

velfth

48697

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT
INDIA

AREA AND YIELD
OF CERTAIN
PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

RICE	OILSEEDS
WHEAT	JUTE
COTTON	INDIGO
SUGARCANE	

FOR VARIOUS PERIODS FROM
1895-96 TO 1909-10



CALCUTTA.
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1910

X9(J):2.2sn
A893
048697

Price Four Annas or 6d

CONTENTS

	Page
GENERAL NOTES	1-2
PROVINCIAL NOTES	2-6
TABLES of Area and Yield—	
ABSTRACT TABLE	8-9
RICE	10-11
WHEAT	12-15
COTTON	16-19
OILSEEDS—	
LINSEED	20-21
RAPE AND MUSTARD	22-23
SESAMUM	24-27
GROUNDNUT	28
JUTE	29
INDIGO	30
SUGARCANE	31-32

AREA AND YIELD

OF CERTAIN

PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

GENERAL NOTES

In the course of each year periodical estimates of the area and yield of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department.

The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third (and final) estimate, fuller and more precise than the first two. The figures in these tables are abstracted from those appended to the final estimates and they show the area sown and the estimated yield of the crops.

The estimates state the area actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not, but fields which have been sown with other crops, owing to the failure of the first sowings, are not entered.

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.

The estimates are not generally made for the whole of India, and they are necessarily, in the most favourable circumstances, only approximations to the truth. The very complete agricultural records in most of the provinces in connection with the assessment of the land revenue render it possible in many cases to state with great exactness the area sown with each crop; but an equally important factor in determining the outturn, namely, the average yield per acre, has to be estimated; and exactness can be obtained only by the most careful consideration of the classes of soil, the methods of cultivation, and the climatic conditions which depend mainly on the quantity and timeliness of the rainfall in every part of the reporting areas. The quantitative estimates are thus often imperfect and they have generally been too low. The attention recently paid to the estimates of the cotton and wheat crops showed that some of the estimates relating to past years were extremely defective, but measures have been taken, which appear already to have effected a substantial improvement. The revision of the estimates which was attempted has not, however, been entirely successful, for the reason that there are large unregistered movements of cotton across provincial boundaries by road, while the information from some of the Native States is defective and the internal consumption other than that in mills defies accurate computation. A conventional estimate of consumption outside mills has, however, been made in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and included in the figures of net exports and consumption shown at the end of the table relating to cotton. In view of the carrying over of stocks from one year to another, it is interesting to calculate the averages on these figures. Estimates of area and production are now received from various areas which were formerly unreported; but the fact that the total estimated outturn continues to fall short of the total of net exports and consumption shows that there is still much room for improvement in the estimates of production.

Attention has also been paid to the improvement of the jute forecast, and the yield for past years, from 1895 to 1904, has been corrected by the statistics of exports and consumption, but the estimates of the area cultivated are based on data, which are still uncertain, although they have recently been improved. Next to those for cotton and jute, the estimates of acreage are most complete in respect of wheat. For the other crops, however, the estimates of area apply only to the specified regions where those crops are largely grown, and not to the whole of India. Thus, the rice estimates relate only to Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Lower Burma, and Madras, and those for sugarcane to Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Madras, the United Provinces, the Panjab, the North-West Frontier, and Bombay. Again, for the reporting territories the estimates are sometimes imperfect, for, with some exceptions, those tracts have been excluded, which have not been accurately surveyed or are held under privileged tenures, and hence do not possess the regular establishments maintained elsewhere for reporting the area placed under each crop. The most serious defect from this cause is in the figures for Madras, which is a large producer of rice, cotton, sesamum, and indigo, but which up to 1906-07 made forecasts only for the raiyatwari villages or about two-thirds of the area of the British districts. The Feudatory States within provincial boundaries are also generally omitted from the forecasts of all the provinces except Bombay and Sind. But for these omissions and a certain element of uncertainty in regard to crops which are grown conjointly or interspersed in the same field, the estimates of area relating to the Panjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Berar, and Madras may be regarded as fairly exact. The statistics for the British districts of Bombay are also very correct, but in this publication they are combined with the more conjectural figures of the provincial Feudatory States in which a large proportion of the cotton, oilseeds, and wheat is grown.

The statistics of area for Bengal and Eastern Bengal which relate to nearly the whole of the cultivated portion of the province, omitting unimportant Feudatory States, are also conjectural, since they consist of estimates which are founded on information of varying degrees of accuracy and which have been verified by cadastral survey in respect of only about 43 per cent for Bengal and 19 per cent for Eastern Bengal.

The statistics for the States of Hyderabad and Mysore and the numerous States in the Central India and Rajputana Agencies rest on data similar to those of British India, and like them mostly refer to tracts in which there exists a reporting agency not equal in efficiency to that of the neighbouring British Provinces. Estimates are also included for some of the revenue-free lands held on privileged tenures.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Burma.

Estimates are made for rice, cotton and groundnut.

The figures for 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 for both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the Deputy Commissioner. The Director of 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.

(Rice) Estimates are made for the fifteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma, namely, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Hantawaddy, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Ma-ubin, Pyapon, Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya, Amherst, Tavoy, Toungoo, and Thaton. The standard is 32 baskets (of 48lb each) = 1,536lb of unhusked rice to the acre.

(Cotton) Until 1902-03 the estimates for cotton related to the five principal cotton-growing districts, namely, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Meiktila, Myingyan, and Thayetmyo. Since that year all the cotton-producing districts have been reported on. Except in districts, where a settlement officer has conducted experiments in crop cutting, it is not possible to estimate accurately the average yield per acre.

(Groundnut) Estimates of area and yield were made for the first time in 1908-09. The estimates relate only to six principal groundnut growing districts.

Assam.

Estimates are framed for rice, cotton, mustard, jute, and sugarcane. The information is received from district officers, who in their turn obtain figures from mandals in the case of the temporarily-settled areas and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara. These figures are said to be checked by sub-divisional and district officers, but, except where the district or the sub-divisional officer is himself able to do it, there is no valid check at all, and sometimes figures returned by district officers are more or less inaccurate and inconsistent.

(Rice) The estimates for rice relate to all the plains districts (*i.e.*, excluding the hill tracts). The crop includes the *bhadoi*, *aus*, or autumn rice, and the *aman*, *dao*, or winter rice. The yield of a normal crop is taken to be 6 cwts per acre for autumn rice and 9½ cwts per acre for winter rice.

(Cotton) Cotton is grown in the Garo and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, in Cachar, Sylhet, Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong, and Sibsagar. It is also believed to be grown in the Naga Hills, but it is not possible to make any estimate of the crop there. The crop is sown in March and April. The normal rate of outturn is taken to be 200lb of cleaned cotton (400lb of seed cotton) per acre.

(Oilseeds) Mustard is grown in all the districts; but the estimates in this table relate to temporarily-settled tracts only. Up to 1901-02 the season's figures were based on a standard (600lb to the acre) which was first adopted in 1893. In 1902-03 a separate standard rate of outturn was fixed for each district. These rates were revised in 1907-08.

(Jute) The estimates for jute relate to all the districts of the province except the Naga Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and the Lushai Hills. The Bengal rate of 1,200lb (= 3 bales) per acre for a normal crop is taken to estimate the yield of the crop.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane relate to all the plains districts. The average yield of raw sugar (*gur*) is taken to be 24 cwts per acre.

Eastern Bengal.

Estimates are made for rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, jute, and sugarcane. The figures are more or less conjectural, being based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, who obtain their information from *thana* (police) officers. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Eastern Bengal for the last fourteen years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards.

- The rice crop includes the *bhadoi*, *aús* or autumn rice (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September), the *áman* or winter rice (sown in May and June, transplanted in August and September, and reaped in November and December), and the *boro* or summer rice (sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield of a normal or 100 per cent crop is taken to be 9½ cwts per acre for winter rice, 8 cwts per acre for autumn, and 10 cwts per acre for spring rice. These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield of cleaned rice. (Rice)
- The only districts in which wheat is grown to any considerable extent are Faridpur, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Pabna. The normal yield of the crop has been determined to be 7 cwts per acre. (Wheat)
- For cotton four reports are prepared during the season. The crop is sown before the monsoon rains commence and harvested in winter, and is grown in Jalpaiguri, Maimensingh, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Separate rates of standard outturn have been adopted for each district. (Cotton)
- The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. The first three are grown in all districts (excepting Jalpaiguri and Rangpur, in the case of linseed), and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 4 cwts per acre. (Oilseeds)
- Sesamum is grown in all districts; it is sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. A late variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May. The average yield is assumed to be 4 cwts per acre.
- The estimate of the jute crop covers all the districts except Chittagong. A general rate of 1,200lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province. (Jute)
- The report on sugarcane relates to all the districts of the province; it is sown during the winter season and harvested after a year. The average yield of raw sugar (*gúr*) is estimated at 22 cwts per acre. (Sugarcane)

Estimates are made for rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, jute, indigo, and sugarcane. In *Bengal*, the absence of any Revenue Agency the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Bengal for the last fourteen years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards.

- The rice crop includes the *bhadoi*, *aús* or autumn rice (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September), the *áman* or winter rice (sown in May and June, transplanted in August and September, and reaped in November and December), and the *boro* or summer rice (sown towards the close of the cold weather and reaped in April to June). The yield of a normal or 100 per cent crop is calculated as follows: the area cultivated with winter rice is multiplied by 15 maunds to the acre, and the area with autumn and summer rice by 10 maunds (the maund in each case being equal to 82½lb). These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield of cleaned rice. (Rice)
- Wheat is grown in all the districts, excepting Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Khulna, and Puri. Of the total area under the crop the districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions contain about one-half and those of the Bhágalpur division about one-third. The average yield has been fixed provisionally at 12 maunds or 984lb per acre for the Bihar districts, 10½ maunds or 861lb per acre for the Bengal districts, and 451lb per acre for the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division. (Wheat)
- For cotton two reports were prepared up to 1904-05, one on the early and the other on the late crop; but from 1905-06 four reports are prepared during the season. The early crop, which is sown before the monsoon rains commence and harvested in winter, is grown in the districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Saran, Monghyr, Bhágalpur, the Santhal Parganas, and in the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions, and also to a limited extent in Shahabad and Darbhanga. The late crop, which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in May and June, is grown in the districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Manbhum, Singhbhum, and in the Patna, Tirhut, Bhágalpur, and Orissa Divisions, excepting the districts of Gaya, Purnea, the Santbal Parganas, and Angul. Separate rates of standard outturn for the early and the late crops have been adopted for each district. (Cotton)
- The oilseeds are linseed, rape and mustard, and sesamum. The first three are grown in all districts (excepting Darjeeling, Angul, and Ranchi, in the case of linseed), and are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. The average yield is assumed to be 6 maunds per acre. (Oilseeds)
- Sesamum is grown in all districts except Darjeeling; it is sown generally in October and reaped early in winter. A late variety is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May. The average yield is assumed to be 4½ maunds per acre.
- The estimate of the jute crop covers seventeen districts in which jute is grown, namely, Burdwan, Midnapur, Hooghly, Howrah, all the districts of the Presidency Division, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhágalpur, Purnea, Darjeeling, the Santhal Parganas, Cuttack, and Balasore. A general rate of 1,200lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute-growing district in the province. (Jute)

(Indigo) The report on indigo relates to districts in which the crop is still grown, namely, Nadiya, Jessore, all the districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions except Patna, and all the districts of the Bhagalpur Division except Darjeeling. The average yield is assumed to be 20 lb an acre in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and in the districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions, and 12 lb an acre in all the remaining districts of the province. These rates serve as multipliers of the acreage under cultivation in each district in a year of normal, that is, 100 per cent, outturn.

(Sugarcane) The report on sugarcane relates to all the districts of the province; it is sown during the winter season and harvested after a year. The average yield of raw sugar (*gúr*) is estimated at 22 cwts per acre.

United Provinces

Estimates are made for wheat, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, indigo, and sugarcane.

The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are furnished 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 in selected districts. The standards, which are separate for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of crop experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected land-holders whose number exceeds five hundred.

(Cotton) The Native State of Rampur, which is the only cotton-growing State in the province, is included in the estimates from 1905-06. The estimates of both area and yield are based on the figures furnished by the six tahsils of the State.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for all oilseeds show separately the mixed crop, that is, crop grown in the same field with other crops, which is gathered in small quantities over a wide area mostly for home consumption. The estimates of the mixed crop are, however, highly conjectural.

Linseed, unmixed with any other crop, is chiefly grown in the districts of the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions, and in Naini Tal; and rapeseed in the districts of the Meerut, Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions, and in Naini Tal.

The only districts in which til (sesamum), unmixed with any other crop, is cultivated to any considerable extent are Dehra Dun, Shahjahanpur, Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Kheri, Gonda, and Bahraich.

(Indigo) In estimating the yield of indigo (dye), it is assumed that one-tenth of the total area is annually set aside for seed, and that one-fourth of a factory maund (about 75 lb) of dye represents the full average yield in an average year.

Panjab.

Estimates are prepared for wheat, cotton, rapeseed, sesamum, indigo, and sugarcane.

The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by Collectors after personal enquiry from tahsildars and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the Collectors and tahsildars must amount to several thousands.

