29,765,400	31,365,600	32,084,400	29,538,400	30,584,000	34,514,100	33,232,000	34,158,900	34,852,700
GRAND TOTAL	392,933,200	390,919,800	404,153,200	432,842,000	391,080,800	399,133,500	433,669,300	383,674,400	400,095,600	396,660,400

(a) Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1935 are provisional and therefore subject to revision

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF JUTE IN EACH PROVINCE.
Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
British Provinces—										
Assam . . .	171,000	195,000	167,000	192,000	99,000	127,000	157,000	149,000	118,000	140,000
Bengal . . .	2,929,000	2,667,000	2,936,000	3,028,000	1,597,000	1,822,000	2,142,000	2,321,000	1,699,000	2,155,000
Bihar and Orissa	241,000	247,000	238,000	238,000	149,000	170,000	192,000	174,000	{ 128,000* 17,000†	{ 211,000* 14,000†
Total British Provinces	3,841,000	3,109,000	3,381,000	3,458,000	1,845,000	2,119,000	2,491,000	2,644,000	2,162,000	2,520,000
Indian States—										
Cooch Behar . . .	29,000	32,000	31,000	31,000	16,000	23,000	25,000	25,000	18,000	24,000
Tripura . . .	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Total Indian States	33,000	35,000	34,000	34,000	17,000	24,000	26,000	26,000	19,000	26,000
GRAND TOTAL (b)	3,874,000	3,144,000	3,415,000	3,492,000	1,862,000	2,143,000	2,517,000	2,670,000	2,181,000	2,546,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

British Provinces—										
Assam . . .	466,000	624,000	352,000	619,000	197,000	340,000	447,000	304,000	313,000	413,000
Bengal . . .	8,996,000	8,514,000	9,187,000	9,883,000	4,983,000	6,167,000	7,046,000	7,675,000	6,485,000	7,613,000
Bihar and Orissa . . .	667,000	603,000	719,000	620,000	342,000	519,000	448,000	447,000	{ 319,000* 45,000†	{ 495,000* 29,000†
Total British Provinces	10,129,000	9,831,000	10,258,000	11,122,000	5,522,000	7,026,000	7,941,000	8,426,000	7,162,000	8,630,000
Indian States—										
Cooch Behar . . .	51,000	70,000	74,000	80,000	17,000	44,000	44,000	72,000	50,000	77,000
Tripura . . .	8,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
Total Indian States	59,000	75,000	77,000	83,000	20,000	46,000	46,000	74,000	53,000	81,000
GRAND TOTAL (b)	10,188,000	9,906,000	10,335,000	11,205,000	5,542,000	7,072,000	7,987,000	8,500,000	7,215,000	8,711,000
Exports and consumption (a)	11,241,000	11,431,000	11,438,000	8,180,000	7,983,000	8,381,000	8,068,000	9,426,000	9,650,000	(c)
Exports, mill-purchases during the year and local (extra-factory) consumption (a)	11,611,000	11,007,000	11,144,000	10,320,000	6,704,000	8,878,000	8,853,000	9,966,000	8,663,000	(c)

*Bihar.

†Orissa.

(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) 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
1927	82,000	1930	65,000	1933	57,000
1928	72,000	1931	61,000	1934	55,000
1929	64,000	1932	49,000	1935	77,000
				1936	(c)

(c) Not yet available.

NOTE—Figures for 1936 are subject to revision.

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF LINSEED IN EACH PROVINCE.
Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Bengal . . .	136,000	118,000	132,000	114,000	116,000	126,000	125,000	124,000	126,000	98,000
Bihar and Orissa .	644,000	601,000	658,000	654,000	654,000	662,000	641,000	631,000	599,000	642,000
Bombay . . .	106,000	102,000	119,000	131,000	137,000	137,000	125,000	124,000	127,000	111,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	1,001,000	917,000	930,000	754,000	739,000	937,000	1,008,000	933,000	997,000	1,089,000
Punjab . . .	26,000	35,000	28,000	29,000	28,000	31,000	28,000	32,000	26,000	28,000
United Provinces (a) {	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>641,000</i>	321,000 <i>589,000</i>	228,000 <i>624,000</i>	218,000 <i>593,000</i>	240,000 <i>622,000</i>	195,000 <i>650,000</i>
Total British Provinces (a) {	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>	1,934,000 <i>641,000</i>	2,215,000 <i>589,000</i>	2,155,000 <i>624,000</i>	2,057,000 <i>593,000</i>	2,115,000 <i>622,000</i>	2,063,000 <i>650,000</i>
Indian States—										
Bhopal (Central India) . . .	---	---	---	---	---	---	44,000	37,000	47,000	47,000
Bombay States . . .	10,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	6,000
Central Provinces States . . .	59,000	100,000	97,000	85,000	38,000	94,000	108,000	128,000	128,000	126,000
Hyderabad . . .	220,000	318,000	269,000	242,000	253,000	306,000	269,000	367,000	399,000	416,000
Rajputana (Kotah) . . .	38,000	60,000	110,000	57,000	82,000	95,000	93,000	73,000	92,000	94,000
Total Indian States . . .	357,000	485,000	482,000	390,000	381,000	505,000	520,000	611,000	673,000	689,000
GRAND TOTAL . . .	3,331,000	3,311,000	3,109,000	2,802,000	3,009,000	3,309,000	3,299,000	3,261,000	3,410,000	3,402,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Bengal . . .	20,000	13,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	20,000	25,000	24,000	27,000	16,000
Bihar and Orissa . . .	98,000	84,000	108,000	107,000	94,000	92,000	97,000	92,000	93,000	75,000
Bombay . . .	8,000	12,000	15,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	12,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	75,000	72,000	54,000	65,000	65,000	87,000	63,000	80,000	83,000	77,000
Punjab . . .	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
United Provinces (a) {	67,000 <i>114,000</i>	55,000 <i>82,000</i>	29,000 <i>76,000</i>	48,000 <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>	39,000 <i>100,000</i>	34,000 <i>113,000</i>
Total British Provinces (a) {	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>	243,000 <i>85,000</i>	262,000 <i>100,000</i>	216,000 <i>113,000</i>
Indian States—										
Bhopal (Central India) . . .	---	---	---	---	---	---	(c)	4,000	5,000	5,000
Bombay States . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Central Provinces States . . .	6,000	8,000	4,000	7,000	3,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	5,000
Hyderabad . . .	13,000	11,000	11,000	16,000	16,000	23,000	18,000	26,000	34,000	33,000
Rajputana (Kotah) . . .	2,000	7,000	2,000	3,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	7,000	8,000	11,000
Total Indian States . . .	22,000	27,000	18,000	26,000	29,000	42,000	37,000	48,000	58,000	55,000
GRAND TOTAL . . .	406,000	348,000	322,000	380,000	377,000	416,000	408,000	376,000	420,000	384,000

(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) 600 tons. (c) Not available.
NOTE—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Assam	366,000	353,000	369,000	336,000	363,000	302,000	271,000	329,000	345,000	363,000
Bengal	767,000	740,000	700,000	705,000	769,000	770,000	716,000	693,000	724,000	711,000
Bihar and Orissa(a)	733,000	700,000	728,000	665,000	657,000	645,000	627,000	598,000	600,000	559,000
Bombay	189,000	185,000	193,000	339,000	191,000	142,000	190,000	9,000	17,000	15,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	64,000	70,000	71,000	74,000	71,000	68,000
Delhi	3,000	6,000	35,000(c)	5,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	4,000	5,000	4,000
North-West Frontier Province	90,000	121,000	111,000	133,000	83,000	107,000	126,000	112,000	65,000	72,000
Punjab	913,000	951,000	1,723,000	1,074,000	889,000	1,150,000	1,158,000	1,099,000	673,000	700,000
Sind (g) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176,000	128,000	109,000
United Provinces (b)	148,000	171,000	330,000	215,000	240,000	273,000	327,000	219,000	208,000	248,000
	<i>2,242,000</i>	<i>2,580,000</i>	<i>2,670,000</i>	<i>2,311,000</i>	<i>2,230,000</i>	<i>2,659,000</i>	<i>2,434,000</i>	<i>2,594,000</i>	<i>2,444,000</i>	<i>2,330,000</i>
Total British Provinces (b)	3,198,000	3,177,000	4,197,000	3,472,000	3,264,000	3,467,000	3,494,000	3,313,000	2,834,000	2,819,000
	<i>2,242,000</i>	<i>2,580,000</i>	<i>2,670,000</i>	<i>2,311,000</i>	<i>2,230,000</i>	<i>2,659,000</i>	<i>2,434,000</i>	<i>2,594,000</i>	<i>2,444,000</i>	<i>2,330,000</i>
Indian States—										
Baroda	21,000	22,000	28,000	19,000	20,000	21,000	20,000	40,000	15,000	18,000
Bombay States	25,000	37,000	30,000	21,000	17,000	23,000	46,000	23,000	8,000	9,000
Hyderabad	7,000	11,000	14,000	11,000	11,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	13,000
Khairpur (Sind)(h) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	5,000	5,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	53,000	80,000	99,000	43,000	90,000	40,000	40,000	35,000	20,000	49,000
Total Indian States	106,000	150,000	171,000	94,000	138,000	94,000	116,000	127,000	60,000	89,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,516,000	6,907,000	7,038,000	5,907,000	6,632,000	6,220,000	6,094,000	6,034,000	5,338,000	5,208,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Assam	72,000	69,000	66,000	62,000	64,000	46,000	43,000	57,000	54,000	45,000
Bengal	132,000	116,000	123,000	134,000	139,000	139,000	154,000	164,000	180,000	157,000
Bihar and Orissa(a)	160,000	163,000	178,000	162,000	147,000	136,000	140,000	135,000	137,000	111,000
Bombay	19,000	16,000	12,000	40,000	23,000	14,000	23,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	(d)	16,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	13,000
Delhi	(e)	1,000	(e)	(e)	(e)	(f)	(e)	(e)	1,000	(e)
North-West Frontier Province	9,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	7,000
Punjab	147,000	150,000	162,000	150,000	141,000	184,000	161,000	131,000	101,000	115,000
Sind (g) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,000	9,000	11,000
United Provinces (b)	28,000	18,000	42,000	44,000	32,000	48,000	58,000	31,000	30,000	46,000
	<i>421,000</i>	<i>278,000</i>	<i>308,000</i>	<i>479,000</i>	<i>423,000</i>	<i>419,000</i>	<i>438,000</i>	<i>372,000</i>	<i>357,000</i>	<i>433,000</i>
Total British Provinces (b)	567,000	532,000	593,000	601,000	555,000	593,000	591,000	562,000	537,000	508,000
	<i>421,000</i>	<i>278,000</i>	<i>308,000</i>	<i>479,000</i>	<i>423,000</i>	<i>419,000</i>	<i>438,000</i>	<i>372,000</i>	<i>357,000</i>	<i>433,000</i>
Indian States—										
Baroda	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	2,000
Bombay States	4,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	4,000	2,000	1,000
Hyderabad	(e)	(e)	(f)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(f)	1,000
Khairpur (Sind)(h) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	8,000	20,000	3,000	10,000	5,000	7,000	8,000	1,000	2,000	3,000
Total Indian States	16,000	30,000	9,000	15,000	10,000	13,000	13,000	9,000	6,000	13,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,004,000	840,000	910,000	1,095,000	988,000	1,025,000	1,042,000	943,000	900,000	954,000

(a) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1935-36 are 74,000 acres and 2,000 tons, as against 81,000 acres and 8,000 tons in 1934-35.

