

TY-FOURTH ISSUE)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

ESTIMATES
OF
AREA AND YIELD
OF
Principal Crops in India
1921=22

Published by Order of the Governor-General in Council



CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1923

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS

Statistical Publications of the Commercial Intelligence Department, India.

[Publications noted below are obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 8, Hasti Street, Calcutta, and all agents for the sale of Government publications. Remittances should be made by postal or money order and should include forwarding charges, as indicated in brackets opposite each publication.]

WEEKLY.

1. Indian Trade Journal—Yearly Subscription in India, Rs. 13; Foreign, Rs. 18. Post free.
2. Weekly Imports and Exports from Chief Ports of Wheat, Jute and Cotton. Half anna.

FORTNIGHTLY.

3. Wholesale and Retail Prices of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, sugar (raw), salt, etc., in India. As. 6.

MONTHLY.

4. Accounts of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India. R1-4. (4a.)
5. Accounts relating to the Trade by land of British India with foreign countries. As. 8. (2a.)
6. Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills. As. 2. (1a.)
7. Calcutta Trade Fluctuations. As. 2.
8. Customs Revenue Statement. Half anna.
9. Joint Stock Companies registered in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Barod and Travancore. As. 3.

ANNUAL.

10. Review of the Trade of India. As. 12. (2a.)
11. Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade of British India for the Calendar year. As. 12. (2a.)
12. Annual Statement of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India :—
Vol. I.—Abstract and detailed Tables of Imports and Exports. R6-8. (R1-5.)
Vol. II.—Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping, etc. R6-8. (12a.)
13. Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India. R3-8. (7a.)
14. Inland Trade (Rail and River-borne) of India. R2-8. (6a.)
15. Report on the Trade carried by Rail and River in Bengal. R2-8. (5a.)*
16. Report on the Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, and Bhutan. R3. (2½a.)*
17. Prices and Wages in India. R2. (9a.)
18. Statistics of British India—Vol. I.—Commercial Statistics. R2-4. (5a.)
19. " " " —Vol. II.—Financial Statistics. R2. (5a.)
20. " " " —Vol. III.—Public Health. R1. (4a.)
21. " " " —Vol. IV.—Administrative, Judicial, etc. R1-12. (4a.)
22. " " " —Vol. V.—Education. R3-2. (5a.)
23. Agricultural Statistics of India—
Vol. I.—British India. R2-8. (12a.)
Vol. II.—Indian States. R1-8. (4a.)
24. Summary Tables of the Agricultural Statistics of British India. As. 4.
25. Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India. As. 8. (2a.)
26. Preliminary Statement showing the Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India. Half anna.
27. Report on the Production of Tea in India. (*Supplement to the I. T. Journal.*)
28. Report on the Production and Consumption of Coal in India. (*Supplement to the I. T. Journal.*)
29. Statement relating to Area, Production, Stocks, Exports and Imports of Rubber in India. As. 5.
30. Statement relating to Area, Production, Import and Export of Coffee in India. (*Supplement to the I. T. Journal.*)
31. Statistics relating to Joint Stock Companies in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore and Travancore. R6. (9a.)
32. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India. R2. (1a. 6p.)
33. Statistics relating to Salt in India. As. 13. (2a.)
34. Statement showing progress of the Co-operative Movement in India. R1-8.
35. Tariff Schedules for ten months, March to December, 1921. As. 6. (4a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

36. Index Numbers of Indian Prices from 1861—1918 (with addenda for 1919, 1920 and 1921). As. 13. (3a.)
37. Crop Forecasts. Half anna each.
Rice—1st (October), 2nd (December), Final (February).
Wheat—1st (January), 2nd (March), 3rd (April), Final (August).
Cotton—1st (August), 2nd (October), 3rd (December), Final (February), Supplementary (April).
Linseed, Rape and Mustard (*winter oilseeds*)—1st (January), 2nd (March), Final (June).
Sesamum (*til or jinjili*)—1st (September), 2nd (October), Final (January), Supplementary (April).
Groundnut—1st (October), Final (February).
Indigo—1st (October), Final (December).
Sugarcane—1st (August), 2nd (October), Final (February).
38. Large Industrial Establishments in India. R4.
39. Registration and Publication of Statistics relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India. R3-2.
40. A manual on the preparation of Crop Forecasts in India. As. 8.
41. Cotton Map of India—Showing the different varieties of cotton grown in the different districts and States in India. As. 10. } Copies of these Maps can be obtained from the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.
42. Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per Acre of principal Crops in India for the period ending 1916-17. As. 12.
43. Report on the First Census of Live-Stock, Ploughs and Carts in India, held between December 1919 and April 1920. As. 4.
44. A Classified List of commodities that enter into the Inland (Rail and River-borne) Trade of India R1-13.
45. Hand-book adopted for the registration of Rail-borne Trade of India showing (1) the limits of Railway lines in each province, (2) the officers by which the Rail-borne Trade of each province with external blocks should be registered, and (3) the officers to whom the returns should be supplied. As. 12.
46. A Classified List of the commodities that enter into the Land Frontier Trade of British India. R1-2.

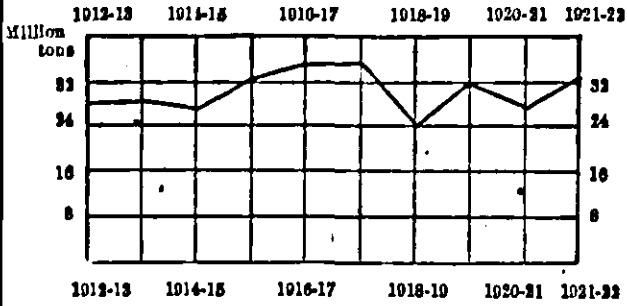
NOTE.—[Those marked with an asterisk (*) to be obtained from the Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot.]

Yield of certain principal crops from 1912-3 to 1921-22.

FOOD CROPS

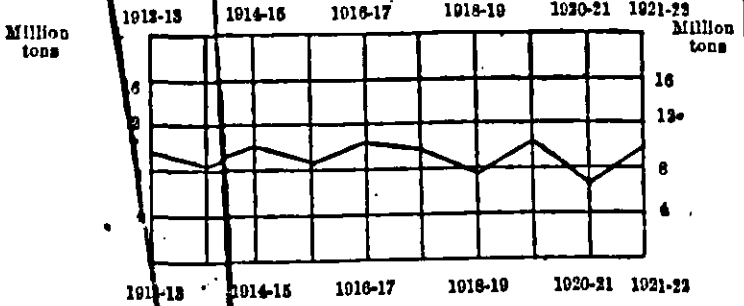
Rice

(In million tons)



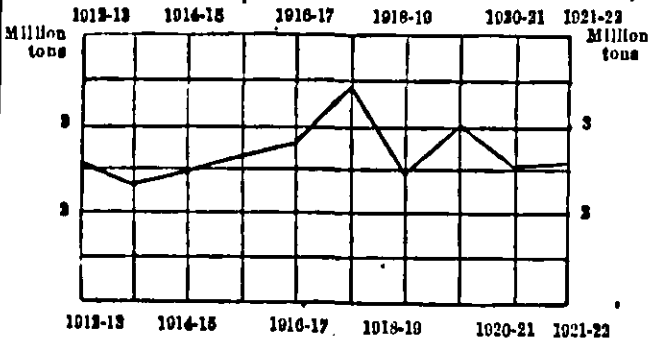
Wheat

(In million tons)



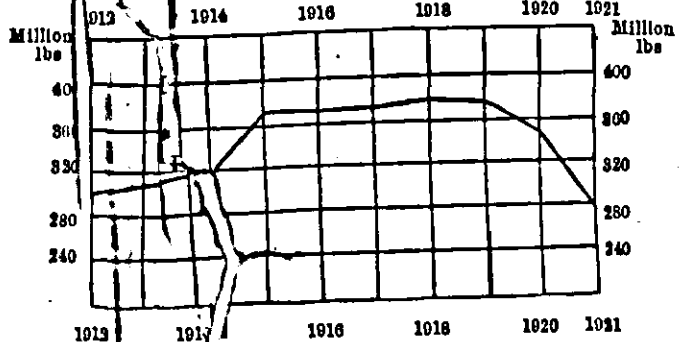
Sugarcane

(In million tons)



Tea

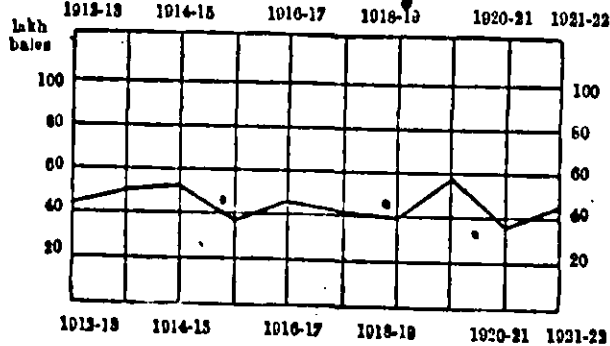
(In million lbs)



FIBRES

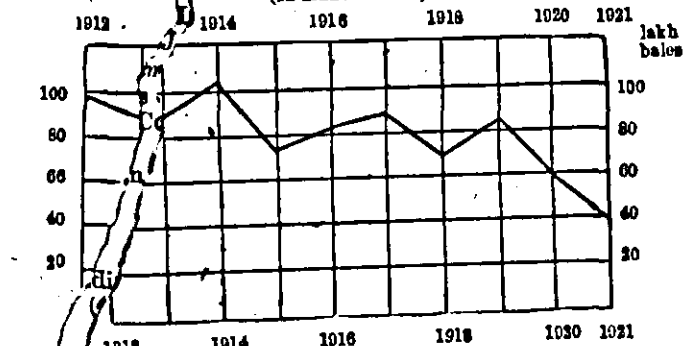
Cotton

(In lakhs of bales)



Jute

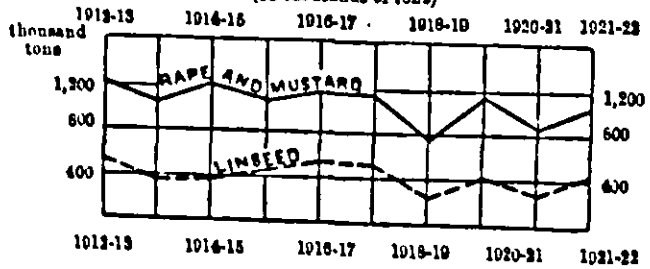
(In lakhs of bales)



OILSEEDS

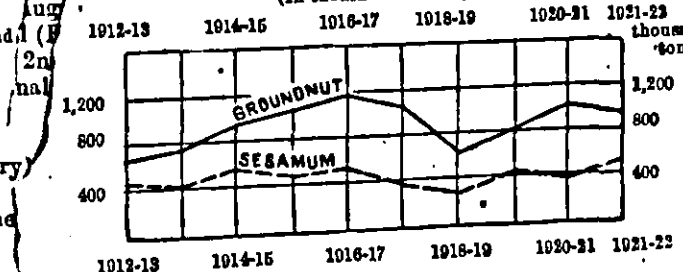
Rape and Mustard and Linseed

(In thousands of tons)



Sesamum and Groundnut

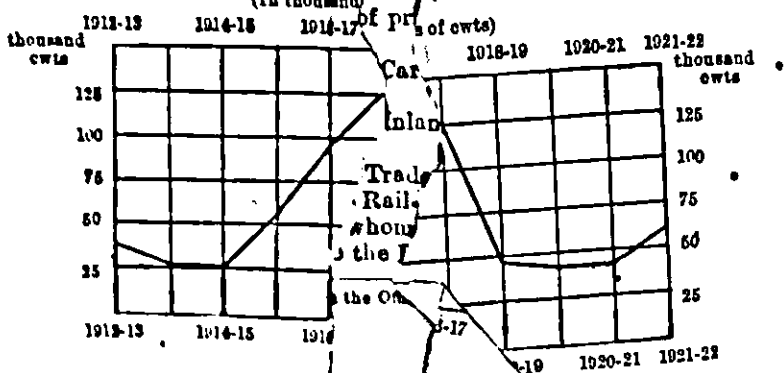
(In thousands of tons)



INDIGO

(In thousand cwts)

(DYE)



CONTENTS

Introductory Note

	PAGES
Source and scope of the estimates	1
Leading features of the season in respect of staple crops, namely, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, groundnut, indigo, coffee, and rubber	1—4
Chart illustrating the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period from June to October 1921	5
Charts showing the increase or decrease in yield of each crop in the past ten years, 1912-13 to 1921-22	<i>frontispiece</i>

Tables

No.		
1.	Abstract table—Area and Yield of each crop	8
2.	Yield per acre of each crop in each province	9—11
3.	Standard or Normal Yields per acre of those crops for which forecasts are prepared	12
4.	Detailed table—Area and Yield of Rice in each province	13
5.	Ditto ditto Wheat	14
6.	Ditto ditto Sugarcane	15
7.	Ditto ditto Tea	16
8.	Ditto ditto Cotton	16
9.	Ditto ditto Jute	17
10.	Ditto ditto Linseed	16
11.	Ditto ditto Rape and Mustard	18
12.	Ditto ditto Sesamum (til or jinjili)	19
13.	Ditto ditto Groundnut	20
14.	Ditto ditto Indigo	16
15.	Ditto ditto Coffee	21
16.	Ditto ditto Rubber	16
17.	Supplementary table—Area and Yield of Barley, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Gram and Castor Seed in each province	22—27
18.	Normal and actual rainfall in each province	23
19.	Statement showing the reported area and yield of certain crops, namely, rice, wheat, cotton, barley, maize, linseed, rapeseed, tea, coffee, and sugarcane in foreign countries	29—34
	Appendix I.—Method of framing estimates of crops	35—36
	Appendix II.—Methods of collecting the statistics province by province	37—40
	Appendix III.—Dates prescribed for the issue of the All-India forecasts of crops	41
	Appendix IV.—Seasons of sowing and harvesting of the crops and the tracts where they are mainly grown	42
	Index	43

Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1921-22

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The present issue is the twenty-fourth of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1921-22. It is the ninth of the new series that was started in 1913-14.

The periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the first two forecasts. The dates prescribed for the issue of the forecasts by this Department are given in Appendix III. The figures in the tables in this volume are those given in the final forecasts.* They show for the last ten years the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea†, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, groundnut, indigo, coffee‡ and rubber‡. The rates of yield per acre of most of these crops in each of the ten years ending 1921-22, are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre in table No. 3.

The estimates for these crops in the forecasts for earlier years, did not relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates in the forecasts for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years, as is the case with the agricultural statistics of British India published in Volume I of Agricultural Statistics of India. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, and jute, as also those for tea, coffee, and rubber, relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal, and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates relate to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent (excepting Burma in the case of sesamum), but exclude Indian States, except those in the Bombay Presidency and the States of Hyderabad and Baroda in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and IV on pages 37-40 and 42. It may be noted that, owing chiefly to causes mentioned above, the figures given in this volume do not agree in some cases with those in the Agricultural Statistics of India.

Estimates, so far as available, from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities for certain other staple crops, namely, barley, jowar, bajra, maize, gram and castor seed, have been shown in a supplementary table (No. 17).

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, cotton, barley, maize, linseed, rapeseed, tea, coffee, and sugarcane) in foreign countries have been given in table No. 19, the data being collected from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

The monsoon of 1921 set in in usual time and gave generally normal amounts of rain in all the divisions. Winter depressions began early and caused unusually heavy rain in North-West India, (excluding Rajputana and Gujarat) in the period October to December. Taking the year, as a whole, the amount and distribution of rain were fairly normal. The season was, on the whole, favourable, and almost all the important crops yielded a fairly good outturn. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs. Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 18 and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1921 is shown in the appended chart.

* These figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available.

† For tea, coffee and rubber no forecast is prepared; the figures are taken from the Annual Reports on these products published by this Department.

‡ Burma has commenced preparing estimates of the Sesamum crop from 1922-23.

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months from May to August. In Madras, the seasons vary greatly, the first crop being sown in April to October and harvested between September and March and the second crop sown in September to March and harvested between January and May. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Burma, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay, Sind, and Coorg. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total rice area of British India. The Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda and those in the Bombay Presidency, the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1921-22 was reported as 256,000 acres, as compared with 78,952,000 acres (excluding Hyderabad) in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was generally good. The total yield was estimated at 33,038,000 tons, as against 27,662,000 tons (excluding Hyderabad) in 1920-21. To this figure should be added some 383,000 tons in respect of other British provinces* (having an area of about 943,000 acres under rice), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and States to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab†, the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces‡, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, the Central Provinces‡ and Berar, Bombay‡, Sind‡, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain practically the whole of the area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1921-22 was reported to be 28,234,000 acres, which is greater than the area of the preceding year by 9 per cent. The condition of the crop was generally good. The total estimated yield was 9,817,000 tons, which is 46 per cent above the yield of 1920-21. An addition of some 157,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts‡ (having an area of about 453,000 acres under wheat), for which no reports are made.