(Wheat) The estimates of the wheat crop relate to all the districts of the province, and include the following Native States from 1907-08:—Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jhind, Bahawalpur, Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Mandi, and Suket.

(Cotton) The estimates of the cotton crop relate to all the districts except Simla, and include the following Native States from 1904-05:—Patiala, Kapurthala, Bahawalpur, Nabha, and Jhind.

(Oilseeds) The estimates for rapeseed relate to all but four districts, the exceptions being Simla, Jalandhar, Montgomery, and Gurdaspur.

The estimates for sesamum relate to twenty-two districts: Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala, Ferozpur, Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Multan, Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujrat, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

(Indigo) Until 1904-05 the estimates for indigo related to seven districts: Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh; in two of these (Hissar and Rohtak) the crop was grown only for seed, and in the remaining five partly for seed and partly for dye. From that year the estimates relate to four districts only: Rohtak, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

(Sugarcane) The estimates for sugarcane include all but seven districts, the districts omitted being Hissar, Simla, Montgomery, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, and Dera Ghazi Khan. The crop is sown in March and April.

N.-W. Frontier.

Estimates are prepared for wheat, cotton, rapeseed, and sugarcane. Until 1903-04 an estimate was made for the sesamum crop also, but as the area never exceeded 10,000 acres it has been discontinued.

The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the patwaris in their field-to-field inspection in 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 tests made during the progress of settlement operations in which crops were cut and weighed. 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 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 amount to several hundreds.

The estimates for wheat relate to all the districts of the province, and include the Tochi Agency from 1904-05, and the Kurram Agency from 1906-07. (Wheat)

The estimates of the cotton crop include all the districts of the province. (Cotton)

The estimates for rapeseed up to 1905-06 relate to all districts except Kohat. From 1906-07 Kohat has been included. (Oilseeds)

The sugarcane crop is sown in March and April. The estimate relates to three selected districts, namely, Hazara, Peshawar, and Bannu. (Sugarcane)

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, groundnut, and sugarcane. *Bombay and Sind.*

The estimates include British districts as well as Native States.

In the British districts of the Presidency 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 Director's office. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91.2 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99.6 per cent in Sind. In the case of Native States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 175 in the Presidency proper, 57 in Sind, and 33 in the Native States.

No standard of yield has yet been adopted. Local estimates are converted to quantitative figures by a formula based partly on actual ascertainment of yield by crop cuttings and partly on returns of estimated yield and local enquiry. The ascertainment of actual yield is being systematically continued in each district under the direction of the provincial Agricultural Department, and the results are tabulated and compared in order to form a basis for a revision of the formula. The unit of area in the formula is the taluk and dry and irrigated crops are separately dealt with.

Each year's estimate is prepared by the mamlatdars (or mahalkaris where the taluk is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. A copy of the estimate is at the same time sent to the Collector through the sub-divisional officer, who sends his remarks, if any, to the Collector, forwarding a copy of the same to the Director. The Collector on receipt of these remarks forwards to the Director his opinion as regards the general condition of the whole district.

Except for Gujarát, the formula is framed on a system by which allowance is made in the quantitative yield for the ascertained tendency of the raiyat to under-estimate good yields and to over-estimate poor yields.

For Sind there are no formulae, and all the necessary information is obtained by the District Collectors in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve annas for a normal crop, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience.

For the Native States estimates are obtained, and the formula for adjoining British districts is applied.

The estimates for wheat include the British districts and Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, Karnátak, and Sind. (Wheat)

The figures for cotton relate to the whole area under that crop in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), and include both the early crop of the Deccan sown in July to August and harvested in December, and the late crop of Gujarát, Karnátak, and Sind sown in September to October and reaped in February to March. (Cotton)

The estimates for linseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, and Karnátak. (Oilseeds)

Those for rapeseed include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát and Sind.

The estimates for sesamum include the British districts and the Native States in Gujarát, Deccan, Karnátak, Konkan (excluding Kanara), and Sind. (Groundnut)

The estimates for groundnut include the British districts and Native States in the Deccan and the Belgaum district in Karnátak.

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, and sesamum.

As regards acreage, the figures for cotton and sesamum are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with those crops as disclosed by the field-to-field inspection by patwaris. The reporting agency consists of 217 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 24 patwaris working under each inspector. Each tahsil has usually 4 revenue inspectors. *Central Provinces.*

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. For wheat the standard was framed separately for first and second class lands, and the proportion in which the area of each class was cropped was taken into account; irrigation also was taken into account, but in a less degree, as it is of importance only

in the case of the rice crop for which no estimates are made. The standards were revised in 1884 on a review of crop cuttings made during the four years, 1888-89 to 1891-92. They were again revised in 1898 on a revision of crop cuttings made during the four years, 1892-93 to 1895-96. The standards for cotton were revised in 1903. The standards for all crops, including cotton, were again revised in 1908 on a review of crop cuttings made during the years 1902-03 to 1906-07. The yield expressed by the people in terms of annas in the rupee is converted into percentages, 13·3 annas, or a normal crop, being taken to be equal to 100. A full crop or 16 annas is denoted by 120, and a bumper crop or 20 annas by 150. All deductions based on the standards are made by the Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by district officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Until 1897-98 the figures did not take into account the zamindari areas in Raipur, Biláspur, and Drug, for which no statistics were available, the survey being in progress. Since that year the surveyed portions of these zamindari areas have been included.

- (Wheat) The area sown with wheat as a mixed crop with gram is reduced for the purpose of excluding gram by 15 per cent in the districts of the Nagpur and Chattisgarh Divisions, and by from 25 to 40 per cent in the rest of the province.
- (Cotton) The area on which cotton is grown mixed with other crops is reduced by deductions varying in the different districts from 7 to 16 per cent.
- (Oilseeds) In the case of linseed sown with gram the area is reduced by 20 per cent for the purpose of excluding gram.

Central Provinces.

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, linseed, and sesamum.

The system by which areas are returned is similar to that in the Central Provinces.

No standard yield was fixed until 1903-04 and there was no specific system for estimating the yield of the harvests for the purposes of the forecasts. The estimates from 1903-04 have been calculated on the lines followed in the Central Provinces. The standards of normal outturn adopted in 1903-04 were revised in 1908.

Madras.

Estimates are framed for rice, cotton, sesamum, groundnut, indigo, sugarcane, and castorseed.

The estimates of the rate of yield are those reported by tahsildars or deputy tahsildars, which are tabulated in the office of the Board of Revenue.

- (Rice) For rice the standard rates are based on the grain values of soils taken for settlement purposes, and worked out for each settled district as the standard for that district. For districts not yet settled, and for Tinnevely, the average of all settled districts is taken.
- (Cotton) For cotton the standard has been determined on a full consideration of all available data at 55lb per acre for *Salems*, 90lb for *Tinnevellys*, and 50lb for *Northerns*, *Westerns*, *Cocanadas*, and others. The sowings of cotton continue from July to October in the central and Deccan districts, and in the southern districts until the end of December. The harvesting of the crop begins in February and continues until July or August.
- (Sesamum) For sesamum the standard of yield has been fixed with reference to the latest crop cutting experiments at 336lb per acre for the Vizagapatam, Godavari, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly districts, 224lb for Malabar and the Deccan districts, and 280lb for the remaining districts.
- (Groundnut) The groundnut crop is chiefly grown in North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, more than half being grown in South Arcot. The rate of outturn has been fixed at 10 cwts of nuts in shell per acre.
- (Indigo) The estimates for indigo comprise the districts in which it is mainly grown: Kistna, Nellore, Karnul, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, and North and South Arcot. The standard of yield was taken, on the best information on record, at 25lb of dye to the acre.
- (Sugarcane) The sugarcane crop is grown chiefly in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Ganjam, Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore, and Cuddapah. The standard of yield has been fixed at 45 cwts of manufactured jaggery (*gur*) to the acre.

Ajmer-Merwara.

Estimates are made for cotton only. As regards area, the information is taken from the field book (*khassa girdawars*) prepared by the patwaris in November each year and checked by the higher revenue officers. The estimates of yield are based on the average of the results obtained by crop-cutting experiments conducted each year. The Ajmer-Merwara district is divided into 12 girdawars' circles and in each circle the girdawar carries out crop experiment every harvest. The Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner does the same in the Ajmer tahsil, and the tahsildars of Beawar and Todgarh in the two tahsils in Merwara. At each harvest a piece of land under a particular crop is selected and its yield weighed. The results of all the experiments are sent to the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, in whose office a combined return is prepared and included in the annual report.

The figures include khalsa as well as jagir areas.

Rajputana and Central India.

Estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. They are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in most cases.

Hyderabad.

Estimates are framed for wheat, cotton, and oilseeds. Until 1902-03 the figures excluded jagir and such other revenue-free lands or privileged tenures; since then statistics for these areas have been obtained as far as possible and included in the statement.

Mysore.

Estimates are framed for wheat and cotton.

Tables of Area and Yield

ABSTRACT TABLE OF AREA AND YIELD

		1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	
Rice	{ acres	49,396,747	48,021,462	52,205,468	52,682,050	51,969,635	48,932,493	48,511,190	51,842,390	
	{ cwts	415,355,100	275,676,100	498,350,700	505,640,600	451,553,480	413,506,700	384,294,100	469,484,800	
Wheat	{ acres	24,071,320	20,579,727	24,537,775	25,370,078	18,687,782	23,864,550	23,446,161	23,395,277	
	{ tons	5,380,342	5,363,289	7,208,384	6,837,674	5,357,142	7,093,529	6,090,524	7,971,446	
Cotton	{ acres	14,515,662	14,643,495	13,683,437	14,602,892	11,884,576	14,231,150	14,506,295	16,581,048	
	{ bales (a)	3,632,042	3,351,408	3,396,563	3,886,730	2,526,830	3,592,372	4,054,588	4,540,217	
Linseed	{ acres	{ pure	2,954,093	2,020,747	2,707,887	2,829,475	1,648,903	2,417,991	2,546,604	2,592,237
		{ mixed	560,000	345,000	425,000	445,000	409,000	466,000	498,000	621,000
	{ tons	{ pure	287,407	162,479	354,994	386,610	206,220	247,024	251,808	359,568
		{ mixed	82,462	58,504	90,976	91,284	89,464	79,000	100,113	122,000
Rape and mustard	{ acres	{ pure	3,004,913	2,910,882	3,822,996	3,109,988	2,693,768	4,077,366	3,082,662	3,421,883
		{ mixed	1,290,000	1,526,000	1,459,000	1,509,000	1,381,000	1,449,000	1,461,000	2,335,000
	{ tons	{ pure	462,064	441,814	682,807	567,698	447,946	650,225	525,035	521,926
		{ mixed	359,979	340,602	436,451	410,983	425,471	372,000	430,617	516,000
Sesamum (til or jinjill)	{ acres	{ pure	3,171,472	3,369,198	3,662,109	3,530,625	3,316,067	4,052,491	3,711,711	4,435,648
		{ mixed	560,000	672,000	584,000	713,000	517,000	622,000	611,000	717,000
	{ tons	{ pure	282,129	250,958	355,817	348,118	213,256	72,856	98,210	93,587
		{ mixed	55,000	45,000	60,000	70,000	60,000	75,000	60,000	80,000
Groundnut	{ acres	245,400	306,026	214,803	217,814	173,946	294,408	434,222	491,155	
	{ tons	...	...	55,962	70,561	9,250	28,631	63,298	61,854
Jute (b)	{ acres	2,242,700	2,196,600	2,151,600	1,624,400	1,961,800	2,093,400	2,263,800	2,142,700	
	{ bales	5,551,000	5,717,000	6,839,000	5,334,000	5,412,000	6,526,000	7,438,000	6,577,000	
Indigo	{ acres	1,414,003	1,608,901	1,339,099	1,010,318	1,026,900	990,375	791,190	645,511	
	{ cwts	190,924	168,673	166,812	139,320	111,890	148,029	112,819	79,207	
Sugar cane	{ acres	...	...	...	2,485,681	2,541,470	2,404,156	2,316,391	2,207,829
	{ tons	...	...	...	2,076,234	1,860,005	2,276,748	2,022,476	1,906,784

(a) The yield in bales for all the years represents the quantities exported from India and consumed in the country in and outside mills, as the reported estimates of yield fall short of the total of net exports and consumption. (See page 19)