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

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

Notes—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	19,000	19,000	14,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	21,000	24,000	21,000	21,000
Bengal	160,000	149,000	153,000	157,000	153,000	161,000	161,000	158,000	158,000	166,000
Bihar and Orissa (a)	213,000	203,000	207,000	188,000	189,000	200,000	200,000	205,000	202,000	190,000
Bombay	227,000	301,000	147,000	212,000	209,000	224,000	256,000	103,000	165,000	155,000
Burma	1,093,000	1,071,000	1,082,000	1,225,000	1,322,000	1,308,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,430,000	1,521,000
Central Provinces and Berar	458,000	533,000	637,000	456,000	577,000	505,000	604,000	570,000	338,000	429,000
Madras	652,000	837,000	700,000	773,000	746,000	747,000	836,000	636,000	653,000	750,000
Punjab	52,000	116,000	127,000	122,000	126,000	162,000	137,000	93,000	109,000	88,000
Sind (g)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces (h)	187,000	242,000	323,000	292,000	257,000	330,000	388,000	438,000	252,000	260,000
	750,000	900,000	600,000	890,000	847,000	682,000	839,000	902,000	605,000	921,000
Total British Provinces (b)	3,117,000	3,498,000	3,721,000	3,510,000	3,564,000	3,667,000	4,203,000	4,162,000	3,369,000	3,623,000
Indian States—										
Kerala	53,000	52,000	63,000	72,000	69,000	81,000	71,000	75,000	69,000	65,000
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	...	131,000	85,000	9,000	66,000
Bombay States	312,000	530,000	363,000	257,000	463,000	457,000	372,000	462,000	431,000	340,000
Hyderabad	565,000	599,000	650,000	569,000	593,000	508,000	601,000	581,000	509,000	588,000
Khairpur (Sind)(k)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e)	(e)	(e)
Rajputana (Kota)	87,000	45,000	46,000	48,000	52,000	44,000	39,000	40,000	38,000	34,000
Total Indian States	967,000	1,226,000	1,122,000	944,000	1,177,000	1,090,000	1,214,000	1,243,000	1,056,000	1,089,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,084,000	4,724,000	4,843,000	4,454,000	4,741,000	4,757,000	5,417,000	5,405,000	4,425,000	4,712,000

Yield (tons)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	1,000	1,000	1,000	(e)	(e)	1,000	(e)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bengal	27,000	25,000	28,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	36,000	35,000	35,000	36,000
Bihar and Orissa (a)	25,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	29,000	30,000	29,000	31,000	30,000	23,000
Bombay	24,000	32,000	31,000	24,000	23,000	28,000	29,000	23,000	18,000	19,000
Burma	30,000	45,000	40,000	50,000	75,000	30,000	65,000	67,000	54,000	51,000
Central Provinces and Berar	38,000	52,000	58,000	37,000	49,000	38,000	47,000	43,000	20,000	35,000
Madras	85,000	107,000	99,000	101,000	98,000	97,000	112,000	106,000	79,000	86,000
Punjab	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	14,000	11,000	7,000	8,000	7,000
Sind (g)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces (h)	20,000	21,000	31,000	25,000	26,000	33,000	42,000	41,000	22,000	25,000
	80,000	81,000	62,000	76,000	66,000	80,000	91,000	87,000	71,000	78,000
Total British Provinces (b)	256,000	326,000	328,000	303,000	337,000	297,000	371,000	357,000	270,000	285,000
Indian States—										
Kerala	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,000
Bhopal (Central India)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	5,000	(e)	6,000
Bombay States	45,000	93,000	59,000	33,000	58,000	57,000	46,000	50,000	39,000	50,000
Hyderabad	25,000	36,000	37,000	36,000	36,000	21,000	35,000	26,000	22,000	35,000
Khairpur (Sind)(k)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f)	(f)	(f)
Rajputana (Kota)	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	3,000
Total Indian States	76,000	136,000	105,000	76,000	103,000	89,000	89,000	97,000	65,000	98,000
GRAND TOTAL	414,000	543,000	495,000	455,000	526,000	476,000	551,000	541,000	400,000	461,000

(a) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1935-36 are 192,000 acres and 10,000 tons, as against 203,000 acres and 13,000 tons in 1934-35.
 (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. (e) Below 500 acres. (f) Below 50 tons.
 (g) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay". (h) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay States".

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Bihar and Orissa . . .	44,000	47,000	51,000	55,000	55,000	54,000	52,000	56,000	55,000	40,000
Bombay	78,000	104,000	74,000	67,000	60,000	77,000	81,000	57,000	43,000	40,000
Central Provinces and Berar	55,000	43,000	47,000	47,000	46,000	38,000	39,000	37,000	32,000	31,000
Madras	385,000	360,000	344,000	256,000	293,000	330,000	355,000	305,000	278,000	267,000
Sind (c) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces (a) . . .	10,000	8,000	11,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	15,000	8,000	7,000	7,000
Total British Provinces .	570,000	562,000	527,000	432,000	451,000	509,000	542,000	471,000	416,000	376,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	59,000	75,000	101,000	93,000	60,000	66,000	78,000	81,000	76,000	83,000
Bombay States	43,000	59,000	13,000	81,000	43,000	46,000	48,000	51,000	76,000	53,000
Hyderabad	611,000	631,000	659,000	602,000	702,000	856,000	838,000	825,000	786,000	834,000
Mysore	116,000	103,000	110,000	107,000	111,000	106,000	111,000	106,000	94,000	101,000
Total Indian States . . .	929,000	918,000	883,000	853,000	1,006,000	1,074,000	1,075,000	1,063,000	1,032,000	1,071,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,399,000	1,480,000	1,410,000	1,285,000	1,457,000	1,583,000	1,617,000	1,534,000	1,448,000	1,447,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Bihar and Orissa	6,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	8,000	5,000
Bombay	10,000	18,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	12,000	12,000	7,000	4,000	6,000
Central Provinces and Berar	9,000	11,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000
Madras	23,000	33,000	32,000	26,000	28,000	33,000	38,000	31,000	23,000	23,000
Sind (c) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	(b)	(b)
United Provinces (a) . . .	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total British Provinces .	57,000	71,000	59,000	53,000	56,000	64,000	68,000	57,000	43,000	41,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	6,000	7,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	5,000	2,000	7,000
Bombay States	8,000	11,000	8,000	12,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	8,000	8,000	9,000
Hyderabad	52,000	43,000	37,000	40,000	45,000	63,000	61,000	67,000	47,000	57,000
Mysore	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000
Total Indian States . . .	72,000	67,000	54,000	63,000	64,000	82,000	83,000	86,000	62,000	78,000
GRAND TOTAL	129,000	138,000	113,000	116,000	120,000	146,000	151,000	143,000	105,000	119,000

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

(b) Below 100 tons.

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

NOTE—Figures for 1935-'6 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	19,000	19,000	16,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	21,000	24,000	21,000	21,000
Bengal	160,000	149,000	153,000	157,000	153,000	161,000	161,000	158,000	158,000	166,000
Bihar and Orissa(a)	218,000	209,000	207,000	188,000	189,000	200,000	200,000	205,000	202,000	199,000
Bombay	227,000	301,000	147,000	212,000	209,000	234,000	256,000	193,000	155,000	155,000
Burma	1,093,000	1,071,000	1,082,000	1,225,000	1,322,000	1,303,000	1,600,000	1,609,000	1,430,000	1,521,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	458,000	553,000	637,000	498,000	577,000	505,000	604,000	570,000	338,000	429,000
Madras	682,000	837,000	700,000	773,000	746,000	747,000	836,000	836,000	653,000	750,000
Punjab	89,000	116,000	127,000	122,000	126,000	162,000	137,000	93,000	109,000	88,000
Sind (g) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,000	42,000	34,000
United Provinces (b)	186,000	242,000	392,000	292,000	257,000	330,000	388,000	438,000	252,000	260,000
	750,000	900,000	600,000	890,000	847,000	692,000	639,000	902,000	805,000	921,000
Total British Provinces (b)	3,117,000	3,498,000	3,621,000	3,510,000	3,594,000	3,667,000	4,203,000	4,162,000	3,809,000	3,623,000
	750,000	900,000	600,000	890,000	847,000	692,000	639,000	902,000	805,000	921,000
Indian States—										
Paroda	53,000	52,000	63,000	72,000	69,000	81,000	71,000	75,000	69,000	55,000
Bhopal (Central India) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	131,000	85,000	9,000	66,000
Bombay States	372,000	530,000	363,000	257,000	463,000	457,000	372,000	462,000	431,000	346,000
Hyderabad	505,000	599,000	650,000	569,000	593,000	508,000	601,000	581,000	509,000	588,000
Khairpur (Sind)(h)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e)	(e)	(e)
Rajputana(Kotah)	37,000	45,000	46,000	48,000	52,000	44,000	39,000	40,000	38,000	34,000
Total Indian States	967,000	1,226,000	1,122,000	946,000	1,177,000	1,090,000	1,214,000	1,243,000	1,056,000	1,089,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,834,000	5,524,000	5,543,000	5,846,000	5,618,000	5,839,000	6,256,000	6,307,000	5,230,000	5,633,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	1,000	1,000	1,000	(e)	(e)	1,000	(e)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bengal	27,000	25,000	23,000	26,000	26,000	16,000	36,000	35,000	35,000	36,000
Bihar and Orissa(a)	25,000	30,000	35,000	30,000	29,000	30,000	29,000	31,000	30,000	23,000
Bombay	24,000	32,000	31,000	24,000	23,000	28,000	29,000	23,000	18,000	19,000
Burma	30,000	45,000	40,000	50,000	75,000	30,000	65,000	67,000	54,000	51,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	38,000	52,000	58,000	37,000	49,000	38,000	47,000	43,000	20,000	35,000
Madras	85,000	107,000	99,000	101,000	98,000	97,000	112,000	106,000	79,000	86,000
Punjab	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	14,000	11,000	7,000	8,000	7,000
Sind (g) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000	2,000
United Provinces (b)	20,000	21,000	31,000	25,000	26,000	33,000	42,000	41,000	22,000	25,000
	80,000	81,000	62,000	76,000	66,000	90,000	91,000	87,000	71,000	78,000
Total British Provinces (b)	256,000	326,000	328,000	303,000	337,000	297,000	371,000	367,000	270,000	285,000
	80,000	81,000	62,000	76,000	66,000	90,000	91,000	87,000	71,000	78,000
Indian States—										
Paroda	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	4,000
Bhopal (Central India) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	5,000	(c)	6,000
Bombay States	45,000	93,000	59,000	33,000	58,000	57,000	46,000	56,000	39,000	50,000
Hyderabad	25,000	26,000	37,000	36,000	36,000	24,000	35,000	26,000	22,000	35,000
Khairpur (Sind)(h)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f)	(f)	(f)
Rajputana(Kotah)	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	3,000
Total Indian States	76,000	136,000	105,000	76,000	103,000	89,000	89,000	97,000	65,000	98,000
GRAND TOTAL	414,000	543,000	495,000	455,000	526,000	476,000	551,000	541,000	400,000	401,000

(a) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1935-36 are 192,000 acres and 10,000 tons, as against 203,000 acres and 13,000 tons in 1934-35.