The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. In Madras the harvest takes place between December and May. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Assam, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay (including Sind), Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Delhi. These tracts contain 99 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India. Reports are also received from the States in the Bombay Presidency and the United Provinces and from Baroda and Mysore. No report is received from any other Indian State. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1921-22 was 2,382,000 acres, as compared with 2,576,000 acres in the preceding year. The season was not favourable at the outset owing to deficient rainfall but subsequent rains improved the condition of the crop. The estimated yield amounted to 2,590,000 tons, being 3 per cent above the final figure (2,522,000 tons) of the preceding year. To this figure should be added approximately 22,000 tons in respect of other British provinces§, for which no separate estimates are made.

Tea

Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is harvested from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, and the States of Travancore and Tripura. In Burma, tea is grown for consumption as pickles. The total area under tea in 1921 was reported to be 709,100 acres, which is slightly greater than that of the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was reported to be 274,263,800 lbs, as against 345,339,600 lbs in the preceding year. For detailed accounts a reference is invited to the Report on the Production of tea published separately.

Cotton

Cotton is grown in all the provinces. There are two crops, namely, the early and the late, of cotton grown in India. Early cotton grows mainly in central and northern India, and late cotton in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the

* Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manipur and Ajmer
 † Burma, Madras, Manipur, and the Kashmir State
 ‡ Including Indian States.
 § Burma, Coorg, and Ajmer.

harvesting season from October to April. In parts of southern India sowings continue till December and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and States in India.

The total reported area under cotton was 18,436,000 acres in 1921-22, as against 21,310,000 acres in 1920-21, or a decrease of 14 per cent. Conditions were, on the whole, favourable, for the crop. The total estimated

	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20
Exports	1,000	1,000	bales	bales
Mill consumption	2,226	2,702		
Extra—factory consumption (conjectural)	2,078	1,913		
	750	750		
Total	5,054	5,365		
Less imports	113	22		
Approximate crop	4,941	5,343		
Estimated in forecast	3,600	5,799		

outturn was 4,164,000 bales of 400 lbs each, which is 24 per cent greater than the final figure for 1920-21. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the last two years* with the sum of net exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). It will be noticed that the estimates of "carry over" from one year to another are not taken into account.

	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21
	1,000	1,000	bales	bales
Oomras	2,451	1,128		
Dholleras	456	453		
Bengal-Sind	700	1,093		
Broach	170	199		
Westerns and Northernns	184	147		
Cocanadas	42	42		
Tinnevellys	254	242		
Salems and Cambodias	187	216		
Coompta-Dharwars	70	80		
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts				
Total	4,464	8,600		

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton grown in the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 are given in the marginal table. Of the total yield, Oomras represent 55 (31) per cent, Bengal-Sind 16 (30) per cent, Dholleras 10 (13) per cent, Tinnevellys, Salems and Cambodias 6 (7) per cent, Coompta-Dharwars and Broach 4 (6) per cent each, and Westerns and Northernns 3 (4) per cent. The percentages of the previous year are shewn in brackets. Figures for the American cotton grown in the Punjab, Sind, and the United Provinces are included under "Bengal-Sind," the figures for the Punjab-American cotton for 1921-22 being 550,000 acres and 101,000 bales. Separate figures of outturn for the Sind-American and the United Provinces-American crops are not available, the estimated areas for 1921-22 being 7,000 acres for the Sind-American and 5,000 acres for the United Provinces-American crop.

Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in June, August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including the Cooch Bihar State), Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State, but no reliable information is available for that State. The total area under jute reported in 1921 was 1,518,000 acres, being 39 per cent below that of the preceding year and the estimated yield (3,985,000 bales of 400 lbs each) fell by 33 per cent. The season was unfavourable for the crop. The sum of exports and internal consumption, both in and outside the mills, is compared, in table No. 9, with the estimated yield for the nine years ending 1921. The area and yield of jute in 1922 are estimated to be 1,156,000 acres and 4,159,000 bales, showing a decrease of 4 per cent in area, but an increase of 4 per cent in yield.

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Bombay. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India. Reports are also received from Hyderabad, the States in the Bombay Presidency, Kotah (in Rajputana), and certain Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1921-22 was 2,993,000 acres, which is 32 per cent above the final figure for the preceding year. The season was generally favourable. The total estimated yield (134,000 tons) was above that of the preceding year by 61 per cent. To this figure should be added some 3,000 tons for other British provinces†, for which no reports are made.

Rape and mustard seeds are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which

* For earlier years, see table No. 8, page 15

† Assam, Ajmer, Madras, Burma, and Manipur

Ric

reports are received are the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay, Sind, and Delhi. These tracts contain 98·6 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, and Alwar (Rajputana) and from the States in the Bombay Presidency. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1921-22 was 6,120,000 acres, as against 5,010,000 acres in the preceding year, an increase of 22 per cent. The season was generally favourable. The total estimated yield (1,146,000 tons) was 33 per cent above the final figure for the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 16,000 tons in respect of other British provinces*, for which no reports are made.

Sesamum

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; but in parts of southern India sowing continues till September or October and harvesting till March or April. A *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested in May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sind, Madras, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. These tracts contain about 74 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and those in the Bombay Presidency. No report is received from any other Indian State. The total area under sesamum reported in 1921-22 was 4,641,000 acres, as against 4,432,000 acres in the preceding year. The crop was generally in good condition. The total estimated yield was 515,000 tons, as against 382,000 tons in 1920-21. An addition of approximately 134,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other British provinces† (containing an area of about 1,209,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. In Madras, where the crop is irrigated, it is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August. The estimates for this crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Indian States), and Burma, these being the provinces where groundnut is grown to a considerable extent. The total area under groundnut in these three provinces in 1921-22 was reported to be 1,946,000 acres, which is 8 per cent less than that in the preceding year, the estimated yield (920,000 tons) being 10 per cent below that of last year.

The indigo crop is sown from February to July and is harvested from August to November. In Madras, the crop is irrigated, being sown in December-January and harvested in March-April. The provinces to which the estimates for indigo relate are Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Bombay, and Sind. These tracts contain practically the whole area under indigo in British India. No report is received from any Indian State, except the State of Khairpur in Sind. The total reported area (316,600 acres) in 1921-22 was 29 per cent above that of the preceding year. The season was, on the whole, favourable. The total estimated yield of dye was 60,900 cwts, which is 39 per cent above the yield of the preceding year.

Coffee

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season and is harvested from October to January. The crop is practically confined to southern India, comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total reported area under coffee in 1921-22 was 127,300 acres, the yield therefrom being estimated at 20,645,700 lbs. The figures are, however, defective inasmuch as plantations of less than 10 acres are not taken into account.

Rubber

The provinces where rubber is cultivated to an appreciable extent are Burma, Bengal, Assam, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total area in 1921 was 124,700 acres, as against 124,200 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 9,056,400 lbs, as against 13,794,600 lbs in 1920.

D. N. GHOSH,

*Director of Statistics,*for *Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA,

Calcutta, December 19, 1922.

* Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Burma, Ajmer, and Manipur

† Burma, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manipur, and Coorg

CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1921

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

Province and Sub-division	June week ending				July week ending				August week ending					September week ending				October week ending			
	8th	15th	22nd	29th	6th	13th	20th	27th	3rd	10th	17th	24th	31st	7th	14th	21st	28th	6th	13th	20th	27th
Bombay—																					
Gujarat	S	N	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F	S	F	S
Konkan	F	Ex	Ex	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	S	N	F	Ex	F	S	Ex	S	S
Bombay, Deccan	N	F	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	F	S	S	S	Ex	N	S	Ex	S	S
Sind	S	S	S	N	S	S	N	S	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	F	S	S	N	N	S	S
Bengal	N	F	N	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	S	Ex	N	N	F	S
Assam	Ex	F	N	F	N	Ex	Ex	S	N	F	Ex	N	Ex	S	Ex	N	Ex	N	Ex	S	F
Bihar and Orissa—																					
Orissa	S	N	N	N	F	F	S	F	Ex	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	F	Ex	N	F	Ex
Chota Nagpur	S	F	N	Ex	F	Ex	F	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	F	S
Bihar	S	F	F	N	S	Ex	N	N	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	S	N	F	Ex	F	S
United Provinces—																					
East	S	F	Ex	Ex	S	N	F	N	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S		
West	S	S	N	Ex	S	F	F	Ex	F	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	E	
Punjab—																					
East and North	F	S	S	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	N
South-west	F	S	S	N	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	S
North-West Frontier Province	S	S	S	N	S	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	S
Central Provinces—																					
Berar	N	Ex	Ex	S	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	F	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S
West	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	S	Ex	F	F	S	S	S	S	
East	S	N	Ex	N	F	N	S	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	F	S	
Central India—																					
West	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	N	F	N	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	S	S	Ex
East	S	S	F	Ex	S	F	S	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	S
Rajputana—																					
West	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S
East	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S
Madras—																					
Malabar	N	N	F	S	F	F	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	S	N	S	N	Ex	S	F
South-east	Ex	N	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	S	Ex	S	F	N	Ex	F	Ex
Deccan	Ex	F	S	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	S	N	S	S	F	S	F	Ex	Ex	S
Coast North	S	N	F	S	N	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F	S
Burma—																					
Lower	N	F	Ex	F	N	F	S	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	N	N	F	S	Ex	F
Upper	N	Ex	N	F	F	Ex	F	N	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	F	S	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S
Bay Islands	S	Ex	S	S	S	N	N	Ex	S	N	N	F	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex
Hyderabad—																					
North	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	N	Ex	N	Ex	N	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	N	S	Ex	S	S
South	Ex	N	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	F	S	Ex	S	S
Mysore	Ex	S	F	S	S	N	Ex	N	F	F	S	F	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	N	Ex	F	S
Kashmir	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	S	S	N	N	F	S	Ex	Ex
Baluchistan	S	S	S	F	S	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	S

Note.—The redder the statement, the scantier the monsoon. On the other hand, the thicker the black type in the statement, the more abundant the monsoon.

TABLES

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

ABSTRACT TABLE

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

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Rice . . .	50,855,000	50,067,000	56,051,000	70,252,000	79,515,000	81,133,000	77,653,000	79,429,000	78,952,000	81,256,000
Wheat . . .	22,049,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	35,437,000	23,798,000	29,949,000	25,784,000	28,234,000
Sugarcane . . .	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,333,000	2,656,000	2,852,000	2,901,000	2,686,000	2,576,000	2,382,000
Tea . . .	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	667,100	678,500	691,800	704,100	709,100
Cotton . . .	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,221,000	21,860,000	25,337,000	21,037,000	23,983,000	21,340,000	18,436,000
Jute . . .	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,736,200	2,500,400	2,838,900	2,509,000	1,518,000
Linseed . . .	2,860,000	3,547,000	3,961,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,103,000	2,269,000	2,003,000
Rape and Mustard . . .	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	7,126,000	4,892,000	5,895,000	5,010,000	6,120,000
Sesamum . . .	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,254,000	4,432,000	4,641,000
Groundnut . . .	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,785,000	1,936,000	1,407,000	1,586,000	2,127,000	1,946,000
Indigo . . .	1,280,000	722,000	354,000	216,000	472,000	710,600	292,000	248,300	245,800	316,600
Coffee . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116,400	125,600	127,300
Rubber . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118,500	124,200	124,700

Yield

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Rice . tons	21,460,000	21,550,000	22,291,000	28,389,000	32,031,000	35,999,000	24,342,000	32,028,000	27,662,000	33,038,000
Wheat . . .	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,063,000	9,288,000	9,922,000	7,507,000	10,122,000	6,706,000	9,817,000
Sugarcane . . .	(a)	2,040,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,867,000	3,434,000	2,466,000	3,039,000	2,522,000	2,590,000
Tea . lbs	158,375,000	201,389,000	242,386,000	290,060,000	374,265,000	371,296,800	380,459,000	377,055,600	345,339,600	274,263,800
Cotton . bales	2,303,000	3,203,000	3,906,000	4,370,000	4,419,000	4,055,000	3,977,000	5,799,000	3,600,000	4,464,000
Jute . . .	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	8,867,200	6,955,700	8,481,300	5,915,000	3,985,000
Linseed . tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	508,000	434,000	515,000	235,000	419,000	270,000	434,000
Rape and Mustard . . .	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,072,000	1,155,200	768,800	1,153,000	659,000	1,146,000
Sesamum . . .	343,000	465,000	453,000	471,000	421,000	382,200	278,000	449,000	382,000	515,000
Groundnut . . .	(a)	(a)	858,000	695,000	952,000	1,056,000	626,000	822,000	1,022,000	920,000
Indigo . cwts	156,000	100,000	49,000	37,000	74,000	127,000	43,600	43,300	43,700	60,900
Coffee . lbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,325,000	22,486,700	20,645,700
Rubber . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,815,000	13,794,600	9,056,400

(a) Not available
 Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 1 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1912-13 to 1921-22

Province	RICE (OBTAINED)										WHEAT									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	657	467	734	604	638	709	481	770	500	744	691	777	623	617	1,014	693	615	628	607	573
Madras	908	878	875	903	1,170	1,059	890	1,038	1,007	1,029	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar and Orissa	826	1,121	826	1,209	1,214	1,275	709	1,024	727	143	903	973	638	979	1,024	928	826	978	923	1,009
Bombay	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	514	1,161	629	1,071	1,701	1,539	1,603	1,716	1,583	1,586	623	1,011	607	629
Sind	534	640	614	852	883	608	632	467	703	706	938	901	987	826	926	611	726	611	623	623
Bengal	907	837	702	886	851	924	725	883	893	652	782	793	835	669	606	626	629	611	104	470
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	719	744	736	542	613	661	729	676	127	629
Central Provinces and Berar	—	371	729	740	652	706	814	731	823	606	636	625	614	603	653	660	645	526	327	616
Burma	1,012	899	824	904	970	904	603	786	893	974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	972	603	720	660	743	936	657	812	763	778	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-West Frontier Province	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	497	585	627	636	501	596	578	612	620	619
Ajmer-Merwara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	808	589	573	960	1,018	717	607	747	707
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	747	1,006	770	100	787	620	1,021	607	160	623
Coung	1,430	950	1,466	1,448	1,440	1,093	1,092	1,467	1,440	1,093	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	731	612	604	600	572	533	679	603	607	614
Rajputana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	539	639	539	600	516	626	621	626	620	606
Hyderabad (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	672	126	137	127	101	210	224	147	124	62	126
Mysore	—	—	—	—	610	739	468	628	520	623	450	601	363	328	373	316	509	521	260	260
Baroda	—	—	—	—	—	—	475	730	860	710	—	—	—	—	—	—	220	527	534	626
AVERAGE	868	640	793	936	909	964	702	903	788	911	735	656	697	630	606	616	707	707	623	779

Province	SUGARCANE (RAW SUGAR OR 60s)										TEA									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	2,045	1,862	2,167	2,270	2,203	2,413	1,612	2,302	1,769	2,174	841	823	297	296	296	294	279	273	223	160
Madras	3,982	4,168	4,208	4,386	5,216	6,403	5,718	6,369	5,937	6,650	810	270	320	619	373	292	272	224	207	270
Bihar and Orissa	2,404	2,404	2,333	2,223	2,458	2,401	2,234	2,809	2,342	2,474	117	162	128	138	112	141	167	190	162	62
Bombay	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,443	5,284	5,500	4,916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sind	5,008	5,568	5,973	6,149	6,269	6,202	4,443	5,284	5,500	4,916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bengal	2,668	2,512	2,408	2,463	2,328	2,626	2,261	2,630	2,608	2,623	408	512	473	545	507	546	522	575	616	223
Punjab	1,674	1,684	1,806	1,778	1,883	1,946	1,412	1,969	1,544	1,642	208	229	196	196	204	160	165	177	171	117
Central Provinces and Berar	—	2,363	2,594	2,778	2,727	2,778	2,001	2,829	2,129	2,624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	51	52	52	51	39	39	51	79	(c)
Assam	2,065	2,311	2,527	1,626	1,799	2,042	1,622	2,020	2,046	1,712	550	542	524	612	627	612	624	651	628	626
North-West Frontier Province	2,509	2,430	2,520	2,385	2,369	2,312	1,816	2,701	2,612	2,822	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore	—	—	—	—	1,901	2,226	1,660	2,116	1,879	2,170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travancore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	471	606	612	626	626	618	606	626	627	627
Baroda	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,400	2,967	4,460	4,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura (Bengal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
AVERAGE	2,267	2,029	2,269	2,467	2,524	2,607	1,904	2,224	2,122	2,426	528	524	522	546	571	527	561	565	499	267

(a) The question regarding the low output of the Hyderabad State is under investigation

(b) Including Baroda

(c) Discontinued

Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1912-13 to 1921-22—*contd*

Province	LINSEED										RAPE AND MUSTARD									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	431	361	300	448	457	370	414	423	304	385	520	340	508	420	419	323	343	464	368	44
Bihar and Orissa	444	514	366	459	403	517	809	403	419	527	444	404	322	423	495	518	371	403	410	44
Bombay	227	181	302	318	305	297	151	324	123	220	(c) 503	(c) 571	(c) 567	(c) 373	(c) 570	(c) 591	224	373	280	34
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	258	251	198	336	257	228	181	177	23
Bengal	410	305	320	347	357	342	233	362	284	269	449	454	395	395	435	410	336	381	389	37
Punjab	...	100	229	210	210	230	166	217	160	187	305	369	374	200	340	340	381	447	301	364
Central Provinces and Berar	210	166	146	177	189	166	70	155	79	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	445	420	344	403	399	309	441	411	420
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	252	314	387	375	276	314	267	304	268
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	320	140	373
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	569*	53*	55*	112*	...	...	...	...	...	...	527†	418†	249†	434
Hyderabad (b)	76	90	86	93	112	125	218	58	25	80	40	40	64	37	75	56	134	...	...	54
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	543	580	254
AVERAGE	294	235	207	320	331	304	305	302	267	325	467	388	419	380	412	363	352	438	364	416

Province	SESAMUM										GROUNDNUT (NUTS IN SHELL)									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	247	109	189	203	189	177	91	225	300	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	178	200	200	191	302	307	283	307	271	271	837	574	696	1,248	1,031	1,076	999	1,114	1,030	1,010
Bihar and Orissa	250	320	283	343	367	311	219	373	282	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	(c) 273	(c) 236	(c) 346	(c) 208	(c) 302	(c) 319	103	302	177	319	2,210	2,199	2,248	2,002	2,110	2,240	1,213	2,688	1,670	1,616
Sind	214	303	130	132	187	204	187	145	83	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	297	270	259	244	241	279	339	378	383	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	229	240	242	305	273	303	170	244	307	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	175	180	209	225	165	134	153	230	167	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,003	799	733	962	938	936	691	816	650	721
Assam	380	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara (a)	...	19	64	17	172	18	23	133	24	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	53*	91*	40*	124*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (b)	112	92	101	90	122	72	184	87	60	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	93	87	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE	213	178	222	211	229	200	174	236	193	240	1,008	766	879	1,424	1,148	1,212	907	1,161	1,076	1,059

(a) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to give a yield sufficiently remunerative.
 (b) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation. (c) Includes Baroda.
 * Refers to Alwar State only. † Refers to Alwar State only.