(b) See footnotes on page 29 regarding the acreage and yield of jute

IN EACH YEAR FROM 1895-96 TO 1909-10

1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10			
49,461,465	51,586,900	54,428,600	54,157,600	54,677,300	53,088,300	58,249,900	acres	Rice	
439,280,700	448,461,100	433,138,300	427,743,800	379,211,300	390,979,900	558,489,000	cwt		
28,413,743	28,470,200	26,357,400	29,212,500	22,824,500	26,149,300	27,919,400	acres	Wheat	
9,641,145	7,582,040	8,570,140	8,491,700	6,106,700	7,616,800	9,587,700	tons		
18,025,000	19,918,000	21,072,000	22,484,000	21,630,000	19,999,000	20,227,000	acres	Cotton	
4,269,367	4,454,254	4,685,751	5,361,655	4,291,000	4,776,000	5,135,000	bales (a)		
3,609,079	3,747,400	2,711,800	3,110,200	1,830,400	2,498,000	2,597,600	pure	Linseed	
592,000	647,000	567,000	633,000	269,000	499,000	597,000	mixed		acres
466,832	298,400	265,200	312,200	133,200	219,700	307,600	pure		tons
105,000	49,000	88,000	113,000	30,000	78,000	120,000	mixed		
3,583,445	3,640,000	4,002,800	4,183,100	3,330,200	3,875,500	4,119,900	pure	Rape and mustard	
2,429,000	2,509,000	2,026,000	2,210,000	1,870,000	2,153,000	2,289,000	mixed		acres
623,206	540,400	563,600	629,100	471,000	564,500	752,400	pure		tons
542,000	336,000	398,000	424,000	217,000	423,000	466,000	mixed		
4,838,164	4,178,700	3,913,800	3,864,900	4,016,800	3,987,900	4,188,000	pure	Sesamum (til or jinjil)	
747,000	600,000	700,000	775,000	900,000	1,000,000	900,000	mixed		acres
539,478	300,400	344,800	451,000	255,700	364,300	426,000	pure		tons
70,000	35,000	45,000	90,000	30,000	100,000	90,000	mixed		
474,193	459,700	485,900	622,000	868,600	1,091,000	940,600	acres	Groundnut (e)	
94,419	214,900	211,200	273,700	352,500	484,700	413,700	tons		
2,275,050	2,899,700	3,128,300	3,482,900	3,974,300	2,856,700	2,776,600	acres	Jute (i)	
7,241,000	7,400,000	8,140,900	9,206,400	9,817,800	6,310,800	7,206,600	bales		
706,634	476,900	383,600	421,200	393,900	293,900	290,300	acres	Indigo	
102,802	58,900	48,200	65,700	52,300	38,800	39,600	cwt		
2,114,592	2,244,800	2,111,000	2,251,800	2,639,200	2,202,800	2,127,100	acres	Sugarcane	
1,871,986	2,169,000	1,725,500	2,205,300	2,046,900	1,872,900	2,125,300	tons		

(c) The figures of yield for years previous to 1904-05 relate to Bombay only
 Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

RICE

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned rice]

PROVINCE	acres	cwts	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1895-96	37,447,600	817,514,600	Rainfall insufficient during the latter part of the season
1896-97	36,177,400	179,637,400	Very unfavourable. Extensive failure of crop with famine
1897-98	39,549,500	398,142,000	Favourable
1898-99	39,805,400	405,842,900	Favourable
1899-1900	39,490,500	357,956,360	Unfavourable for autumn, but better for winter rice
1900-01	36,013,900	311,508,600	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1901-02	35,094,800	272,201,900	Unfavourable particularly for the winter crop
1902-03	37,553,700	358,977,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	34,931,500	316,669,700	Not favourable owing to deficient rainfall
1904-05	38,355,200	347,229,100	Rainfall unseasonable and ill-distributed
1905-06	25,150,800	227,967,500	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in places
1906-07	24,516,000	195,545,800	Unfavourable owing to unseasonable rainfall and floods
1907-08	24,452,100	140,330,300	Unfavourable. Rainfall unseasonable and ill-distributed
1908-09	22,419,500	164,843,600	Not favourable for autumn, but partially good for winter crop
1909-10	26,117,000	292,995,000	Favourable
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam</i>			
1905-06	15,960,200	101,397,600	Crop damaged by heavy rain and consequent floods
1906-07	15,723,500	119,835,800	Unfavourable for autumn but favourable for winter crop
1907-08	15,758,100	126,231,500	Very favourable for autumn but less so for winter crop
1908-09	15,708,200	117,778,100	Favourable on the whole except in parts
1909-10	16,692,400	153,343,900	Favourable
<i>Madras (b)</i>			
1895-96	6,881,000	56,359,500	Generally favourable, though crop affected in places by floods
1896-97	6,620,000	48,359,700	Unfavourable in northern but better in southern districts
1897-98	6,935,200	47,991,700	Crop affected by failure of north-east monsoon
1898-99	7,166,000	54,946,700	Rain deficient in northern and excessive in southern districts
1899-1900	6,429,000	39,437,100	Favourable at first, but latterly unfavourable in most districts
1900-01	6,591,600	49,023,100	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	6,858,200	51,490,200	Favourable
1902-03	7,734,800	57,485,500	Favourable
1903-04	7,768,300	58,200,000	Favourable
1904-05	5,322,700	40,497,000	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1905-06	6,604,400	45,833,200	Not unfavourable
1906-07	6,944,400	50,438,200	Rainfall seasonable
1907-08	7,215,100	49,501,500	Water-supply not quite sufficient, but crop fair
1908-09	7,361,500	43,699,200	Water-supply insufficient, but crop fair to good
1909-10	7,965,200	48,788,100	Generally fair

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1904-05

(b) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to raiyatwari villages; but since that year estimates for certain samindari and whole inam villages have also been included

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

RICE—continued

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned rice]

PROVINCE	acres	cwts	Character of season
<i>Lower Burma</i>			
1895-96 . . .	5,068,147	41,481,000	Late rains unequally distributed
1896-97 . . .	5,224,062	47,679,000	Favourable
1897-98 . . .	5,720,766	52,217,000	Uniformly favourable
1898-99 . . .	5,910,650	44,851,000	Rain failed towards end of season, causing some injury
1899-1900 . . .	6,050,135	54,160,000	Good
1900-01 . . .	6,326,993	52,975,000	Not unfavourable
1901-02 . . .	6,558,190	60,602,000	Favourable
1902-03 . . .	6,553,890	53,022,000	Favourable, though floods caused damage in places
1903-04 . . .	6,761,665	64,411,000	Very favourable
1904-05 . . .	6,909,000	60,735,000	Rainfall reasonable, but crop affected by floods and high winds
1905-06 . . .	6,713,400	57,940,000	Generally favourable except for damage by floods in places
1906-07 . . .	6,973,700	61,924,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08 . . .	7,252,000	63,148,000	Rainfall late but ample and well distributed
1908-09 . . .	7,569,100	64,659,000	Good, though heavy rain and storm affected crop in places
1909-10 . . .	7,475,300	63,362,000	Generally favourable
<i>Total</i>			
1895-96 . . .	49,396,747	415,355,100	Not very favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1896-97 . . .	48,021,462	276,676,100	Unfavourable except in Burma
1897-98 . . .	52,205,466	498,350,700	Favourable generally
1898-99 . . .	52,682,050	505,640,600	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900 . . .	51,969,635	451,553,480	Not very favourable
1900-01 . . .	48,932,493	413,506,700	Not favourable
1901-02 . . .	48,511,190	381,294,100	Unfavourable except in Madras and Burma
1902-03 . . .	51,842,890	469,484,800	Favourable on the whole
1903-04 . . .	49,461,465	439,286,700	On the whole not unfavourable
1904-05 . . .	51,586,900	443,461,100	Not very favourable
1905-06 . . .	54,428,600	433,138,300	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in many places
1906-07 . . .	54,157,600	427,743,800	Not very favourable
1907-08 . . .	54,677,300	379,211,300	Not favourable
1908-09 . . .	53,088,300	390,972,900	Not very favourable on the whole
1909-10 . . .	53,249,900	553,433,000	Favourable

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

WHEAT

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Panjab (a)</i>			
1895-96	6,893,400	1,753,766	Very unfavourable for dry crop owing to deficient rain
1896-97	6,584,300	1,872,066	Monsoon weak, but winter rains copious
1897-98	8,013,800	2,358,975	Favourable, but late crop damaged at harvest time
1898-99	7,729,200	1,977,777	Not favourable. Crop injured by deficient rain, rust, an insects
1899-1900	6,366,500	1,823,182	Monsoon rains scanty, but winter rains beneficial
1900-01	8,766,400	2,940,602	Very favourable, except for damage by rust and excessive rain
1901-02	7,227,100	1,846,332	Monsoon ceased early. Winter rains failed
1902-03	6,995,200	2,314,714	Favourable, except for damage by drought in mid-season
1903-04	7,765,700	3,075,161	Distinctly favourable
1904-05	7,712,100	2,855,300	Favourable
1905-06	8,572,100	3,510,300	Very favourable
1906-07	9,100,100	3,266,900	Favourable, except for local damage by excessive rain, rust, an hail
1907-08	8,271,800	2,488,500	Monsoon ceased early. Winter rains late and scanty
1908-09	9,002,100	3,062,200	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards.
1909-10	9,252,200	3,458,200	Very favourable
<i>N.-W. Frontier (b)</i>			
1901-02	796,500	159,279	Unusual drought throughout season
1902-03	822,900	234,594	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	994,062	302,094	Very favourable
1904-05	882,200	267,600	Favourable
1905-06	1,024,600	279,700	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	1,146,400	305,200	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	977,700	213,200	Restricted sowings; but late rains beneficial
1908-09	1,019,500	213,300	Fairly good, though crop affected by hail-storms in places
1909-10	1,007,800	235,200	Favourable
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1895-96	5,177,261	1,591,294	Rain deficient throughout season
1896-97	4,931,710	1,850,914	Autumn rain irregular. Winter rain well distributed
1897-98	5,985,146	2,249,633	Favourable generally
1898-99	6,348,688	2,277,414	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	6,202,826	2,410,052	Rainfall deficient at first but favourable later
1900-01	6,790,440	2,384,605	Favourable, except for damage by cloudy weather and rust
1901-02	6,461,729	2,401,940	Rainfall late and deficient
1902-03	6,909,549	2,972,497	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	7,788,753	3,230,018	Remarkably good
1904-05	7,706,500	1,997,000	Favourable at the beginning but disastrous afterwards
1905-06	6,478,900	2,428,700	Favourable for irrigated crop
1906-07	7,044,000	2,164,500	Favourable at first, but unfavourable afterwards
1907-08	4,405,700	1,674,700	Unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	5,694,700	2,124,000	Rainfall scanty and moisture insufficient for growth of crop
1909-10	6,514,000	2,984,900	Favourable, except for damage by rats and strong winds in places
<i>Central Provinces</i>			
1895-96	2,714,454	368,038	Unfavourable
1896-97	1,969,623	332,645	Winter rains generally favourable
1897-98	2,171,714	543,095	Crop suffered somewhat from insufficient moisture
1898-99	2,505,299	456,169	Not favourable
1899-1900	1,683,070	201,803	Very unfavourable
1900-01	2,055,736	440,909	Favourable, except for damage by rust
1901-02	2,620,138	571,040	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1902-03	2,284,908	666,589	Favourable, except for damage by frost and insects
1903-04	2,921,161	751,388	Favourable, except at the end of the season
1904-05	3,068,500	751,900	Favourable, except for damage by frost and rust in places
1905-06	3,019,500	773,700	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	3,274,100	831,500	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	2,437,900	455,200	Unfavourable owing to deficiency of moisture
1908-09	2,462,100	644,400	Favourable, though crop affected by frost and hail in places
1909-10	2,745,200	876,800	Generally good, except for damage from hail, wind, and rats

(a) Includes Native States from 1907-08

(b) Constituted in 1901 out of the Panjab

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

WHEAT—continued

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1895-96	1,427,400	345,800	Autumn rains ceased early, and winter rains failed
1896-97	1,341,700	388,900	Unfavourable at first, but slightly better afterwards
1897-98	1,569,500	593,600	Favourable
1898-99	1,582,500	656,400	Uniformly favourable
1899-1900	1,550,800	572,700	Not favourable on the whole
1900-01	1,498,700	472,600	Unfavourable
1901-02	1,408,300	891,500	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1902-03	1,417,000	485,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	1,508,600	527,800	Generally favourable
1904-05	1,324,900	433,200	Unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	1,248,300	396,600	Crop seriously damaged by continuous rain and hailstorms
1906-07	1,402,600	388,700	Unfavourable
1907-08	1,003,100	299,200	Very unfavourable
1908-09	1,255,200	319,800	Not favourable owing to drought
1909-10	1,427,900	540,700	Favourable on the whole
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>			
1904-05	180,700	62,000	On the whole not favourable
1905-06	159,800	150,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	135,900	31,900	Unfavourable
1907-08	92,800	21,300	Very unfavourable
1908-09	76,800	14,200	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1909-10	72,300	25,300	Favourable, but sowings restricted
<i>Bombay (including Native States) (b)</i>			
1895-96	2,288,838	454,865	Unfavourable owing to deficient moisture
1896-97	1,446,741	288,002	Unfavourable. Rains failed
1897-98	2,004,832	627,914	Rain continuous and excessive
1898-99	2,470,998	737,385	Not favourable on unirrigated but good on irrigated land
1899-1900	1,157,077	99,408	Very unfavourable. Rains failed
1900-01	1,433,810	298,479	Unfavourable owing to want of rain
1901-02	1,510,459	179,034	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall. Damage by rats
1902-03	1,797,245	532,601	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	2,174,078	560,279	Fairly good on the whole
1904-05	2,260,900	356,600	Not favourable owing to deficient rain, cold, and frost
1905-06	1,347,200	275,100	Unfavourable owing to insufficiency of moisture
1906-07	1,662,900	338,200	Not favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,677,700	336,200	Generally unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1908-09	1,745,700	383,200	Not very favourable owing to deficient rain and frost
1909-10	1,643,600	416,600	Restricted sowings but crop fairly good
<i>Berar</i>			
1895-96	747,025	103,084	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1896-97	381,425	23,413	Crop failed owing to want of rain
1897-98	390,378	41,988	Unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	436,362	53,571	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	17,910	414	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rains
1900-01	243,554	29,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	280,085	34,385	Favourable, but crop damaged by rats
1902-03	216,955	84,625	Favourable, but sowings restricted
1903-04	452,683	70,052	Not very favourable owing to heavy rain and hailstorms
1904-05	428,600	80,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	424,300	60,700	Not very favourable owing to deficient monsoon
1906-07	440,300	72,600	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	286,900	33,400	Not favourable owing to deficiency of moisture
1908-09	310,900	54,300	Favourable on the whole
1909-10	319,500	79,000	Favourable