(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.

(e) Below 500 acres.

(f) Below 50 tons.

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

NOTE—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Bihar and Orissa . . .	44,000	47,000	51,000	55,000	55,000	54,000	52,000	56,000	55,000	40,000
Bombay	76,000	104,000	74,000	67,000	60,000	77,000	81,000	57,000	43,000	40,000
Central Provinces and Berar	55,000	43,000	47,000	47,000	46,000	38,000	39,000	37,000	32,000	31,000
Madras	385,000	360,000	344,000	256,000	233,000	330,000	355,000	305,000	278,000	257,000
Sind (c) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces (a) . . .	10,000	8,000	11,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	15,000	8,000	7,000	7,000
Total British Provinces .	570,000	562,000	527,000	432,000	451,000	509,000	542,000	471,000	416,000	376,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	59,000	75,000	101,000	93,000	60,000	66,000	78,000	81,000	76,000	83,000
Bombay States	43,000	59,000	13,000	61,000	43,000	46,000	48,000	51,000	70,000	53,000
Hyderabad	611,000	631,000	659,000	602,000	792,000	856,000	838,000	825,000	786,000	834,000
Mysore	116,000	103,000	110,000	107,000	111,000	106,000	111,000	106,000	94,000	101,000
Total Indian States .	929,000	918,000	883,000	853,000	1,006,000	1,074,000	1,075,000	1,063,000	1,032,000	1,071,000
GRAND TOTAL .	1,399,000	1,480,000	1,410,000	1,285,000	1,457,000	1,583,000	1,617,000	1,534,000	1,448,000	1,447,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Bihar and Orissa . . .	6,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	8,000	5,000
Bombay	10,000	18,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	12,000	12,000	7,000	4,000	6,000
Central Provinces and Berar	9,000	11,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000
Madras	29,000	33,000	32,000	26,000	28,000	33,000	38,000	31,000	23,000	23,000
Sind (c) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	(b)	(b)
United Provinces (a) . . .	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total British Provinces .	57,000	71,000	59,000	53,000	56,000	64,000	68,000	57,000	43,000	41,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	6,000	7,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	5,000	2,000	7,000
Bombay States	8,000	11,000	8,000	12,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	8,000	8,000	9,000
Hyderabad	52,000	43,000	37,000	40,000	45,000	63,000	61,000	67,000	47,000	57,000
Mysore	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000
Total Indian States .	72,000	67,000	54,000	63,000	64,000	82,000	83,000	86,000	62,000	78,000
GRAND TOTAL .	129,000	138,000	113,000	116,000	120,000	146,000	151,000	143,000	105,000	119,000

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

(b) Below 100 tons.

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

NOTE—Figures for 1935-'6 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Bombay . . .	602,000	740,000	1,000,000	1,068,000	999,000	989,000	1,105,000	1,202,000	862,000	835,000
Burma . . .	523,000	540,000	500,000	571,000	565,000	408,000	522,000	640,000	625,000	638,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	...	...	...	...	148,000	104,000	185,000	195,000	149,000	135,000
Madras . . .	2,680,000	3,337,000	3,679,000	3,209,000	3,572,000	2,635,000	3,517,000	3,770,000	2,351,000	2,525,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	3,805,000	4,617,000	5,278,000	4,848,000	5,284,000	4,196,000	5,419,000	5,005,000	3,987,000	4,133,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States . .	211,000	324,000	423,000	281,000	604,000	518,000	588,000	683,000	654,000	405,000
Hyderabad . . .	305,000	485,000	650,000	619,000	691,000	775,000	1,118,000	1,384,000	982,000	1,059,000
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	284,000	254,000	163,000	187,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES .	516,000	809,000	1,073,000	900,000	1,295,000	1,293,000	1,990,000	2,321,000	1,779,000	1,651,000
GRAND TOTAL .	4,321,000	5,426,000	6,351,000	5,748,000	6,579,000	5,489,000	7,409,000	8,225,000	5,766,000	5,784,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

British Provinces—										
Bombay . . .	313,000	398,000	526,000	426,000	497,000	498,000	579,000	643,000	375,000	385,000
Burma . . .	165,000	156,000	163,000	182,000	174,000	117,000	151,000	144,000	144,000	143,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	...	...	...	...	(a)	33,000	45,000	53,000	38,600	37,000
Madras . . .	1,207,000	1,671,000	1,830,000	1,822,000	1,765,000	1,234,000	1,720,000	1,777,000	920,000	1,204,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	1,685,000	2,225,000	2,619,000	2,130,000	2,426,000	1,882,000	2,504,000	2,617,000	1,477,000	1,769,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States . .	108,000	157,000	178,000	87,000	175,000	173,000	173,000	263,000	156,000	144,000
Hyderabad . . .	25,000	42,000	81,000	145,000	165,000	213,000	320,000	374,000	224,000	287,000
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	76,000	27,000	28,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES .	133,000	199,000	259,000	232,000	340,000	386,000	493,000	713,000	407,000	459,000
GRAND TOTAL .	1,818,000	2,424,000	2,778,000	2,362,000	2,766,000	2,268,000	2,997,000	3,330,000	1,884,000	2,228,000

(a) Not available.

Note—Figures for 1935-36 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36†
British Provinces—										
Coorg	85,100	85,200	86,600	87,000	87,500	88,400	88,600	89,400	88,600	...
Madras	37,200	88,200	88,100	87,800	87,800	41,300	39,000	40,800	42,600	...
Total British Provinces	72,300	73,400	74,700	74,800	75,300	79,700	78,500	80,200	81,200	...
Indian States—										
Cochin	2,200	2,200	2,000	1,400	1,800	1,900	1,900	2,100	2,000	...
Mysore	70,300	79,800	88,200	86,500	82,400	89,800	95,300	100,700	101,500	...
Travancore	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	900	1,000	...
Total Indian States	79,800	82,800	86,000	88,700	85,000	92,500	98,000	103,700	104,500	...
GRAND TOTAL	151,600	156,200	160,700	163,500	160,300	172,200	176,500	183,900	185,700	...

Yield (lbs) of cured coffee

British Provinces—										
Coorg	10,602,800	7,583,700	7,707,100	14,668,200	9,070,800	9,665,800	9,011,100	8,813,700	9,161,700	...
Madras	6,915,000	11,538,200	4,827,300†	8,068,400	6,817,400	7,570,500	6,753,100	9,077,500	7,313,100	...
Total British Provinces	17,517,800	19,121,900	12,534,400	22,736,600	15,888,200	17,236,100	15,769,200	17,891,200	16,474,800	..
Indian States—										
Cochin	857,500	276,400	100,400	215,000	291,400	178,600	256,800	439,500	223,900	...
Mysore	16,201,900	15,813,300	14,964,800	16,406,300	16,354,800	16,177,300	16,833,500	16,118,400	16,920,200	...
Travancore	203,300	351,700	177,400	66,000	438,600*	21,700‡	177,800	151,900	125,200	...
Total Indian States	16,764,700	16,441,400	15,232,600	16,687,300	17,084,800	16,377,600	17,267,900	16,709,800	16,269,300	...
GRAND TOTAL	34,282,000	35,563,300	27,767,000	39,423,900	32,973,000	33,613,700	33,037,100	34,601,000	32,744,100	...

* 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 1934-35 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
British Provinces—										
Burma	69,200	78,200	87,800	91,300	112,500	109,500	109,000	105,100	106,200	106,200
Coorg	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	1,600	1,800	3,300
Madras	14,200	14,800	15,500	15,300	15,900	12,600	11,500	11,600	12,000	12,400
Total British Provinces	86,200	95,900	106,300	109,600	131,400	125,100	123,300	118,300	120,000	121,900
Indian States—										
Cochin	9,000	9,400	9,700	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,500	9,500	9,500
Mysore	700	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Travancore	43,600	46,400	50,500	51,000	50,800	48,900	46,500	45,800	45,800	46,800
Total Indian States	53,300	56,400	60,800	61,200	61,000	59,100	56,700	105,000	105,900	106,900
GRAND TOTAL	139,500	152,800	167,100	170,800	192,400	184,300	180,000	224,200	225,900	228,800

Yield (lbs) of dry rubber

British Provinces—										
Burma	9,589,300	11,360,000	10,892,400	11,170,200	9,959,200	8,446,400	4,578,500	7,867,100	10,713,000	20,901,300
Coorg	434,700	460,000	472,800	529,200	404,200	147,000	...	...	103,800	278,800
Madras	2,540,300	2,628,800	2,904,300	2,679,600	1,991,500	606,300	31,600	397,200	1,123,700	2,113,700
Total British Provinces	12,564,300	14,448,800	14,269,500	14,379,000	12,354,900	9,199,700	4,610,000	8,264,300	11,940,500	23,378,800
Indian States—										
Cochin	1,938,800	2,209,700	2,415,700	2,744,200	2,553,400	1,482,800	346,800	933,000	1,825,700	2,228,600
Mysore	24,500	7,800	9,600	21,500	18,200	12,800	...	...	...	...
Travancore	8,456,600	9,381,500	10,144,500	10,878,100	9,425,000	9,422,800	1,424,600	3,717,900	23,390,100†	22,937,600
Total Indian States	10,439,000	11,598,500	12,569,800	13,643,800	11,996,600	10,917,400	1,771,400	4,650,900	25,215,800†	25,166,200
GRAND TOTAL	23,003,300	26,047,300	26,839,300	28,022,800	24,351,500	20,117,100	6,381,400*	12,915,200	37,156,300†	48,545,000