Notes.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 16) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1912-13 to 1921-22—*contd.*

Province	COTTON (Ginned)										Jute									
	1913-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	148	122	125	126	104	60	81	136	116	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	47	45	46	47	54	74	74	69	67	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	63	68	91	96	84	69	101	87	77	75	757	840	1,236	958	1,231	808	1,108	780	813	828
Bombay	87	88	89	84	93	73	46	103	83	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	166	158	138	119	130	79	146	106	61	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	165	110	151	136	110	107	178	148	118	91	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Punjab	95	119	105	96	118	68	127	120	110	93	1,293	1,295	1,245	1,236	1,218	1,117	1,223	953	1,056	1,174
Central Provinces and Berar	81	81	98	109	63	62	78	115	66	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	79	74	62	58	72	78	76	83	46	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	111	137	145	131	137	153	150	178	144	113	901	1,170	846	1,090	989	804	903	881	750	1,176
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	98	95	98	62	86	53	72	86	74	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	206	108	111	85	208	80	187	218	143	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	63	77	77	86	88	52	69	55	49	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	127	112	158	102	163	60	88	107	66	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (a)	42	44	44	61	62	52	107	97	63	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	49	47	51	61	51	54	45	50	40	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daroda	103	93	109	83	97	105	40	64	64	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE	80	81	85	84	83	64	76	99	67	67	1,220	1,246	1,236	1,231	1,216	1,118	1,196	943		

Province	INDIGO (Dry)										COPRA			RUBBER	
	1913-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1918-20	1920-21	1921-22	1919	1920
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	15	14	14	10	10	10	9	10	11	13	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	27	23	21	20	14	28	28	26	28	20	152	154	156	152	154
Bihar and Orissa	18	12	16	13	18	13	11	16	13	15	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind . . . . .	...	81	27	16	20	17	17	16	16	16	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	11	9	17	14	10	9	9	9	8	6	...	...	...	6	...
Punjab	18	17	19	14	19	20	21	24	19	21	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	95
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	223	171	62	78
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	154	160	11	22
Travancore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	251	151	158	141
Cochin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	129	125	156	177
AVERAGE	20	17	19	17	14	20	19	20	20	22	153	179	183	112	111

(a) The question regarding the generally low output in Hyderabad is under investigation
 (b) Including Cochin
 Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE

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

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugar-cane (gur)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Ground-nut (nuts in shell)	Indigo (dye)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bengal	{ (a) 1,036 (b) 871 (c) 1,179 }	698	2,963	155	1,300	443	480	504	...	12
Bihar and Orissa	{ (a) 987 (b) 741 (c) 823 }	{ (d) 984 (e) 451 (f) 861 }	2,464	155	1,300	494	494	350	...	20
Assam	{ (a) 952 (b) 706 (c) 1,008 }	...	2,016	153	1,320	448	504	...	...	...
United Provinces	900	1,050	2,600	170	...	500	600	280	...	18
Madras	1,058	...	6,400	77	...	...	...	300	1,120	28
Bombay	1,230	575	6,950	102	...	360	625	400	{ (i) 2,500 (j) 1,800 }	...
Sind	1,316	{ (i) 1,368 (j) 874 }	8,142	170	...	...	{ (i) 393 (j) 379 }	242	...	...
Punjab . . . . .	...	791	1,933	135	...	...	429	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	624	600	2,569	85	...	226	...	224	...	...
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	...	595	2,685	66	...	...	319	...	...	...
Burma	{ (g) 776 (h) 1,028 }	...	...	110	...	...	...	225	975	...
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	...	697	...	170	...	...	...	72	...	...
Delhi . . . . .	...	{ (i) 1,120 (j) 640 }	{ (i) 3,840 (j) 2,400 }	{ (i) 200 (j) 133 }	...	...	{ (i) 400 (j) 320 }	...	...	...
Coorg	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	920	450	2,668	173	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Winter rice
(b) Autumn rice
(c) Summer rice
• Not available

(d) Bihar
(e) Chota Nagpur
(f) Orissa
(g) Upper Burma

(h) Lower Burma
(i) Irrigated
(j) Unirrigated

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

Area (acres)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Bengal . . .	20,639,000	19,846,000	20,450,000	20,916,000	21,120,000	20,936,000	21,331,000	20,938,000	20,884,000	21,881,000
Bihar and Orissa (h)	16,196,000	16,223,000	16,130,000	16,255,000	16,238,000	15,800,000	15,071,000	15,200,000	14,948,000	15,232,000
Madras . . .	10,914,000	10,678,000	10,876,000	11,230,000	11,533,000	11,655,000	10,469,000	11,618,000	11,016,000	11,356,000
Burma . . .	9,966,000	10,656,000	9,993,000	10,406,000	10,570,000	10,708,000	10,342,000	10,480,000	10,338,000	10,627,000
United Provinces .	6,811,000	6,062,000	6,200,000	6,376,000	7,182,000	7,483,000	6,705,000	6,510,000	(i)	(i)
Central Provinces and Berar . .	(b)	4,986,000	5,083,000	5,067,000	5,086,000	5,226,000	5,307,000	(d)	(d)	(f)
Assam . . .	4,486,000	4,327,000	4,541,000	4,438,000	4,513,000	4,629,000	4,406,000	4,256,000	4,427,000	4,290,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (a)	1,624,000	2,629,000	2,650,000	2,336,000	2,599,000	2,622,000	2,100,000	2,402,000	2,348,000	2,164,000
Sind (including Indian States)	(e)	1,112,000	1,117,000	1,191,000	1,280,000	1,167,000	1,013,000	1,123,000	1,251,000	1,104,000
Coorg . . .	83,000	82,000	81,000	82,000	84,000	84,000	80,000	83,000	84,000	84,000
Hyderabad . . .	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	717,000
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	804,000	791,000	634,000	769,000	640,000	710,000
Baroda . . .	(b)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	151,000	224,000	202,000	6,000
TOTAL	(g) 71,837,000	(g) 76,000,000	(g) 77,121,000	(g) 78,830,000	(g) 81,029,000	(g) 81,183,000	(g) 77,653,000	(g) 79,419,000	(g) 78,962,000	(g) 81,104,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Bengal . . .	8,356,000	7,412,000	6,411,000	8,276,000	8,028,000	8,648,000	6,901,000	8,254,000	8,210,000	9,299,000
Bihar and Orissa (h)	5,969,000	8,120,000	5,947,000	8,771,000	8,808,000	8,991,000	4,771,000	6,977,000	4,846,000	6,412,000
Madras . . .	4,435,000	4,186,000	4,247,000	4,552,000	6,022,000	5,512,000	4,203,000	5,318,000	4,947,000	5,332,000
Burma . . .	4,561,000	4,037,000	3,675,000	4,200,000	4,575,000	4,760,000	4,000,000	3,686,000	4,072,000	4,623,000
United Provinces .	1,998,000	1,264,000	2,032,000	2,289,000	2,683,000	2,671,000	1,461,000	2,249,000	(i)	(i)
Central Provinces and Berar . .	(b)	825,000	1,655,000	1,705,000	1,451,000	1,647,000	744,000	(d)	(d)	(j)
Assam . . .	1,946,000	1,339,000	1,459,000	1,820,000	1,497,000	1,935,000	1,293,000	1,543,000	1,547,000	1,486,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (a)	820,000	1,279,000	1,306,000	1,110,000	1,177,000	1,216,000	452,000	1,234,000	932,000	1,036,000
Sind (including Indian States)	(e) 405,000	322,000	406,000	454,000	504,000	317,000	295,000	455,000	392,000	319,000
Coorg . . .	53,000	35,000	53,000	53,000	54,000	41,000	39,000	51,000	51,000	41,000
Hyderabad . . .	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	215,000
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	222,000	261,000	141,000	214,000	176,000	197,000
Baroda . . .	(b)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	32,000	73,000	35,000	72,000
TOTAL	(g) 28,483,000	(g) 28,819,000	(g) 27,281,000	(g) 32,730,000	(g) 35,054,000	(g) 35,999,000	(g) 24,342,000	(g) 32,629,000	(g) 27,662,000	(g) 33,018,000

(a) Figures for Indian States have been added from 1913-14 onwards; but those for Baroda from 1912-14 to 1917-18 only
 (b) Not available (c) Excludes Indian States (d) Includes Indian States (e) Included under Bombay
 (f) Recalculated on the basis of the revised normal outturn per acre of winter rice (g) Excluding Hyderabad
 (h) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1921-22 are 2,906,000 acres and 1,259,000 tons as against 2,553,000 acres and 1,161,000 tons in 1920-21 (i) Includes the State of Rampur

Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

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

Area (acres)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21*	1921-22
Punjab (including Indian States)	9,316,000	9,558,000	11,336,000	10,240,000	10,737,000	11,271,000	8,536,000	9,053,000	8,781,000 (f)	8,981,000 (f)
United Provinces	7,382,000	6,406,000	7,301,000	6,599,000	6,764,000	7,248,000	5,444,000	7,037,000	6,589,000	6,905,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	3,743,000	3,354,000	3,393,000	3,616,000	3,996,000	4,007,000	2,881,000	3,350,000	2,660,000	2,525,000
Central India States	3,216,000	2,695,000	3,090,000	2,949,000	3,517,000	4,382,000	2,301,000	2,993,000	2,798,000	2,577,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	1,735,000	2,102,000	2,253,000	2,252,000	2,250,000	2,681,000	1,017,000	1,849,000	1,424,000	1,959,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,270,000	1,842,000	1,218,000	1,330,000	1,808,000	1,195,000	965,000	1,145,000	1,094,000	1,183,000
North-West Frontier Province (c)	879,000	992,000	1,183,000	868,000	1,050,000	1,143,000	872,000	1,025,000	722,000	938,000
Hyderabad	851,000	702,000	898,000	1,045,000	1,344,000	1,262,000	623,000	770,000	310,000	644,000
Rajputana States	1,014,000	622,000	902,000	649,000	1,147,000	1,407,000	603,000	976,000	810,000	850,000
Sind (including Indian States)	487,000	490,000	706,000	588,000	629,000	698,000	349,000	590,000	362,000	464,000
Bengal	146,000	144,000	134,000	134,000	129,000	124,000	115,000	116,000	117,000	124,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	59,000	85,000	67,000	69,000
Delhi	30,000	20,000	32,000	28,000	37,000	42,000	23,000	31,000	28,000	41,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(e)	5,000	19,000	12,000	28,000	22,000	6,000	24,000	18,000	19,000
Mysore	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000
TOTAL	30,073,000	28,495,000	32,475,000	30,320,000	32,941,000	35,487,000	23,798,000	29,949,000	25,784,000	28,234,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Punjab (including Indian States)	2,089,000	3,189,000	3,725,000	2,451,000	2,937,000	3,425,000	2,893,000	3,884,000	2,301,000 (f)	4,185,000 (f)
United Provinces	2,938,000	2,221,000	3,042,000	2,700,000	3,061,000	2,889,000	2,304,000	2,906,000	2,374,000	2,689,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	1,062,000	658,000	778,000	973,000	1,163,000	787,000	701,000	877,000	365,000	697,000
Central India States	1,049,000	496,000	642,000	645,000	699,000	651,000	491,000	659,000	509,000	591,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	543,000	506,000	605,000	569,000	557,000	653,000	196,000	463,000	259,000	401,000
Bihar and Orissa	529,000	583,000	347,000	531,000	698,000	495,000	360,000	498,000	455,000	546,000
North-West Frontier Province (c)	195,000	259,000	331,000	246,000	277,000	304,000	225,000	280,000	147,000	259,000
Hyderabad	48,000	43,000	51,000	75,000	126,000	126,000	41,700	53,000	6,000	54,000
Rajputana States	241,000	122,000	217,000	116,000	264,000	274,000	135,000	185,000	154,000	189,000
Sind (including Indian States)	204,000	197,000	311,000	212,000	255,000	262,000	115,000	161,000	70,000	135,000
Bengal	51,000	51,000	32,000	40,000	40,000	33,000	22,000	28,000	31,000	26,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	16,000	20,000	16,000	20,000
Delhi	10,000	9,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	18,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(e)	2,000	5,000	2,000	11,000	10,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
Mysore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	9,863,000	8,367,000	10,098,000	8,653,000	10,230,000	9,922,000	7,507,000	10,122,000	6,706,000	9,817,000

(a) Includes the States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon; other States included from 1919-20

(b) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18.

(c) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies

(d) Included under Bombay

(e) Not available

(f) Includes Indian States

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

Area (acres)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces . .	1,425,400	1,379,200	1,192,000	1,261,000	1,262,000	1,489,000	1,541,000	1,414,000	1,255,000	1,100,000
Punjab (a)	367,000	410,900	366,000	347,000	414,000	503,000	471,000	482,000	457,000	375,000
Bihar and Orissa (A)	266,100	262,800	266,000	262,000	278,000	263,000	272,000	270,000	280,000	265,000
Bengal	221,800	218,300	233,000	231,000	204,000	207,000	219,000	218,000	219,000	221,000
Bombay and Sind (including Indian States)(b)	79,400	91,400	90,000	107,000	115,000	130,000	122,000	80,000	90,000	72,000
Madras	98,900	83,600	74,000	95,000	114,000	127,000	123,000	102,000	100,000	121,000
Assam	35,900	37,900	38,000	37,000	35,000	34,000	33,000	32,000	30,000	31,000
North-West Frontier Province (c)	30,000	31,700	32,000	31,000	30,000	31,000	27,000	31,000	30,000	31,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(d)	20,400	19,000	21,000	23,000	25,000	30,000	19,000	20,000	17,000
Delhi	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Mysore	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	36,000	43,000	40,000	36,000	31,000	30,000
Baroda	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	2,524,500	2,536,900	2,310,000	2,301,000	2,451,000	2,852,000	2,901,000	2,683,000	2,570,000	2,270,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gur)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces (g)	1,301,600	974,500	1,153,000	1,278,000	1,182,000	1,604,000	987,000	1,154,000	1,000,000	1,180,000
Punjab (a)	274,300	308,000	295,000	275,000	318,000	437,000	290,000	429,000	315,000	275,000
Bihar and Orissa (A)	292,700	289,100	277,000	260,000	305,000	289,000	273,000	318,000	299,000	337,000
Bengal	263,200	244,800	250,000	256,000	212,000	211,000	223,000	256,000	255,000	240,000
Bombay and Sind (including Indian States)(b)	180,700	228,000	240,000	291,000	328,000	360,000	212,000	188,000	221,000	164,000
Madras	175,800	156,300	139,000	186,000	267,000	303,000	311,000	264,000	273,000	316,000
Assam	83,100	89,100	81,000	28,000	29,000	31,000	27,000	29,000	32,000	26,000
North-West Frontier Province (c)	33,500	35,100	36,000	33,000	32,000	32,000	30,000	41,000	47,000	43,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(d)	21,700	22,000	26,000	28,000	31,000	28,000	24,000	19,000	20,000
Delhi	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	11,000
Mysore	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	32,000	40,000	35,000	34,000	29,000	31,000
Baroda	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	8,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
TOTAL	2,554,000	2,297,500	2,443,000	2,633,000	2,762,000	3,431,000	2,466,000	3,039,000	2,522,000	2,500,000

(a) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts (b) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18

(c) Figures for 1912-13 relate to three selected districts. From 1913-14 all the districts including the Turki Agency have been reported on (d) Not available (e) Included under Bombay (f) Including Khamir State