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

(b) Includes the State of Baroda also

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

WHEAT—continued

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Sind (including Native States)</i>			
1895-96	315,559	71,683	Unfavourable
1896-97	406,752	116,470	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	591,621	177,160	Inundation seasonable and sufficient
1898-99	369,706	81,231	Decidedly bad owing to insufficient inundation
1899-1900	364,522	68,226	Unfavourable
1900-01	472,487	123,160	Generally good
1901-02	534,004	109,009	Fairly good
1902-03	331,608	75,987	Unfavourable owing to poor inundation
1903-04	586,895	202,171	Favourable
1904-05	522,700	126,100	Not very favourable owing to low inundation and frost
1905-06	628,100	196,200	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	672,300	186,300	Favourable, but crop suffered in places from rain and hail
1907-08	447,500	113,300	Not favourable owing to low inundation and frost
1908-09	548,200	133,800	Favourable, but crop suffered from frost
1909-10	458,800	129,700	Not favourable owing to deficient water supply
<i>Rajputana</i>			
1895-96	1,306,868	315,573	(Not reported).
1896-97	1,374,346	293,932	Rainfall deficient
1897-98	1,802,233	307,062	} (Not reported)
1898-99	1,196,014	276,388	
1899-1900	360,733	79,289	} (Not reported)
1900-01	713,290	170,682	
1901-02	541,834	103,869	Not favourable
1902-03	818,399	190,841	Unfavourable
1903-04	1,125,277	297,162	Fairly good
1904-05	1,023,800	189,000	Favourable
1905-06	665,600	136,600	Not favourable
1906-07	842,400	186,600	Not very favourable
1907-08	603,800	181,600	Favourable
1908-09	887,800	132,600	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1909-10(a)	1,067,400	198,400	Fairly good on the whole
		259,300	Favourable
<i>Central India</i>			
1895-96	1,740,608	290,745	} (Not reported)
1896-97	1,366,269	179,949	
1897-98	1,501,013	279,492	
1898-99	1,613,851	287,749	
1899-1900	692,950	100,276	
1900-01	1,244,330	220,116	
1901-02	1,459,116	255,027	
1902-03	1,182,298	408,843	
1903-04	1,956,069	523,855	
1904-05	2,227,400	473,200	
1905-06	1,852,100	420,600	
1906-07	2,447,500	614,600	
1907-08	1,694,100	271,300	
1908-09	2,016,400	397,400	
1909-10	2,310,600	513,600	Favourable for irrigated, but not for unirrigated crop Rainfall favourable

(a) Excluding Dholpur

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

WHEAT—concluded

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Hyderabad (a)</i>			
1895-96	1,454,451	85,331	(Not reported)
1896-97	772,990	18,585	Unfavourable
1897-98	1,003,175	30,139	Not very unfavourable
1898-99	1,113,431	33,098	Favourable, but crop damaged by rats
1899-1900	939,136	1,538	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rain
1900-01	636,247	12,279	Unfavourable owing to holding off of rain
1901-02	603,182	38,853	Not favourable, crop damaged by rats
1902-03	614,092	53,724	Favourable, but sowings restricted
1903-04	1,134,769	100,535	Favourable
1904-05	1,126,600	89,700	Not favourable owing to deficient winter rains
1905-06	934,500	41,800	Unfavourable owing to want of late rains
1906-07	1,039,500	109,000	Favourable
1907-08	932,900	67,200	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1908-09	1,098,300	71,600	Late rain insufficient
1909-10	1,096,900	67,900	Unfavourable owing to holding off of late rains
<i>Mysore</i>			
1895-96	5,456	363	} (Not reported)
1896-97	3,871	413	
1897-98	4,363	381	
1898-99	4,029	482	
1899-1900	2,758	254	
1900-01	2,556	197	
1901-02	3,714	250	
1902-03	5,123	531	
1903-04	5,718	630	
1904-05	5,300	440	
1905-06	2,400	140	} North-east monsoon failed
1906-07	4,500	700	
1907-08	3,600	600	
1908-09	1,600	200	
1909-10	3,200	400		Fairly good
<i>Total</i>			
1895-96	24,071,320	5,380,342	} Unfavourable
1896-97	20,579,727	5,363,289	
1897-98	24,537,775	7,208,394	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	25,370,078	6,837,674	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	18,687,782	5,357,142	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	23,864,550	7,093,529	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	23,446,161	6,090,524	Unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	23,395,277	7,971,446	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	28,413,743	9,641,145	Exceptionally good
1904-05	28,470,200	7,582,040	Not very favourable on the whole
1905-06	26,357,400	8,570,140	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	29,212,500	8,491,700	Favourable at first, but dull weather prevailed later
1907-08	22,824,500	6,106,700	Crop injured by deficient rain, cold winds, and frosts
1908-09	26,149,300	7,616,600	Not very favourable. Winter rains generally deficient
1909-10	27,919,400	9,587,700	Favourable on the whole

(a) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

COTTON

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned cotton, *i.e.*, cotton with the seeds extracted]

PROVINCE	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
<i>Bombay (including Native States) (a)</i>			
1895-96	5,303,598	1,029,455	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	5,033,549	827,819	Unfavourable on the whole, owing to drought
1897-98	4,751,103	948,514	Not very favourable owing to damage from blight and locusts
1898-99	5,098,145	1,232,861	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	3,095,206	(b)81,647	Extremely unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	4,240,140	759,096	Not favourable owing to deficiency of late rains
1901-02	4,394,796	567,386	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain
1902-03	4,786,657	943,327	Favourable, though crop affected by excessive rain and cold
1903-04	5,702,000	1,059,000	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	5,955,000	796,000	Unfavourable owing to deficiency of moisture
1905-06	6,665,000	1,198,000	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards
1906-07	7,383,000	1,762,000	Favourable
1907-08	7,101,000	1,039,000	Not favourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1908-09	6,241,000	1,282,000	Not quite favourable owing to ill-distributed rain, cold, frost
1909-10	6,051,000	1,589,000	Favourable on the whole, but sowings restricted
<i>Berar (c)</i>			
1895-96	2,071,856	451,280	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	2,306,870	335,576	Not favourable owing to failure of monsoon after August
1897-98	2,150,329	439,980	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	2,476,306	617,222	Outturn good, though late rains failed
1899-1900	1,983,602	104,693	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	2,521,651	730,962	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	2,689,201	612,344	Favourable, though crop injured by rats
1902-03	2,765,635	710,068	Favourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain in November
1903-04	2,851,000	486,000	Not favourable owing to heavy rain
1904-05	3,069,000	755,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	3,192,000	475,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	3,289,000	553,000	Crop injured by heavy and continuous rain
1907-08	3,168,000	371,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	3,018,000	540,000	Favourable, though crop affected by heavy rain
1909-10	3,032,000	675,000	Favourable
<i>Madras (d)</i>			
1895-96	1,623,900	120,524	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	1,395,400	104,655	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1897-98	1,509,100	118,876	Crop injured by blight or drought in places
1898-99	1,321,700	127,670	Not very favourable
1899-1900	1,332,700	101,440	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	1,373,300	118,320	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,351,200	130,130	Fair on the whole
1902-03	1,580,900	167,109	} Favourable
1903-04	1,665,000	175,000	
1904-05	1,755,000	132,000	} Not favourable owing to want of sufficient rain
1905-06	1,547,000	145,000	
1906-07	1,703,000	157,000	} Favourable
1907-08	1,855,000	198,000	
1908-09	1,576,000	162,000	Rainfall defective, but crop fair to good
1909-10	1,686,000	176,000	Generally fair, though crop suffered for want of rain in places

(a) Includes the State of Baroda also

(b) The estimate for the year is too low, as the mill consumption for the year ending the 30th June and the net exports for the year ending the 30th September were 605,000 bales. For both the preceding and the following years the trade figures are however lower than the estimates, so that for the 3 years 1898—1901 the production would seem to be understated only by 109,000 bales. In this calculation the excess of the exports from the districts of the North and East Deccan over their reported production, which averages 208,000 bales in the twelve years 1891—1903, has been taken to represent imports by road into the Presidency from the neighbouring Native States

(c) The figures of production for Berar for the years previous to 1903-04 represent the mill consumption for the year ending the 30th June and the exports for the year ending the 30th September, as the provincial estimates of the outturn were extremely defective

(d) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* tracts; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages and Native States have also been included

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

COTTON—continued

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned cotton, i.e., cotton with the seeds extracted]

PROVINCE	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
<i>Hyderabad (a)</i>			
1895-96	1,492,768	173,283	(Not reported)
1896-97	1,558,296	137,152	} Not favourable
1897-98	1,653,669	163,449	
1898-99	1,738,379	222,302	Not very favourable
1899-1900	1,292,329	91,975	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1900-01	1,698,886	288,570	Not very favourable owing to sudden cessation of winter rains
1901-02	1,689,139	300,301	Favourable
1902-03	2,359,130	280,267	Not favourable owing to cloudy weather and untimely rain
1903-04	2,661,000	275,000	Not favourable owing to heavy rain and strong winds
1904-05	2,731,000	330,000	Favourable
1905-06	2,537,000	303,000	Crop suffered through failure of late rains
1906-07	3,480,000	449,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	3,100,000	293,000	Unfavourable for early crop, but better for late crop
1908-09	2,902,000	367,000	Rain excessive for early and deficient for late crop
1909-10	3,401,000	380,000	Favourable on the whole
<i>United Provinces (b)</i>			
1895-96	1,060,905	280,414	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	1,150,069	260,521	Crop injured by drought and dry west winds
1897-98	919,671	225,478	Not unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	988,395	261,304	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	996,673	227,787	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	1,046,176	294,169	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,153,870	368,638	Favourable, though rains were late
1902-03	1,239,131	327,728	Crop suffered from deficient rain, high winds, and insects
1903-04	841,000	184,000	Not favourable owing to excessive rain and winds
1904-05	1,201,000	368,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	1,372,000	394,000	Crop suffered from deficient rainfall
1906-07	1,489,000	639,000	Very favourable
1907-08	1,461,000	268,000	Not favourable owing to early cessation of monsoon
1908-09	1,392,000	426,000	Favourable on the whole.
1909-10	1,241,000	384,000	Not favourable owing to heavy rain and high winds
<i>Panjab (b)</i>			
1895-96	1,176,700	204,806	Rainfall generally insufficient and untimely
1896-97	1,128,400	223,947	Monsoon ceased early and irrigation inadequate
1897-98	788,600	166,707	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain
1898-99	988,400	138,926	Unfavourable owing to scanty and irregular rainfall
1899-1900	1,215,400	205,203	Unfavourable owing to the holding off of rain
1900-01	1,080,200	219,646	Crop suffered from heavy rainfall and insects
1901-02	1,026,800	213,466	Not very favourable on the whole
1902-03	1,193,600	229,005	Rainfall deficient
1903-04	1,205,100	261,241	Fairly satisfactory on the whole
1904-05	1,698,000	408,000	Favourable
1905-06	2,020,000	192,000	Disastrous owing to injury by green fly, drought, and boll-worm
1906-07	1,413,000	357,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,474,000	356,000	Not very favourable owing to abrupt cessation of monsoon
1908-09	1,562,000	324,000	Favourable at first, but crop affected by heavy rain afterwards
1909-10	1,435,000	399,000	Favourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain in places
<i>N.-W. Frontier (c)</i>			
1901-02	30,400	6,759	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	27,400	7,420	} Favourable on the whole
1903-04	35,900	8,424	
1904-05	49,000	10,000	} Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	59,000	13,000	
1906-07	61,000	13,000	} Not favourable on the whole
1907-08	48,000	9,000	
1908-09	54,000	12,000	Generally good
1909-10	32,000	7,000	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain

(a) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

(b) Includes Native States from 1904-05

(c) Constituted in 1901 out of the Panjab

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

COTTON—continued

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned cotton, i.e., cotton with the seeds extracted]