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

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

Note—Figures for 1935 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)									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces— Ajmer-Merwara	30,000	53,000	55,000	81,000	50,000	42,000	48,000	39,000	48,000	44,000
Bengal	75,000	66,000	82,000	84,000	86,000	87,000	86,000	85,000	91,000	90,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,284,000	1,293,000	1,294,000	1,350,000	1,362,000	1,356,000	1,528,000	1,307,000	1,472,000	1,275,000
Bombay	35,000	43,000	34,000	42,000	36,000	35,000	33,000	17,000	19,000	21,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b)	13,000	14,000	17,000	16,000	18,000	17,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	11,000
Delhi	18,000	15,000	43,000	14,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	14,000	9,000	12,000
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
North-West Frontier Pro- vince	157,000	165,000	232,000	221,000	163,000	152,000	137,000	135,000	130,000	161,000
Punjab	767,000	835,000	1,340,000	921,000	658,000	629,000	618,000	709,000	612,000	666,000
Sind (g) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,000	15,000	20,000
United Provinces	3,929,000	4,283,000	4,383,000	4,269,000	4,223,000	4,050,000	3,844,000	4,272,000	4,080,000	3,784,000
Total British Provinces	6,311,000	6,772,000	7,483,000	7,001,000	6,809,000	6,384,000	6,322,000	6,614,000	6,493,000	6,087,000
Indian States— Hyderabad	(b)15,000	15,000	12,000	(b)48,000	(b)28,000	(b)29,000	(b)25,000	(b)41,000	36,000	36,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	2,000
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	(e)	...
Total Indian States	15,000	15,000	12,000	48,000	28,000	29,000	25,000	42,000	37,000	38,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,326,000	6,787,000	7,495,000	7,049,000	6,837,000	6,413,000	6,347,000	6,656,000	6,530,000	6,125,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces— Ajmer-Merwara	12,000	18,000	18,000	13,000	19,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	13,000
Bengal	23,000	18,000	26,000	27,000	28,000	27,000	27,000	24,000	30,000	26,000
Bihar and Orissa	507,000	480,000	490,000	517,000	533,000	514,000	560,000	460,000	570,000	368,000
Bombay	11,000	15,000	8,000	14,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	7,000
Central Provinces and Berar	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
Delhi	6,000	6,000	15,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	3,000	4,000
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
North-West Frontier Pro- vince	56,000	52,000	85,000	81,000	60,000	53,000	50,000	40,000	41,000	48,000
Punjab	234,000	217,000	267,000	283,000	161,000	161,000	150,000	149,000	158,000	175,000
Sind (g) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	3,000	5,000
United Provinces	1,699,000	1,308,000	1,608,000	1,371,000	1,575,000	1,607,000	1,534,000	1,710,000	1,678,000	1,877,000
Total British Provinces (c)	2,551,000	2,094,000	2,520,000	2,293,000	2,392,000	2,388,000	2,351,000	2,411,000	2,512,000	2,325,000
Indian States— Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5,000	5,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(d)
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(f)	...
Total Indian States	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d)	5,000	5,000
GRAND TOTAL (c)	2,551,000	2,094,000	2,520,000	2,293,000	2,392,000	2,388,000	2,351,000	2,411,000	2,517,000	2,330,000

(a) Not available. (b) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete. (d) Below 500 tons. (e) Below 100 acres. (f) Below 10 tons. (g) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
 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)									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	59,000	68,000	69,000	71,000	65,000	72,000	70,000	75,000	69,000	73,000
Bengal	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Bihar and Orissa . . .	67,000	72,000	79,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	84,000	90,000	88,000	77,000
Bombay	8,036,000	7,822,000	7,772,000	8,387,000	9,193,000	7,894,000	8,212,000	7,762,000	7,945,000	7,743,000
Burma	665,000	568,000	491,000	474,000	443,000	652,000	651,000	594,000	597,000	529,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,159,000	4,273,000	4,169,000	4,293,000	4,716,000	4,290,000	4,251,000	4,320,000	4,334,000	4,227,000
Delhi	36,000	43,000	32,000	30,000	33,000	39,000	36,000	26,000	20,000	26,000
Madras	4,692,000	4,830,000	4,616,000	5,174,000	4,761,000	4,831,000	4,534,000	4,412,000	5,143,000	5,102,000
North-West Frontier Province	53,000	68,000	63,000	121,000	81,000	84,000	117,000	80,000	77,000	97,000
Punjab	983,000	1,025,000	949,000	1,108,000	890,000	1,014,000	1,113,000	875,000	843,000	821,000
Sind (e) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517,000	448,000	433,000
United Provinces . . .	2,301,000	2,146,000	2,264,000	2,469,000	2,509,000	2,619,000	2,381,000	2,632,000	2,241,000	2,237,000
Total British Provinces	21,055,000	21,219,000	20,507,000	23,214,000	22,781,000	21,676,000	21,453,000	21,395,000	21,811,000	21,371,000
Indian States—										
Baroda (c)	562,000	568,000	536,000	560,000	590,000	599,000	595,000	588,000	594,000	(a)
Bombay States	2,292,000	2,040,000	2,245,000	2,179,000	1,954,000	2,217,000	2,028,000	1,219,000	2,091,000	1,710,000
Hyderabad	8,200,000	8,704,000	9,158,000	8,997,000	9,588,000	9,461,000	9,356,000	8,834,000	8,892,000	8,799,000
Khairpur (Sind) (f) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,000	77,000	88,000
Mysore	(c) 661,000	(c) 717,000	633,000	760,000	703,000	684,000	666,000	657,000	610,000	600,000
Total Indian States	11,724,000	12,027,000	12,622,000	12,486,000	12,835,000	12,964,000	12,645,000	11,866,000	12,264,000	11,257,000
GRAND TOTAL	32,779,000	33,246,000	33,129,000	35,710,000	35,616,000	34,640,000	34,100,000	33,261,000	34,075,000	32,628,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	4,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bihar and Orissa	17,000	19,000	21,000	26,000	25,000	26,000	25,000	27,000	26,000	22,000
Bombay	1,473,000	1,831,000	1,756,000	1,752,000	1,912,000	1,665,000	1,730,000	1,528,000	1,663,000	1,504,000
Burma	79,000	68,000	60,000	50,000	49,000	92,000	63,000	53,000	76,000	60,000
Central Provinces and Berar	893,000	994,000	1,109,000	1,036,000	1,181,000	793,000	944,000	1,025,000	962,000	845,000
Delhi	6,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	(d)	5,000	1,000
Madras	1,211,000	1,339,000	1,363,000	1,483,000	1,375,000	1,314,000	1,291,000	1,283,000	1,276,000	1,370,000
North-West Frontier Province	7,000	9,000	8,000	14,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	11,000	10,000	12,000
Punjab	107,000	126,000	90,000	90,000	75,000	96,000	117,000	77,000	102,000	89,000
Sind (e) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106,000	104,000	100,000
United Provinces	524,000	557,000	334,000	643,000	538,000	526,000	497,000	493,000	450,000	449,000
Total British Provinces	4,317,000	4,956,000	4,753,000	5,100,000	5,073,000	4,525,000	4,690,000	4,608,000	4,681,000	4,458,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bombay States	641,000	559,000	600,000	541,000	469,000	594,000	425,000	321,000	514,000	461,000
Hyderabad	1,034,000	1,453,000	1,410,000	1,151,000	1,305,000	1,017,000	1,275,000	1,161,000	1,032,000	1,100,000
Khairpur (Sind) (f) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	15,000	33,000
Mysore	(a)	(a)	124,000	136,000	130,000	105,000	85,000	89,000	89,000	106,000
Total Indian States (b)	1,675,000	2,012,000	2,134,000	1,828,000	1,904,000	1,716,000	1,735,000	1,583,000	1,650,000	1,700,000
GRAND TOTAL (b)	5,992,000	6,968,000	6,887,000	6,928,000	6,977,000	6,241,000	6,425,000	6,191,000	6,331,000	6,158,000

(a) Not available. (b) Incomplete. (c) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

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

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

(f) "Bombay States". The figures for other tracts are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

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

Maize

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	80,000	65,000	89,000	94,000	86,000	67,000	61,000	60,000	59,000	65,000
Bengal	77,000	78,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	84,000	80,000	77,000	75,000	72,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,618,000	1,648,000	1,625,000	1,719,000	1,630,000	1,694,000	1,821,000	1,697,000	1,654,000	1,703,000
Bombay	205,000	188,000	189,000	199,000	173,000	191,000	179,000	170,000	174,000	179,000
Burma	194,000	194,000	198,000	200,000	196,000	221,000	234,000	212,000	218,000	221,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b)	141,000	152,000	154,000	154,000	154,000	154,000	158,000	155,000	156,000	153,000
Delhi	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Madras	111,000	183,000	119,000	117,000	150,000	110,000	101,000	108,000	69,000	75,000
North-West Frontier Province	437,000	482,000	463,000	481,000	470,000	449,000	449,000	465,000	475,000	472,000
Punjab	975,000	1,085,000	1,048,000	1,142,000	1,095,000	1,004,000	1,034,000	1,056,000	1,136,000	1,091,000
Sind (f) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	8,000	3,000
United Provinces	1,679,000	1,862,000	2,004,000	2,327,000	2,375,000	2,116,000	2,137,000	2,023,000	2,121,000	2,120,000
Total British Provinces	5,519,000	5,920,000	5,985,000	6,530,000	6,426,000	6,092,000	6,257,000	6,028,000	6,142,000	6,157,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(b)811,000	811,000	655,000	(b)880,000	(b)632,000	(b)799,000	(b)690,000	(b)740,000	712,000	676,000
Mysore	(b)46,000	(b)1,000	1,000	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Indian States	857,000	812,000	656,000	880,000	633,000	800,000	691,000	741,000	713,000	677,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,376,000	6,732,000	6,641,000	7,410,000	7,059,000	6,892,000	6,948,000	6,769,000	6,855,000	6,834,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	16,000	10,000	18,000	16,000	27,000	14,000	10,000	13,000	14,000	18,000
Bengal	27,000	27,000	31,000	33,000	31,000	19,000	25,000	24,000	23,000	22,000
Bihar and Orissa	439,000	514,000	417,000	594,000	521,000	523,000	562,000	449,000	468,000	507,000
Bombay	83,000	63,000	81,000	68,000	39,000	78,000	61,000	61,000	75,000	76,000
Burma	37,000	38,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	34,000	34,000	35,000	47,000	46,000
Central Provinces and Berar	101,000	108,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	113,000	102,000	100,000	86,000
Delhi	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	1,000	(d)
Madras	39,000	67,000	56,000	56,000	64,000	50,000	46,000	47,000	29,000	30,000
North-West Frontier Province	171,000	226,000	212,000	220,000	224,000	211,000	193,000	189,000	213,000	188,000
Punjab	346,000	425,000	347,000	397,000	412,000	380,000	348,000	288,000	412,000	382,000
Sind (f) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces	660,000	777,000	699,000	914,000	933,000	833,000	751,000	695,000	796,000	808,000
Total British Provinces	1,919,000	2,256,000	2,001,000	2,448,000	2,401,000	2,263,000	2,144,000	1,904,000	2,179,000	2,164,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	120,000	114,000
Mysore	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Total Indian States	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	120,000	114,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,919,000	2,256,000	2,001,000	2,448,000	2,401,000	2,263,000	2,144,000	1,904,000	2,299,000	2,278,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(c) Incomplete.

(d) Below 500 tons.