(g) Figures of outturn prior to 1917-18, were arrived at after making allowance for seeds; from 1917-18 no such allowance was made

(A) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1921-22 are 20,000 acres and 16,000 tons as against 21,000 acres and 18,000 tons in 1920-21

Notes.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

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

Area (acres)

Province	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Assam	361,700	367,500	376,400	382,500	389,300	399,700	405,000	411,500	420,200	417,600
Bengal	150,500	156,100	159,300	161,300	166,300	167,700	169,100	173,200	172,300	176,500
Travancore	34,100	37,400	38,800	40,900	42,400	43,800	44,500	45,600	47,100	48,500
Madras	24,400	26,300	26,900	27,100	30,500	35,600	38,500	39,700	41,300	42,700
United Provinces	7,800	8,000	8,000	7,900	8,000	7,800	8,000	7,800	6,700	6,300
Punjab	9,300	9,300	9,900	9,900	7,500	7,500	7,500	9,800	9,700	9,500
Tripura (Bengal) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	4,800
Bihar and Orissa	2,300	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,100
Barma	1,700	3,000	3,000	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,700	1,700	(a)
TOTAL	691,800	610,100	624,500	634,900	619,000	667,100	678,500	691,500	704,100	702,100

Yield (lbs)

Province	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Assam	199,799,300	199,722,000	209,552,300	215,751,900	241,073,100	245,223,500	253,270,100	239,132,500	234,314,100	191,202,500
Bengal	70,524,200	80,108,700	75,373,200	84,526,100	92,645,000	91,812,500	89,981,500	99,511,100	71,994,000	68,763,700
Travancore	16,059,600	15,155,500	16,010,200	20,244,800	17,959,800	19,925,200	24,629,200	21,535,200	21,599,100	19,876,500
Madras	7,555,800	7,893,100	8,607,600	11,301,800	11,364,800	10,295,200	10,516,400	10,469,100	12,255,500	11,221,600
United Provinces	2,658,800	2,579,100	2,379,200	2,206,000	2,352,700	2,294,100	2,234,800	2,133,800	1,491,900	1,405,300
Punjab	1,931,000	2,129,500	1,941,300	1,969,600	1,530,700	1,670,200	1,284,700	1,731,200	1,763,500	1,405,200
Tripura (Bengal) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	24,000
Bihar and Orissa	269,100	311,500	282,400	283,200	246,000	369,200	223,500	412,500	304,500	172,500
Barma	83,300	153,500	175,200	145,500	142,400	102,500	110,500	134,200	134,100	(a)
TOTAL	297,878,100	307,249,700	313,301,400	372,302,700	370,313,500	371,293,200	380,479,500	377,155,500	345,249,500	274,263,500

(a) Discontinued (b) *vide* footnote (f) on page 2

(c) Not available

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

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Bombay (a) . . .	6,064,000	6,574,000	6,953,000	4,439,000	6,330,000	7,097,000	5,547,000	5,857,000	5,688,000	4,437,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	4,493,000	4,754,000	4,708,000	4,061,000	4,402,000	4,582,000	4,135,000	4,600,000	4,477,000	4,440,000
Hyderabad . . .	2,888,000	3,653,000	3,605,000	2,964,000	3,200,000	3,451,000	2,406,000	3,095,000	2,214,000	2,914,000
Madras (a) . . .	2,413,000	2,727,000	2,116,000	2,087,000	2,194,000	2,738,000	3,173,000	2,370,000	2,150,000	1,795,000
Punjab (a) . . .	1,575,000	2,053,000	1,857,000	902,000	1,163,000	1,800,000	1,550,000	2,269,000	2,142,000	1,284,000
United Provinces (b)	1,159,000	1,586,000	1,551,000	834,000	1,185,000	1,315,000	862,000	1,268,000	1,161,000	820,000
Central India States	1,314,000	1,426,000	1,519,000	999,000	1,419,000	1,454,000	1,236,000	1,591,000	1,332,000	1,122,000
Baroda . . .	762,000	749,000	843,000	566,000	707,000	914,000	814,000	794,000	792,000	600,000
Rajputana States . . .	693,000	470,000	421,000	244,000	334,000	435,000	250,000	371,000	375,000	297,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	296,000	341,000	336,000	161,000	240,000	267,000	317,000	319,000	275,000	135,000
Burma . . .	233,000	290,000	270,000	187,000	223,000	247,000	369,000	430,000	368,000	305,000
Mysore . . .	154,000	93,000	109,000	92,000	126,000	155,000	125,000	145,000	111,000	59,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	92,000	73,000	70,000	67,000	68,000	69,000	79,000	78,000	78,000	80,000
North-West Frontier Provinces (c)	56,000	59,000	60,000	28,000	28,000	38,000	39,000	51,000	27,000	15,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	51,000	87,000	90,000	88,000	73,000	71,000	73,000	69,000	71,000	66,000
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	50,000	57,000	54,000	23,000	47,000	70,000	30,000	44,000	42,000	26,000
Assam . . .	36,000	35,000	33,000	33,000	32,000	34,000	32,000	32,000	39,000	39,000
Delhi . . .	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	2,000
TOTAL	22,028,000	25,027,000	24,695,000	17,773,000	21,771,000	25,337,000	21,037,000	23,383,000	21,340,000	18,436,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Bombay (a) . . .	1,324,000	1,439,000	1,544,000	934,000	1,475,000	1,403,000	641,000	1,505,000	927,000	1,063,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	910,000	961,000	1,097,000	1,106,000	691,000	591,000	807,000	1,289,000	514,000	1,133,000
Hyderabad . . .	300,000	400,000	400,000	450,000	500,000	450,000	643,000	749,000	341,000	870,000
Madras (a) . . .	285,000	308,000	245,000	245,000	350,000	508,000	586,000	411,000	358,000	347,000
Punjab (a) . . .	373,000	612,000	486,000	195,000	335,000	306,000	493,000	682,000	588,000	297,000
United Provinces (b)	423,000	434,000	486,000	263,000	309,000	193,000	174,000	436,000	337,000	243,000
Central India States	206,000	273,000	293,000	216,000	311,000	116,000	214,000	219,000	162,000	197,000
Baroda . . .	196,000	175,000	229,000	117,000	171,000	239,000	81,000	127,000	127,000	85,000
Rajputana States . . .	125,000	132,000	166,000	62,000	128,000	54,000	55,000	99,000	81,000	68,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	123,000	135,000	116,000	48,000	78,000	53,000	114,000	84,000	42,000	49,000
Burma . . .	46,000	54,000	42,000	27,000	40,000	48,000	70,000	89,000	42,000	40,000
Mysore . . .	19,000	11,000	14,000	14,000	16,000	21,000	14,000	18,000	11,000	15,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	19,000	17,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	20,000	17,000	15,000	15,000
North-West Frontier Provinces (c)	13,000	14,000	14,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	11,000	5,000	3,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	21,000	24,000	34,000	30,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	25,000	21,000	15,000
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	20,000	15,000	15,000	2,000	35,000	14,000	14,000	24,000	15,000	12,000
Assam . . .	10,000	12,000	13,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	11,000
Delhi . . .	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1,000
TOTAL	4,424,000	5,066,000	5,209,000	3,738,000	4,492,000	4,055,000	3,977,000	5,799,000	3,600,000	4,464,000
Net Exports and Consumption (g)	4,183,000	5,013,000	4,683,000	5,102,000	4,955,000	4,499,000	3,991,000	5,343,000	4,941,000	(e)

- (a) Includes Indian States (b) Includes the State of Rampur (c) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies from 1913-14;
(d) Not available (e) Not yet available (f) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1921-22 are 54,000 acres and 3,000 tons as against 49,000 acres and 2,000 tons in 1920-21
(g) The exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending August. The mill consumption is estimated from 1916-17 on the basis of returns furnished by mills to the Bombay Millowners' Association; prior to 1916-17 the estimates were based on returns of yarn produced by mills. No reliable information is available as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to adopt the conventional estimate of 450,000 bales, which was included in the figure for each year shown against this item up to 1913-14. The consumption was estimated for 1914-15 at 1,000,000 bales, and that from 1915-16 to 1920-21 at 750,000 bales each year by the Association.
Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

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

Area (acres)

Province	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Bengal	2,458,600	2,872,600	2,086,300	2,351,800	2,376,200	2,219,200	2,150,000	2,169,000	1,810,000	1,157,000
Bihar and Orissa	313,400	330,100	188,100	221,000	221,300	149,300	201,400	173,000	108,000	110,000
Assam	101,300	105,100	74,100	95,200	100,500	102,100	137,300	125,000	81,000	91,000
Cooch Bihar	89,000	44,400	27,500	31,800	36,200	29,500	39,200	36,000	13,000	22,000
TOTAL (c)	2,915,300	3,352,200	2,376,000	2,702,800	2,736,200	2,500,400	2,535,900	2,503,000	1,214,000	1,420,000

Yield (bales of 100 lbs each)

Province	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Bengal	7,939,900	9,308,000	6,508,100	7,429,900	7,854,000	6,348,800	7,567,800	5,247,000	3,595,000	3,520,000
Bihar and Orissa	602,900	693,200	609,600	552,000	609,800	335,300	512,500	365,000	225,000	313,000
Assam	228,300	307,500	159,800	259,400	248,400	228,300	331,200	275,000	154,000	208,000
Cooch Bihar	122,800	135,200	72,300	68,000	95,000	43,300	69,800	68,000	11,000	52,000
TOTAL (c)	8,893,900	10,443,900	7,344,800	8,309,300	8,867,200	6,955,700	8,181,300	5,915,000	3,985,000	4,150,000
Exports and consumption (a)	9,809,000	8,469,000	9,427,000	9,018,000	7,702,000	7,849,000	9,123,000	8,459,000	7,837,000	(b)

(a) The exports as well as mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption and the extra-factory consumption (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates. (b) Not yet available.

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

Bales		Bales		Bales	
1913	105,000	1916	70,000	1919	60,000
1914	87,000	1917	41,000	1920	94,000
1915	92,000	1918	73,000	1921	75,000
				1922	(b)

Note.—Figures for 1922 are subject to revision

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

Area (acres)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Central Provinces and Berar	1,509,000	952,100	1,224,000	1,048,000	1,176,000	1,257,000	500,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
United Provinces (a)	493,500	240,800	268,000	205,000	330,000	359,000	69,000	200,000	121,000	283,000
Bihar and Orissa	667,000	367,000	620,000	650,000	675,000	695,000	321,000	560,000	476,000	600,000
Hyderabad	528,000	652,900	624,000	663,000	704,000	736,000	595,000	727,000	617,000	701,000
Bengal	512,400	412,000	234,000	288,000	321,000	341,000	216,000	220,000	208,000	224,000
Bombay (c)	199,800	193,700	182,000	181,000	167,000	144,000	144,000	127,000	126,000	133,000
Punjab	171,900	173,100	126,000	175,000	169,000	226,000	89,000	130,000	109,000	102,000
Rajputana (Kota)	43,300	39,000	49,000	32,000	32,000	39,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	30,000
	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	19,000	43,000	41,000	60,000
Total (a)	3,457,900	2,864,000	2,705,000	2,683,000	2,889,000	3,102,000	1,668,000	2,544,000	1,793,000	2,333,000
	667,000	367,000	620,000	650,000	675,000	695,000	321,000	560,000	476,000	600,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,124,900	3,031,000	3,325,000	3,333,000	3,564,000	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,103,000	2,269,000	2,933,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Central Provinces and Berar	141,800	70,700	50,000	83,000	90,000	93,000	16,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
United Provinces (a)	95,500	38,800	45,000	60,000	67,000	61,000	13,000	44,000	21,000	49,000
Bihar and Orissa	125,000	59,000	110,000	130,000	134,000	117,000	59,000	102,000	61,000	113,000
Hyderabad	104,700	140,700	102,000	136,000	125,000	170,000	98,000	160,000	121,000	165,000
Bengal	17,300	16,500	9,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	21,000	6,000	3,000	8,000
Bombay (c)	37,400	34,200	28,000	28,000	25,000	22,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	19,000
Punjab	17,400	14,000	17,000	25,000	21,000	30,000	6,000	13,000	6,000	10,000
Rajputana (Kota)	(b)	3,300	5,000	3,000	3,600	4,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	5,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Total (a)	414,100	327,200	287,000	345,000	388,000	398,000	176,000	314,000	186,000	321,000
	128,000	59,000	110,000	130,000	134,000	117,000	59,000	103,000	61,000	113,000
GRAND TOTAL	512,100	386,200	397,000	475,000	522,000	515,000	235,000	417,000	270,000	434,000

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

(b) Not available

(c) Includes Indian States

Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

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

Area (acres)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces (a)	145,000 <i>2,373,000</i>	150,400 <i>2,154,000</i>	190,000 <i>2,350,000</i>	181,000 <i>2,400,000</i>	153,000 <i>2,500,000</i>	149,000 <i>2,815,000</i>	91,000 <i>1,848,000</i>	153,000 <i>2,430,000</i>	197,000 <i>2,023,000</i>	151,000 <i>2,132,000</i>
Punjab (b)	887,800	1,002,900	1,047,000	1,129,000	1,018,000	1,259,000	660,000	891,000	583,000	1,322,000
Bengal	1,325,400	1,312,600	1,303,000	1,322,000	1,225,000	1,154,000	1,125,000	912,000	882,000	895,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	723,300	751,900	681,000	725,000	792,000	805,000	683,000	827,000	775,000	787,000
Assam	298,400	311,200	309,000	328,000	278,000	264,000	286,000	315,000	311,000	315,000
North-West Frontier Province	75,700	141,300	114,000	110,000	163,000	138,000	50,000	67,000	59,000	192,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(c)	75,700	83,500	83,000	36,000	55,000	72,000	3,000	18,000	8,000	13,000
Delhi	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	2,000	7,000	6,000	6,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)(d)	43,800	865,000	428,000	203,000	307,000	462,000	108,000	223,000	139,000	246,000
Hyderabad	11,100	5,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	4,000
Baroda	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	14,000	33,000	16,000	28,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	17,000	15,000	9,000	31,000
TOTAL (a)	8,580,200 <i>2,373,000</i>	4,124,400 <i>2,154,000</i>	4,162,000 <i>2,350,000</i>	4,038,000 <i>2,400,000</i>	3,995,000 <i>2,500,000</i>	4,311,000 <i>2,815,000</i>	3,044,000 <i>1,848,000</i>	3,465,000 <i>2,430,000</i>	2,987,000 <i>2,023,000</i>	3,988,000 <i>2,132,000</i>
GRAND TOTAL	5,959,200	6,278,400	6,512,000	6,438,000	6,495,000	7,126,000	4,892,000	5,895,000	5,010,000	6,120,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces (a)	33,900 <i>551,000</i>	23,000 <i>327,000</i>	43,000 <i>530,000</i>	34,000 <i>450,000</i>	28,000 <i>468,000</i>	21,000 <i>405,000</i>	14,000 <i>283,000</i>	32,000 <i>603,000</i>	34,000 <i>351,000</i>	31,000 <i>444,000</i>
Punjab (b)	156,800	165,000	175,000	146,000	154,000	196,000	113,000	178,000	94,000	217,000
Bengal	205,800	266,200	230,000	233,000	238,000	211,000	169,000	155,000	153,000	148,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	143,500	165,700	98,000	137,000	175,000	186,000	113,000	182,000	145,000	175,000
Assam	58,700	61,800	58,000	50,000	50,000	47,000	51,000	62,000	57,000	59,000
North-West Frontier Province	7,200	15,900	16,000	19,000	20,000	17,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	23,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(c)	20,000	21,300	21,000	6,000	14,000	19,000	300	3,000	1,000	2,000
Delhi	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	200	1,000	(h)	1,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)(d)	4,600	42,000	43,000	17,000	46,000	53,000	11,000	18,000	11,000	37,000
Hyderabad	200	100	200	100	200	200	300	(g)	(g)	(i)
Baroda	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	4,000	3,000	1,000	6,000
TOTAL (a)	650,500 <i>551,000</i>	761,000 <i>527,000</i>	680,200 <i>530,000</i>	642,100 <i>450,000</i>	725,200 <i>468,000</i>	750,200 <i>405,000</i>	435,800 <i>283,000</i>	650,000 <i>603,000</i>	508,000 <i>351,000</i>	702,000 <i>444,000</i>
GRAND TOTAL	1,241,500	1,088,000	1,219,200	1,092,100	1,193,200	1,155,200	768,800	1,153,000	859,000	1,146,000

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

(b) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts

(c) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18

(d) Estimates for *jamba* (*Brassica Sativa*) grown in Sind have been added from 1913-14

(e) Figures not available

(f) Included under Bombay (g) Less than 100 tons (h) 400 tons (i) 100 tons

(j) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1921-22 are 105,000 acres and 9,000 tons as against 45,000 acres and 7,000 tons in 1920-21