PROVINCE	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
<i>Central Provinces</i>			
1895-96 } (a) . . .	541,087	105,940	Favourable
1896-97 } . . .	718,186	86,950	Not favourable owing to scanty rainfall
1897-98 . . .	668,847	118,984	Crop injured by excessive rain
1898-99 . . .	668,522	165,169	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1899-1900 . . .	712,836	117,050	Very unfavourable owing to exceptional drought
1900-01 . . .	1,004,812	268,958	} Not favourable owing to irregular rainfall
1901-02 . . .	981,342	267,737	
1902-03 . . .	1,136,431	260,798	} Not favourable on the whole
1903-04 . . .	1,293,000	274,000	
1904-05 . . .	1,484,000	474,000	Favourable
1905-06 . . .	1,657,000	343,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1906-07 . . .	1,389,000	328,000	Crop damaged by heavy rain and floods in places
1907-08 . . .	1,264,000	224,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09 . . .	1,158,000	228,000	Favourable, though crop affected by heavy rain
1909-10 . . .	1,197,000	339,000	Favourable
<i>Rajputana</i>			
1895-96 . . .	514,854	150,862	} (Not reported)
1896-97 . . .	549,238	145,492	
1897-98 . . .	542,435	137,669	} Unfavourable on the whole
1898-99 . . .	478,604	117,743	
1899-1900 . . .	325,033	44,161	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01 . . .	369,384	104,390	} (Not reported)
1901-02 . . .	281,984	87,858	
1902-03 . . .	456,503	164,142	Favourable on the whole
1903-04 . . .	395,000	113,000	Not favourable owing to high winds and locusts
1904-05 . . .	469,000	186,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06 . . .	291,000	61,000	Unfavourable
1906-07 . . .	428,000	201,000	Favourable
1907-08 . . .	438,000	91,000	Not favourable
1908-09 . . .	389,000	80,000	Crop damaged by heavy rain in many places
1909-10 . . .	446,000	142,000	Fairly good
<i>Central India</i>			
1895-96 . . .	420,239	49,500	} (Not reported)
1896-97 . . .	522,683	45,900	
1897-98 . . .	417,456	60,800	} Favourable on the whole
1898-99 . . .	471,408	46,800	
1899-1900 . . .	479,565	23,100	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01 . . .	542,673	68,900	} Favourable on the whole
1901-02 . . .	529,094	72,200	
1902-03 . . .	591,006	115,878	} Favourable on the whole
1903-04 . . .	772,000	125,000	
1904-05 . . .	846,000	136,000	Favourable
1905-06 . . .	979,000	130,000	Unfavourable except at sowing time
1906-07 . . .	1,132,000	222,000	Favourable
1907-08 . . .	993,000	55,000	Unfavourable
1908-09 . . .	978,000	144,000	Crop suffered through want of rain in many places
1909-10 . . .	1,057,000	220,000	Favourable
<i>Sind (including Native States)</i>			
1895-96 . . .	111,855	51,018	Water-supply deficient
1896-97 . . .	123,708	56,694	Fairly good
1897-98 . . .	108,227	40,176	Not favourable
1898-99 . . .	92,312	39,712	Not favourable owing to frost
1899-1900 . . .	92,069	20,507	Unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1900-01 . . .	84,560	43,031	} Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02 . . .	129,409	72,553	
1902-03 . . .	195,486	110,808	} Favourable on the whole
1903-04 . . .	209,000	115,000	
1904-05 . . .	221,000	97,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06 . . .	233,000	84,000	Favourable, but crop damaged by boll-worm
1906-07 . . .	250,000	155,000	Favourable on the whole
1907-08 . . .	259,000	135,000	Not favourable owing to deficient water-supply
1908-09 . . .	259,000	101,000	Inundation favourable, but crop suffered through frost
1909-10 . . .	218,000	106,000	Fairly favourable on the whole

(a) Exclusive of zamindari area in Raipur, Biláspur, and Drug

(b) Represent exports and consumption of the years ending the 30th September as the reported estimates of the yield were imperfect

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

COTTON—concluded

[The figures of outturn represent cleaned cotton, i.e., cotton with the seeds extracted]

PROVINCE	Area	bales of 400 lb	Character of season	
<i>Burma</i>				
1898-99	167,821	—		
1899-1900	148,563	32,900	Not unfavourable, though crop damaged by heavy rain	
1900-01	141,718	21,077	Heavy rain injured the crop	
1901-02	130,610	13,125	Unfavourable owing to want of rain	
1902-03	148,867	21,114	Fair on the whole	
1903-04	165,000	27,000	Not unfavourable on the whole	
1904-05	189,000	39,000	} Favourable on the whole	
1905-06	183,000	35,000		
1906-07	187,000	36,000	Fairly favourable on the whole	
1907-08	195,000	29,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall	
1908-09	204,000	41,000	Unfavourable at first, but latterly favourable	
1909-10	196,000	32,000	Crop damaged by excessive rain in places	
<i>Bengal (a)</i>				
1895-96	197,900	53,358	Favourable except at sowing time	
1896-97	157,100	40,164	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall	
1897-98	174,000	52,590	Favourable on the whole	
1898-99	167,900	45,560	Unfavourable owing to uneven character of monsoon	
1899-1900	160,600	39,705	Unfavourable owing to inadequate rain	
1900-01	127,700	41,262	Unfavourable for early but fairly favourable for late crop	
1901-02	118,500	32,094	} Unfavourable owing to deficient rain	
1902-03	100,300	29,368		
1903-04	96,000	28,000	Not very favourable on the whole	
1904-05	78,000	20,000	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain	
1905-06	71,000	16,000	} Crop suffered from excessive rain and floods	
1906-07	75,000	16,000		
1907-08	70,000	14,000	Not favourable owing to floods and drought afterwards	
1908-09	64,000	14,000	} Favourable for early, but less so for late crop	
1909-10	67,000	17,000		
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam</i>				
1903-04 (b)	31,000	12,000	Not very favourable on the whole	
1904-05	50,000	17,000	Generally favourable	
1905-06	61,000	17,000	Crop injured by excessive rain	
1906-07	76,000	17,000	Not favourable on the whole	
1907-08	79,000	24,000	Very favourable	
1908-09	97,000	21,000	Favourable at first, but rain excessive afterwards	
1909-10	98,000	17,000	Very unfavourable	
<i>Mysore</i>				
1903-04	70,000	13,000	} (Not reported)	
1904-05	71,000	5,000		
1905-06	76,000	5,000		
1906-07	89,000	10,000	} Generally favourable	
1907-08	84,000	6,000		
1908-09	65,000	3,000	Crop suffered through want of crop	
1909-10	81,000	6,000	Generally favourable	
<i>Ajmer-Merwara</i>				
1903-04	33,000	5,000	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of rains	
1904-05	52,000	18,000	Favourable	
1905-06	29,000	5,000	Unfavourable owing to high winds	
1906-07	40,000	19,000	Favourable	
1907-08	41,000	10,000	Not favourable on the whole	
1908-09	40,000	9,000	Heavy rain affected crop	
1909-10	39,000	13,000	Favourable	
<i>Total</i>				
	Acres	Outturn as shown above (in bales of 400 lb)	Net exports and consumption (in bales of 400 lb) (c)	
1895-96	14,515,662	2,670,388	3,632,042	Favourable
1896-97	14,643,495	2,264,890	3,351,408	Unfavourable; monsoon withdrew early
1897-98	13,683,437	2,473,033	3,396,563	Not very favourable on the whole
1898-99	14,602,892	3,015,269	3,866,730	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	11,884,576	1,090,168	2,526,880	Very unfavourable
1900-01	14,231,150	2,953,381	3,592,372	Favourable except in western and southern India
1901-02	14,506,295	2,744,591	4,054,588	Favourable except in western India
1902-03	16,581,048	3,367,030	4,540,217	Favourable
1903-04	18,025,000	3,160,665	4,209,367	Not favourable on the whole
1904-05	19,918,000	3,791,000	4,454,254	Favourable for early, but not for late crop
1905-06	21,072,000	3,416,000	4,665,751	Not favourable. Rainfall deficient
1906-07	22,484,000	4,934,000	5,361,855	Favourable
1907-08	21,630,000	3,122,000	4,291,000	Unfavourable. Rainfall short and ill-distributed
1908-09	19,999,000	3,692,000	4,776,000	Relatively satisfactory on the whole
1909-10	20,227,000	4,502,000	5,125,000	Fairly satisfactory on the whole

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

(b) Assam only

(c) For the years up to 1907-08 the exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending the 30th September. For 1908-09 they are for the year ending the 30th June. No reliable information exists as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1907 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to adopt the conventional estimate of 750,000 bales. This figure has been included in the figure for each year shown in this column

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

LINSEED

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1895-96 (a) { Pure	403,565	55,796	Unfavourable owing to scanty rain
{ Mixed	560,000	82,482	
1896-97 { Pure	236,166	40,036	Not favourable owing to drought
{ Mixed	845,000	58,504	
1897-98 { Pure	519,461	110,619	Favourable
{ Mixed	425,000	90,976	
1898-99 { Pure	438,728	87,854	Favourable on the whole
{ Mixed	445,000	91,284	
1899-1900 { Pure	357,890	73,267	Not unfavourable on the whole
{ Mixed	409,000	89,464	
1900-01 { Pure	448,208	75,780	Crop affected by cloudy weather and fungoid disease
{ Mixed	466,000	79,000	
1901-02 { Pure	373,092	75,876	Not very favourable owing to scanty winter rains
{ Mixed	498,000	100,113	
1902-03 { Pure	536,044	114,595	Favourable on the whole
{ Mixed	621,000	122,000	
1903-04 { Pure	782,302	144,736	Favourable
{ Mixed	592,000	105,000	
1904-05 { Pure	634,500	51,800	Unfavourable owing to frost and rust
{ Mixed	647,000	49,000	
1905-06 { Pure	210,900	32,800	Not favourable owing to insufficient moisture
{ Mixed	567,000	88,000	
1906-07 { Pure	315,000	56,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
{ Mixed	633,000	113,000	
1907-08 { Pure	57,500	6,500	Very unfavourable owing to prolonged drought
{ Mixed	269,000	30,000	
1908-09 { Pure	194,700	30,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
{ Mixed	409,000	78,000	
1909-10 { Pure	310,200	62,800	Not unfavourable on the whole
{ Mixed	597,000	120,000	
<i>Bengal (b)</i>			
1895-96	712,700	95,600	Not favourable owing to scanty rain
1896-97	587,800	84,300	Not favourable owing to drought
1897-98	662,800	125,400	Favourable
1898-99	677,900	144,700	
1899-1900	653,200	126,700	Rainfall ill-distributed
1900-01	806,700	133,400	Rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1901-02	783,800	110,600	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1902-03	864,200	160,000	Rainfall ill-distributed
1903-04	922,800	168,800	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	730,400	96,600	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain, hail, and frost
1905-06	726,500	110,500	Crop suffered from untimely rain
1906-07	717,700	101,200	Not very favourable owing to excessive rain and hailstorms
1907-08	503,800	74,100	Unfavourable owing to failure of monsoon
1908-09	543,600	61,700	Unfavourable owing to want of timely rain
1909-10	588,300	108,900	Not very favourable
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>			
1904-05	99,000	17,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	103,000	17,300	Rainfall ill-distributed
1906-07	87,900	13,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	85,600	11,500	Not favourable on the whole owing to drought
1908-09	86,000	10,800	Crop suffered through long continued drought
1909-10	85,100	16,300	Crop suffered from deficiency of moisture
<i>Central Provinces</i>			
1895-96	730,750	45,253	Unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall
1896-97	527,421	19,391	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1897-98	683,728	69,783	Generally not favourable
1898-99	638,255	53,955	Crop damaged by drought, frost, and cloudy weather
1899-1900	306,933	4,319	Very unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1900-01	495,165	20,662	Generally unfavourable
1901-02	609,596	32,786	Unfavourable owing to failure of winter rains
1902-03	494,137	42,352	Not favourable owing to drought, frost, and insects
1903-04	808,566	77,567	Not favourable owing to absence of winter rains
1904-05	625,700	67,300	Unfavourable owing to frost, cloudy weather, and storms
1905-06	815,400	69,600	Crop damaged by frost and hailstorms
1906-07	1,061,200	97,700	Crop suffered through cloudy weather, frost, rust, and hail
1907-08	491,500	21,700	Very unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	895,100	85,100	Fairly favourable in principal districts
1909-10	881,100	84,800	Generally favourable

(a) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

(b) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04.

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision.