(e) Less than 500 acres

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

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)									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces— Ajmer-Merwara	3,000	30,000	61,000	36,000	25,000	16,000	30,000	20,000	33,000	36,000
Bengal	120,000	92,000	143,000	154,000	151,000	180,000	177,000	175,000	207,000	183,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,421,000	1,327,000	1,288,000	1,467,000	1,482,000	1,465,000	1,499,000	1,484,000	1,457,000	1,348,000
Bombay	676,000	740,000	774,000	727,000	876,000	1,019,000	981,000	752,000	764,000	650,000
Burma	200,000	238,000	167,000	159,000	209,000	200,000	152,000	210,000	219,000	274,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	1,140,000	1,104,000	1,303,000	1,214,000	1,332,000	1,327,000	1,365,000	1,240,000	1,238,000	1,217,000
Coorg	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Delhi	52,000	55,000	15,000	5,000	24,000	99,000	80,000	95,000	38,000	60,000
Madras (e)	60,000	74,000	74,000	75,000	55,000	105,000	90,000	102,000	115,000	75,000
North-West Frontier Pro- vince	207,000	233,000	193,000	229,000	193,000	224,000	228,000	223,000	219,000	223,000
Punjab	4,685,000	4,099,000	4,160,000	3,151,000	4,122,000	5,547,000	3,894,000	6,556,000	3,621,000	4,708,000
Sind (g) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333,000	259,000	313,000
United Provinces	6,012,000	5,931,000	5,424,000	4,208,000	5,102,000	5,686,000	5,399,000	5,300,000	5,510,000	5,680,000
Total British Provinces .	14,583,000	13,920,000	13,608,000	11,426,000	13,602,000	15,869,000	13,896,000	16,522,000	13,678,000	14,768,000
Indian States— Baroda	(a)22,000	(a)38,000	(a)32,000	19,000	(a)9,000	(a)29,000	(a)25,000	(a)37,000	(a)30,000	(b)
Hyderabad	(a)853,000	853,000	617,000	(a)1,106,000	(a)1,061,000	(a)1,236,000	(a)1,231,000	(a)1,232,000	1,251,000	1,272,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	14,000
Mysore	(a)766,000	(a)750,000	094,000	783,000	760,000	801,000	803,000	812,000	885,000	846,000
Total Indian States . . .	1,641,000	1,641,000	1,343,000	1,908,000	1,830,000	2,066,000	2,059,000	2,131,000	2,176,000	(c)2,132,000
GRAND TOTAL	16,224,000	15,561,000	14,951,000	13,334,000	15,432,000	17,935,000	15,955,000	18,653,000	15,854,000	16,900,000

Provinces and States	YIELD (TONS)									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces— Ajmer-Merwara	(d)	5,000	7,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Bengal	34,000	19,000	42,000	46,000	49,000	56,000	54,000	52,000	70,000	47,000
Bihar and Orissa	561,000	430,000	442,000	533,000	532,000	503,000	503,000	492,000	495,000	383,000
Bombay	107,000	136,000	115,000	119,000	156,000	189,000	186,000	121,000	114,000	112,000
Burma	40,000	48,000	33,000	32,000	42,000	40,000	30,000	42,000	43,000	55,000
Central Provinces and Berar	225,000	178,000	153,000	219,000	226,000	250,000	250,000	202,000	254,000	231,000
Coorg	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1,000	(d)	(d)
Delhi	11,000	11,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	7,000	9,000	(f)46,000	11,000	17,000
Madras (e)	8,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	22,000	20,000	22,000	20,000	15,000
North-West Frontier Pro- vince	23,000	27,000	17,000	29,000	16,000	27,000	27,000	20,000	29,000	32,000
Punjab	1,199,000	858,000	726,000	763,000	910,000	1,080,000	894,000	1,385,000	798,000	954,000
Sind (g) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,000	36,000	41,000
United Provinces	1,772,000	1,501,000	1,065,000	1,247,000	1,402,000	1,560,000	1,398,000	1,276,000	1,525,000	1,718,000
Total British Provinces .	3,980,000	3,227,000	2,820,000	3,007,000	3,357,000	3,724,000	3,373,000	3,707,000	3,397,000	3,608,000
Indian States— Baroda	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	203,000	207,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	3,000
Mysore	(b)	(b)	70,000	76,000	85,000	72,000	96,000	72,000	71,000	81,000
Total Indian States . . .	(b)	(b)	(c)70,000	(c)76,000	(c)85,000	(c)72,000	(c)96,000	(c)72,000	(c)275,000	(c)291,000
GRAND TOTAL (c)	3,980,000	3,227,000	2,890,000	3,083,000	3,442,000	3,806,000	3,469,000	3,779,000	3,672,000	3,899,000

(a) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete. (e) Figures refer to Bengal gram.
 (b) Not available. (d) Less than 500 tons. (f) Owing to favourable season, a bumper crop was received.
 (g) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under "Bombay".
 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)									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Assam	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	14,000	13,000	12,000
Bengal	295,000	290,000	291,000	295,000	284,000	293,000	281,000	286,000	308,000	307,000
Bihar and Orissa	187,000	147,000	146,000	142,000	136,000	141,000	161,000	143,000	133,000	140,000
Bombay	109,000	124,000	153,000	161,000	146,000	158,000	137,000	140,000	180,000	160,000
Burma	101,000	118,600	114,800	117,000	111,000	87,000	88,000	103,000	102,000	104,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	17,000	19,000	18,000	14,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	13,000	15,000	14,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madras	232,000	276,000	255,000	257,000	243,000	289,000	256,000	248,000	292,000	280,000
North-West Frontier Province	(a)10,000	(a)10,000	11,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	8,000	6,000	14,000	17,000
Punjab	62,000	73,000	64,000	59,000	71,000	85,000	66,000	49,000	88,000	78,000
Sind (f) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	5,000	8,000
United Provinces	75,000	72,000	81,000	101,000	73,000	67,000	83,000	81,000	100,000	84,000
Total British Provinces	1,049,000	1,140,000	1,143,000	1,167,000	1,108,000	1,144,000	1,111,000	1,065,000	1,251,000	1,205,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	27,000	23,000	40,000	45,000	41,000	32,000	39,000	44,000	59,000	55,000
Hyderabad	118,000	105,000	99,000	81,000	87,000	78,000	76,000	73,000	75,000	72,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000
Mysore	26,000	18,000	26,000	24,000	23,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	23,000	23,000
Total Indian States	166,000	145,000	165,000	150,000	151,000	135,000	140,000	142,000	159,000	152,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,215,000	1,285,000	1,308,000	1,317,000	1,257,000	1,279,000	1,251,000	1,227,000	1,410,000	1,357,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Assam	(c)	2,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000
Bengal	91,000	120,000	122,000	124,000	120,000	122,000	139,000	123,000	144,000	129,000
Bihar and Orissa	60,000	65,000	65,000	67,000	65,000	63,000	58,000	53,000	39,000	52,000
Bombay	(c)	120,000	123,000	124,000	107,000	144,000	118,000	100,000	145,000	151,000
Burma	45,000	52,000	51,000	52,000	49,000	89,000	89,000	45,000	45,000	46,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(e)	5,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Delhi	(c)	1,000	(e)	1,000	(e)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Madras	113,000	147,000	134,000	136,000	122,000	142,000	138,000	129,000	153,000	132,000
North-West Frontier Province	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Punjab	24,000	26,000	24,000	22,000	27,000	80,000	80,000	20,000	38,000	33,000
Sind (f) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	3,000
United Provinces	47,000	45,000	49,000	69,000	44,000	47,000	55,000	50,000	65,000	57,000
Total British Provinces (d)	390,000	583,000	575,000	602,000	544,000	597,000	587,000	537,000	660,000	613,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	6,000	5,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	18,000
Hyderabad	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	17,000	16,000	18,000	15,000	16,000	16,000
Khairpur (Sind) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Mysore	3,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000
Total Indian States	19,000	19,000	24,000	27,000	29,000	26,000	29,000	24,000	24,000	38,000
GRAND TOTAL (d)	399,000	602,000	599,000	629,000	573,000	623,000	616,000	561,000	684,000	651,000

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

(f) Figures for years prior to 1933-34 are included under 'Bombay'.
 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)									
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
British Provinces—										
Bihar and Orissa	13,100	12,600	5,900	5,900	4,800	4,000	3,000	500	1,000	1,200
Bombay *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Madras	53,600	32,900	48,600	52,800	46,900	37,200	46,100	30,100	54,000	26,400
Punjab	23,300	5,800	19,300	6,800	9,000	9,000	9,400	9,600	3,000	9,000
Sind	1,200	800	500	200	100	100	200	(b)	...	...
United Provinces	12,100	7,300	5,700	4,000	3,000	2,200	1,100	1,700	1,300	1,900
Total British Provinces	103,300	59,400	80,000	69,700	63,800	52,500	59,800	41,900	59,500	39,400
Indian States—										
Hyderabad (c)	2,200	1,600	2,200	5,700	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,800	...	...
Khairpur (Sind)	1,500	1,200	1,000	300	(b)	(b)	(d)	(d)	100	...
Total Indian States	3,700	2,800	3,200	6,000	6,000	1,000	(a) 1,000	(a) 1,800	100	...
GRAND TOTAL	107,000	62,200	83,200	75,700	69,800	53,500	(a) 60,800	(a) 43,700	59,600	(a) 39,400

YIELD (QWTS) OF DYE

British Provinces—										
Bihar and Orissa	1,600	1,400	700	1,200	800	600	400	100	200	200
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	...
Madras	11,100	7,400	10,900	11,500	10,200	7,800	8,800	5,100	9,300	4,400
Punjab	4,500	1,000	2,700	1,200	1,600	1,200	1,800	2,100	500	2,000
Sind	200	100	100	(e)	(e)	(e)	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	1,400	800	600	400	400	300	100	200	200	200
Total British Provinces	18,800	10,700	15,000	14,300	13,000	9,900	11,100	7,500	10,200	6,800
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	...	...
Khairpur (Sind)	200	200	100	100	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(c)	...
(a) Total Indian States	200	200	100	100	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(c)	...
GRAND TOTAL (a)	19,000	10,900	15,100	14,400	13,000	9,900	11,100	7,500	10,200	6,800

(a) Incomplete.

(b) Below 100 acres.

(c) Less than 50 cwts.

(d) Not available.