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

Area (acres)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces (a)	317,200	378,400	372,000	299,000	278,000	188,000	207,000	168,000	270,000	250,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	900,000	850,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,000,000	850,000	925,000	975,000	875,000	970,000
Central Provinces and Berar	793,300	851,200	1,055,000	820,000	905,000	758,000	217,000	221,000	610,000	611,000
Madras	778,000	865,700	878,000	927,000	759,000	602,000	497,000	489,000	709,000	744,000
Hyderabad	823,700	809,300	861,000	823,000	779,000	631,000	681,000	881,000	753,000	780,000
Bengal	649,100	612,000	599,000	548,000	569,000	589,000	512,000	538,000	620,000	554,000
Bihar and Orissa (k)	204,800	241,000	251,000	248,000	223,000	225,000	218,000	210,000	199,000	288,000
Punjab (c)	223,700	219,700	208,000	199,000	189,000	144,000	191,000	192,000	167,000	185,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	156,800	144,100	222,000	127,000	216,000	122,000	51,000	110,000	108,000	131,000
Ajmer-Merwara	72,300	91,300	80,000	17,000	36,000	41,000	12,000	31,000	27,000	31,000
Assam	(d)	11,900	35,000	5,000	39,000	25,000	3,000	17,000	19,000	
Baroda	10,600	(e) 1,400	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	
Rajputana (Kotah)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	26,000	73,000	77,000	
	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	42,000	49,000	56,000	54,000
TOTAL (a)	4,089,500	4,226,000	4,565,000	4,008,000	4,023,000	3,429,000	2,660,000	3,279,000	3,557,000	
	900,000	850,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,000,000	850,000	925,000	975,000	875,000	
GRAND TOTAL	4,989,500	5,076,000	5,565,000	5,108,000	5,023,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,254,000	4,432,000	4,641,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces (a)	34,000	18,000	31,000	36,000	28,000	15,000	8,000	17,000	25,000	28,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	100,000	42,000	65,000	90,000	80,000	67,000	88,000	98,000	78,000	100,000
Central Provinces and Berar	98,300	89,700	104,000	98,000	122,000	74,000	10,000	61,000	51,000	87,000
Madras	60,900	69,400	82,000	93,000	56,000	30,000	34,000	48,000	53,000	76,000
Hyderabad	65,500	72,100	77,000	70,000	105,000	114,000	87,000	117,000	91,000	95,000
Bengal	32,500	25,100	27,000	22,000	31,000	19,000	42,000	21,000	14,000	37,000
Bihar and Orissa (k)	35,100	29,000	29,000	27,000	24,000	28,000	33,000	35,000	34,000	34,000
Punjab (c)	25,000	31,400	26,000	30,000	31,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	21,000	30,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	16,000	15,800	24,000	15,000	30,000	11,000	4,000	12,000	10,000	17,000
Ajmer-Merwara	6,900	10,700	5,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
Assam	(d)	100	1,000	(f)	3,000	(g)	(f)	1,000	(g)	1,000
Baroda	1,800	(e) 200	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)
Rajputana (Kotah)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	1,000	3,000	3,000	5,000
	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000
TOTAL (a)	374,000	361,500	400,000	392,000	433,000	315,000	210,000	351,000	304,000	415,000
	100,000	42,000	65,000	90,000	80,000	67,000	39,000	98,000	78,000	100,000
GRAND TOTAL	474,000	403,500	551,000	452,000	513,000	382,000	279,000	449,000	322,000	515,000

- (a) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, i.e., sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
- (b) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18.
- (c) Figures for years prior to 1912-13 exclude certain important districts.
- (d) Not available.
- (e) Early crop only.
- (f) Less than 100 tons.
- (g) 200 tons.
- (h) Included under Bombay.
- (i) Forecast discontinued.
- (j) As reported by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.
- (k) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1921-22 are 45,000 acres and 20,000 tons, as against 207,000 acres and 24,000 tons in 1920-21.

Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision.

No. 13—AREA AND YIELD OF GROUNDNUT IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Madras . . .	924,200	1,605,200	1,866,000	1,136,000	1,793,000	1,415,000	1,001,000	1,144,000	1,600,000	1,428,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (a)	242,700	254,100	278,000	266,000	276,000	272,000	157,000	162,000	224,000	223,000
Burma . . .	199,500	246,600	269,000	262,000	265,000	249,000	249,000	280,000	303,000	295,000
TOTAL	1,366,400	2,105,900	2,413,000	1,664,000	2,334,000	1,936,000	1,407,000	1,586,000	2,127,000	1,946,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Madras . . .	341,100	411,300	580,000	633,000	825,000	680,000	442,000	569,000	740,000	644,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (a)	239,500	249,500	279,000	309,000	260,000	272,000	86,000	151,000	167,000	181,000
Burma . . .	89,300	88,000	68,000	116,000	111,000	104,000	99,000	102,000	115,000	95,000
TOTAL	669,900	748,800	947,000	1,058,000	1,196,000	1,056,000	626,000	822,000	1,022,000	920,000

(a) Up to 1913-14 the figures relate to chief groundnut-growing districts; those for other districts have been added from 1914-15

Note.—Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

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

Area (acres)

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Bihar and Orissa	90,100	63,100	88,500	60,800	80,600	86,700	64,200	57,100	44,400	39,900
Madras . . .	61,500	55,300	71,700	222,000	459,700	824,400	144,400	101,300	112,100	182,600
Punjab (a) . . .	37,300	22,400	20,400	21,400	60,300	90,700	17,000	22,000	27,000	31,200
United Provinces	26,000	24,400	12,300	43,200	159,300	190,200	49,100	48,800	45,300	43,500
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . . .	(b)	6,200	4,200	4,100	7,900	11,600	7,200	7,400	7,300	8,800
Bengal . . .	1,000	1,200	1,800	1,600	2,200	7,000	10,100	11,700	9,700	10,600
TOTAL	216,800	172,000	148,400	353,100	770,000	710,600	292,000	248,300	245,800	316,600

Yield (cwts) of dye

Province	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Bihar and Orissa . . .	14,700	7,000	5,600	7,100	10,900	10,200	6,300	8,200	5,000	5,400
Madras . . .	14,800	11,500	13,600	40,500	59,100	60,600	33,400	23,600	27,800	42,900
Punjab (a) . . .	0,000	3,500	3,400	2,700	10,000	16,500	3,200	4,300	4,700	5,800
United Provinces	3,500	3,000	1,500	4,000	14,100	17,400	3,800	4,500	4,300	4,900
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . . .	(b)	1,700	1,000	600	1,400	1,800	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,400
Bengal . . .	100	100	200	200	200	500	600	900	700	500
TOTAL	39,100	26,800	25,200	55,100	95,700	127,000	48,600	43,200	43,700	60,900

(a) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts

Note.—(1) In estimating the yield of indigo an allowance of 10 per cent of the area sown is made for seed in the United Provinces, Bombay, and Madras. In the Punjab the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar no deduction is made as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab

(2) Figures for 1921-22 are subject to revision

(b) No information

No. 15—AREA AND YIELD OF COFFEE IN EACH PROVINCE
Area (acres)

Province	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22*
Madras	25,100	23,000	25,000
Coorg	33,000	32,200	31,200
Mysore	55,300	63,700	64,200
Travancore	900	900	1,000
Cochin	2,100	2,200	2,200
TOTAL	116,400	125,600	127,500

Yield (lbs)

Province	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22*
Madras	4,665,200	4,918,600	5,261,900
Coorg	7,018,300	7,190,500	5,663,000
Mysore	9,351,800	9,841,100	9,543,600
Travancore	159,600	226,100	101,500
Cochin	230,100	283,400	278,800
TOTAL	21,325,000	22,486,700	20,615,700

*Subject to revision

Note.—The figures in this table generally exclude statistics for small estates having less than 10 acres under coffee

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

Area (acres)

Province	1919	1920	1921†
Burma	49,700	56,200	55,600
Bengal	100	100	(a)
Assam	3,100	3,100	3,100
Madras	16,800	13,000	11,400
Coorg	2,700	2,600	2,400
Mysore	700	800	800
Travancore	37,700	39,500	39,800
Cochin	8,700	8,900	8,500
TOTAL	118,600	124,200	124,700

Yield (lbs)

Province	1919	1920	1921†
Burma	4,268,400	4,762,900	3,632,700
Bengal	600	•	•
Assam	•	•	•
Madras	1,715,500	1,667,500	427,200
Coorg	169,700	204,000	23,500
Mysore	8,000	25,000	14,200
Travancore	5,532,500	5,556,900	4,300,900
Cochin	1,620,400	1,577,200	550,800
TOTAL	13,615,000	13,794,000	9,058,400

(a) The area of 100 acres reported in previous years is not workable and hence the column has been shown blank in 1921

* No area was tapped during the year, hence there was no production

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

Area (acres)

Province	BARLEY									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-
United Provinces	4,591,000	4,378,000	4,578,000	5,020,000	5,000,000	5,092,000	3,831,000	4,378,000	3,569,000	4,301,000
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	1,261,000	1,305,000	1,287,000	1,314,000	1,263,000	1,311,000	1,237,000	1,354,000	1,323,000	1,373,000
Bombay	26,000	23,000	25,000	42,000	25,000	32,000	31,000	26,000	20,000	24,000
Sind	20,000	28,000	31,000	26,000	23,000	27,000	17,000	32,000	17,000	20,000
Bengal	95,000	94,000	95,000	94,000	99,000	97,000	94,000	92,000	96,000	83,000
Punjab	1,007,000	970,000	1,308,000	1,040,000	1,153,000	1,475,000	865,000	1,204,000	631,000	1,112,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b)16,000	(b)8,000	(b)11,000	(b)19,000	(b)24,000	(b)22,000	(b)11,000	(b) 16,000	(b) 8,000	(b) 12,000
North-West Frontier Province	214,000	201,000	422,000	314,000	248,000	267,000	267,000	209,000	178,000	207,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b)59,000	(b)46,000	(b)63,000	62,000	45,000	(b)81,000	25,000	27,000	40,000	55,000
Delhi	12,000	13,000	13,000	20,000	17,000	20,000	14,000	19,000	13,000	19,000
TOTAL	7,306,000	7,157,000	7,834,000	7,944,000	7,900,000	8,437,000	6,395,000	7,419,000	6,203,000	7,300,000

Yield (tons)

Province	BARLEY									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-
United Provinces	(a)	1,079,000	2,048,000	2,269,000	2,350,000	2,286,000	1,559,000	2,116,000	1,772,000	2,000,000
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	523,000	557,000	426,000	483,000	540,000	492,000	440,000	534,000	522,000	611,000
Bombay	10,000	7,000	9,000	15,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	5,000	10,000
Sind	7,000	10,000	11,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	10,000	4,000	10,000
Bengal	(a)	(a)	(a)	20,000	31,000	22,000	24,000	38,000	20,000	20,000
Punjab	250,000	258,000	377,000	228,000	266,000	424,000	333,000	378,000	103,000	250,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,000	1,000	1,000
North-West Frontier Province	58,000	140,000	190,000	125,000	89,000	89,000	103,000	110,000	68,000	100,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	(a)	18,000	11,000	(a)	5,000	11,000	11,000	10,000
Delhi	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL (c)	881,000	3,084,000	3,065,000	3,169,000	3,336,000	3,334,000	2,783,000	3,205,000	2,509,000	3,100,000

(a) Not available (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics (c) Incomplete
 Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crop of jowar and castorseed for which the Hyderabad State prepares forecasts dealt with in this table.
 The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities

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

Area (acres)

Province	JOWAR									
	1913-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Provinces	2,189,000	2,083,000	2,413,000	2,546,000	2,403,000	1,882,000	1,832,000	2,221,000	2,212,000	2,224,000
1.	5,220,000	5,790,000	5,102,000	5,536,000	4,761,000	4,890,000	5,089,000	5,228,000	5,722,000	(a)
and Orissa	94,000	129,000	107,000	108,000	80,000	85,000	89,000	89,000	79,000	84,000
2.	6,850,000	6,805,000	6,504,000	7,628,000	7,398,000	8,140,000	7,271,000	7,408,000	6,609,000	6,041,000
.	803,000	889,000	893,000	630,000	781,000	887,000	885,000	618,000	618,000	574,000
.	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
.	1,213,000	1,248,000	1,278,000	1,001,000	1,494,000	826,000	663,000	1,030,000	939,000	1,214,000
3 Provinces and Bihar	2,291,000	2,219,000	4,369,000	4,958,000	6,188,000	2,890,000	4,642,000	4,208,000	4,482,000	4,084,000
.	739,000	755,000	661,000	684,000	600,000	608,000	274,000	592,000	700,000	642,000
West Frontier Province	86,000	108,000	120,000	40,000	107,000	88,000	61,000	78,000	68,000	108,000
Merwara	(b) 61,000	(b) 69,000	(b) 77,000	88,000	80,000	(b) 88,000	15,000	89,000	69,000	48,000
.	24,000	31,000	24,000	26,000	31,000	15,000	20,000	28,000	23,000	21,000
Unrecorded	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9,274,000
TOTAL	31,068,000	31,405,000	31,211,000	32,021,000	31,871,000	31,028,000	29,618,000	32,687,000	32,692,000	24,627,000

Yield (tons)

Province	JOWAR									
	1913-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
4 Provinces	898,000	827,000	680,000	666,000	823,000	273,000	198,000	623,000	841,000	647,000
5.	945,000	1,023,000	1,128,000	1,228,000	1,442,000	1,266,000	1,548,000	1,509,000	1,480,000	(a)
and Orissa	(a)	(a)	(a)	23,000	28,000	22,000	19,000	27,000	27,000	24,000
6.	1,418,000	1,275,000	1,628,000	2,097,000	1,707,000	1,797,000	1,684,000	1,644,000	1,168,000	1,481,000
.	194,000	203,000	231,000	129,000	202,000	81,000	69,000	180,000	68,000	156,000
7.	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
8.	168,000	119,000	116,000	109,000	129,000	89,000	69,000	280,000	168,000	171,000
9 Provinces and Bihar	280,000	218,000	1,274,000	1,848,000	221,000	767,000	224,000	1,248,000	221,000	1,444,000
10.	82,000	101,000	61,000	22,000	69,000	75,000	84,000	71,000	68,000	124,000
11 West Frontier Province	15,000	16,000	19,000	8,000	17,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	10,000	15,000
12 Merwara	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	11,000	(a)	400	2,000	1,000	2,000
13.	7,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	4,000	5,000
Unrecorded	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	774,000
TOTAL (a)	4,408,000	4,064,000	6,126,000	6,046,000	5,120,000	4,489,000	2,408,000	5,822,000	3,718,000	4,964,000

(a) Not available (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics (c) Incomplete
 Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crop (except Jowar and Bajra) for which the Hyderabad State Government dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

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

Area (acres)

Province	BAJRA								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	3,618,000	3,188,000	3,770,000	3,806,000	3,548,000	3,309,000	3,986,000	3,698,000	3,385,000
Madras	3,606,000	3,273,000	3,482,000	3,673,000	3,411,000	3,809,000	3,030,000	3,265,000	3,013,000
Bihar and Orissa	74,000	75,000	78,000	73,000	70,000	67,000	65,000	65,000	63,000
Bombay	5,158,000	4,906,000	5,119,000	4,992,000	4,527,000	3,143,000	2,984,000	4,506,000	2,827,000
Sind	1,141,000	1,110,000	1,060,000	638,000	1,139,000	1,019,000	410,000	955,000	937,000
Bengal	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000
Punjab	2,677,000	2,829,000	2,738,000	1,907,000	3,033,000	2,543,000	1,563,000	2,675,000	2,421,000
Central Provinces and Berar	154,000	146,000	146,000	185,000	118,000	128,000	126,000	141,000	138,000
North-West Frontier Province	205,000	193,000	239,000	72,000	262,000	228,000	67,000	169,000	129,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b) 81,000	(b) 80,000	(b) 89,000	81,000	62,000	(b) 23,000	24,000	17,000	19,000
Delhi	59,000	52,000	53,000	54,000	59,000	59,000	47,000	61,000	58,000
TOTAL	15,730,000	14,808,000	15,755,000	14,937,000	15,225,000	12,719,000	11,305,000	14,552,000	11,091,000

Yield (tons)

Province	BAJRA								
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
United Provinces	611,000	369,000	612,000	620,000	469,000	407,000	393,000	629,000	395,000
Madras	551,000	535,000	609,000	749,000	925,000	900,000	701,000	850,000	614,000
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	(a)	(a)	27,000	23,000	25,000	19,000	23,000	23,000
Bombay	580,000	655,000	734,000	704,000	670,000	328,000	308,000	673,000	333,000
Sind	283,000	181,000	169,000	116,000	336,000	117,000	49,000	146,000	164,000
Bengal	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	815,000	809,000	346,000	180,000	514,000	312,000	105,000	446,000	109,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	41,000	15,000
North-West Frontier Province	23,000	37,000	49,000	12,000	44,000	26,000	9,000	20,000	15,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	(a)	300	8,000	(a)	4,000	2,000	1,000
Delhi	10,000	7,000	6,000	10,000	12,000	6,000	400	12,000	9,000
TOTAL (a)	2,333,000	1,968,000	2,612,000	2,339,300	2,942,000	2,139,000	1,367,400	2,642,000	1,969,000

(a) Not available (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics (c) Incomplete
 Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crop ~~except Jowar and castorseed for which the Hyderabad State prepares forecasts~~ dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