LINSEED—continued

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Hyderabad (a)</i>			
1896-97	324,455	11,355	Unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	438,030	15,141	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	428,045	13,443	
1899-1900	171,970	1,506	Very unfavourable
1900-01	871,988	8,774	Unfavourable
1901-02	370,878	18,403	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	378,559	22,343	Favourable
1903-04	529,214	25,290	Crop affected by severe cold and insects
1904-05	775,800	33,500	Favourable, though crop affected by failure of late rain
1905-06	604,500	24,700	Unfavourable
1906-07	664,300	28,600	Favourable on the whole
1907-08	484,809	13,600	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1908-09	555,400	17,200	Rainfall excessive
1909-10	548,900	18,400	Crop suffered for want of timely rains
<i>Berar (b)</i>			
1895-96	500,650	27,497	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	188,142	4,576	Very unfavourable
1897-98	180,472	10,405	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	171,035	7,683	Crop suffered through failure of late rains
1899-1900	21,564	—	Crop withered for want of moisture
1900-01	154,716	5,382	Unfavourable for want of sufficient rain
1901-02	185,738	9,608	Favourable, but crop injured by rats
1902-03	120,753	7,289	Fair on the whole
1903-04	184,823	18,617	Not favourable owing to absence of winter rains
1904-05	134,000	13,200	Not favourable owing to deficient winter rains and hail
1905-06	98,700	7,700	Unfavourable owing to frost and hailstorms
1906-07	97,000	8,500	Crop suffered through cloudy weather, frost, rust, and hail
1907-08	56,100	1,800	Very unfavourable
1908-09	59,600	5,800	Fairly favourable on the whole
1909-10	51,000	6,200	Generally favourable
<i>Bombay (including Native States) (c)</i>			
1895-96	606,428	68,261	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	157,763	3,221	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1897-98	223,896	23,646	Not favourable
1898-99	277,462	23,975	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	137,356	428	Disastrously bad owing to failure of rains
1900-01	141,221	3,036	Very unfavourable owing to scanty rain
1901-02	224,002	4,587	Very unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1902-03	198,544	12,989	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	381,374	31,822	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	543,000	18,500	Crop suffered from cold, frost, and deficient moisture
1905-06	154,800	2,600	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1906-07	167,100	6,800	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1907-08	151,100	4,000	Unfavourable owing to want of moisture
1908-09	158,600	8,700	Not favourable owing to deficient moisture
1909-10	133,000	11,200	Crop suffered through absence of moisture
<i>Total</i>			
1895-96	{ Pure 2,954,093	287,407	Unfavourable. Rainfall scanty
	{ Mixed 560,000	82,462	
1896-97	{ Pure 2,020,747	162,479	Very unfavourable owing to drought
	{ Mixed 845,000	58,504	
1897-98	{ Pure 2,707,887	354,994	Favourable in northern India, but not in western and central India
	{ Mixed 425,000	90,978	
1898-99	{ Pure 2,829,475	336,610	
	{ Mixed 445,000	91,284	
1899-1900	{ Pure 1,648,903	206,220	Very unfavourable on the whole
	{ Mixed 409,000	89,464	
1900-01	{ Pure 2,417,981	247,024	Unfavourable. Rainfall scanty
	{ Mixed 466,000	79,000	
1901-02	{ Pure 2,546,604	251,808	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
	{ Mixed 498,000	100,113	
1902-03	{ Pure 2,592,237	359,568	Not unfavourable on the whole
	{ Mixed 621,000	122,000	
1903-04	{ Pure 3,609,079	466,832	Favourable in northern and western India
	{ Mixed 592,000	105,000	
1904-05	{ Pure 3,747,400	298,400	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain, rust, and frost
	{ Mixed 647,000	49,000	
1905-06	{ Pure 2,711,800	265,200	Unfavourable. Rain ill-distributed and untimely
	{ Mixed 567,000	88,000	
1906-07	{ Pure 3,110,200	312,200	Not favourable on the whole
	{ Mixed 633,000	113,000	
1907-08	{ Pure 1,830,400	133,600	Very unfavourable owing to failure of the monsoon
	{ Mixed 269,000	30,000	
1908-09	{ Pure 2,498,000	219,700	Not favourable on the whole
	{ Mixed 494,000	78,000	
1909-10	{ Pure 2,597,600	307,600	Favourable on the whole
	{ Mixed 597,000	130,000	

(a) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

(b) The estimates of yield for the years previous to 1903-04 are defective, being based on incorrect data

(c) Includes the State of Baroda also

Nots.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

RAPE AND MUSTARD

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1895-96	2,148,400	332,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	2,008,900	312,800	
1897-98	2,239,700	438,600	Favourable
1898-99	2,167,200	448,200	
1899-1900	2,032,900	371,800	Rainfall ill-distributed
1900-01	2,048,200	337,800	
1901-02	1,923,400	372,900	Rainfall generally deficient
1902-03	1,914,100	341,700	Rainfall ill-distributed
1903-04	1,973,900	365,500	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	782,700	125,900	Unfavourable on the whole owing to hail, frost, and rain.
1905-06	767,200	118,400	Unfavourable owing to untimely rain
1906-07	818,100	138,800	Not very favourable
1907-08	611,100	88,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	659,600	74,100	Unfavourable on the whole
1909-10	834,500	147,100	Not very favourable
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>			
1904-05	1,194,800	234,400	Crop affected by hail and frost
1905-06	1,094,500	168,900	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1906-07	1,208,400	198,200	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	1,278,000	186,700	Not very favourable on the whole
1908-09	1,195,300	157,200	Crop suffered through long continued drought
1909-10	1,234,900	247,000	Crop suffered from deficiency of moisture
<i>Panjab</i>			
1895-96	475,100	50,602	Unfavourable owing to scanty rain
1896-97	515,300	52,756	Not favourable owing to drought
1897-98	1,112,300	142,115	Favourable
1898-99	582,600	56,041	Unfavourable owing to insufficient rain and drought
1899-1900	397,500	26,761	Very unfavourable owing to early cessation of monsoon.
1900-01	1,638,400	248,022	Most favourable
1901-02	665,800	64,361	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1902-03	936,100	91,857	Not favourable owing to failure of winter rains
1903-04	1,088,900	159,236	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	1,210,800	119,300	Not favourable owing to severe frosts
1905-06	1,614,200	188,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	1,402,400	172,300	Crop injured by excessive late rain
1907-08	842,800	110,000	Not favourable owing to drought
1908-09	1,158,900	183,900	Fairly favourable on the whole
1909-10	1,307,500	223,600	Most favourable
<i>Assam</i>			
1895-96	182,640	36,388	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	178,408	38,853	
1897-98	167,268	31,878	Not very favourable owing to deficient winter rains
1898-99	184,856	21,891	Unfavourable owing to late subsidence of floods
1899-1900	119,110	21,789	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1900-01	126,309	21,140	Unfavourable owing to absence of rain
1901-02	157,671	28,294	Favourable, though crop suffered from heavy rain
1902-03	174,719	27,905	Unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	172,039	29,098	Not quite favourable owing to want of late rain
1904-05	157,700	28,000	Not unfavourable
1905-06	164,400	30,200	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	222,000	43,600	Generally favourable
1907-08	261,000	42,700	Not very favourable on the whole
1908-09	294,800	46,400	Crop suffered through drought
1909-10	305,600	56,900	Not quite favourable owing to defective late rain
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1895-96 (b)	Pure 95,678	26,554	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed 1,290,000	359,979	
1896-97	Pure 83,372	16,524	Favourable
	Mixed 1,526,000	340,602	
1897-98	Pure 86,822	28,417	Favourable, though crop injured by frost in places
	Mixed 1,459,000	436,451	
1898-99	Pure 92,679	22,884	Not very favourable on the whole
	Mixed 1,509,000	410,983	
1899-1900	Pure 76,180	21,186	Crop affected by excessive rain and fungoid diseases
	Mixed 1,381,000	425,471	
1900-01	Pure 94,130	24,060	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed 1,449,000	372,000	
1901-02	Pure 120,438	36,841	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed 1,461,000	430,617	
1902-03	Pure 140,296	31,320	Unfavourable owing to frost and rust
	Mixed 2,335,000	516,000	
1903-04	Pure 131,926	29,643	Crop suffered through insufficient moisture
	Mixed 2,429,000	542,000	
1904-05	Pure 140,100	18,800	Crop affected by cloudy weather and fungoid diseases
	Mixed 2,509,000	336,000	
1905-06	Pure 154,700	30,000	Very unfavourable owing to drought
	Mixed 2,026,000	398,000	
1906-07	Pure 153,400	30,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed 2,210,000	424,000	
1907-08	Pure 96,800	11,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed 1,870,000	217,000	
1908-09	Pure 136,800	26,900	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed 2,153,000	423,000	
1909-10	Pure 177,100	36,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
	Mixed 2,269,000	466,000	

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

(b) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

RAPE AND MUSTARD—continued

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Sind (including Native States)</i>			
1895-96	53,664	8,503	Unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1896-97	72,093	11,101	Not favourable on the whole
1897-98	154,248	27,277	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	70,766	8,601	Unfavourable owing to low inundation and frost
1899-1900	64,637	6,193	Very unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	119,598	12,304	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	113,140	12,049	
1902-03	78,600	7,813	Not favourable owing to low inundation
1903-04	85,625	16,550	Favourable
1904-05	60,100	2,500	Very unfavourable owing to low inundation, cold and frost
1905-06	64,200	11,500	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	87,900	12,400	
1907-08	63,100	6,400	Unfavourable owing to deficient moisture and frost
1908-09	120,400	23,400	Favourable
1909-10	73,600	10,600	Unfavourable owing to deficient water supply
<i>N. W. Frontier (a)</i>			
1901-02	73,700	8,723	Most unfavourable owing to failure of winter rains
1902-03	110,900	13,151	On the whole favourable
1903-04	130,231	17,127	Favourable
1904-05	55,700	8,300	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1905-06	85,500	12,200	Favourable
1906-07	218,800	19,400	
1907-08	121,000	12,300	Favourable on the whole
1908-09	226,900	28,600	Generally favourable
1909-10	91,700	7,900	Not favourable
<i>Bombay (including Native States)</i>			
1895-96	49,431	7,617	Unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall
1896-97	55,615	8,207	Unfavourable owing to drought
1897-98	56,830	14,380	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	53,091	9,705	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain
1899-1900	2,536	111	Disastrous owing to failure of rain
1900-01	39,134	6,613	Fair on the whole
1901-02	17,438	1,721	Very unfavourable owing to drought
1902-03	64,625	7,891	Fair on the whole
1903-04	36,007	5,786	Not favourable owing to deficient late rains
1904-05	25,100	3,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient water-supply
1905-06	43,800	9,300	Favourable
1906-07	61,460	14,300	
1907-08	46,900	12,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	80,800	23,200	Favourable
1909-10	87,000	22,700	
<i>Hyderabad (b)</i>			
1896-97	1,994	73	Unfavourable
1897-98	3,828	140	
1898-99	8,796	286	Not unfavourable
1899-1900	905	6	Very unfavourable
1900-01	16,597	286	Not unfavourable
1901-02	12,077	146	Unfavourable
1902-03	12,537	289	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	14,917	266	
1904-05	13,000	200	Crop affected by failure of late rains
1905-06	14,300	100	Not favourable
1906-07	10,700	100	
1907-08	9,500	200	
1908-09	12,500	200	
1909-10	8,100	100	Unfavourable owing to want of late rains
<i>Total</i>			
1895-96	3,004,913	462,064	Not favourable. Rainfall scanty
1896-97	1,290,000	359,979	
1896-97	2,910,682	441,814	Unfavourable owing to drought
1897-98	1,526,000	340,602	
1897-98	3,822,996	682,807	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	1,459,000	436,451	
1898-99	3,109,988	567,698	Not favourable on the whole
1899-1900	1,509,000	410,983	
1899-1900	2,693,768	417,946	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1900-01	1,381,000	425,471	
1900-01	4,077,366	650,225	Favourable in north-western India but not elsewhere
1901-02	1,449,000	372,000	
1901-02	3,082,662	525,035	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1902-03	1,461,600	430,617	
1902-03	3,421,883	521,926	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall ill-distributed
1903-04	2,335,000	516,000	
1903-04	3,583,445	623,206	Favourable
1904-05	2,429,000	542,000	
1904-05	3,640,000	540,400	Not favourable owing to hail and frost
1905-06	2,509,000	336,000	
1905-06	4,002,800	563,600	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	2,028,000	398,000	
1906-07	4,183,100	629,100	Fairly good on the whole
1907-08	2,210,000	424,000	
1907-08	3,330,200	471,000	Unfavourable owing to drought
1908-09	1,870,000	217,000	
1908-09	3,875,500	564,500	Generally favourable except in Bengal and Assam
1909-10	2,153,000	427,000	
1909-10	4,119,900	752,400	Favourable on the whole
1909-10	2,264,000	468,000	

(a) Constituted in 1901 out of the Panjab

(b) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

SESAMUM (til or jinjili)

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Madras (a)</i>			
1895-96	824,700	54,700	Not favourable owing to ill-distributed rain
1896-97	562,500	48,100	Not favourable
1897-98	826,000	69,000	Not favourable on the whole
1898-99	690,700	68,100	Not very favourable on the whole
1899-1900	665,900	45,100	Unfavourable
1900-01	850,000	68,200	Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	727,700	66,400	
1902-03	782,700	71,700	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	855,700	78,600	
1904-05	674,200	55,100	Rainfall insufficient
1905-06	723,300	55,000	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	556,900	45,800	Early rainfall insufficient
1907-08	647,000	53,100	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	685,900	57,200	Rainfall seasonable
1909-10	667,100	55,500	Rainfall defective
<i>Bombay (including Native States) (b)</i>			
1895-96	843,039	98,104	Crop suffered from want of moisture
1896-97	770,553	65,600	Crop suffered through early cessation of monsoon
1897-98	681,905	103,136	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	754,327	115,566	
1899-1900	303,148	6,186	Extremely unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1900-01	719,642	105,167	Favourable
1901-02	862,935	64,421	Unfavourable. Late rains failed
1902-03	904,523	177,137	Favourable
1903-04	1,125,055	218,219	Satisfactory
1904-05	793,900	52,760	Unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall
1905-06	908,100	105,100	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	1,049,500	186,000	Fairly satisfactory
1907-08	992,700	61,400	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain and disease
1908-09	979,500	99,500	Not favourable on the whole
1909-10	848,000	108,000	Not very favourable
<i>Central Provinces</i>			
1895-96	569,407	45,243	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1896-97	627,948	43,953	Not favourable on the whole
1897-98	749,491	67,770	Exceptionally favourable
1898-99	634,268	43,475	Unfavourable owing to ill-distributed rainfall
1899-1900	1,026,257	62,132	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1900-01	983,260	82,138	
1901-02	710,641	39,020	Unfavourable. Early rains excessive. Late rains failed
1902-03	1,075,057	96,610	Favourable on the whole
1903-04	962,296	73,551	Not very favourable owing to heavy rainfall
1904-05	779,800	58,900	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1905-06	686,800	57,700	Crop injured by heavy rain and mists
1906-07	717,700	60,700	Crop damaged by heavy rain
1907-08	881,100	45,400	Unfavourable owing to early cessation of rains
1908-09	694,000	50,600	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1909-10	797,000	76,500	Favourable

(a) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *samindari* and whole *zamindari* villages have also been included

(b) Includes the State of Baroda also

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

SESAMUM—continued

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1895-96	368,900	36,000	Not quite favourable
1896-97	332,500	30,800	
1897-98	367,500	49,900	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	367,200	53,100	
1899-1900	388,200	49,700	Not favourable. Rainfall capricious and irregular
1900-01	396,000	45,400	
1901-02	411,100	54,900	Crop suffered through drought
1902-03	384,800	45,000	Not favourable on the whole
1903-04	428,300	58,000	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	283,800	30,800	Crop damaged by hail, frost, and excessive rain
1905-06	283,200	33,400	Latterly favourable
1906-07	273,200	36,000	Rainfall ill-distributed
1907-08	195,900	14,100	Unfavourable owing to failure of rains
1908-09	186,400	21,100	Not favourable for early but favourable for late crop
1909-10	229,300	33,600	
<i>Eastern Bengal</i>			
1904-05	209,900	28,200	Crop damaged by hail and excessive rain
1905-06	231,800	28,300	Not favourable. Rain ill-distributed
1906-07	223,100	36,200	At first favourable, but drought affected crop
1907-08	223,800	32,200	Crop affected by drought
1908-09	267,000	37,900	Favourable for early but not so for late crop
1909-10	225,400	42,400	Favourable
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1895-96(b)	Pure 148,833	14,554	Crop suffered from scanty rainfall, insects, and strong winds
	Mixed 560,000	55,000	
1896-97	Pure 177,785	12,222	Crop affected by early withdrawal of monsoon
	Mixed 672,000	45,000	
1897-98	Pure 147,817	14,994	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed 584,000	60,000	
1898-99	Pure 155,178	15,159	Excessive late rain affected crop
	Mixed 713,000	70,000	
1899-1900	Pure 203,604	22,743	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed 517,000	60,000	
1900-01	Pure 238,154	28,431	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed 622,000	75,000	
1901-02	Pure 252,870	23,226	Crop suffered through deficient late rain
	Mixed 611,000	60,000	
1902-03	Pure 316,150	35,279	Favourable generally
	Mixed 717,000	80,000	
1903-04	Pure 374,559	34,845	Crop damaged by excessive rain and strong winds
	Mixed 747,000	70,000	
1904-05	Pure 304,100	13,900	Unfavourable owing to excessive rain at first and drought afterwards
	Mixed 600,000	35,000	
1905-06	Pure 278,200	17,500	Not favourable. Rainfall deficient
	Mixed 700,000	45,000	
1906-07	Pure 309,200	36,200	Favourable on the whole
	Mixed 775,000	90,000	
1907-08	Pure 329,800	10,000	Favourable at first, but not afterwards owing to drought
	Mixed 900,000	30,000	
1908-09	Pure 322,000	34,000	Favourable, though crop affected by heavy rain in parts
	Mixed 1,000,000	100,000	
1909-10	Pure 481,000	49,700	Favourable, though crop affected by rain and high winds.
	Mixed 900,000	90,000	

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1903-04

(b) "Pure" means seed sown by itself; "mixed" means seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

SESAMUM—continued

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Panjab and N.-W. Frontier (a)</i>			
1895-96	189,400	18,772	Unfavourable
1896-97	223,400	21,379	
1897-98	195,400	22,934	Favourable on the whole
1898-99	252,600	25,350	Favourable, though rain ceased somewhat early
1899-1900	216,400	16,253	Favourable at first, but unfavourable later
1900-01	218,500	19,077	Unfavourable owing to heavy floods
1901-02	211,500	17,640	Unfavourable. Rainfall unevenly distributed
1902-03	244,000	20,819	Not unfavourable on the whole
1903-04	246,800	26,143	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	158,000	16,000	Unfavourable owing to insufficient moisture
1905-06	146,800	13,000	Unfavourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1906-07	95,500	8,800	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1907-08	84,100	4,700	Very unfavourable. Rains ceased early
1908-09	164,700	23,700	Fairly favourable, though rainfall excessive
1909-10	176,400	18,500	Favourable on the whole
<i>Sind (including Native States)</i>			
1895-96	151,038	12,052	Scanty rains and low inundation
1896-97	183,873	12,384	Inundation good
1897-98	154,812	3,260	Not favourable
1898-99	114,129	8,285	Inundation low
1899-1900	153,967	7,323	Unfavourable on the whole
1900-01	105,881	4,468	
1901-02	99,693	5,985	Water-supply deficient
1902-03	118,044	7,602	Not quite favourable
1903-04	122,498	5,665	Crop suffered from blight and insects
1904-05	83,700	5,300	Inundation low
1905-06	84,400	6,300	Favourable on the whole
1906-07	55,900	4,300	Crop damaged by insects
1907-08	55,800	4,200	Inundation low
1908-09	80,500	12,300	Inundation favourable and rainfall good
1909-10	65,500	6,400	Fairly favourable
<i>Derar (b)</i>			
1895-96	76,155	2,704	Not favourable owing to drought
1896-97	103,298	3,515	Favourable at first, but drought later
1897-98	135,164	6,573	Favourable
1898-99	135,483	5,620	
1899-1900	116,089	1,436	Unfavourable owing to drought and excessive heat
1900-01	149,022	9,554	Very favourable
1901-02	118,249	2,958	Unfavourable. Rainfall excessive and continuous
1902-03	138,092	5,402	Favourable at first, but late rain untimely
1903-04	121,551	11,630	Crop damaged by heavy rain
1904-05	111,500	10,100	Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1905-06	106,100	9,200	At first favourable; but drought damaged crop
1906-07	90,200	9,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	96,800	10,000	Crop suffered through want of moisture
1908-09	96,000	9,300	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1909-10	102,000	11,900	Favourable

(a) The figures of both area and yield from 1904-05 relate to the Panjab only, the forecast of the sesamum crop of the North-West Frontier Province having been discontinued from that year

(b) The estimates of yield for the years previous to 1903-04 are defective, being based on incorrect data

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

SESAMUM—concluded

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Hyderabad (a)</i>			
1896-97	387,041	13,005	} Not favourable
1897-98	404,020	13,200	
1898-99	426,740	14,463	} Rains failed
1899-1900	237,512	2,383	
1900-01	392,032	10,421	} Not favourable on the whole
1901-02	377,023	21,660	
1902-03	472,282	84,038	} Favourable
1903-04	601,607	33,325	
1904-05	780,000	29,400	} Unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall
1905-06	465,600	18,400	
1906-07	493,700	27,300	} Favourable
1907-08	510,600	20,600	
1908-09	511,900	18,700	} Not favourable
1909-10	597,300	24,600	
<i>Total</i>			
1895-96	{ Pure 3,171,472	282,129	} Crop injuriously affected by deficient rain
	{ Mixed 560,000	55,000	
1896-97	{ Pure 3,369,198	250,958	} Unfavourable. Short rainfall
	{ Mixed 672,000	45,000	
1897-98	{ Pure 3,662,109	355,817	} Favourable on the whole
	{ Mixed 594,000	60,000	
1898-99	{ Pure 3,530,625	343,118	} Generally favourable
	{ Mixed 713,000	70,000	
1899-1900	{ Pure 3,316,067	213,256	} Very unfavourable owing to drought
	{ Mixed 517,000	60,000	
1900-01	{ Pure 4,052,491	372,858	} Favourable
	{ Mixed 622,000	75,000	
1901-02	{ Pure 3,711,711	296,210	} Unfavourable owing to deficient and ill-distributed rice
	{ Mixed 611,000	60,000	
1902-03	{ Pure 4,435,648	493,687	} Generally favourable
	{ Mixed 717,000	80,000	
1903-04	{ Pure 4,838,164	539,478	} Favourable
	{ Mixed 747,000	70,000	
1904-05	{ Pure 4,178,703	300,400	} Unfavourable. Rainfall irregular followed by drought
	{ Mixed 800,000	35,000	
1905-06	{ Pure 3,913,800	344,800	} Not favourable on the whole
	{ Mixed 700,000	45,000	
1906-07	{ Pure 3,864,900	451,000	} Favourable on the whole
	{ Mixed 775,000	80,000	
1907-09	{ Pure 4,016,800	255,700	} Unfavourable owing to protracted drought
	{ Mixed 900,000	30,000	
1908-09	{ Pure 3,987,900	364,300	} Not unfavourable on the whole
	{ Mixed 1,000,000	100,000	
1909-10	{ Pure 4,183,000	426,000	} Favourable on the whole
	{ Mixed 900,000	90,000	

(a) The figures for the years previous to 1902-03 exclude *jagir* areas

Notes.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

GROUNDNUT

[The figures of outturn represent nuts in shell]

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Madras (a)</i>			
1895-96	243,400	} (b)	
1896-97	157,300		
1897-98	94,500		
1898-99	116,200		
1899-1900	102,000		
1900-01	229,997		
1901-02	337,600		
1902-03	421,300		
1903-04	384,400		
1904-05	866,400			151,700	Rainfall insufficient
1905-06	393,100	174,500	} Favourable
1906-07	611,000	189,000	
1907-08	601,800	202,000	} Rainfall seasonable
1908-09	718,700	246,500	
1909-10	678,500	221,900	Fairly good
<i>Bombay (including Native States)</i>			
1896-97	148,726	(b)	
1897-98	120,303	(c) 55,962	Rainfall insufficient
1898-99	101,614	70,561	Not unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	71,946	9,250	Disastrous owing to drought
1900-01	64,411	28,631	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1901-02	96,623	63,298	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1902-03	69,855	61,854	Rainfall deficient. Water-supply short
1903-04	89,793	94,409	Favourable
1904-05	93,300	63,200	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1905-06	92,800	36,700	Unfavourable. Late rains deficient
1906-07	111,000	84,700	Favourable, though moisture deficient in places
1907-08	129,800	82,500	Crop suffered from deficient water-supply and disease
1908-09	133,700	129,500	Rainfall deficient, but crop good
1909-10	121,500	130,800	Fairly satisfactory
<i>Burma</i>			
1907-08	137,000	67,700	(Not reported)
1908-09	238,600	108,700	Fairly good
1909-10	137,000	61,000	Rainfall unfavourable in places
<i>Total</i>			
1895-96	(d) 243,400	} (b)	
1896-97	306,026		
1897-98	214,803		
1898-99	217,814		
1899-1900	173,946		
1900-01	294,408		
1901-02	434,222		
1902-03	491,155		
1903-04	474,193		
1904-05	459,700			214,900	} Not favourable on the whole
1905-06	485,900	211,200	
1906-07	622,000	273,700	Favourable
1907-08	868,600	352,500	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	1,091,000	484,700	} Favourable on the whole
1909-10	940,000	413,700	

(a) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *zamindari* and whole *inam* villages have also been included

(b) No information

(c) Excluding Native States

(d) Madras only

(e) Bombay only

Note.--The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

JUTE

PROVINCE	acres	bales of 400 lb	Character of season
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1895	2,242,700	{ 5,551,000	Rainfall ill-distributed
1896	2,196,600	{ 5,717,000	Rainfall deficient on the whole
1897	2,151,600	{ 6,839,000	Favourable on the whole
1898	1,624,400	{ 5,334,000	Unfavourable on the whole
1899	1,961,800	{ 5,412,000	
1900	2,093,400	(b) { 6,526,000	Rainfall somewhat irregular
1901	2,263,800	{ 7,438,000	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1902	2,108,300	{ 6,577,000	Abnormal. Rainfall irregular
1903	2,213,600	{ 7,241,000	Favourable generally
1904	2,850,000	{ 7,400,000	Crop damaged by excessive rain
1905	569,300	1,485,900	Moderately favourable
1906	780,400	1,911,700	Favourable, though crop damaged by floods
1907	931,200	2,057,900	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908	548,700	1,026,300	Unfavourable. Rain ill-distributed
1909	(g) 555,400	1,295,800	Rainfall unfavourable
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam (c)</i>			
1902	34,400	(d) { 48,000	Unfavourable. Rain excessive
1903	33,250		{ 90,000	Favourable generally
1904	29,700	{ 46,000	Very unfavourable owing to heavy rain and floods
1905	2,559,000	6,802,200	Moderately favourable
1906	2,702,500	7,215,700	Favourable, though crop affected by floods
1907	3,011,100	7,678,300	Favourable on the whole
1908	2,286,000	5,244,900	Unfavourable on the whole
1909	2,201,200	5,877,200	Crop damaged by heavy floods in places
<i>Cooch Bihar</i>			
1903	23,200	(d) { 50,000	(Not reported)
1904	20,000		
1905	(e)	52,800	
1906	(e)	79,000	
1907	32,000	81,600	
1908	22,000	39,600	Unfavourable throughout
1909	20,000	33,600	Crop suffered from excessive rain
<i>Total</i>			
1895	2,242,700	} See under Bengal	
1896	2,196,600		
1897	2,151,600		
1898	1,624,400		
1899	1,961,800		
1900	2,093,400		
1901	2,263,800		
1902	2,142,700		
1903	2,275,050		
1904	2,899,700		
1905	3,128,300	(f) { 8,140,900	Moderately favourable
1906	3,482,900	{ 9,206,400	Favourable, though crop affected by floods
1907	3,974,300	{ 9,817,800	Moderately favourable
1908	2,856,700	{ 6,310,800	Unfavourable
1909	2,776,600	{ 7,206,800	Not favourable on the whole

(a) Including Eastern Bengal up to 1904. The estimates of area previous to 1904 were based on very uncertain data

(b) Revised according to the statistics of trade and consumption, and including the production of Assam, Cooch Bihar, and Nepal

(c) The figures up to 1904 relate to Assam only, the figures for Eastern Bengal for those years being included under Bengal

(d) Included in the figures shown under Bengal for these years. (e) Not reported

(f) Excluding the figures for Nepal, Upper India and Madras, which are stated below (bales):—

	Nepal	Upper India	Madras
		(<i>via</i> F. I. Ry.)	(<i>via</i> B. N. Ry.)
1905	64,300	26,269	4,267
1906	60,018	10,520	1,057
1907	77,600	5,500	7,800
1908	81,800	6,100	900

(g) As corrected in the Preliminary Forecast of 1910

Note.—The figures for 1909 are subject to revision

INDIGO

Province	acres	cwt	Character of season
<i>Bengal</i>			
1895-96	552,700	73,188	Favourable for the most part
1896-97	582,800	56,671	Not unfavourable on the whole
1897-98	529,500	50,415	Rainfall insufficient and ill-distributed
1898-99	512,100	74,321	Favourable for the most part
1899-1900	449,900	44,996	Crop injured by excessive rain and floods
1900-01	360,600	47,707	Not unfavourable on the whole
1901-02	311,900	41,820	Rainfall deficient
1902-03	255,800	21,924	Very unfavourable, rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1903-04	249,700	31,895	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	223,100	24,300	Very unfavourable. Rainfall irregular
1905-06	181,500	15,800	
1906-07	137,800	17,300	Crop injured by excessive rain and high floods
1907-08	146,800	17,700	Favourable for the most part
1908-09	135,300	17,000	Unfavourable at first, but fairly good afterwards
1909-10	107,400	11,000	Unfavourable
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1895-96	342,102	33,786	Favourable
1896-97	436,601	40,713	Favourable, though crop suffered from scanty rainfall
1897-98	378,899	37,545	Crop injured by heavy rain
1898-99	240,418	26,416	Not favourable. Crop injured by insects and heavy rain
1899-1900	231,400	17,977	Crop injured at first by excessive rain and then by drought.
1900-01	262,175	31,529	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	168,990	18,986	Unsatisfactory until the end of the season
1902-03	135,811	10,007	Unfavourable at first but favourable afterwards
1903-04	140,834	13,823	Not unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	74,500	3,000	Crop injured by heavy and continuous rain
1905-06	40,700	4,300	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	40,400	5,100	Favourable on the whole.
1907-08	47,800	5,600	
1908-09	30,600	3,800	Laterly favourable
1909-10	35,000	4,700	Fairly favourable on the whole
<i>Madras</i>			
1895-96	414,900	63,650	Not unfavourable on the whole
1896-97	454,700	50,740	Not favourable on the whole. Rainfall deficient
1897-98	328,900	61,460	Not unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	310,600	30,320	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	249,000	33,340	
1900-01	251,900	46,100	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	239,400	39,480	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	212,300	40,260	Generally favourable
1903-04	241,900	45,900	Favourable
1904-05	126,300	16,700	Unfavourable owing to scanty rainfall
1905-06	113,900	17,800	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	180,700	32,300	Favourable
1907-08	141,900	20,000	Not favourable owing to want of reasonable rainfall
1908-09	81,800	12,400	Not favourable owing to want of timely rain
1909-10	104,500	15,600	Rainfall reasonable
<i>Punjab</i>			
1895-96	104,800	20,325	Favourable on the whole
1896-97	135,400	20,549	Crop suffered through deficient rain
1897-98	108,800	17,392	Generally good
1898-99	47,300	3,268	Unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	97,300	15,577	Crop suffered from absence of rain
1900-01	115,700	22,693	Favourable
1901-02	71,800	13,533	Crop suffered from insufficient rain and locusts
1902-03	43,000	7,016	Unfavourable
1903-04	74,300	12,184	Favourable. Rainfall reasonable
1904-05	53,000	9,900	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	67,500	10,800	
1906-07	62,300	11,000	Favourable, though crop damaged by insects
1907-08	57,900	9,000	Unfavourable throughout
1908-09	36,200	5,600	On the whole fair
1909-10	43,400	8,200	Favourable
<i>Total</i>			
1895-96	1,414,009	190,924	Favourable on the whole.
1896-97	1,608,901	166,673	
1897-98	1,389,099	166,812	Not unfavourable on the whole
1898-99	1,010,918	139,320	
1899-1900	1,026,900	111,890	Not favourable on the whole
1900-01	990,375	143,029	Unfavourable. Rain irregular and ill-distributed
1901-02	791,190	112,819	Favourable on the whole
1902-03	645,511	79,207	Unfavourable. Rainfall deficient
1903-04	706,634	102,802	Unfavourable on the whole
1904-05	476,900	53,900	Favourable
1905-06	383,600	43,200	Not favourable on the whole
1906-07	421,200	65,700	
1907-08	393,900	52,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1908-09	383,900	38,800	Crop injured by lack of timely rain except in Bengal (Bihar)
1909-10	290,300	39,600	Not unfavourable on the whole
			Fairly favourable except in Bengal

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

SUGARCANE

[The figures of outturn represent raw sugar (*guir*)]

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>United Provinces</i>			
1898-99	1,227,881	1,204,799	Favourable
1899-1900	1,259,070	838,885	Rainfall irregular and ill-distributed
1900-01	1,212,456	1,193,214	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	1,228,691	976,222	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	1,151,777	904,132	Not favourable owing to insufficient rain and frost
1903-04	1,089,602	877,103	Not favourable owing to heavy and continuous rain
1904-05	1,212,600	1,183,400	Very favourable throughout
1905-06	1,228,900	884,000	Unfavourable owing to deficient rain and drought
1906-07	1,386,700	1,264,600	Very favourable on the whole
1907-08	1,481,700	916,700	Not favourable owing to continued drought
1908-09	1,120,100	844,200	Not favourable. Crop damaged by drought and insects
1909-10	1,037,600	955,200	Favourable, though crop suffered from heavy rain in places
<i>Bengal (a)</i>			
1898-99	861,100	871,435	Favourable on the whole
1899-1900	884,400	817,185	Favourable at first, but not so afterwards
1900-01	801,800	811,420	Not very favourable on the whole
1901-02	681,200	676,410	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	673,500	681,580	
1903-04	632,400	653,900	Unfavourable at first, but favourable afterwards
1904-05	633,000	634,700	Favourable at first, but drought later
1905-06	421,600	426,700	Not unfavourable on the whole
1906-07	424,500	420,300	
1907-08	436,200	407,800	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	375,200	255,900	Unfavourable on the whole owing to drought
1909-10	351,600	309,400	Favourable in the important tracts
<i>Eastern Bengal and Assam</i>			
1905-06	201,500	188,500	Crop suffered from excessive rain and floods
1906-07	182,200	174,400	Not unfavourable on the whole
1907-08	171,800	175,000	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	177,800	174,800	Not unfavourable on the whole
1909-10	170,800	198,800	Crop suffered from excessive rain
<i>Panjab</i>			
1898-99	351,200	(b)	
1899-1900	343,600	203,935	Unfavourable
1900-01	334,500	272,114	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	351,500	289,105	Not favourable owing to drought and frosts
1902-03	309,400	204,012	Not favourable owing to failure of winter rains
1903-04	321,200	232,664	Not unfavourable, though crop injured by heavy rain and frosts
1904-05	325,500	238,300	Not unfavourable on the whole
1905-06	172,700	89,000	Distinctly unfavourable owing to drought
1906-07	277,700	212,800	Favourable
1907-08	391,800	238,700	Crop suffered somewhat from short supply of water
1908-09	365,700	265,600	Fairly favourable on the whole
1909-10	411,700	334,000	Very favourable

(a) Includes Eastern Bengal up to 1904-05

(b) No information

Note.—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

SUGARCANE—continued

[The figures of outturn represent raw sugar (gair)]

PROVINCE	acres	tons	Character of season
<i>Bombay (including Native States)</i>			
1907-08	74,300	184,200	Crop affected by excessive rain at first and by drought later Favourable at first, but not afterwards Not very favourable
1908-09	92,800	221,200	
1909-10	81,600	213,000	
<i>Madras (a)</i>			
1898-99	45,500	(b)	Favourable, though rainfall deficient in places Water-supply deficient Rainfall heavy at sowing time On the whole fair Favourable Rainfall not seasonable Rainfall not seasonable in places Rainfall not timely
1899-1900	54,400		
1900-01	55,400		
1901-02	51,100		
1902-03	46,500		
1903-04	44,800		
1904-05	47,800		
1905-06	60,700		
1906-07	53,100		
1907-08	49,000		
1908-09	43,700	81,000	
1909-10	43,200	81,800	
<i>N.-W. Frontier</i>			
1901-02	23,900	21,339	Not unfavourable on the whole
1902-03	26,652	23,660	Favourable
1903-04	27,990	24,620	Favourable on the whole
1904-05	25,900	22,600	Favourable, though intense cold interfered with harvesting
1905-06	25,600	22,800	Favourable, though crop injured slightly by frost
1906-07	28,600	32,800	Favourable
1907-08	35,200	32,200	Generally good
1908-09	27,500	30,100	Favourable though crop suffered from insects and disease
1909-10	30,600	33,100	
<i>Total</i>			
1898-991	2,485,681	2,076,284	Not unfavourable on the whole
1899-1900	2,541,470	1,890,005	Unfavourable
1900-01	2,404,156	2,276,748	Favourable on the whole
1901-02	2,316,391	2,022,476	Not favourable on the whole
1902-03	2,337,829	1,906,784	Not favourable. Water-supply deficient
1903-04	2,114,592	1,471,986	Not favourable. Rainfall heavy
1904-05	2,244,800	2,169,000	Favourable on the whole
1905-06	2,111,000	1,725,500	Not favourable owing to drought
1906-07	2,351,800	2,205,800	Generally favourable
1907-08	2,639,200	2,046,200	Favourable at first, but not afterwards
1908-09	2,202,800	1,872,900	Not favourable on the whole
1909-10	2,127,100	2,125,300	Favourable on the whole

(a) The estimates for Madras up to 1906-07 relate only to *rajyatsari* villages; but since that year estimates for certain *Zamindari* and whole *tanzeer* villages have also been included

(b) No information

Note—The figures for 1909-10 are subject to revision

Superintendent Government Printing, India.

GRATIS.

Post Box No. 95.

No. 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

BOOKS DEPARTMENT ADVICE NOTE.

Voucher No. 10675 Gr. Despatched 11

Forwarded Gratis to 1 -

under Government Order No. 2-2000 dated 11

by _____

HAS the honour to request that on receipt of the undermentioned articles, this receipt may be signed in full by a responsible officer, and returned to this office.

IF PACKETS OR PARCELS ARE NOT RECEIVED BY POST ON DUE DATE, ENQUIRY SHOULD AT ONCE BE MADE AT THE LOCAL POST OFFICE.

In returning the receipts to this office, the FULL LETTER POSTAGE must be affixed, as otherwise the Post Office will charge additional postage.

In charge Books Department.
[P. T. O.]

Voucher No. 10675 Gr. Date _____

TITLES OF BOOKS.	No. of Copies.
<p><i>(Faint handwritten text, possibly "10675")</i></p>	

Received the _____ day of _____, by _____ of _____ at _____

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

MUCH unnecessary correspondence and delay may be avoided by observance of the following rules :—

1. No book can be issued free on the public service without the previous sanction of the Department under whose orders the book is published, which must be first obtained by the indenting officer and communicated to the publisher.

2. In the case of books required on purchase, pre-payment of the price and forwarding charge is necessary under orders of Government. No bills are submitted, and no credit allowed.

3. Payments should be made either by remittance transfer receipt or treasury chalan whenever possible. When cheques on mofusil banks are sent, they must include the amount of discount. Remittances in postage stamps should also include sufficient to cover discount at the rate of one anna per rupee. Service stamps will in no case be accepted.

4. When remittances are not sent with orders, books will invariably be sent Value Payable Post if there are no instructions to the contrary.