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

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

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	ACTUAL RAINFALL										Variation of 1935 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
Assam	101.0	98.5	111.2	102.8	117.2	101.2	103.6	105.0	90.5	117.2	102.0	+1.0	+1
Bengal	74.9	79.6	65.0	79.3	74.8	69.7	74.8	71.0	81.6	67.8	60.5	-14.3	-19
Bihar and Orissa—													
Bihar	48.4	43.7	40.4	43.3	53.0	43.4	45.2	36.1	54.0	46.0	45.3	-3.1	-6
Chota Nagpur	52.5	58.7	50.5	51.6	61.5	56.6	50.7	46.5	59.5	48.2	47.2	-5.3	-10
Orissa	58.5	61.2	54.5	65.4	62.6	56.6	60.5	59.0	77.9	57.4	49.2	-9.3	-16
Bombay—													
Bombay, Deccan	30.7	28.0	33.0	31.1	27.3	32.8	40.4	38.7	42.0	29.9	28.5	-2.2	-7
Gujarat	32.1	45.7	49.6	31.4	26.5	34.7	38.5	32.8	43.0	33.3	28.9	-3.2	-10
Konkan	108.1	121.7	107.9	120.1	98.1	109.5	148.2	114.0	131.1	117.1	55.1	-13.0	-12
Sind	6.9	9.7	9.6	2.0	15.0	5.8	3.0	6.9	9.5	6.8	5.8	-1.1	-16
Burma—													
Lower Burma	124.4	131.7	125.3	130.1	138.8	126.8	117.0	116.0	120.8	120.4	123.5	+4.1	+3
Upper Burma	46.8	57.6	52.2	53.6	47.4	50.4	42.2	45.9	48.7	45.7	46.5	-0.3	-1
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar	32.5	30.7	33.9	34.5	25.8	31.9	47.9	35.5	45.6	39.1	38.8	+6.3	+19
Central Provinces, East	53.8	58.9	57.7	45.7	56.1	50.4	58.6	53.5	69.2	57.1	49.7	-4.1	-8
Central Provinces, West	46.5	57.0	45.8	46.1	44.8	43.3	57.3	48.8	58.6	57.9	48.6	+2.1	+5
Madras—													
Madras Coast, North	41.2	36.1	43.7	43.7	37.3	50.4	48.0	41.2	46.8	36.9	31.9	-9.3	-23
Madras, Deccan	24.9	20.5	24.7	24.1	23.1	26.7	20.6	23.5	27.7	17.1	25.7	+0.8	+3
Madras, South-east	35.6	30.1	30.0	37.6	37.0	49.7	41.3	41.5	35.5	31.5	34.6	-1.0	-3
Malabar	100.5	103.1	102.4	88.1	116.9	105.2	111.6	119.8	142.2	83.8	88.9	-11.6	-12
North-West Frontier Province	15.7	20.1	11.8	15.3	17.5	14.1	11.7	16.2	18.1	13.8	16.6	+0.9	+6
Punjab—													
East and North	23.3	26.8	20.4	18.5	17.8	22.2	23.2	20.7	33.9	19.4	23.5	+0.2	+1
South-west	10.1	11.5	5.7	9.4	12.1	9.1	10.6	9.5	12.7	8.9	9.3	-0.8	-8
United Provinces—													
East	39.3	39.6	39.1	30.4	39.1	42.3	39.1	27.7	35.2	40.5	34.6	-4.7	-12
West	37.1	38.7	42.9	20.1	28.2	33.3	39.5	33.3	47.0	38.8	32.7	-4.4	-12
Central India—													
East	42.1	55.1	41.2	32.9	38.2	40.3	39.0	32.7	35.3	48.3	39.5	-2.6	-6
West	34.6	37.4	34.4	32.5	28.8	35.3	42.5	36.2	46.5	46.2	33.4	-1.2	-3
Hyderabad—													
North	34.4	30.1	31.8	37.3	25.8	28.9	43.0	35.0	46.1	35.4	37.8	+3.4	+10
South	30.9	28.0	34.6	33.5	23.9	28.0	34.0	29.4	40.6	25.5	28.8	-2.1	-7
Mysore	36.2	34.5	31.7	35.8	39.2	38.7	36.7	47.8	48.7	29.3	35.7	-0.5	-1
Rajputana—													
East	26.0	31.9	26.7	22.3	20.7	25.1	29.7	22.5	38.9	32.4	28.7	+2.7	+10
West	12.5	19.3	14.7	11.8	12.9	10.6	15.7	11.2	16.0	14.7	11.4	-1.1	-9

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD
OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1925
TO 1934.

Rice

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Bulgaria	16,000	17,000	18,000	18,000	22,000	17,000	17,000	19,000	17,000	20,000
Egypt	143,000	237,000	436,000	264,000	327,000	359,000	67,000	489,000	428,000	483,000
Formosa	1,361,000	1,401,000	1,445,000	1,446,000	1,403,000	1,517,000	1,565,000	1,641,000	1,668,000	1,647,000
Indo-China	12,508,000	12,656,000	13,453,000	13,663,000	14,030,000	14,393,000	13,098,000	13,252,000	13,284,000	13,170,000
Italy	856,000	366,000	351,000	333,000	339,000	361,000	259,000	335,000	331,000	323,000
Japan	7,726,000	7,736,000	7,774,000	7,813,000	7,665,000	7,935,000	7,958,000	7,980,000	7,773,000	7,772,000
Java and Madura	8,139,000	8,386,000	8,751,000	8,710,000	8,791,000	8,676,000	9,114,000	9,332,000	9,216,000	9,316,000
Korea	3,583,000	3,690,000	3,925,000	3,718,000	3,998,000	4,071,000	4,102,000	4,026,000	4,156,000	4,194,000
Siam	5,896,000	6,678,000	6,308,000	5,893,000	6,039,000	7,187,000	6,376,000	7,438,000	7,445,000	7,244,000
Spain	120,000	122,000	120,000	121,000	119,000	120,000	118,000	123,000	116,000	114,000
United States of America	889,000	1,034,000	1,003,000	956,000	660,000	961,000	904,000	873,000	792,000	761,000

YIELD (TONS)

Bulgaria	12,000	14,000	13,000	16,000	19,000	16,000	14,000	15,000	13,000	18,000
Egypt	171,000	290,000	525,000	332,000	409,000	442,000	71,000	541,000	525,000	504,000
Formosa	1,144,000	1,104,000	1,225,000	1,207,000	1,151,000	1,300,000	1,328,000	1,591,000	1,485,000	1,657,000
Indo-China	5,738,000	5,953,000	6,366,000	5,644,000	5,832,000	5,878,000	5,515,000	5,681,000	5,721,000	5,183,000
Italy	630,000	668,000	684,000	620,000	692,000	639,000	660,000	645,000	679,000	606,000
Japan	10,604,000	9,874,000	11,030,000	10,709,000	10,578,000	12,190,000	10,065,000	11,008,000	12,911,000	9,449,000
Java and Madura	4,601,000	5,167,000	5,312,000	5,124,000	5,381,000	5,167,000	5,471,000	5,549,000	5,219,000	5,575,000
Korea	2,624,000	2,718,000	3,072,000	2,399,000	2,434,000	3,496,000	2,693,000	2,960,000	3,316,000	3,047,000
Siam	4,151,000	5,174,000	4,518,000	3,843,000	3,836,000	4,740,000	3,096,000	5,025,000	4,918,000	4,516,000
Spain	301,000	314,000	304,000	287,000	298,000	307,000	261,000	313,000	290,000	288,000
United States of America	608,000	737,000	897,000	671,000	814,000	901,000	900,000	827,000	743,000	708,000

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1925 TO 1934—*contd.*

Maize

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Algeria	26,000	27,000	24,000	23,000	23,000	24,000	24,000	20,000	25,000	19,000
Argentina	9,630,000	9,057,000	8,799,000	8,600,000	10,423,000	11,573,000	9,614,000	9,297,000	10,157,000	14,065,000
Australia	297,000	286,000	400,000	315,000	297,000	293,000	269,000	226,000	304,000	296,000
Austria	149,000	152,000	147,000	143,000	138,000	143,000	152,000	165,000	159,000	160,000
Bulgaria	1,581,000	1,515,000	1,681,000	1,600,000	1,976,000	1,068,000	1,081,000	1,638,000	1,795,000	1,685,000
Canada	239,000	210,000	132,000	139,000	152,000	161,000	132,000	150,000	137,000	161,000
Egypt	2,076,000	2,164,000	2,213,000	2,137,000	1,916,000	1,806,000	2,193,000	2,942,000	1,628,000	1,631,000
France	854,000	834,000	861,000	849,000	839,000	833,000	855,000	839,000	832,000	839,000
Hungary	2,655,000	2,630,000	2,624,000	2,622,000	2,773,000	2,004,000	2,719,000	2,994,000	2,815,000	2,775,000
Italy	3,837,000	3,768,000	3,754,000	3,709,000	3,718,000	3,743,000	3,449,000	3,578,000	3,535,000	3,653,000
Japan	137,000	129,000	126,000	121,000	110,000	112,000	114,000	111,000	117,000	122,000
New Zealand	9,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Poland	213,000	216,000	217,000	224,000	218,000	238,000	243,000	239,000	225,000	223,000
Rumania	9,709,000	10,027,000	10,422,000	11,005,000	11,844,000	10,934,000	11,744,000	11,797,000	11,923,000	12,363,000
Spain	1,170,000	1,005,000	1,142,000	959,000	1,006,000	1,105,000	1,053,000	1,102,000	1,066,000	1,071,000
Tunisia (b)	56,000	44,000	32,000	43,000	49,000	37,000	45,000	45,000	37,000	62,000
Union of South Africa	4,042,000	5,189,000	4,734,000	5,368,000	6,394,000	5,367,000	6,023,000	6,072,000	5,911,000	6,401,000
United States of America	101,317,000	99,672,000	98,852,000	100,631,000	97,765,000	101,041,000	105,904,000	108,623,000	103,217,000	87,759,000
Uruguay	406,000	436,000	572,000	437,000	532,000	462,000	519,000	506,000	568,000	(a)

YIELD (TONS)

Algeria	7,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	7,000
Argentina	8,024,000	8,004,000	7,626,000	5,780,000	7,001,000	10,470,000	7,468,000	6,680,000	6,409,000	11,275,000
Australia	165,000	174,000	284,000	208,000	198,000	200,000	176,000	126,000	187,000	202,000
Austria	115,000	95,000	123,000	106,000	115,000	119,000	124,000	130,000	134,000	152,000
Bulgaria	644,000	681,000	523,000	506,000	923,000	761,000	873,000	671,000	934,000	776,000
Canada	264,000	195,000	106,000	131,000	129,000	145,000	136,000	126,000	126,000	170,000
Egypt	1,925,000	2,010,000	2,044,000	1,959,000	1,733,000	1,748,000	1,951,000	1,897,000	1,449,000	1,544,000
France	500,000	316,000	517,000	302,000	465,000	558,000	614,000	402,000	427,000	501,000
Hungary	2,195,000	1,910,000	1,705,000	1,237,000	1,762,000	1,382,000	1,491,000	2,369,000	1,777,000	2,061,000
Italy	2,743,000	2,046,000	2,160,000	1,621,000	2,485,000	2,938,000	1,911,000	2,982,000	2,544,000	3,136,000
Japan	89,000	74,000	83,000	71,000	65,000	72,000	66,000	55,000	75,000	65,000
New Zealand	11,000	12,000	12,000	11,000	9,000	6,000	6,000	10,000	9,000	9,000
Poland	76,000	91,000	88,000	84,000	94,000	82,000	102,000	104,000	55,000	74,000
Rumania	4,085,000	5,736,000	3,470,000	2,707,000	6,272,000	4,439,000	5,955,000	5,886,000	4,473,000	4,760,000
Spain	705,000	429,000	651,000	525,000	619,000	720,000	659,000	681,000	649,000	774,000
Tunisia (b)	6,000	3,000	2,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000
Union of South Africa	973,000	1,627,000	1,709,000	1,665,000	1,995,000	1,426,000	1,616,000	743,000	2,149,000	1,669,000
United States of America	72,771,000	87,163,000	68,932,000	70,324,000	63,265,000	51,523,000	64,577,000	72,519,000	58,668,000	34,356,000
Uruguay	133,000	83,000	221,000	52,000	179,000	144,000	158,000	104,000	129,000	(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 1925 TO 1934—contd.