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

Area (acres)

Provinces	MAIZE									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces	2,205,000	2,136,000	2,276,000	2,612,000	2,428,000	2,321,000	1,852,000	2,450,000	2,344,000	2,112,000
Assam	134,000	124,000	164,000	124,000	118,000	102,000	85,000	107,000	122,000	(c)
Bihar and Orissa	1,609,000	1,714,000	1,602,000	1,656,000	1,381,000	1,667,000	1,706,000	1,776,000	1,764,000	1,800,000
Madhya Pradesh	162,000	169,000	160,000	173,000	176,000	197,000	248,000	214,000	206,000	210,000
Madras	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Punjab	97,000	91,000	98,000	96,000	84,000	80,000	82,000	89,000	84,000	100,000
Rajasthan	1,008,000	1,082,000	1,047,000	1,184,000	1,270,000	1,219,000	1,161,000	1,168,000	1,080,000	1,112,000
United Provinces and Berar	(b) 180,000	(b) 161,000	(b) 156,000	(b) 155,000	(b) 159,000	(b) 160,000	(b) 162,000	(b) 161,000	(b) 157,000	(b) 162,000
West Bengal	172,000	170,000	168,000	107,000	108,000	168,000	162,000	150,000	171,000	211,000
Coastal States	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	(a) 1,000	(a) 1,000	(a) 1,000	(a) 1,000	(a) 1,000
West Frontier Province	419,000	431,000	419,000	431,000	451,000	462,000	480,000	464,000	418,000	402,000
Merwara	(b) 69,000	(b) 67,000	(b) 71,000	60,000	60,000	(b) 66,000	68,000	60,000	67,000	67,000
Other States	3,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	2,000
TOTAL	6,228,000	6,146,000	6,146,000	6,681,000	6,623,000	6,440,000	6,040,000	6,620,000	6,164,000	6,140,000

Yield (tons)

Provinces	MAIZE									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces	920,000	721,000	1,060,000	1,184,000	963,000	1,026,000	808,000	1,018,000	820,000	812,000
Assam	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	68,000	30,000	30,000	81,000	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	530,000	541,000	396,000	480,000	525,000	618,000	462,000	630,000	608,000	727,000
Madhya Pradesh	54,000	60,000	72,000	63,000	107,000	100,000	97,000	100,000	68,000	61,000
Madras	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab	30,000	24,000	27,000	28,000	26,000	23,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	30,000
Rajasthan	419,000	441,000	283,000	464,000	461,000	319,000	309,000	464,000	346,000	300,000
United Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	112,000	112,000	110,000
West Bengal	75,000	68,000	81,000	70,000	85,000	87,000	84,000	88,000	81,000	60,000
Coastal States	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
West Frontier Province	160,000	200,000	208,000	237,000	219,000	240,000	204,000	223,000	162,000	217,000
Merwara	(a)	(a)	(a)	6,000	12,000	(a)	28,000	18,000	11,000	15,000
Other States	1,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL (a)	2,213,000	2,084,000	2,082,000	2,303,000	2,345,000	2,416,000	1,711,000	2,100,000	2,000,000	2,000,000

(a) Not available (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics (c) Incomplete
 No forecast is prepared for the crops (except Jowar and Bajra) for which the Hyderabad State prepares forecasts. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

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

Area (acres)

Province	GRAM									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-
United Provinces	5,807,000	3,037,000	5,343,000	6,058,000	6,460,000	6,387,000	2,737,000	4,947,000	3,001,000	6,058,000
Madras	138,000	100,000	134,000	150,000	175,000	119,000	113,000	117,000	94,000	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	915,000	1,079,000	1,205,000	1,402,000	1,398,000	1,468,000	1,031,000	1,515,000	1,408,000	1,451,000
Bombay	475,000	453,000	480,000	504,000	627,000	775,000	810,000	549,000	334,000	480,000
Sind	75,000	98,000	111,000	144,000	158,000	180,000	58,000	121,000	93,000	175,000
Bengal	184,000	108,000	182,000	177,000	183,000	188,000	156,000	147,000	161,000	142,000
Punjab	3,401,000	2,840,000	5,103,000	3,605,000	5,110,000	6,004,000	2,048,000	4,125,000	2,220,000	5,147,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b) 808,000	(b) 620,000	(b) 852,000	(b) 783,000	(b) 804,000	(b) 845,000	(b) 649,000	(b) 748,000	(b) 647,000	(b) 637,000
Burma	34,000	42,000	48,000	64,000	68,000	63,000	45,000	82,000	62,000	119,000
North-West Frontier Province	169,000	190,000	203,000	143,000	210,000	226,000	207,000	240,000	144,000	260,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(c) 9,000	(c) 1,000	(c) 21,000	19,000	9,000	(c) 30,000	18,000	(c) 21,000	9,000	15,000
Delhi	64,000	7,000	104,000	20,000	108,000	85,000	2,000	30,000	11,000	07,000
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	11,779,000	8,958,000	13,882,000	13,253,000	15,415,000	16,340,000	7,867,000	12,641,000	9,205,000	14,630,000

Yield (tons)

Province	GRAM									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Provinces	1,817,000	(d) 551,000	1,773,000	2,025,000	2,268,000	1,882,000	773,000	1,544,000	1,180,000	2,114,000
Madras	8,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	27,000	33,000	21,000	19,000	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	801,000	447,000	357,000	526,000	607,000	551,000	360,000	598,000	556,000	649,000
Bombay	84,000	61,000	80,000	102,000	133,000	140,000	39,000	95,000	42,000	76,000
Sind	10,000	9,000	11,000	20,000	18,000	23,000	6,000	21,000	11,000	35,000
Bengal	53,000	65,000	44,000	45,000	40,000	41,000	35,000	42,000	44,000	32,000
Punjab	736,000	578,000	1,389,000	454,000	956,000	1,109,000	465,000	1,000,000	361,000	1,143,000
Central Provinces and Berar	280,000	190,000	247,000	238,000	266,000	316,000	187,000	209,000	129,000	193,000
Burma	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	16,000	13,000	24,000
North-West Frontier Province	29,000	36,000	34,000	16,000	28,000	32,000	33,000	40,000	17,000	66,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(e)	(e)	(e)	2,000	1,000	(e)	3,000	(e)	1,000	1,000
Delhi	12,000	1,000	25,000	2,000	18,000	19,000	500	6,000	2,000	19,000
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400
TOTAL (e)	3,388,000	1,938,000	3,840,000	3,430,000	4,231,000	4,440,000	1,920,000	3,701,000	2,374,000	4,346,000

(a) Not available

(b) Excludes grain sown with other crops

(c) Taken from Agricultural Statistics

(d) Crop poor owing to unfavourable season

(e) Incomplete

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crop ~~except in the case of the Hyderabad State, where forecasts are made~~ in the table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

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

Area (acres)

Province	CASTOR SEED									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Madras	(a)	515,000	457,000	552,000	647,000	492,000	397,000	475,000	501,000	592,000
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	67,000	34,000	35,000
Bombay	108,000	112,000	80,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	79,000	(a)
Sind	(b)	3,000	1,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	(a)
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,000	41,000
Assam	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	8,000
Hyderabad	700,000	690,000	757,000	784,000	(a)	812,000	651,000	(a)	678,000	1,015,000
TOTAL	810,000	1,321,000	1,807,000	1,830,000	850,000	1,307,000	1,077,000	630,000	1,345,000	1,440,000

Yield (tons)

Province	CASTOR SEED									
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	61,000	39,000	46,000	39,000	35,000
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	6,000	8,000	8,000
Bombay	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Sind	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	6,000
Assam	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hyderabad	37,000	37,000	40,000	47,000	(a)	73,000	62,000	(a)	33,000	64,000
TOTAL (c)	37,000	37,000	40,000	47,000	...	136,000	108,000	61,000	84,000	141,000

(a) Not available

(b) Below 500 acres

(c) Incomplete

(d) Not available. The normal yield per acre of the crop is 20 lbs. for Gujarat and 60 lbs. for the Presidency where the crop is grown.

NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for the crop (except for seed) for which the Hyderabad State Government is responsible.

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

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	ACTUAL RAINFALL										Variation of 1921 rainfall from normal
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
United Provinces—												
United Provinces, East	39.2	33.46	30.30	38.02	53.7	47.2	46.3	23.3	40.9	31.7	41.9	+2.7
United Provinces, West	37.3	34.86	23.30	39.89	37.4	47.7	50.9	19.2	39.6	29.6	46.0	+8.7
Madras—												
Malabar	103.0	151.14	111.61	134.04	119.9	131.2	123.1	106.0	112.3	122.5	99.0	-4.0
Madras, South-east	35.0	31.81	35.69	37.93	38.8	34.0	36.8	35.3	41.5	46.5	38.1	+3.1
Madras, Deccan	24.1	25.87	20.52	21.92	31.7	40.1	34.1	19.8	28.7	17.0	25.4	+1.0
Madras Const, North	40.3	40.11	36.91	43.02	61.5	52.7	54.2	35.9	48.9	31.8	41.5	+1.2
Bombay—												
Gujarat	32.5	41.89	41.30	39.73	16.7	32.6	54.0	11.8	34.2	26.2	41.1	+8.6
Konkan	109.0	110.90	103.99	137.20	93.9	128.6	136.1	70.9	109.6	77.0	108.4	-0.6
Bombay, Deccan	31.0	31.37	28.02	39.38	34.5	40.9	35.8	17.9	33.6	22.9	27.8	-3.7
Sind	6.7	5.12	18.79	6.10	1.8	11.1	14.1	1.6	7.1	2.1	7.2	+0.5
Bihar and Orissa—												
Orissa	57.2	54.07	61.23	61.80	61.9	57.7	73.8	46.5	67.0	60.0	54.0	-3.2
Chota Nagpur	50.6	41.81	63.24	43.11	39.3	50.1	66.4	42.9	65.2	56.2	48.4	-2.2
Bihar	48.9	43.41	60.43	44.30	49.5	58.7	53.7	52.7	51.3	44.7	51.0	+2.1
Bengal—												
Eastern	74.7	79.76	88.06	69.39	80.7	88.3	80.4	82.1	74.3	76.4	76.3	+1.6
Western												
Central Provinces and Berar—												
Berar	32.4	25.93	33.93	40.75	36.5	47.2	41.7	19.2	31.3	16.0	32.0	-0.4
Central Provinces, West	45.0	40.99	39.98	44.15	50.4	57.5	60.1	33.6	61.9	32.9	39.6	-5.4
Central Provinces, East	52.1	54.89	47.72	54.55	55.2	54.1	64.5	53.3	72.7	37.4	49.9	-2.2
Punjab—												
East and North	23.0	23.30	22.71	31.89	18.3	26.8	41.8	13.2	24.9	15.6	18.3	-4.7
South-west	9.6	8.51	12.59	18.67	4.9	12.3	21.5	6.8	10.2	6.8	12.3	+2.7
Burma—												
Lower Burma	123.2	129.63	122.49	140.92	135.1	125.5	129.8	148.6	140.4	135.0	131.3	+3.1
Upper Burma	45.3	43.67	43.47	49.51	46.7	49.9	48.1	46.0	41.7	36.4	46.1	+0.8
Assam	99.2	101.28	105.89	67.03	112.3	96.6	104.9	110.3	86.8	97.4	111.1	+11.9
North-West Frontier Province	16.9	15.78	14.66	30.30	15.0	20.3	20.2	14.5	18.4	10.8	15.0	-1.9
Central India—												
Central India, West	31.7	32.71	30.22	32.94	27.0	46.9	50.3	20.7	48.8	27.0	31.1	-0.6
Central India, East	38.3	37.33	31.16	40.77	38.7	48.3	54.6	20.2	56.5	26.0	38.2	-0.1
Rajputana—												
Rajputana, West	11.8	12.53	10.10	12.54	6.9	17.3	32.0	2.8	12.8	10.5	9.2	-2.6
Rajputana, East	24.5	27.39	15.65	26.36	17.4	33.6	53.0	10.3	31.6	21.4	21.4	-3.1
Hyderabad—												
Hyderabad, North	34.5	23.39	27.10	42.70	40.8	41.4	48.9	23.2	30.4	16.3	29.9	-4.6
Hyderabad, South	30.3	23.05	19.76	38.71	40.2	56.9	39.9	23.3	34.3	19.1	27.2	-3.1
Mysore	36.2	41.62	32.40	33.83	37.7	46.6	41.5	27.9	39.1	28.9	36.3	+0.1

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1921

Area (acres)

Countries	RICE						WHEAT					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,271,000	3,230,000	3,183,000	2,883,000	3,035,000	2,813,000
Argentina	11,000	17,000	26,000	17,000	29,000	...	16,082,000	17,828,000	16,200,000	11,261,000	14,810,000	13,210,000
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,528,000	9,770,000	7,987,000	6,410,000	9,060,000	2,431,000
Austria*	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,007,000	2,035,000	1,924,000	571,000	370,000	378,000
Bulgaria*	7,000	12,000	10,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	2,581,000	2,430,000	2,134,000	2,436,000	2,182,000	2,560,000
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,301,000	14,749,000	17,513,000	19,118,000	18,224,000	24,251,000
Denmark*	...	...	...	...	...	...	152,000	131,000	110,000	125,000	180,000	220,000
Egypt	154,000	273,000	385,000	150,000	165,000	302,000	1,417,000	1,116,000	1,286,000	1,321,000	1,130,000	1,438,000
Formosa	1,165,000	1,151,000	1,194,000	1,228,000	1,235,000	1,228,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
France*	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,424,000	10,333,000	10,928,000	11,028,000	12,181,000	13,113,000
Germany*	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,157,000	3,719,000	3,732,000	3,208,000	3,307,000	3,829,000
Hungary*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,041,000	2,095,000
Indo-China	10,148,000	10,176,000	10,169,000	11,889,000	11,756,000	11,979,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	352,000	341,000	(c)342,000	823,000	276,000	287,000	11,674,000	10,552,000	10,781,000	10,288,000	11,217,000	11,774,000
Japan	7,523,000	7,554,000	7,577,000	7,605,000	7,658,000	...	1,303,000	1,302,000	1,389,000	1,314,000	1,270,000	1,261,000
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,000	24,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	27,000
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	134,000	121,000	118,000	168,000	152,000	176,000
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	219,000	231,000	208,000	110,000	220,000	363,000
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	22,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000
Poland*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,061,000	1,790,000	1,790,000	2,081,000
Roumania*	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,842,000	...	3,682,000	4,262,000	4,926,000	6,116,000
Siam	5,118,000	5,359,000	5,400,000	5,332,000	6,123,000	6,044,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	100,000	106,000	110,000	112,000	120,000	113,000	10,144,000	10,336,000	10,224,000	10,374,000	10,220,000	10,460,000
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	318,000	328,000	378,000	318,000	560,000	540,000
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	137,000	95,000	131,000	130,000	119,000	1
Tunis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,432,000	1,417,000	1,603,000	1,408,000	1,318,000	1
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	755,000	980,000	923,000	819,000	823,000	900,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,053,000	2,105,000	2,794,000	2,371,000	1,978,000	4,000
United States of America	869,000	981,000	1,119,000	1,063,000	1,324,000	1,022,000	52,294,000	45,070,000	59,156,000	75,663,000	61,118,000	160,000
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	...	779,000	976,000	839,000	680,000	700,000	741,000

Yield (tons)

Countries	RICE						WHEAT					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	779,000	775,000	1,316,000	387,000	1-2,000	902,000
Argentina	(a)	(a)	21,000	(a)	(a)	...	2,111,000	5,866,000	4,587,000	3,724,000	4,237,000	4,140,000
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,074,000	3,067,000	2,023,000	1,229,000	3,860,000	3,919,000
Austria*	...	...	...	...	...	...	744,000	674,000	594,000	157,000	145,000	172,000
Bulgaria*	4,000	9,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	791,000	777,000	6,600,000	796,000	802,000	1,136,000
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,024,000	6,219,000	5,034,000	3,166,000	7,065,000	8,042,000
Denmark*	...	...	...	...	...	...	162,000	115,000	109,000	108,000	199,000	300,000
Egypt	167,000	353,000	501,000	176,000	204,000	326,000	977,000	797,000	859,000	800,000	848,000	9-0,000
Formosa	826,000	859,000	823,000	871,000	869,000	882,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
France*	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,477,000	3,597,000	6,031,000	5,001,000	6,333,000	8,629,000
Germany*	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,081,000	2,244,000	2,434,000	2,120,000	2,207,000	2,801,000
Hungary*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,923,000	1,208,000
Indo-China	4,660,000	4,556,000	4,548,000	4,714,000	4,535,000	5,724,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	511,000	517,000	514,000	478,000	443,000	462,000	4,719,000	3,712,000	4,819,000	4,201,000	3,778,000	5,154,000
Japan	10,380,000	9,692,000	9,715,000	10,802,000	11,222,000	9,601,000	799,000	870,000	829,000	820,000	769,000	739,000
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,000	9,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	14,000
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	123,000	99,000	141,000	152,000	154,000	232,000
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	136,000	142,000	176,000	122,000	184,000	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	12,000	29,000	29,000	27,000	29,000
Poland*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421,000	600,000	951,000
Roumania*	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000,000	...	574,000	1,760,000	1,633,000	2,021,000
Siam	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	237,000	233,000	204,000	297,000	284,000	257,000	4,072,000	3,814,000	3,027,000	3,451,000	3,795,000	3,800,000
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	242,000	182,000	248,000	248,000	241,000	299,000
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	199,000	120,000	140,000	94,000	90,000	102,000
Tunis	...	...	...	...	...	...	147,000	129,000	319,000	187,000	149,000	1-4,000
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-8,000	271,000	220,000	177,000	217,000	232,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,307,000	1,719,000	2,307,000	1,823,000	1,519,000	1,923,000
United States of America	819,000	696,000	774,000	812,000	1,002,000	795,000	17,000,000	17,510,000	19,000,000	25,100,000	22,700,000	21,217,000
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	...	144,000	212,000	1-4,000	1-3,000	2-0,000	254,000

(a) Exclusive of "Nili" crop (b) Preliminary Estimate (c) Exclusive of insular territory (d) Through transit (e) Not available

* The figures for the different years are not comparable, owing to the change of frontier that have taken place during the period under review

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1921—contd.