Sugarcane

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Antigua	10,000	(a)	14,000	13,000	15,000	9,000	11,000	9,000	10,000	(a)
Argentina	353,000	365,000	385,000	376,000	385,000	307,000	306,000	305,000	387,000	318,000
Australia	108,000	109,000	212,000	222,000	223,000	230,000	232,000	213,000	238,500	226,000
Cuba	3,062,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,044,000	1,618,000	1,161,000	1,124,000	1,380,000	1,416,000
Egypt	54,000	40,000	50,000	53,000	55,000	56,000	63,000	73,000	73,000	15,000
Fiji Islands	20,000	(a)	40,000	38,000	38,000	39,000	39,000	45,000	(a)	(a)
Formosa	297,000	307,000	232,000	261,000	237,000	203,000	244,000	178,000	185,000	217,000
Guadeloupe	86,000	80,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	(a)
Hawaii	112,000	116,000	127,000	133,000	134,000	137,000	140,000	145,000	(a)	(a)
Indo-China (b)	99,000	82,000	95,000	91,000	97,000	102,000	94,000	104,000	99,000	102,000
Jamaica	52,000	44,000	(a)	42,000	45,000	41,000	41,000	40,000	(a)	(a)
Japan	66,000	66,000	67,000	64,000	61,000	62,000	59,000	66,000	24,000	33,000
Java and Madura	475,000	492,000	520,000	524,000	523,000	528,000	438,000	338,000	111,000	(a)
Mauritius	163,000	162,000	153,000	158,000	156,000	137,000	136,000	134,000	138,000	139,000
Mexico	220,000	220,000	208,000	220,000	169,000	164,000	166,000	169,000	157,000	(a)
Peru	133,000	131,000	79,000	72,000	101,000	76,000	82,000	77,000	84,000	77,000
Philippines	673,000	696,000	686,000	637,000	640,000	633,000	625,000	663,000	756,000	(a)
Porto-Rico	243,000	230,000	233,000	(a)	234,000	279,000	260,000	250,000	300,000	(a)
Union of South Africa	232,000	245,000	112,000	130,000	136,000	146,000	140,000	104,000	162,000	(a)
United States of America (Louisiana)	100,000	128,000	73,000	115,000	156,000	130,000	148,000	180,000	112,000	107,000

YIELD (TONS)

Antigua	175,000	(a)	154,000	53,000	139,000	44,000	150,000	170,000	(a)	(a)
Argentina	5,404,000	5,848,000	5,310,000	4,541,000	4,140,000	4,575,000	4,077,000	3,711,000	3,866,000	3,710,000
Australia	3,966,000	3,166,000	3,764,000	3,684,000	3,735,000	3,689,000	4,219,000	3,763,000	4,688,000	4,469,000
Cuba	43,474,000	40,319,000	34,867,000	43,524,000	38,161,000	25,570,000	23,698,000	17,455,000	19,720,000	19,934,000
Egypt	1,617,000	1,516,000	1,671,900	1,870,000	1,717,000	1,696,000	2,069,000	2,219,000	2,261,000	2,062,000
Fiji Islands	217,000	(a)	221,000	763,000	608,000	663,000	530,000	1,077,000	(a)	(a)
Formosa	5,074,000	3,923,000	5,141,000	6,327,000	6,257,000	5,781,000	7,428,000	4,643,000	4,608,000	7,150,000
Guadeloupe	(a)	(a)	491,000	196,000	303,000	205,000	(a)	638,000	570,000	(a)
Hawaii	5,611,000	6,308,000	6,871,000	6,806,000	6,997,000	7,580,000	7,890,000	7,633,000	(a)	(a)
Indo-China (b)	49,000	52,000	76,000	242,000	324,000	324,000	330,000	938,000	1,000,000	1,008,000
Jamaica	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Japan	821,000	664,000	979,000	946,000	836,000	646,000	1,044,000	1,064,000	547,000	574,000
Java and Madura	19,015,000	16,647,000	26,074,000	24,177,000	28,368,000	25,941,000	22,017,000	11,343,000	5,071,000	(a)
Mauritius	2,243,000	1,903,000	2,033,000	2,313,000	2,166,000	1,987,000	1,618,000	2,204,000	2,268,000	1,694,000
Mexico	4,423,000	4,233,000	3,796,000	3,672,000	3,236,000	3,628,000	3,344,000	2,728,000	2,728,000	(a)
Peru	3,598,000	3,174,000	3,346,000	3,653,000	4,566,000	3,857,000	3,464,000	3,268,000	3,663,000	3,320,000
Philippines	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Porto-Rico	5,387,000	4,684,000	4,708,000	(a)	6,414,000	(a)	7,501,000	6,384,000	8,080,000	5,064,000
Union of South Africa	2,050,000	1,945,000	1,022,000	2,387,000	2,493,000	2,890,000	2,348,000	2,812,000	2,014,000	(a)
United States of America (Louisiana)	2,367,000	770,000	687,000	1,667,000	2,000,000	2,280,000	1,980,000	2,571,000	2,335,000	2,608,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Incomplete data.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD
OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1925
TO 1934—*contd.*

Cotton

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Algeria	15,000	22,000	12,000	12,000	14,000	10,000	5,000	(a)	(a)	(b)
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan . . .	191,000	225,000	268,000	284,000	309,000	387,000	836,000	330,000	333,000	364,000
Argentina	272,000	177,000	210,000	256,000	301,000	315,000	336,000	342,000	482,000	707,000
Australia	19,000	15,000	20,000	15,000	23,000	22,000	30,000	68,000	43,000	57,000
Brazil	1,320,000	986,000	1,296,000	1,282,000	1,435,000	1,363,000	1,973,000	1,805,000	2,701,000	5,009,000
Egypt	1,997,000	1,853,000	1,573,000	1,604,000	1,911,000	2,161,000	1,746,000	1,135,000	1,872,000	1,797,000
Japan	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
Uganda	611,000	570,000	533,000	699,000	663,000	739,000	865,000	1,071,000	1,090,000	1,171,000
Union of South-Africa . . .	111,000	68,000	55,000	42,000	49,000	31,000	14,000	(b)	(b)	(b)
United States of America . .	44,890,000	44,616,000	38,949,000	42,432,000	43,242,000	42,454,000	38,705,000	35,939,000	29,978,000	26,987,000

YIELD (BALES OF 400 LBS)

Algeria	7,000	9,000	4,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	2,000	(c)	(c)	(b)
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan . . .	127,000	156,000	133,000	170,000	159,000	119,000	254,000	140,000	159,000	271,000
Argentina	160,000	72,000	121,000	158,000	179,000	185,000	202,000	179,000	238,000	352,000
Australia	7,000	5,000	9,000	6,000	13,000	13,000	5,000	15,000	22,000	18,000
Brazil	717,000	577,000	581,000	658,000	695,000	546,000	686,000	543,000	1,191,000	1,678,000
Egypt	1,968,000	1,891,000	1,504,000	1,994,000	2,108,000	2,045,000	1,571,000	1,225,000	2,119,000	1,667,000
Japan	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Uganda	180,000	131,000	138,000	204,000	129,000	189,000	207,000	294,000	285,000	244,000
Union of South Africa . . .	29,600	10,000	11,000	10,400	16,000	8,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
United States of America . .	20,131,000	22,472,000	16,195,000	18,098,000	18,531,000	17,415,000	21,370,000	16,252,000	16,309,000	12,045,000

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Not available.

(c) Less than 500 bales.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1925 TO 1934—*contd.*

Linseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Argentina	6,059,000	6,226,000	6,770,000	6,936,000	5,229,000	6,746,000	8,260,000	6,391,000	4,873,000	7,105,000
Austria	9,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Belgium	58,000	58,000	53,000	59,000	68,000	56,000	36,000	21,000	27,000	35,000
Canada	843,000	738,000	476,000	378,000	322,000	382,000	648,000	462,000	244,000	227,000
Egypt	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	5,000
France	61,000	66,000	60,000	84,000	103,000	75,000	24,000	23,000	37,000	57,000
Hungary	8,000	4,000	5,000	7,000	12,000	36,000	44,000	15,000	20,000	38,000
Italy	52,000	55,000	43,000	42,000	28,000	24,000	18,000	12,000	10,000	10,000
Japan	51,000	45,000	13,000	19,000	26,000	21,000	25,000	23,000	32,000	34,000
Netherlands	37,000	34,000	27,000	39,000	47,000	37,000	16,000	5,000	12,000	15,000
New Zealand	8,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	8,000	12,000	2,000	(e)	1,000	3,000
Poland	267,000	271,000	275,000	282,000	292,000	285,000	252,000	231,000	235,000	262,000
Romania	62,000	51,000	49,000	48,000	43,000	44,000	69,000	54,000	46,000	63,000
Spain	2,000	3,000	3,000	(b)	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Tunis	6,000	7,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	1,000	1,000
United Kingdom (a)	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United States of America	3,022,000	2,736,000	2,763,000	2,611,000	3,047,000	3,736,000	2,416,000	1,975,000	1,328,000	974,000
Uruguay	155,000	175,000	175,000	192,000	291,000	518,000	443,000	337,000	259,000	400,000

YIELD (TONS)

Argentina	1,874,000	1,724,000	2,062,000	1,955,000	1,247,000	1,954,000	2,222,000	1,547,000	1,562,000	1,993,000
Austria	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	1,000
Belgium	12,000	12,000	10,000	12,000	18,000	10,000	8,000	5,000	6,000	7,000
Canada	156,800	150,000	122,000	90,800	51,000	127,000	62,000	68,000	16,000	23,000
Egypt	1,000	2,000	(d)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
France	13,000	15,000	13,000	19,000	27,000	19,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	11,000
Hungary	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	5,000	8,000
Italy	13,000	11,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
Japan	7,000	7,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	5,000
Netherlands	14,000	8,000	5,000	13,000	16,000	9,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	5,000
New Zealand	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	(d)	1,000	1,000
Poland	58,000	62,000	70,000	60,000	79,000	58,000	48,000	41,000	44,000	54,000
Romania	8,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	10,000	13,000	9,000	10,000	9,000
Spain	1,000	(d)	(d)	(b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Tunis	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)
United Kingdom (a)	2,000	2,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
United States of America	558,000	463,000	630,000	478,000	398,000	532,000	293,000	292,000	174,000	131,000
Uruguay	51,000	49,000	49,000	51,000	80,000	126,000	121,000	37,000	72,000	85,000

(a) Excluding Irish Free State.

(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 1925 TO 1934—*contd.*

Rapeseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Austria	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000
Belgium	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Bulgaria	6,000	25,000	9,000	112,000	1,000	32,000	33,000	2,000	2,000	39,000
Czechoslovakia	7,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	3,000
France	46,000	44,000	46,000	44,000	40,000	39,000	37,000	32,000	28,000	27,000
Germany	94,000	77,000	68,000	42,000	39,000	32,000	25,000	15,000	13,000	66,000
Hungary	45,000	35,000	23,000	35,000	11,000	24,000	26,000	33,000	18,000	31,000
Japan	185,000	179,000	177,000	173,000	174,000	184,000	182,000	202,000	200,000	224,000
Netherlands	5,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	2,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	6,000
Poland	64,000	63,000	64,000	59,000	58,000	65,000	106,000	81,000	75,000	96,000
Roumania	161,000	122,000	91,000	156,000	143,000	192,000	166,000	113,000	96,000	144,000

YIELD (TONS)

Austria	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Belgium	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Bulgaria	2,000	8,000	3,000	88,000	(b)	12,000	12,000	1,000	1,000	8,000
Czechoslovakia	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
France	24,000	20,000	23,000	23,000	22,000	19,000	20,000	16,000	13,000	13,000
Germany	(a)	(a)	37,000	23,000	21,000	17,000	13,000	7,000	7,000	41,000
Hungary	18,000	14,000	8,000	10,000	3,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	7,000	8,000
Japan	69,000	68,000	70,000	70,000	73,000	76,000	76,000	90,000	86,000	106,000
Netherlands	5,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	1,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
Poland	27,000	24,000	27,000	20,000	23,000	27,000	43,000	23,000	27,000	33,000
Roumania	35,000	17,000	14,000	26,000	40,000	40,000	26,000	19,000	26,000	17,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Below 500 tons.