Area (acres)

Countries	MAIZE						BARLEY					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Algeria	18,000	20,000	16,000	15,000	22,000	24,000	3,008,000	2,838,000	2,793,000	2,707,000	2,793,000	2,500,000
Argentina	8,965,000	8,712,000	8,219,000	8,181,000	8,087,000	...	883,000	604,000	615,000	669,000	667,000	...
Australia	360,000 (b)	332,000 (b)	287,000 (c)	265,000	...	...	230,000 (b)	205,000 (b)	255,000 (c)	267,000	...	...
Austria †	802,000	359,000	230,000	104,000	102,000	112,000	1,972,000	1,921,000	1,811,000	232,000	238,000	260,000
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria †	1,456,000	1,396,000	1,461,000	1,443,000	1,407,000	1,417,000	598,000	603,000	601,000	484,000	554,000	550,000
Canada	173,000	234,000	250,000	264,000	292,000	297,000	1,802,000	2,391,000	3,152,000	2,644,000	2,551,000	2,790,000
Denmark †	...	...	...	...	2,016,000	2,016,000	633,000	592,000	551,000	586,000	626,000	620,000
Egypt	1,737,000 (b)	1,684,000 (b)	1,811,000 (b)	1,791,000	1,937,000	...	439,000 (b)	497,000 (b)	336,000 (b)	356,000	340,000	390,000
France †	881,000	817,000	753,000	744,000	829,000	809,000	1,537,000	1,698,000	1,371,000	1,501,000	1,640,000	1,600,000
Germany †	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,765,000	3,608,000	3,454,000	2,780,000	2,948,000	2,800,000
Hungary †	...	...	...	...	2,016,000	2,016,000	...	...	...	...	1,266,000	1,180,000
Italy	3,916,000	3,852,000	(b)3,556,000	3,797,000	3,708,000	3,705,000	595,000	469,000	478,000	490,000	494,000	540,000
Japan	144,000	138,000	141,000	152,000	139,000	...	3,079,000	2,887,000	2,860,000	2,892,000	2,985,000	2,920,000
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,000	51,000	60,000	57,000	56,000	60,000
New Zealand	6,000	8,000	10,000	9,000	12,000	...	30,000	19,000	19,000	23,000	47,000	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,000	117,000	156,000	158,000	156,000	150,000
Poland †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,314,000	1,943,000	2,420,000
Romania †	5,054,000	...	5,726,000	6,749,000	8,140,000	8,507,000	1,453,000	...	2,119,000	1,942,000	3,458,000	3,870,000
Spain	1,154,000	1,175,000	1,169,000	1,179,000	1,167,000	1,177,000	3,884,000	4,005,000	4,208,000	4,252,000	4,317,000	4,330,000
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	412,000	436,000	457,000	412,000	401,000	400,000
Switzerland	4,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	17,000	19,000	22,000	18,000	18,000	10,000
Tunis	40,000	46,000	36,000	45,000	25,000	50,000	1,232,000	1,183,000	1,417,000	1,106,000	926,000	1,230,000
Union of South Africa	3,149,000	4,419,000	3,951,000	4,001,000	3,492,000	...	57,000	132,000	125,000	85,000	91,000	87,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,653,000	1,796,000	1,839,000	1,878,000	2,047,000	1,781,000
United States of America	105,232,000	116,681,000	104,424,000	97,130,000	101,657,000	103,807,000	7,754,000	8,920,000	9,736,000	6,717,000	7,597,000	7,230,000
Uruguay	627,000	590,000	552,000	495,000	494,000	...	13,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	11,000	5,000

Yield (tons)

Countries	MAIZE						BARLEY					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Algeria	6,000	8,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	9,000	769,000	673,000	1,249,000	600,000	640,000	1,030,000
Argentina	1,468,000	4,258,000	5,594,000	6,451,000	5,749,000	...	46,000	(d)	(d)	230,000	230,000	...
Australia	213,000 (b)	221,000 (b)	172,000 (c)	169,000	...	...	91,000 (b)	89,000 (b)	108,000 (c)	96,000	...	...
Austria †	143,000	132,000	88,000	53,000	83,000	61,000	835,000	496,000	527,000	82,000	94,000	110,000
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria †	481,000	435,000	211,000	635,000	520,000	858,000	224,000	216,000	145,000	208,000	202,000	280,000
Canada	157,000	194,000	354,000	423,000	358,000	372,000	915,000	1,177,000	1,653,000	1,208,000	1,354,000	1,270,000
Denmark †	...	...	...	...	...	...	523,000	382,000	459,000	524,000	526,000	580,000
Egypt	1,603,000 (b)	1,506,000 (b)	1,631,000 (b)	1,596,000	1,761,000	...	281,000 (b)	291,000 (b)	211,000 (b)	216,000	233,000	250,000
France †	415,000	373,000	243,000	252,000	881,000	394,000	813,000	797,000	588,000	562,000	821,000	800,000
Germany †	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,747,000	1,831,000	2,065,000	1,640,000	1,761,000	1,900,000
Hungary †	...	...	...	...	1,251,000	677,000	...	...	...	...	483,000	440,000
Italy	2,034,000	2,065,000	(b)1,911,000	2,093,000	2,228,000	2,357,000	216,000	159,000	207,000	178,000	126,000	220,000
Japan	99,000	95,000	84,000	101,000	(d)	...	2,048,000	2,047,000	1,909,000	2,039,000	1,970,000	1,870,000
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,000	48,000	58,000	52,000	59,000	70,000
New Zealand	7,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	...	17,000	13,000	16,000	18,000	36,000	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,000	86,000	120,000	112,000	116,000	90,000
Poland †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	505,000	825,000
Romania †	(d)	...	781,000	3,526,000	4,541,000	2,687,000	6,420,000	...	107,000	877,000	1,446,000	1,050,000
Spain	715,000	733,000	602,000	633,000	691,000	621,000	1,857,000	1,667,000	1,935,000	1,749,000	1,934,000	1,910,000
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	293,000	243,000	247,000	276,000	235,000	260,000
Switzerland	4,000	7,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	12,000	15,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	10,000
Tunis	3,000	9,000	8,000	6,000	3,000	8,000	103,000	167,000	260,000	118,000	56,000	210,000
Union of South Africa	872,000	1,126,000	1,030,000	835,000	1,075,000	...	23,000	47,000	37,000	15,000	24,000	20,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,172,000	1,280,000	1,383,000	1,285,000	1,463,000	1,200,000
United States of America	64,033,000	76,470,000	62,435,000	70,200,000	50,393,000	76,860,000	3,828,000	4,528,000	5,170,000	3,156,000	4,049,000	3,220,000
Uruguay	170,000	188,000	164,000	69,000	118,000	...	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	...

(a) Preliminary estimate (b) Exclusive of leased territory (c) Incomplete data (d) Not available
 † The figures for the different years are not comparable owing to the changes of frontier, that have taken place during the period under review

19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1921—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Countries	COTTON						LINSEED					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Algeria	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...
Argentina	8,000	29,000	83,000	23,000	59,000	...	2,296,000	2,231,000	2,418,000	2,220,000	2,482,000	2,890,000
Australia	...	...	...	...	2,000	21,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,000 ^(b)	48,000 ^(b)	65,000 ^(c)	7,000	8,000	8,000
Brazil	501,000	726,000	605,000	685,000	805,000	1,419,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	4,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	657,000	919,000	1,068,000	1,008,000	1,428,000	231,000
France	1,718,000	1,740,000	1,965,000	1,633,000	1,897,000	1,839,000	1,000	...	4,000	3,000	6,000	6,000
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,000	23,000	28,000	52,000	90,000	45,000
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,000	74,000	104,000 ^{***}	110,000	...	118,000 ^{***}
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,000	41,000	49,000	47,000	30,000	40,000
Italy	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	...	36,000	48,000	88,000	68,000	...	(d)
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,000	30,000	15,000	24,000	60,000	24,000
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	4,000	3,000	10,000	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	188,000	50,000	32,000	27,000
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	4,000	4,000	9,000	3,000	4,000
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	2,000	3,000	6,000	7,000	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.S.R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	8,000	5,000	8,000	8,000	9,000
Union of South Africa	2,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,000	110,000	168,000	115,000	151,000	48,000
United States of America	84,970,000	38,827,000	35,998,000	38,552,000	35,868,000	31,414,000	1,473,000	1,083,000	1,009,000	1,502,000	1,754,000	1,165,000
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,000	86,000	51,000	88,000	70,000	72,000

Yield

Countries	COTTON (bales of 400 lbs.)						LINSEED (TONS)					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Algeria	...	1,000	...	(e)	(e)	(e)	...	...	•	•	•	...
Argentina	5,000	19,000	19,000	20,000	38,000	...	109,000	489,000	768,000	1,049,000	1,259,000	791,000
Australia	...	...	...	...	1,000	(d)	...	...	(d)	(d)	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	(b)	(e)	1,000	1,000	(d)
Brazil	835,000	411,000	404,000	458,000	528,000	729,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	1,000	1,000	1,000	(a) 1,000	(a) 1,000	(a) 2,000	...	...	•	•	•	•
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	206,000	148,000	151,000	137,000	199,000	103,000
France	1,250,000	1,555,000	1,191,000	1,377,000	1,492,000	815,000	(d)	...	(d)	1,000	3,000	(d)
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 2,000	(b) 4,000	(b) 3,000	9,000	19,000	7,000
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	...	(d)
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	8,000	(b) 12,000	11,000	10,000	10,000
Italy	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	...	7,000	(d)	16,000	12,000	...	10,000
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	8,000	4,000	7,000	15,000	(d)
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	2,000	5,000	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	7,000	8,000	5,000	(d)
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	1,000	1,000	(d)	...
U.S.S.R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Union of South Africa	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
United States of America	13,654,000	13,478,000	14,359,000	13,619,000	16,027,000	9,945,000	327,000	229,000	334,000	181,000	290,000	202,000
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000	12,000	23,000	21,000	22,000

^{*} Less than 500 tons

(a) Preliminary estimate (b) Exclusive of invaded territory (c) Incomplete data (d) Not available (e) Less than 500 bales

‡ Algiers and Oran

^{**} Flax and hemp

† The figures for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1921—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Countries	RAPESEED						TEA				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Andaman and Nicobar	...	...	...	...	...	...	•	•	•	•	...
Austria (e)	10,000	13,000	24,000	3,600	2,000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	4,000	3,000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria (e)	...	17,000	38,000	4,000	7,000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	...	498,000	509,000	505,000	450,000	(a)
Czechoslovakia (e)	...	...	...	22,000	16,000	12,000	...	...	...	...	...
Formosa	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	...	...	106,000	112,000	112,000	115,000	93,000
France (e)	41,000	37,000	43,000	57,000	68,000	17,000	...	...	...	...	...
Germany (e)	110,000	160,000	279,000	306,000	230,000	210,000	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary (e)	...	...	...	...	9,000	41,000	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	292,000	294,000	285,000	279,000	276,000	...	120,000	119,000	122,000	120,000	118,000
Java	...	...	...	...	...	...	303,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	312,000
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	...	•	•	•	•	•
Netherlands	7,000	6,000	9,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...
Nyasaland	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000
Poland (e)	...	...	...	...	102,000	100,000	...	...	...	...	...
Roumania (e)	63,000	...	23,000	208,000	140,000	104,000	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Viti Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	•	•	•	•	•

Yield

Countries	RAPESEED (TONS)						TEA (LBS)				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Andaman and Nicobar	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,000	70,000	79,000	63,000	...
Austria (e)	5,000	4,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria (e)	...	4,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon †	...	...	...	...	...	...	202,839,000	194,621,000	180,438,000	208,122,000	184,382,000
Czechoslovakia (e)	...	...	...	11,000	7,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	...
Formosa	†	†	†	†	...	...	27,280,000	37,762,000	37,688,000	35,112,000	35,385,000
France (e)	20,000	16,000	20,000	35,000	40,000	9,000	...	...	...	...	...
Germany (e)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary (e)	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	103,000	110,000	101,000	110,000	(a)	...	84,010,000	86,921,000	88,739,000	85,781,000	79,582,000
Java	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,959,000	87,377,000	70,095,000	67,292,000	(a)
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,000	66,000	66,000	41,000	41,000
Netherlands	6,000	4,000	5,000	14,000	7,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...
Nyasaland	...	...	...	...	...	...	458,000	620,000	633,000	669,000	527,000
Poland (e)	...	...	...	...	29,000	24,000	...	...	...	...	...
Roumania (e)	20,000	...	1,000	53,000	23,000	(a)	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	(a)	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,818,000	1,708,000	1,599,000	1,407,000	1,271,000
Viti Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,000	49,000	51,000	48,000	27,000

(a) Not available (b) Exclusive of invaded territory (c) Incomplete data (d) Preliminary Estimate (e) The figures for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review. † Below 500 acres ‡ Export figures

19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1921—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Countries	COFFEE						SUGARCANE					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Algeria . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000	16,000	...	...	...	...
Argentina . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	212,000	230,000	230,000	215,000	210,000	...
Australia	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	...	...	170,000(a)	181,000(a)	171,000(a)	162,000(a)	...	...
Brazil	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Guiana	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	...	75,000	75,000	74,000	71,000	71,000	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	(d)	(d)	...	...	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	...	...
Dutch East Indies(e)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	300,000(f)	263,000(f)	251,000(f)	255,000(f)	...	...
Dutch Guiana	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	...	7,000	6,000	8,000	...	...	...
Egypt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,000	60,000	59,000	51,000	60,000	(d)
Federated Malay States	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Formosa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	215,000	201,000	(d)	...	222,000	...
French Central Africa	2,000	2,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guadeloupe and dependencies	12,000	15,000	17,000	(d)	(d)	...	94,000	90,000	...	...	...	...
Haiti	271,000	91,000	108,000	151,000	148,000	...	16,000	...	61,000	62,000	...	...
India	6,000	6,000	...	6,000	...	...	124,000	120,000	120,000	114,000	111,000	...
Indo-China	11,000	11,000	...	11,000	...	...	64,000	66,000	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	20,000	20,000	20,000	23,000	...	...	25,000	24,000	41,000	48,000	...	...
Japan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,000	72,000	69,000	...	...	...
Madagascar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	174,000	176,000	176,000	174,000	170,000	...
Mexico	183,000(g)	(d)	...	...	(d)	...	...	62,000	...	...	...	...
Paraguay . . . . .	...	(d)	(d)	...	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...
Peru	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay . . . . .	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	14,000	18,000	...	...	...	...
Venezuela . . . . .	...	...	(d)	(d)	...	...	112,000	122,000	...	100,000	...	...
Philippines	(d)	2,000	(d)	2,000	...	...	460,000	408,000	604,000	600,000	...	...
Porto-Rico	108,000	144,000	150,000	100,000	...	...	200,000	200,000	200,000	210,000	...	...
Sweden . . . . .	...	108,000	172,000	(d)	(d)	...	...	21,000	14,000	...	...	...
Spain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	...	...
Tanzania	24,000	22,000	32,000	25,000	...	...	2,000	1,000	2,000	(d)	...	...
Union of South Africa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,000	100,000	...	100,000	...	...
United States of America . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	221,000	244,000	231,000	190,000	190,000	200,000
Zanzibar	(d)	(d)	(d)	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Islands . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	11,000	...

(a) Total area, including unproductive portions (b) Below 500 acres (c) Incomplete data (d) Not available (e) In case of paragraph the figures relate to Java and Madura only

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1911 TO 1921—concl'd.