(c) Below 500 acres.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1925 TO 1934—*contd.*

Tea

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Ceylon	(a) 400,000	(a) 442,000	(a) 442,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	558,000
Formosa	114,000	113,000	111,000	112,000	114,000	113,000	110,000	109,000	100,000	102,000
Japan	108,000	109,000	106,000	106,000	105,000	93,000	93,000	94,000	94,000	95,000
Dutch East Indies	304,000	326,000	346,000	370,000	388,000	415,000	427,000	437,000	454,000	477,000
Nyasaland	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	14,000	15,000
Union of South Africa	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	(c)

YIELD (LBS)

Ceylon (b)	209,350,000	216,727,000	226,561,000	236,222,000	251,059,000	242,596,000	243,457,000	252,292,000	215,607,000	218,235,000
Formosa	26,525,000	26,261,000	25,498,000	24,212,000	24,209,000	22,977,000	21,170,000	19,409,000	20,519,000	21,277,000
Japan	81,305,000	79,696,000	81,326,000	85,992,000	86,663,000	85,023,000	84,272,000	88,902,000	95,672,000	97,250,000
Dutch East Indies	115,900,000	138,424,000	143,172,000	160,296,000	166,283,000	158,380,000	178,880,000	180,261,000	165,642,000	156,845,000
Nyasaland	1,157,000	1,268,000	1,233,000	1,405,000	1,741,000	1,892,000	2,189,000	2,694,000	3,043,000	4,440,000
Union of South Africa	1,044,000	1,034,000	830,000	662,000	679,000	664,000	540,000	623,000	761,000	(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 1925 TO 1934—concl'd.

Coffee

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Brazil (e)	6,022,000	6,181,000	(c)	7,904,000	(a)	(c)	9,020,000	9,809,000	9,761,000	9,757,000
British Guiana	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	4,000
Colombia	404,000	543,000	662,000	740,000	744,000	(c)	880,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Costa Rica	172,000	184,000	97,000	128,000	127,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Dutch East Indies (a)	288,000	200,000	203,000	313,000	314,000	322,000	314,000	314,000	306,000	304,000
Dutch Guiana	13,000	12,000	(c)	10,000	(c)	(c)	25,000	22,000	22,000	21,000
French Central Africa	11,000	13,000	(c)	42,000	40,000	31,000	32,000	40,000	44,000	51,000
Guadeloupe	17,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	19,000	19,000	(c)	(c)
Guatemala	231,000	180,000	180,000	240,000	268,000	250,000	270,000	250,000	(c)	(c)
Hawaii	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	(c)
Indo-China	18,000	26,000	27,000	33,000	25,000	26,000	26,000	24,000	25,000	25,000
Jamaica	20,000	22,000	19,000	(c)	4,000	7,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	(c)
Mexico	153,000	215,000	215,000	219,000	224,000	218,000	214,000	205,000	214,000	232,000
Nicaragua	(c)	(c)	(c)	104,000	104,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	(c)
Nyasaland	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Philippines	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	(c)
Porto-Rico	166,000	168,000	167,000	(c)	162,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	154,000	(c)
Salvador	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	231,000	232,000	237,000	238,000	247,000	257,000
Uganda	21,000	19,000	28,000	28,000	36,000	42,000	30,000	42,000	42,000	44,000
Venezuela	247,000	247,000	247,000	247,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

Countries	YIELD (LBS)									
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Brazil (e)	1,953,752,000	2,111,663,000	2,421,943,000	3,375,982,000	3,468,443,000	3,595,119,000	2,803,074,000	3,378,639,000	3,908,520,000	3,092,100,000
British Guiana (b)	772,000	430,000	918,000	905,000	867,000	794,000	1,053,000	1,141,000	798,000	(c)
Colombia	(b) 255,980,000	(b) 323,961,000	(b) 352,633,000	(b) 348,739,000	461,692,000	446,448,000	470,800,000	484,000,000	461,130,000	448,900,000
Costa Rica (b)	40,148,000	35,559,000	41,452,000	43,227,000	51,781,000	50,632,000	40,098,000	61,111,000	41,038,000	53,335,000
Dutch East Indies	215,250,000	193,153,000	203,180,000	277,068,000	250,431,000	208,008,000	227,137,000	291,870,000	234,177,000	248,079,000
Dutch Guiana	5,484,000	3,874,000	5,681,000	6,432,000	6,308,000	8,021,000	5,088,000	5,475,000	5,775,000	6,514,000
French Central Africa	264,000	274,000	120,000	405,000	584,000	204,000	127,000	125,000	306,000	1,450,000
Guadeloupe (b)	1,305,000	1,798,000	1,798,000	1,010,000	843,000	859,000	899,000	646,000	(c)	(c)
Guatemala	97,145,000	134,753,000	136,056,000	90,402,000	97,110,000	89,746,000	118,800,000	100,709,000	70,200,000	90,200,000
Hawaii	3,073,000	3,010,000	4,066,000	6,457,000	8,045,000	8,328,000	9,079,000	9,788,000	9,214,000	(c)
Indo-China	1,848,000	1,760,000	1,718,000	1,377,000	1,858,000	(c) 943,000	4,412,000	2,360,000	4,510,000	5,522,000
Jamaica (b)	7,423,000	9,133,000	8,314,000	6,558,000	6,881,000	9,158,000	8,866,000	9,804,000	7,119,000	(c)
Mexico	61,806,000	89,338,000	93,319,000	92,369,000	86,074,000	83,366,000	72,524,000	96,245,000	81,013,000	92,259,000
Nicaragua (b)	38,975,000	25,100,000	39,170,000	29,146,000	33,606,000	34,861,000	17,880,000	30,140,000	32,200,000	(c)
Nyasaland	43,000	103,000	64,000	74,000	129,000	144,000	131,000	86,000	126,000	110,000
Philippines	2,656,000	3,803,000	2,721,000	3,863,000	3,007,000	3,098,000	2,307,000	2,229,000	2,254,000	(c)
Porto-Rico	23,732,000	27,941,000	23,080,000	14,060,000	7,317,000	(d) 13,706,000	10,000,000	11,350,000	9,080,000	(c)
Salvador	(d) 101,200,000	66,000,000	140,180,000	138,709,000	143,045,000	(d) 105,000,000	131,840,000	137,301,000	131,589,000	134,831,000
Uganda (b)	3,340,000	3,712,000	4,863,000	4,510,000	4,604,000	5,460,000	7,823,000	9,732,000	11,226,000	17,245,000
Venezuela	(b) 118,007,000	(b) 138,808,000	110,000,000	107,200,000	120,800,000	140,870,000	134,840,000	101,430,000	125,400,000	106,000,000

(a) Incomplete data. (b) Export figures. (c) Not available. (d) Unofficial estimate of yield.
(e) Figures relate to calendar years; thus the figure for the calendar year 1925 is shown under 1925-26 and so on.

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX II.

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE.

Ajmer-Merwara
(Total cultivated area
340,000 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
5,991,000 acres)

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

Bengal
(Total cultivated area
23,569,000 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
24,124,000 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

NOTE.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in the respective provinces and States during the three years ending 1934-35.

* *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.

personal 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 years 1928-29 to 1930-31 some interesting experiments were conducted in every district on a method of sampling by cutting and weighing a small portion from a large number of fields selected at random, a method which was devised by Mr. Hubback. Several thousand experiments were carried out, and the results indicate that the average outturn of paddy in those years was about 19 maunds per acre. The Local Government has, however, decided to postpone further experiments for the present.

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. 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. 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. 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 *mamlatdars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the *taluka* is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and Circle Inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, make the quantitative calculations. For Indian States, condition estimates are obtained, and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

Bombay
(Total cultivated area
28,218,000 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
18,137,000 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 341 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
24,738,000 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 *shambog** for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar* † and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director 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
212,000 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
33,622,000 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 villages. 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 *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which, somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In the remaining cases, *viz.*, Agencies in the 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 Board of Revenue 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.

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.

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

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.

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

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

North-West Frontier Province
(Total cultivated area 2,281,000 acres)

Punjab
(Total cultivated area 27,148,000 acres)

Sind
(Total cultivated area 4,801,000 acres)

United Provinces
(Total cultivated area 35,782,000 acres)

Baroda
(Total cultivated area 3,307,000 acres)

Central India

Gwalior
(Total cultivated area 4,571,000 acres)

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.

Hyderabad
(Total cultivated area 29,246,000 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 return is scrutinised by the *tahsildar* and forwarded to the *talukdar* (collector), who transmits the same to the Director of Statistics of the State. The estimates of standard yields were hitherto mainly based on estimates made by experienced cultivators or headmen of villages. Provisional standards for the various crops of each district have, after taking all relevant factors into consideration, now been fixed by the Agricultural Adviser to the State and are being adopted for the present. Arrangements are in progress for regular crop-cutting experiments. Sixteen annas represent a normal crop.

Mysore
(Total cultivated area 6,420,000 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 QUINQUENNIAL 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. The spring crops of 1934 were damaged in places by cold spell and frost and gave, on the whole, a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year appeared somewhat later than usual but there were no prolonged breaks and the rainfall was fairly well-distributed. The season was not very favourable to the autumn crops also. In 1935 also the spring crops gave a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year was on the whole, normal, although defective in some provinces and unusually dry during its retreating period. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops but jute and winter rice crops were adversely affected by unfavourable weather conditions.

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, 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, Khairpur State (Sind), 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, 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, Khairpur State (Sind), and United Provinces States.
Sugarcane (b) . . .	February to May	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, 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, Khairpur State (Sind), 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, 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, Khairpur State (Sind), and Gwalior.
Late . . .				
Jute—	March to May	August and September	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	Bengal States (Cooch Bihar and Tripura).
Linseed—	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—	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, 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, Khairpur State (Sind), and Gwalior.
Peasum—				
Kharif or autumn crop . . .	May to July	October to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, 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, Khairpur State (Sind), 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, Sind 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 (Bangalore), 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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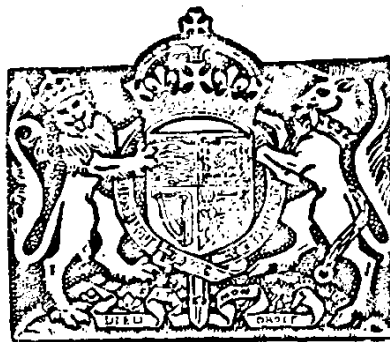
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