Yield

Countries	COFFEE (LBS)						SUGARCANE (TONS)				
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Antigon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	...
Argentine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,408,000	1,112,000	2,161,000	3,041,000	(a)
Australia	16,000	10,000	13,000	10,000	...	...	1,710,000	2,873,000	1,770,000	1,347,000	...
Brazil	1,655,207,000	2,091,070,000	1,235,764,000	1,000,038,000	1,592,970,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Guiana	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Colombia . . . . .	...	165,000,000	188,000,000	...	...	224,400,000	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	20,988,000	25,194,000	30,720,000	30,307,000	23,201,000	87,400,000	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,493,000	31,409,000	36,511,000	34,163,000	...
Dutch East Indies (J)	110,975,000	98,507,000	111,823,000	66,300,000	109,702,000	74,866,000	17,044,000	15,075,000	13,305,000	14,370,000	...
Dutch Guiana	1,082,000	3,401,000	4,077,000	3,621,000	3,632,000	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...
Egypt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	1,703,000	1,568,000	1,706,000
Federated Malay Estates	825,000	402,000	370,000	230,000	38,000	35,000	...	...	...	...	...
Formosa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,002,000	4,017,000	3,318,000	...	3,214,000
French Central Africa	47,000	27,000	07,000	67,000	164,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guadeloupe and dependencies	1,108,000	2,380,000	1,131,000	1,760,000	1,470,000	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	...
Guatemala	98,001,000	52,777,000	106,612,000	98,061,000	52,800,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawai	4,752,000	4,762,000	...	10,842,000 (b)	...	...	4,651,000	4,320,000	4,227,000	43,085,000	4,140,000
Indo-China	2,002,000	2,706,000	...	2,706,000	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	...
Jamaica	5,747,000	10,215,000	8,220,000	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...
Japan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,502,000	1,167,000	1,057,000	...	...
Mauritius . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,083,000	2,171,000	2,301,000	(a)	(a)
Mexico	(c) 62,000,000	(c) 104,001,000	...	...	(c) 75,733,000	...	...	1,251,000	...	...	...
Nicaragua . . . . .	...	25,507,000	33,618,000	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...
Nyasaland . . . . .	...	94,000	133,000	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraguay . . . . .	...	1,083,000	...	...	...	...	(a)	118,000	...	...	...
Peru . . . . .	...	...	93,720,000	77,000,000	...	...	2,161,000	2,557,000	...	2,485,000	...
Philippines	1,308,000	1,588,000	1,578,000	2,701,000	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...
Porto-Rico	39,532,000	37,530,000	27,839,000	32,708,000	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	...
Salvador . . . . .	...	65,454,000	54,610,000	72,000,000	40,500,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,000	85,000	63,000	72,000	...
Uganda	2,218,000	6,070,000	6,800,000	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	1,121,000	...	(a)	...
United States of America . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,628,000	3,308,000	3,715,000	1,573,000	2,615,000
Venezuela	10,970,000	87,971,000	179,415,000	73,573,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viti Islands . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	629,000	662,000	436,000	375,000	1,080,000

(j) Not available

(b) In case of sugarcane the figures relate to Java and Madura only

(c) Incomplete data

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE

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

Unit
(Total
33.)

In the Madras Presidency, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *Tahsildar** the area in his range under that crop, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *Tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Agriculture with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the Presidency is *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In other cases where some sort of account is maintained in *Zamindari* and *whole inam*† villages, the *Tahsildar* or Deputy *Tahsildar* estimates the area and yield, as well as he can, from his own knowledge and from reports of the estate officials. The figures for these areas are included but shown separately under estimates in the reports sent by the *Tahsildar* to the Director of Agriculture. In the remaining cases, where estates have not been surveyed and where no sort of account is maintained at all, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Agriculture with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director for cotton only. No other State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (242 for cotton and 210 for other crops) are received in the Director's office, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by *Tahsildars* in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments, of the results on the Government farms, of the local knowledge of the Director of Agriculture and his Staff in comparing the yields from adjoining districts, and of the results of a comparison of the figures of yield with the figures of net export and the estimate of consumption. The Director checks the rate of yield reported by *Tahsildars* by estimates received from his subordinate officers and from non-officials interested in a particular crop.

Madras
(Total culti
32,630,00)

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the Presidency proper the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*** The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Director of Agriculture of the province. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91.4 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99.6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 188 in the Presidency proper, 60 in Sind, and 33 in the Indian States. No standard of yield has yet been fixed. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops, which has been adopted provisionally. This formula is now being revised, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who are tabulating the results and comparing them for the purpose. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdar*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the *taluka* is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of

Bombay and Sind
(Total cultivated
area 28,118,000
acres)

Note.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in each province during the three years ending 1920-21

- * A sub-divisional officer ** A sub-division of a district under the management of a *tahsildar*
- † The chief revenue and police officer in charge of a *taluk*
- ‡ A revenue or police officer in charge of a sub-division of a *taluk*
- § Entire villages granted rent-free

the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Sind there are no formulæ, and all the necessary information is obtained from the district officers in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve annas for a normal crop, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience. For Indian States condition estimates are obtained, and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

Bihar and Orissa
(Total cultivated area
14,627,000 acres)

The estimates for Bihar and Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except two, and in these districts the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. In the district of Sambalpur, the acreages under crops are revised annually by the Land Records staff by field-to-field inspection. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in the districts of this province for some thirty years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these tests to enable Government to accept them as standards. The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the Provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources.

Bengal
(Total area
acres)

cultivated
24,260,000

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

Punjab
(Total area
acres)

cultivated
22,157,000

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

Central Provinces
and Berar
(Total cultivated
area
acres)

23,354,000

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat, rice, and linseed only are furnished by ten States. No information is available from the other two States. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, and sugarcane 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 these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.* The reporting agency consists of 235 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 22 *patwaris* working under each inspector. Each *tahsil* † has usually 4 revenue inspectors. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made. In the year 1920-21 the substitution of anna estimates for American notation was introduced in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Agriculture, who in 1919, decided that it would be better to abandon all attempts to impress on the reporting agency what is meant by the expression "normal crop" and secondly, that the use of American notation in which 100 is meant to signify a normal crop should be discontinued. The Board considered that in the long run better statistics would be obtained if the reporting agency were allowed to follow its traditional method of reporting the crop in the anna notation. All deductions based on the standards are made by the provincial Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by the District Officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Burma
(Total area
acres)

cultivated
13,023,000

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

* Village accountants

† Sub-division of a district

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent, excluding some of the unimportant hill districts in certain cases. The information is received from District Officers, who in their turn obtain figures from the district Land Records staffs in the case of the temporarily-settled areas, and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara, with the exception in the latter district of jute the estimate for which is compiled by the village *choukidari panchayats*. In the permanently settled part of Sylhet the figures for jute are those submitted after actual inspection by the village *choukidari panchayats*, while for all other crops except tea estimates have been framed by the District Officer from the actual areas in the surveyed parts being applied to the rest of the district. The figures for tea are obtained in all cases from the garden managers. The figures are checked only in the temporarily-settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no valid check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

Assam
(Total area cultivated 5,002,000 acres)

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

North-West Frontier Province
(Total cultivated area 1,070,000 acres)

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

Ajmer-Merwara
(Total area cultivated 202,000 acres)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shantog* (1) for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar*|| and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director, Land Records and Agriculture. About 50 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars* (2) (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Coorg
(Total area cultivated 142,000 acres)

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

Central India

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

Rajputana

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

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

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

** Circle inspector

|| A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk

(1) Village accountant (2) Revenue officer in charge of a taluk

Hyderabad (Total cultivated area 21,551,000 acres) The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government area, such as *Jagirs*, etc. Raiyatwari tenure prevails in the State and with the exception of some parts of a few districts, the area is surveyed and settled. *Patwaris* or village accountants, who are hereditary office-bearers, furnish to the *taluk* office figures regarding area under principal crops. The *tahsildars* who are touring officers check these figures by a field-to-field inspection during their tours and send reports of their *taluks* to the District Collector or first *taluqdar* as he is called in the State. The figures for each district after being consolidated in the District Office are sent to the Director of Statistics of the State who finally checks and consolidates them. The estimates of standard yields of crops are based only on conjectures, which are generally misleading. As a result, the reported outturn is generally low. Instructions are, however, being issued by the authorities of the State for conducting crop-cutting experiments and it is hoped that in future the returns will show approximately correct estimates. Sixteen annas represent a normal crop.

Mysore (Total cultivated area 6,020,000 acres) The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each taluk. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

Baroda (Total cultivated area 2,870,000 acres) The figures are furnished to the Director of Agriculture by the Revenue Heads of each *taluka* (*Vahivatdar*). These are prepared in villages by the village clerks (*Talatis*) from the form recording crops grown in every survey number. These entries are checked by the inspecting officers. The outturn is usually returned as so many annas in the rupee and also as so many lbs. of 40 tolas per bigha. The crop returns are finally consolidated and checked in the office of the Director of Agriculture. With regard to the standard yields per acre, these are not yet separately ascertained as pertaining to Baroda territories. Whenever a reference to these becomes necessary those ascertained for the contiguous British territory, with which Baroda territory is closely interlaced, are utilised.

* Represents average for two years ending 1920-21

APPENDIX III

DATES PRESCRIBED FOR THE ISSUE OF THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS BY THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA

RICE—

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

WHEAT—

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

COTTON—

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

LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—

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

SESAMUM (*til* or *jinjili*)—

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

GROUNDNUT—

1st forecast	. . . . .	. October	20
Final „	. . . . .	. February	15

INDIGO—

1st forecast	. . . . .	. October	15
Final „	. . . . .	. December	20

SUGARCANE—

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

JUTE†—

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

† Published by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

APPENDIX IV

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

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

* Incomplete

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

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

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

(d) In parts of Southern India, sowing continues till September or October and harvesting till March or April

(e) In Madras, there is an irrigated crop which is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August

(f) In Madras, there is an irrigated crop which is sown in December-January and harvested in March-April

INDEX

	Pages		Pages
American notation	35, 36	Methods of collecting statistics	37-40
Anna estimate	<i>ib.</i>	Mixed crop, treatment of—	35
Area—		Mustard (see Rape and Mustard)	
Bajra (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	24	Normal crop, definition of—	3
Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)	22, 30	Normal yield per acre	12
Castor seed (<i>Ricinus communis</i>)	27	Percentage estimate	35, 36
Coffee (<i>Coffea Arabica</i>)	4, 8, 21, 33	Rainfall—	
Cotton (<i>Gossypium sp.</i>)	3, 8, 16, 31	Normal and actual	28
Gram (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)	26	Monsoon	5
Groundnut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>)	4, 8, 20	Rape and Mustard—	
Indigo (<i>Indigofera Sumatrana and I. arrecta</i>)	<i>ib.</i>	Area	3, 8, 18, 32
Jowar (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)	23	Yield	<i>ib.</i>
Jute (<i>Corchorus sp.</i>)	3, 8, 17	Rice—	
Linseed (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>)	3, 8, 17, 31	Area	2, 8, 13, 29
Maize (<i>Zea mays</i>)	25, 30	Yield	<i>ib.</i>
Rape and Mustard (<i>Brassica sp.</i>)	3, 8, 18, 32	Rubber—	
Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	2, 8, 13, 29	Area	4, 8, 21
Rubber (<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>)	4, 8, 21	Yield	<i>ib.</i>
Sesamum (<i>Sesamum indicum</i>)	4, 8, 19	Season, leading features of—	1-4
Sugarcane (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>)	2, 8, 15, 33	Seasons of harvesting of crops	42
Tea (<i>Camellia thea</i>)	2, 8, 15, 33	" of sowing of crops	<i>ib.</i>
Wheat (<i>Triticum sativum</i>)	2, 8, 14, 29	Sesamum—	
Area of crops, how ascertained	35, 37-40	Area	4, 8, 19
Bajra—		Yield	<i>ib.</i>
Area	24	Source and scope of the estimates	1
Yield	<i>ib.</i>	Standard normal outturn	35
Barley—		Sugarcane—	
Area	22, 30	Area	2, 8, 15, 33
Yield	<i>ib.</i>	Yield	2, 8, 15, 34
Castor seed—		Tea—	
Area	27	Area	2, 8, 15, 32
Yield	<i>ib.</i>	Yield	<i>ib.</i>
Chart showing the condition of monsoon rainfall	5	Wheat—	
Charts illustrating the growth of production of crops	<i>frontispiece</i>	Area	2, 8, 14, 29
Coffee—		Yield	<i>ib.</i>
Area	4, 8, 21, 33	Yield—	
Yield	4, 8, 21, 34	Bajra	24
Cotton—		Barley	22, 30
Area	3, 8, 16, 31	Castor seed	27
Consumption	3, 16	Coffee	4, 8, 21, 34
Net exports	<i>ib.</i>	Cotton	3, 8, 16, 31
Yield	3, 8, 16, 31	Gram	26
Crops—where mainly grown	42	Groundnut	4, 8, 20
Crop-cutting experiments	35	Indigo	<i>ib.</i>
Dates of publication of forecasts	41	Jowar	23
Development of the estimates	1	Jute	3, 8, 17
Gram—		Linseed	3, 8, 17, 31
Area	26	Maize	25, 30
Yield	<i>ib.</i>	Rape and mustard	3, 8, 18, 32
Groundnut—		Rice	2, 8, 13, 29
Area	4, 8, 20	Rubber	4, 8, 21
Yield	<i>ib.</i>	Sesamum	4, 8, 19
Indian notation	35, 36	Sugarcane	2, 8, 15, 34
Indigo—		Tea	2, 8, 15, 32
Area	4, 8, 20	Wheat	2, 8, 14, 29
Yield	<i>ib.</i>	Yield per acre—	
Jowar—		Coffee	11
Area	23	Cotton	<i>ib.</i>
Yield	<i>ib.</i>	Groundnut	10
Jute—		Indigo	11
Area	3, 8, 17	Jute	<i>ib.</i>
Consumption and exports	17	Linseed	10
Yield	3, 8, 17	Normal	12
Linseed—		Rape and mustard	10
Area	3, 8, 17, 31	Rice	9
Yield	<i>ib.</i>	Rubber	11
Maize—		Sesamum	10
Area	25, 30	Sugarcane	9
Yield	<i>ib.</i>	Tea	<i>ib.</i>
Method of framing estimates of crops	35, 36	Wheat	<i>ib.</i>

**Agents for the Sale of Books published by the
Superintendent of Government Printing, India, Calcutta.**

IN EUROPE.

<p>Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.</p> <p>Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 69-74, Carter Lane, E.C., and 39, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.</p> <p>Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.</p> <p>P. S. King & Sons, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.</p> <p>H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C., and 9, Pall Mall, London, W.</p> <p>Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.</p>	<p>Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.</p> <p>W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.</p> <p>T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.</p> <p>Wheldon & Wesley, Ltd., 2, 3 & 4, Arthur Street, New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 2.</p> <p>B. H. Blackwell, 50 & 51, Broad Street, Oxford.</p> <p>Deighton Bell & Co., Ltd., Cambridge.</p> <p>Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.</p> <p>E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.</p> <p>Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.</p> <p>Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.</p> <p>Otto Harrasowitz, Leipzig.</p> <p>Friedländer and Sohn, Berlin.</p>
--	--

IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

<p>Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.</p> <p>Newman & Co., Calcutta.</p> <p>R. Camlgay & Co., Calcutta.</p> <p>S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.</p> <p>B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.</p> <p>The Indian School Supply Depot, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.</p> <p>Dutton & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.</p> <p>Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 90/2A, Harrison Road, Calcutta.</p> <p>The Weldon Library, 57, Park Street, West, Calcutta.</p> <p>Standard Literature Company, Limited, Calcutta.</p> <p>Lal Chand & Sons, Calcutta.</p> <p>Association Press, Calcutta.</p> <p>Higginbotham & Co., Madras.</p> <p>V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.</p> <p>G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.</p> <p>S. Murthy & Co., Madras.</p> <p>Thompson & Co., Madras.</p> <p>Temple & Co., Madras.</p> <p>P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.</p> <p>Vas & Co., Madras.</p> <p>E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Madras.</p> <p>Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.</p> <p>D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.</p> <p>Mrs. Radhalei Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.</p> <p>Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.</p> <p>Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.</p> <p>Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.</p> <p>Proprietor, New Kitabkhana, Poona.</p>	<p>The Standard Bookstall, Karachi.</p> <p>Mangaldas Harkisandas, Surat.</p> <p>Karsandas Narandas & Sons, Surat.</p> <p>A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay.</p> <p>N. B. Mathur, Supt., Nazim Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.</p> <p>Munshi Seeta Ram, Managing Proprietor, Indian Army Book Depot, Jubi, Cawnpore.</p> <p>Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Allahabad.</p> <p>Rama Krishna & Sons, Lahore.</p> <p>Supt., American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.</p> <p>Proprietor, Rangoon Times Press, Rangoon.</p> <p>Manager, the "Hittavada," Nagpur.</p> <p>S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Co., Cooch Behar.</p> <p>A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.</p> <p>Manager, Educational Book Depot, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*</p> <p>Manager of the Imperial Book Depot, 63, Chandney Chalk Street, Delhi.*</p> <p>Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Ltd." (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra.)*</p> <p>Supt., Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*</p> <p>P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*</p> <p>Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.*</p> <p>D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*</p> <p>Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*</p> <p>Maung Lu Gale, Proprietor, Law Book Depot, Mandalay.*</p> <p>Times of Ceylon Co., Ltd.†</p>
---	--

* Agents for the sale of Legislative Department Publications only.
† Agents for the sale of Archaeological publications only.

[TWENTY-FOURTH ISSUE]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA

ESTIMATES
OF
AREA AND YIELD
OF
Principal Crops in India
1921=22

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council



CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1923

{No. 1786}

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS