

[FIFTY-SIXTH ISSUE]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS
INDIA

ESTIMATES
OF
AREA AND YIELD
OF
Principal Crops in India
1923-24

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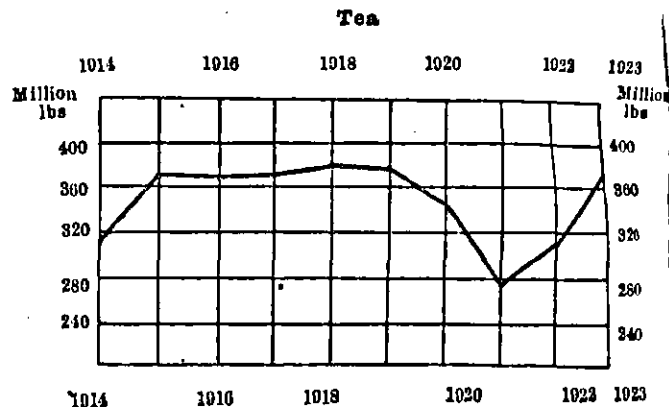
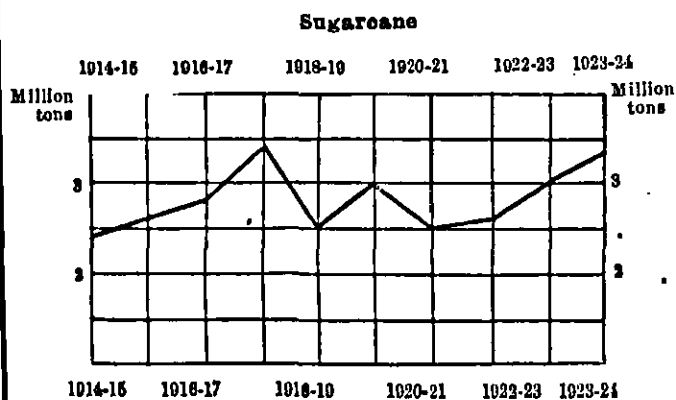
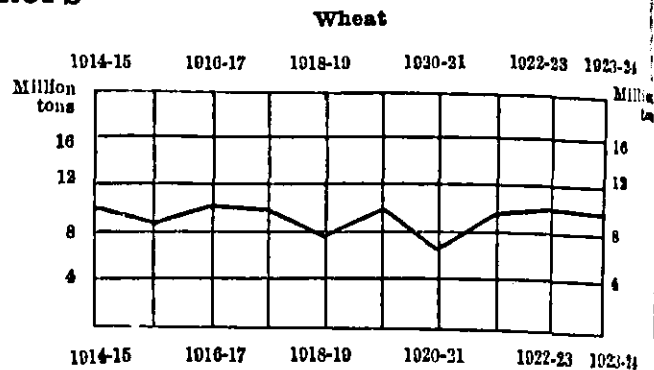
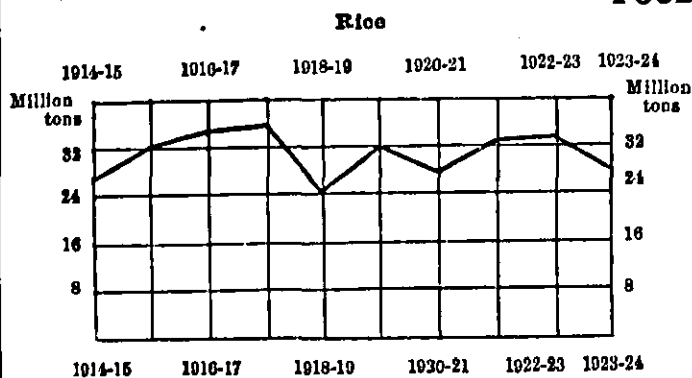
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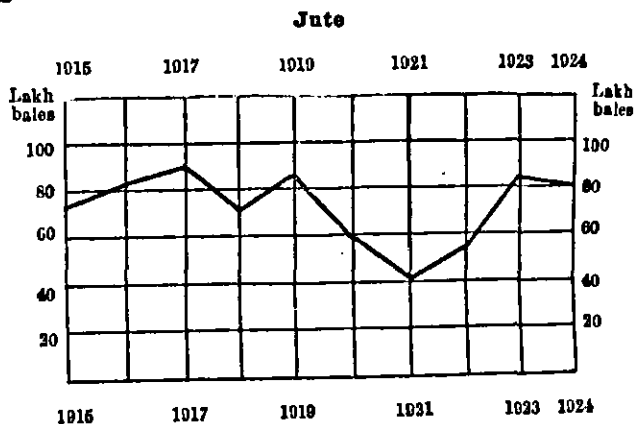
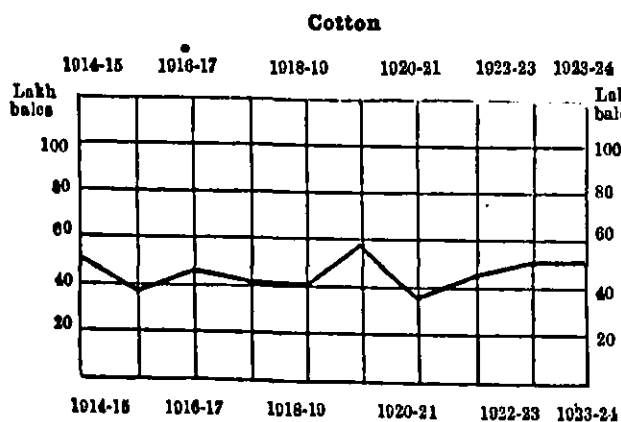
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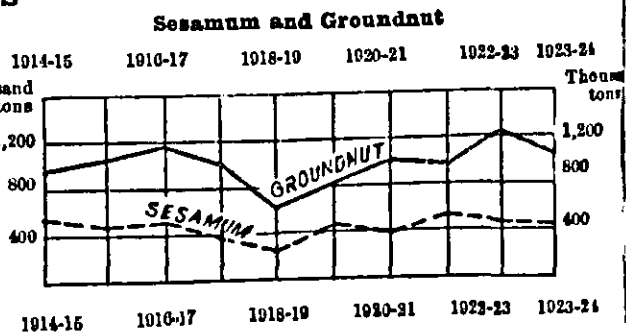
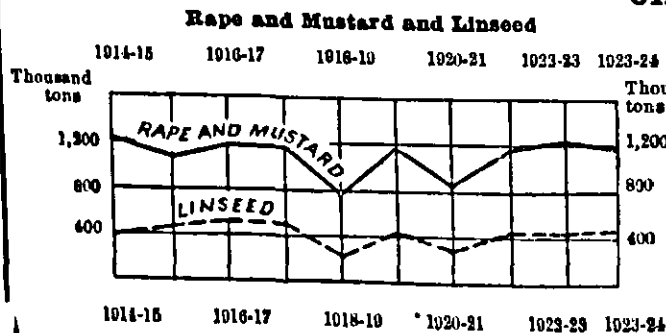
FOOD CROPS



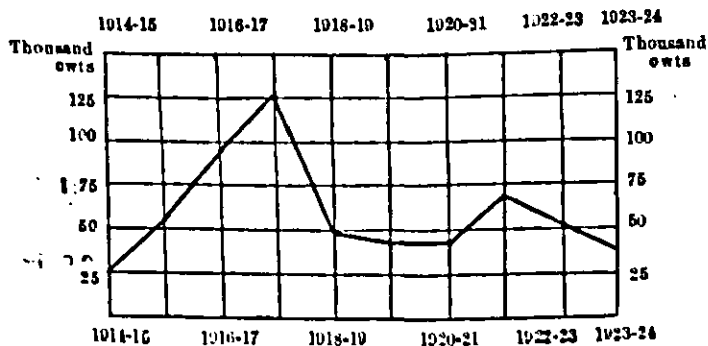
FIBRES



OILSEEDS



INDIGO (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 1923	5
Charts showing the yield of certain principal crops in the past ten years, 1914-15 to 1923-24	<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	<i>ib</i>
8.	Ditto ditto Cotton	16
9.	Ditto ditto Jute	17
10.	Ditto ditto Linseed	<i>ib</i>
11.	Ditto ditto Rape and Mustard	18
12.	Ditto ditto Sesamum (til or jinjili)	19
13.	Ditto ditto Groundnut	20
14.	Ditto ditto Indigo	<i>ib</i>
15.	Ditto ditto Coffee	21
16.	Ditto ditto Rubber	<i>ib</i>
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	28
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—35
	Appendix I.—Method of framing estimates of crops	39—40
	II.—Methods of collecting the statistics province by province	41—44
	III.—Dates on or about which the All-India forecasts of crops are issued	45
	IV.—Seasons of sowing and harvesting of the crops and the tracts where they are mainly grown	46
	Index	47

Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1923-24

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The present issue is the twenty-sixth of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1923-24. It is the eleventh 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, as in the case of rice, oilseeds, and sugarcane. There are two additional forecasts for wheat and cotton, and one for sesamum. On the other hand, only two forecasts are made of the jute, groundnut, and indigo crops. The method of framing estimates is described in Appendix I and the dates prescribed for the issue of the different forecasts by this Department are given in Appendix III. The tables of this volume are compiled from the data given in the final forecasts.* The detailed tables show for the last ten years (whenever available) 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 1923-24 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre, as far as reported in the Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield of Principal Crops in India for the period ending 1921-22, are also given 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 for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years, as is the case with the agricultural statistics of India published in Volumes I and II 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, but exclude Indian States, except those in the Bombay Presidency and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, 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. It should be borne in mind that, owing chiefly to the reasons stated 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, are shown in a supplementary table (No. 17).

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

In the hot weather months (*i.e.*, March to May) of 1923, the weather was much drier than usual in the Gangetic plain and the central parts of the country. The monsoon arrived late but gave fairly well-distributed rain over the greater part of the country except Sind, Gujarat and parts of Madras, where the amount was decidedly in defect. On the other hand, Lower Burma and Malabar had very heavy rain. The monsoon retreated from northern India at about the normal date but was then less vigorous than usual in the Peninsula. The winter rains were unusually early and heavy in north-west India at the close of the year. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was fairly well-distributed except in Bihar, Sind, Gujarat and the Madras-Deccan where it was much below the normal. The season was, on the whole, fair to good. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs.

* In the case of Madras finally adjusted figures of the Season and Crop Report are entered. For the other provinces also the final forecast figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available.

† For tea, coffee and rubber no forecast is prepared, the figures being taken from the annual statements of these products published by this Department.

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 1923 is shown in the appended chart (page 5).

Rice Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months of May to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. In Madras, the seasons vary greatly, the first crop being sown in April to October and harvested between September and March and the second crop sown in September to March and harvested between January and May. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Burma, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay (including Sind) and Coorg. These tracts comprise about 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 (including Sind), the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1923-24 was reported as 78,241,000 acres, as compared with 82,402,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was not so favourable as in the preceding year. The total yield was estimated at 28,130,000 tons, as against 33,703,000 tons in 1922-23. To this figure should be added some 335,000 tons in respect of other British provinces* (having an area of about 925,000 acres under rice), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and States to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab†, the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces‡, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, the Central Provinces † and Berar, Bombay (including Sind) †, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain practically the whole of the area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1923-24 was reported to be 31,197,000 acres, which is greater than the area of the preceding year by 1 per cent. The condition of the crop was generally good. The total estimated yield was 9,747,000 tons, which is 2 per cent below the yield of 1922-23. An addition of some 150,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts ‡ (having an area of about 478,000 acres under wheat), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. In Madras, the crop is harvested between December and May. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, 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. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1923-24 was 2,917,000 acres, as compared with 2,740,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be generally good. The estimated yield amounted to 3,279,000 tons of raw sugar (gur), being 8 per cent above the final figure (3,015,000 tons) of the preceding year. To this figure should be added approximately 28,000 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 plucked from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, 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 1923 was reported to be 710,300 acres, as compared with 708,200 acres in the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was reported to be 375,355,700 lbs, as against 311,638,900 lbs in the preceding year. For detailed accounts, a reference is invited to the Indian Tea Statistics, 1923, published as a Supplement to the Indian Trade Journal.

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

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

northern India, and late cotton in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from October to April. In parts of southern India sowings continue till December and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and states in India.

The total reported area under cotton was 23,071,000 acres in 1923-24, as against 21,804,000 acres in 1922-23, or an increase of 6 per cent. Conditions were not, on the whole, so favourable for the crop as in the preceding year.

	1922-23	1921-22
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Exports	3,473	3,170
Mill consumption	2,109	2,159
Extra-factory consumption (conjectural)	750	750
Total	6,332	6,079
Less imports	63	107
Approximate crop	6,270	5,972
Estimated in forecast	5,073	4,485

The total estimated outturn was 5,071,000 bales of 400 lbs each, which is practically the same as in 1922-23. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the years 1921-22 and 1922-23* 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 for want of reliable data.

	1923-24†	1922-23
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Oomras	2,629	2,706
Dholleras	183	489
Bengal-Sind	847	693
American—		
Punjab	234	117
Sind	3	4
Broach	203	281
Westerns and Northern	173	167
Cocanadas	50	53
Tinnevellys	167	141
Salems	26	23
Cambodias	151	130
Coompta-Dharwars	221	189
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	82	78
Total	5,074	5,073

The estimates of yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton grown in the years 1922-23 and 1923-24 are given in the marginal table. Of the total yield, Oomras represent 52 (53) per cent, Bengal-Sind 17 (14) per cent, Dholleras 6 (10) per cent, Americans 5 (2) per cent, Coompta-Dharwars 4 (1) per cent, Broach 4 (6) per cent, Tinnevellys 3 per cent, Cambodia and Westerns and Northern 3 (3) per cent each, Comillas, Burmas and other sorts 2 (2) per cent, and Cocanadas 1 (1) per cent. The percentages of the previous year are shown in brackets.

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 from that State except the figures of export. The total area under jute in 1923 was 2,788,000 acres, being 55 per cent above that of the preceding year, and the estimated yield 3,401,000 bales (of 400 lbs each) also rising in the same ratio. 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 1923. The area and yield of jute in 1924 are estimated to be 2,733,000 acres and 7,986,000 bales, showing a decrease of 2 per cent in area and 5 per cent in yield as compared with 1923.

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 1923-24 was 3,730,000 acres, which is 10 per cent above the final figure of the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be generally fair. The total estimated yield (162,000 tons) was less than that of the preceding year by 13 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 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 16.

† Assam, Ajmer-Merwara, Madras, Burma, and Manipur Pargana.

‡ Figures are subject to revision.

reports are received are the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay (including Sind), and Delhi. These tracts contain about 99 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 1923-24 was 6,139,000 acres, as against 6,259,000 acres in the preceding year, a decrease of 2 per cent. The condition of the crops was reported to be generally fair. The total estimated yield (1,152,000 tons) was 5 per cent less than the final figure of the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 14,000 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 sowings continue 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 Burma, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay (including Sind), Madras, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. These tracts contain 99.6 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. The total area under sesamum reported in 1923-24 was 5,062,000 acres, as against 4,998,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was generally fair. The total estimated yield was 436,000 tons, as against 482,000 tons in 1922-23. An addition of approximately 1,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other British provinces† (containing an area of about 17,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Groundnut

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. A summer variety is also grown in Madras, forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August. The estimates for this crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Indian States), and Burma, these being the provinces where groundnut is grown to a considerable extent. Report is also received from the Hyderabad State. The total area under groundnut in these tracts in 1923-24 was reported to be 2,742,000 acres, which is 4 per cent more than in the preceding year, the estimated yield (1,149,000 tons) being 7 per cent less than that of the preceding year.

Indigo

The indigo crop is sown from February to July and is harvested from August to November. In Madras, about 20 per cent of the area under the crop is irrigated, being grown as a second crop on wet land after paddy; this irrigated crop is 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, and Bombay (including 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 (180,600 acres) in 1923-24 was 36 per cent below that of the preceding year. The total estimated yield of dye was 35,100 cwts, which is 33 per cent below 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 1923-24 was 129,800 acres, the yield therefrom being estimated at 22,716,500 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 under rubber in 1923 was 128,100 acres, as against 125,900 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 14,462,500 lbs, as against 11,912,900 lbs in 1922.

D. N. GHOSH,

Director of Statistics,

for Director-General of Commercial Intelligence
and Statistics.

Calcutta, November 18, 1924.

* Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Burma, Ajmer-Merwara, and Manipur Pargana.
† Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manipur Pargana, and Coorg.
‡ Area at present unworkable.

CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1923

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

Province and Sub-division	JUNE				JULY				AUGUST				SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER					
	week ending				week ending				week ending				week ending				week ending					
	6th	13th	20th	27th	4th	11th	18th	25th	1st	8th	15th	22nd	29th	6th	13th	20th	26th	3rd	10th	17th	24th	
Madhya Pradesh—																						
Bihar	S	S	S	S	S	F	F	N	S	F	N	N	S	S	S	F	Ex	S	S	S	S	S
Bombay, Deccan	S	F	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	S	S
Bombay, Western	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	F	S	S	N	Ex	N	F	S	F	S	S
Bombay, Central	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	N	N	N	N	N
Bombay, Eastern	S	N	N	N	F	N	N	F	Ex	N	F	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	F	S	Ex	F	S	S
Bombay, Southern	S	Ex	Ex	N	N	N	N	N	F	F	S	F	N	Ex	Ex	N	N	N	Ex	F	S	S
Madhya Pradesh—																						
Orissa	S	S	S	F	S	N	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	F	N	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	S
Chota Nagpur	S	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	N	Ex	S	S	S
Bihar	N	F	S	N	N	S	Ex	F	N	F	F	S	F	Ex	F	F	S	N	Ex	S	S	S
United Provinces—																						
East	S	S	S	S	N	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	F	N	N	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S
West	S	S	S	S	S	F	N	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	F	N	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	N	N
Punjab—																						
East and North	S	S	N	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	N	Ex	N	S	S	S
South-west	S	S	F	S	S	S	F	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	N	N
North-West Frontier Province	F	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	N	S	Ex	N	N	N
Central Provinces—																						
Central	S	S	S	S	F	N	S	Ex	Ex	S	N	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S
West	S	S	S	S	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	F	F
East	S	S	S	F	S	Ex	N	N	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S
Central India—																						
West	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	F	F	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S
East	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	F	N	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S
Madhya Pradesh—																						
West	S	S	Ex	S	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
East	S	S	S	S	S	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	F	N	S	N	S	S	S
Madhya Pradesh—																						
Malabar	S	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	S	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	S	N	N
South-east	S	F	Ex	N	S	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	S	F	Ex	N	F	F	F	F	Ex	Ex
Deccan	S	S	N	S	F	F	N	F	S	F	S	S	S	F	F	Ex	S	F	S	S	Ex	Ex
Coast North	S	S	S	S	F	F	N	N	S	F	N	S	S	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	N	N
Madhya Pradesh—																						
Lower	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	F	F	N	N	Ex	F	F	F
Upper	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	S	F	N	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	F	N	N	Ex	Ex	S	S
Y Islands	N	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	F	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	F	F	F
Madhya Pradesh—																						
North	S	S	S	S	Ex	N	N	Ex	S	F	N	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	S	S
South	S	S	F	F	S	N	Ex	N	S	S	F	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	S	S
Coast	Ex	S	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	Ex	N	S	S	S	F	F
Chimur	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	S	S	N	F	Ex	Ex
Chimur	S	S	S	S	S	S	F	S	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	N	F	N	N	N	N	N

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

TABLES

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

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

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-98 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-08 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Rice	50,855,000	50,067,000	56,051,000	70,252,000	79,519,000	79,422,000	78,952,000	81,667,000	82,402,000	78,241,000
Wheat	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,499,000	29,949,000	25,784,000	28,207,000	30,852,000	31,197,000
Sugarcane	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,656,000	2,684,000	2,575,000	2,395,000	2,740,000	2,917,000
Tea	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	697,800	704,100	709,000	708,200	700,000
Cotton	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,221,000	21,861,000	23,385,000	21,339,000	18,451,000	21,804,000	20,000,000
Jute	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,838,900	2,509,000	1,518,000	1,800,000	2,000,000
Linseed	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	3,103,000	2,269,000	3,011,000	3,382,000	3,700,000
Rape and Mustard	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	5,895,000	5,010,000	6,355,000	6,259,000	6,000,000
Sesamum	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,450,000	4,254,000	4,432,000	5,746,000	4,998,000	5,000,000
Groundnut	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,785,000	1,586,000	2,127,000	2,144,000	2,633,600	2,740,000
Indigo	1,280,000	722,000	854,000	216,000	475,000	248,800	245,800	334,800	284,400	180,000
Coffee . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	116,400	124,200	125,000	128,400	129,000
Rubber . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	118,500	124,200	124,700	125,900	128,000

Yield

Rice tons	21,466,000	21,550,000	22,291,000	28,869,000	32,017,000	32,024,000	27,656,000	33,143,000	33,703,000	28,130,000
Wheat "	6,029,000	7,076,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,283,000	10,122,000	6,706,000	9,630,000	9,974,000	9,747,000
Sugarcane "	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,864,000	3,039,000	2,522,000	2,614,000	3,045,000	3,279,000
Tea lbs	168,375,000	201,389,000	242,386,000	290,060,000	374,265,000	377,055,600	345,339,600	274,263,800	311,638,900	375,355,000
Cotton bales	2,303,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,370,000	4,412,000	5,799,000	3,600,000	4,435,000	5,079,000	5,074,000
Jute "	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	8,481,300	5,915,000	3,985,000	5,408,000	8,401,000
Linseed tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	508,000	434,000	419,000	270,000	436,000	533,000	469,000
Rape and Mustard "	913,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,236,000	1,072,000	1,153,000	659,000	1,168,000	1,509,000	1,159,000
Sesamum "	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	421,000	449,000	382,000	518,000	483,000	430,000
Groundnut "	(a)	(a)	358,000	695,000	952,000	822,000	1,022,000	959,000	1,236,000	1,149,000
Indigo cwts	136,000	100,000	49,000	37,000	74,000	43,300	43,700	67,300	52,100	30,000
Coffee lbs	...	...	...	...	...	21,325,000	22,453,700	20,487,900	25,459,400	22,710,000
Rubber . . . . . "	...	...	...	...	...	13,615,000	13,768,900	9,056,400	11,912,900	14,460,000

(a) Not available.
 * A bale contains 400 lbs.
 Note.— Figures for 1923-24 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, 1914-15 to 1923-24.

Province	RICE (CLEANED)										WHEAT									
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	875	908	1,170	1,059	899	1,038	1,007	1,039	1,039	905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	(b) 1,072	(b) 902	(b) 971	(b) 912	559	1,092	824	1,036	1,009	952	(b) 693	(b) 616	(b) 658	(b) 607	510	573	413	436	524	300
Bengal	702	886	851	924	725	883	883	951	931	827	535	669	606	506	429	541	504	470	530	459
United Provinces	734	804	838	799	481	770	509	755	673	627	933	917	1,014	893	918	984	807	875	616	817
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	542	618	691	759	674	587	979	783	617
Burma	824	904	970	904	863	788	682	941	914	815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	826	1,209	1,214	1,275	709	1,024	727	943	1,062	784	638	979	1,024	928	836	974	902	1,079	917	681
Central Provinces and Berar	729	749	652	708	814	731	328	607	639	602	514	603	655	440	515	606	307	619	704	667
Assam	720	666	743	836	657	812	783	604	763	738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	635	591	506	578	612	458	620	576	582
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	589	573	850	1,016	717	407	747	707	660	617
Coorg	1,466	1,448	1,440	1,098	1,002	1,457	1,440	1,003	1,440	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	770	960	787	640	1,071	607	960	963	823	701
Hyderabad (a) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	793	755	127	161	210	224	147	164	48	188	198	180
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	619	619	403	617	560	604	569	518	363	328	373	318	560	201	360	280	573	336
Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	475	730	889	710	518	341	...	...	...	...	380	527	586	640	656	606
Gwalior . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	011	504	632
Central India (d) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	460	572	333	472	403	407	455	587	427
Rajputana . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539	400	516	430	501	423	420	498	610	576
AVERAGE	792	936	969	903	701	903	785	909	916	803	697	639	696	626	707	757	583	761	725	701

	SUGARBEET (RAW SUGAR ON CWT)										TEA									
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	4,208	4,386	5,246	6,403	5,718	6,369	5,087	5,929	6,122	5,024	320	419	373	203	273	204	297	271	320	297
Bombay	(b) 5,972	(b) 6,149	(b) 6,369	(b) 6,203	4,443	5,264	5,500	4,950	6,043	5,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,408	2,482	2,328	2,608	2,281	2,930	2,608	2,422	2,363	2,402	473	556	557	546	532	575	418	531	398	466
United Provinces	2,167	2,270	2,203	2,412	1,432	2,302	1,789	2,174	2,227	2,368	207	306	294	294	279	272	222	168	267	222
Punjab	1,805	1,775	1,883	1,946	1,412	1,989	1,544	1,069	1,667	1,683	198	199	204	140	185	177	171	142	168	177
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52	51	39	39	51	79	(c)	(c)	(c)
Bihar and Orissa	2,333	2,222	2,458	2,461	2,224	2,590	2,342	2,467	2,174	2,326	128	132	112	141	147	106	182	79	66	102
Central Provinces and Berar	2,594	2,772	2,727	2,778	2,091	2,829	2,128	2,035	2,839	2,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	1,827	1,805	1,792	2,042	1,532	2,030	1,048	1,748	2,027	1,920	554	542	627	618	624	561	528	626	465	577
North-West Frontier Province	2,520	2,385	2,389	2,812	1,818	2,701	2,612	2,622	2,757	2,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,520	2,725	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	1,901	2,038	1,420	2,240	1,041	1,800	1,788	1,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4,460	2,967	4,460	5,000	4,460	4,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	606	614	648	560	518	607	408	602	529
Tripura (Bengal) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE	2,369	2,467	2,524	2,691	1,897	2,126	2,194	2,445	2,486	2,519	302	386	371	227	261	245	269	227	240	228

(a) The question regarding the low outputs of the Hyderabad State is under investigation. (b) Including Baroda. (c) Discontinued.
 (d) Including Gwalior up to 1920-21. (e) Included under Central India.
 Note.—Figures for 1922-23 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, 1914-15 to 1923-24—contd.

Province	LINSKED										RAPE AND MUSTARD									
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bombay	302	316	305	297	151	224	123	222	156	149	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	228	195	183	310	333	200
Bengal	320	347	357	342	233	282	284	260	353	313	395	395	435	410	336	381	389	370	384	361
United Provinces	390	448	457	376	414	422	304	385	435	409	505	420	419	322	343	464	388	466	475	400
Punjab	229	210	210	230	166	217	160	132	210	224	374	290	340	349	384	447	361	358	420	401
Bihar and Orissa	368	459	403	517	369	403	419	527	468	439	322	423	495	518	371	403	419	468	444	434
Central Provinces and Berar	146	177	189	166	70	155	79	180	269	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	344	403	399	309	441	411	422	308	424
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	387	275	276	314	267	304	209	263	194
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	320	149	373	330	171
Hyderabad (b)	86	93	112	125	218	58	25	80	141	90	64	37	75	56	134	...	...	56	160	64
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	543	560	258	427	480
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	580*	52*	55*	112*	266*	272*	...	...	...	...	527†	448†	249†	434†	603†	529†
AVERAGE	207	320	331	304	265	302	267	324	353	277	419	380	413	363	353	436	384	413	438	421

Province	SESAMUM										GROUNDNUT (NUTS IN SHELL)									
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	200	191	302	307	286	297	271	265	293	277	696	1,248	1,031	1,076	989	1,114	1,030	1,041	1,051	922
Bombay	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	106	356	173	306	301	310	2,248	2,602	2,110	2,240	1,313	2,088	1,670	1,778	1,752	1,742
Bengal	250	244	241	279	330	373	383	366	345	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	189	202	189	177	91	225	200	234	205	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	343	365	273	202	176	244	207	315	215	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	103	733	902	936	936	691	816	850	695	742	694
Bihar and Orissa	283	343	367	311	219	373	322	371	350*	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	309	225	165	134	153	220	167	220	178	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara (a)	64	17	172	18	22	132	24	140	140	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (b)	101	90	122	72	184	87	60	150	152	101	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	129	199	132
Baroda	...	...	...	...	66	92	87	140	147	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	53*	91*	40*	124*	66*	156*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE	222	211	229	200	174	236	193	202	210	193	879	1,424	1,148	1,222	997	1,161	1,076	1,002	1,053	930

(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.
 * Refers to Metch State only.
 † Refers to Alwar State only.

Note.—Figures for 1923-24 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, 1914-15 to 1923-24—concl'd.

Province	COTTON (Ginned)										JUTE									
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	46	47	64	74	74	69	67	75	73	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	91	85	95	73	53	103	85	99	91	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	151	136	110	107	175	145	118	92	94	118	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(A)	(C)	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)
United Provinces	125	126	104	60	81	138	116	118	108	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	105	86	115	68	127	126	110	98	114	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	63	58	72	78	76	83	46	49	63	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	91	96	94	99	101	87	77	76	75	79	1,206	986	1,200	808	1,009	740	833	857	947	706
Central Provinces and Berar	93	109	63	52	78	112	46	102	86	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	145	121	137	153	150	175	144	130	140	145	846	1,000	989	894	965	690	760	1,187	1,130	989
North-West Frontier Province	83	63	86	53	72	86	74	80	80	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	111	35	208	80	187	218	143	165	167	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	200	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (a)	44	61	62	53	107	97	62	119	117	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	51	61	51	54	45	49	40	102	116	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	109	83	97	105	40	64	64	57	79	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	52	57	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India (c)	77	86	88	83	69	55	40	69	81	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	159	102	153	50	88	107	86	62	101	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE	65	84	83	64	76	99	67	67	68	68	1,236	1,230	1,206	1,118	1,105	943	1,050	1,203	1,206	1,160

Province	INDIGO (Dry)										COFFEE					RUBBER				
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	21	20	14	28	26	26	...	28	26	26	162	196	201	200	253	162	125	64	112	122
Bombay	27	18	20	17	17	18	...	18	19	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	17	14	10	8	9	9	8	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	14	10	10	10	9	10	11	12	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	19	14	19	20	21	25	19	21	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	54	62	69	79
Bihar and Orissa	16	18	18	13	11	16	13	15	13	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	222	171	240	164	62	78	22	71	127
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	154	149	144	143	11	25	19	9	14
Travancore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	216	42	147	145	145	161	109	117	146
Cochin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	129	128	124	90	186	177	67	147	142
AVERAGE	18	17	14	20	19	20	20	22	21	22	152	191	164	176	175	112	111	72	64	112

(a) The question regarding the generally low output in Hyderabad is under investigation.
 (c) Including Gwalior up to 1922-23.

(b) Including Coorg & Bar.
 (d) Included under Central India.

NOTE.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

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

[For District figures, see Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per acre of Principal Crops in India for the period ending 1921-22.]

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugarcane (gur)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Groundnut (nuts in shell)	Indigo (dye)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Madras	1,065	...	6,420	78	...	...	...	300	1,120	...
Bombay	1,230	575	6,950	102	...	360	625	400	{ (g) 2,500 (h) 1,150 }	...
	1,341*	{ (g) 1,032 (h) 711 }	...	190*	...	...	{ (g) 348 (h) 375 }	320*	...	...
Bengal	{ (a) 1,029 (b) 888 (c) 1,156 }	688	8,004	157	1,330	467	485	503	...	...
United Provinces... .	900	1,050	2,600	170	...	500	600	280	...	...
Punjab	777	856	2,191	138	...	...	440	...	...	...
Burma	970	540	...	90	...	...	...	160	1,000	...
Bihar and Orissa	{ (a) 937 (b) 741 (c) 600 }	{ (d) 954 (e) 451 (f) 861 }	2,460	155	1,200	492	492	350	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar .	624	600	2,560	86	...	226	...	224	...	...
Assam	{ (a) 693 (b) 706 (c) 1,003 }	...	2,128	153	1,400	336	504	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	862	614	2,721	92	...	...	322	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	...	697	...	136	...	...	...	72	...	...
Coorg	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi . . . . .	...	792	2,391	100	...	...	317	317	...	...
Mysore	1,329	450	2,631	147	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Winter rice
(b) Autumn rice
(c) Summer rice

(d) Bihar
(e) Chota Nagpur
(f) Orissa

(g) Irrigated
(h) Unirrigated
* Refer to Sind.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Bombay	10,876,000	11,230,000	11,533,000	11,655,000	10,469,000	11,648,000	11,006,000	11,280,000	11,286,000	10,517,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	(a) 3,767,000	(a) 3,530,000	(a) 3,879,000	(a) 3,789,000	3,113,000	3,525,000	3,599,000	3,161,000	3,521,000	3,166,000
Bengal	20,450,000	20,916,000	21,120,000	20,906,000	21,333,000	20,938,000	20,584,000	21,832,000	21,773,000	20,316,000
United Provinces	6,200,000	6,376,000	7,182,000	7,485,000	6,705,000	6,539,000	(c) 6,868,000	(c) 6,830,000	(e) 7,046,000	(e) 7,039,000
Burma	9,993,000	10,406,000	10,570,000	10,708,000	10,382,000	10,480,000	10,338,000	11,001,000	11,288,000	11,153,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	16,130,000	16,255,000	16,258,000	15,800,000	15,073,000	15,200,000	14,938,000	15,220,000	15,362,000	17,997,000
Central Provinces and Berar	5,083,000	5,097,000	5,086,000	5,226,000	5,307,000	(c) 5,707,000	(c) 5,836,000	(c) 5,916,000	(c) 6,163,000	(c) 5,816,000
Assam	4,541,000	4,438,000	4,513,000	4,629,000	4,406,000	4,256,000	4,427,000	4,335,000	4,438,000	4,416,000
Coorg	81,000	82,000	84,000	84,000	80,000	83,000	84,000	84,000	84,000	83,000
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	717,000	534,000	664,000
Mysore	(b)	(b)	804,000	818,000	634,000	762,000	680,000	715,000	706,000	644,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	151,000	224,000	202,000	227,000	199,000	171,000
TOTAL	77,121,000	78,330,000	81,029,000	81,160,000	77,653,000	79,422,000	78,952,000	81,067,000	82,402,000	78,241,000

Yield (tons)

Bombay	4,247,000	4,552,000	6,022,000	5,512,000	4,203,000	5,398,000	4,937,000	5,230,000	5,333,000	4,231,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	(a) 1,802,000	(a) 1,564,000	(a) 1,681,000	(a) 1,543,000	777,000	1,719,000	1,324,000	1,603,000	1,680,000	1,353,000
Bengal	6,411,000	8,276,000	8,028,000	8,648,000	6,901,000	8,254,000	8,219,000	9,269,000	9,049,000	7,509,000
United Provinces	2,032,000	2,289,000	2,686,000	2,671,000	1,441,000	2,248,000	(c) 1,860,000	(e) 2,320,000	(c) 2,118,000	(e) 1,971,000
Burma	3,675,000	4,200,000	4,575,000	4,750,000	4,000,000	3,686,000	4,072,000	4,623,000	4,606,000	4,167,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	5,947,000	8,771,000	8,808,000	8,991,000	4,771,000	6,977,000	(e) 4,846,000	6,406,000	7,291,000	4,838,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,655,000	1,705,000	1,491,000	1,647,000	744,000	(c) 1,862,000	(c) 842,000	(e) 1,841,000	(e) 1,756,000	(c) 1,796,000
Assam	1,459,000	1,320,000	1,497,000	1,335,000	1,293,000	1,543,000	1,547,000	1,314,000	1,511,000	1,495,000
Coorg	53,000	53,000	54,000	41,000	89,000	51,000	51,000	41,000	54,000	40,000
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	215,000	180,000	194,000
Mysore	(b)	(b)	222,000	226,000	114,000	210,000	170,000	180,000	180,000	149,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	32,000	73,000	85,000	72,000	46,000	26,000
TOTAL	27,281,000	32,730,000	35,054,000	35,984,000	24,315,000	32,924,000	27,556,000	33,143,000	33,703,000	28,130,000

(a) Includes also Baroda.

(b) Not available.

(c) Recalculated on the basis of the revised normal outturn per acre of winter rice.

(d) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1923-24 are 3,011,000 acres and 1,302,000 tons, as against 2,032,000 acres and 1,233,000 tons in 1922-23.

(e) Includes Indian States.

(f) Included under Bombay.

Note.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (a)	2,959,000	2,840,000	2,879,000	3,379,000	1,366,000	2,439,000	1,786,000	2,423,000	2,450,000	1,850,000
Bengal	134,000	134,000	129,000	124,000	115,000	116,000	117,000	124,000	125,000	130,000
United Provinces	7,301,000	6,599,000	6,764,000	7,248,000	5,444,000	7,037,000	6,589,000	6,906,000	7,085,000	7,250,000
Punjab (including Indian States)	11,386,000	10,246,000	10,737,000	11,271,000	8,536,000	9,953,000	8,781,000	9,981,000	10,899,000	11,613,000
Bihar and Orissa (b)	1,218,000	1,330,000	1,308,000	1,195,000	965,000	1,145,000	1,094,000	1,183,000	1,266,000	1,230,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b)	3,393,000	3,616,000	3,996,000	4,007,000	2,881,000	3,350,000	2,660,000	2,525,000	3,104,000	3,300,000
North-West Frontier Province (c)	1,183,000	868,000	1,050,000	1,143,000	872,000	1,025,000	722,000	938,000	1,138,000	1,200,000
Ajmer-Merwara	19,000	12,000	28,000	22,000	6,000	24,000	18,000	19,000	16,000	18,000
Delhi	32,000	28,000	37,000	42,000	23,000	31,000	28,000	41,000	49,000	50,000
Hyderabad	898,000	1,045,000	1,344,000	1,262,000	623,000	770,000	310,000	644,000	700,000	680,000
Mysore	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	2,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	59,000	85,000	67,000	69,000	65,000	50,000
Gwalior	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	1,042,000	1,221,000	1,482,000
Central India States (f)	3,096,000	2,949,000	3,517,000	4,382,000	2,301,000	2,993,000	2,798,000	1,507,000	1,739,000	1,973,000
Rajputana States	902,000	649,000	1,147,000	1,407,000	603,000	976,000	810,000	850,000	989,000	968,000
TOTAL	32,475,000	30,320,000	32,941,000	35,487,000	23,798,000	29,949,000	25,784,000	28,207,000	30,852,000	31,197,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (a)	916,000	781,000	842,000	915,000	311,000	624,000	329,000	536,000	572,000	325,000
Bengal	32,000	40,000	40,000	33,000	22,000	28,000	31,000	26,000	29,000	23,000
United Provinces	3,042,000	2,700,000	3,061,000	2,889,000	2,304,000	2,996,000	2,374,000	2,699,000	2,587,000	2,855,000
Punjab (including Indian States)	3,725,000	2,461,000	2,937,000	3,425,000	2,893,000	3,884,000	2,301,000	4,185,000	3,808,000	4,019,000
Bihar and Orissa (b)	847,000	581,000	598,000	495,000	360,000	498,000	455,000	546,000	518,000	460,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b)	778,000	973,000	1,168,000	787,000	701,000	877,000	365,000	698,000	1,059,000	839,000
North-West Frontier Province (c)	831,000	246,000	277,000	304,000	225,000	280,000	147,000	262,000	292,000	278,000
Ajmer-Merwara	5,000	2,000	11,000	10,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000
Delhi	11,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Hyderabad	51,000	75,000	126,000	126,000	41,000	53,000	6,000	54,000	52,000	56,000
Mysore	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(?)
Baroda	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	16,000	20,000	16,000	20,000	19,000	22,000
Gwalior	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	284,000	324,000	478,000
Central India States (f)	642,000	645,000	893,000	651,000	491,000	659,000	509,000	306,000	456,000	376,000
Rajputana States	217,000	116,000	264,000	274,000	135,000	185,000	154,000	189,000	225,000	240,000
TOTAL	10,093,000	8,663,000	10,236,000	9,922,000	7,507,000	10,122,000	6,706,000	9,830,000	9,974,000	9,717,000

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

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

(c) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies.

(d) Includes Indian States.

(e) Included under Bombay.

(f) Included under Central India States.

(g) Includes Gwalior up to 1920-21.

(h) Excluding estimates for Orissa and Chota Nuggur Feudatory States which report an area of 2,500 acres with a yield of 300 tons.

Note.— Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Madras	74,000	95,000	114,000	127,000	123,000	93,000	103,000	119,000	131,000	121,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (a)	90,000	105,000	115,000	130,000	122,000	80,000	90,000	81,000	95,000	92,000
Bengal	233,000	231,000	204,000	207,000	219,000	218,000	219,000	221,000	201,000	208,000
United Provinces	1,192,000	1,261,000	1,202,000	1,489,000	1,544,000	1,414,000	1,327,000 (d)	1,163,000 (d)	1,359,000 (d)	1,563,000 (d)
Punjab	366,000	347,000	414,000	503,000	474,000	482,000	457,000	373,000	457,000	483,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	266,000	262,000	278,000	263,000	275,000	275,000	258,000	306,000	306,000	307,000
Central Provinces and Berar	19,000	21,000	23,000	25,000	30,000	19,000	20,000	17,000	19,000	22,000
Assam	38,000	37,000	35,000	34,000	33,000	32,000	35,000	41,000	42,000	42,000
North-West Frontier Province	32,000	31,000	30,000	31,000	37,000	34,000	36,000	34,000	39,000	43,000
Delhi	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	7,000	9,000	8,000
Mysore	(b)	(b)	36,000	44,000	41,000	34,000	80,000	32,000	88,000	53,000
Baroda	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
TOTAL	2,310,000	2,391,000	2,451,000	2,853,000	2,902,000	2,681,000	2,575,000	2,395,000	2,740,000	2,917,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gür)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Madras	139,000	186,000	267,000	363,000	314,000	264,000	273,000	316,000	358,000	320,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (a)	240,000	291,000	328,000	360,000	242,000	183,000	221,000	179,000	259,000	212,000
Bengal	250,000	256,000	212,000	241,000	223,000	256,000	255,000	239,000	212,000	223,000
United Provinces (e)	1,153,000	1,278,000	1,182,000	1,604,000	987,000	1,453,000	1,030,000 (d)	1,128,000 (d)	1,351,000 (d)	1,642,000 (d)
Punjab	295,000	275,000	345,000	437,000	299,000	428,000	315,000	279,000	414,000	400,000
Bihar and Orissa (f)	277,000	260,000	305,000	289,000	273,000	318,000	299,000	337,000	290,000	319,000
Central Provinces and Berar	22,000	23,000	28,000	31,000	28,000	24,000	19,000	20,000	21,000	28,000
Assam	31,000	28,000	28,000	21,000	27,000	29,000	32,000	32,000	39,000	30,000
North-West Frontier Province	36,000	33,000	32,000	32,000	30,000	41,000	43,000	43,000	48,000	53,000
Delhi	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	11,000	15,000	8,000
Mysore	(b)	(b)	32,000	40,000	26,000	34,000	26,000	17,000	30,000	20,000
Baroda	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	8,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
TOTAL	2,443,000	2,633,000	2,763,000	3,428,000	2,467,000	3,030,000	2,522,000	2,614,000	3,045,000	3,279,000

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

(b) Not available.

(c) Included under Bombay.

(d) Including Rampur State.

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

(f) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1923-24 are 22,000 acres and 15,000 tons against 25,000 acres and 17,000 tons last year.

Note.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Madras	28,900	27,100	30,500	35,600	38,500	39,700	41,300	42,500	44,500	45,000
Bengal	159,300	161,300	166,300	167,700	169,100	173,200	172,800	177,300	180,300	180,400
United Provinces	8,000	7,900	8,000	7,800	8,000	7,800	6,700	6,500	6,000	6,100
Punjab	9,900	9,900	7,500	7,500	7,500	9,800	9,700	9,800	9,800	9,700
Burma	3,000	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,700	1,700	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,100	2,100
Assam	378,400	382,800	389,300	392,700	405,900	411,900	420,200	417,200	413,100	411,800
Travancore	38,800	40,900	42,400	43,800	44,500	45,600	47,100	48,700	48,300	49,300
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	4,800	5,000	4,900
TOTAL	624,500	634,900	649,000	667,100	678,500	691,800	704,100	709,000	708,200	710,300

Yield (lbs)

Province	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Madras	8,607,600	11,361,600	11,364,400	10,395,200	10,518,400	10,489,100	12,256,600	11,521,200	14,244,300	14,095,500
Bengal	75,373,200	89,526,100	92,645,600	91,852,900	89,983,600	99,511,400	71,693,600	68,753,700	71,720,700	87,956,000
United Provinces	2,379,200	2,906,000	2,352,700	2,290,100	2,234,800	2,123,600	1,491,100	1,406,300	1,542,000	1,961,500
Punjab	1,941,300	1,989,600	1,530,100	1,650,200	1,385,700	1,731,200	1,663,600	1,405,900	1,518,000	1,721,700
Burma	155,200	145,500	142,400	109,600	110,300	139,500	134,100	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	282,400	293,200	246,000	309,200	323,200	412,500	344,500	172,500	204,200	216,400
Assam	208,552,300	245,751,900	244,073,100	245,623,900	253,270,100	239,132,900	231,374,100	191,592,500	191,405,300	217,699,000
Travancore	16,010,200	20,243,800	17,959,800	19,665,200	22,629,200	23,535,000	23,399,000	19,576,000	22,307,000	27,543,200
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	24,000	114,200	226,100
TOTAL	313,301,400	372,202,700	370,313,500	371,293,300	369,169,000	377,055,000	315,339,600	274,263,900	311,639,000	375,255,700

(a) Discontinued. (b) Not available.

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

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Madras (a)	2,116,000	2,087,000	2,194,000	2,738,000	2,173,000	2,370,000	2,150,000	1,803,000	2,348,000	2,661,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	7,289,000	4,600,000	6,570,000	7,964,000	5,864,000	6,176,000	5,963,000	4,676,000	5,817,000	6,291,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	90,000	88,000	73,000	71,000	73,000	69,000	71,000	65,000	72,000	71,000
United Provinces (b)	1,551,000	834,000	1,185,000	1,315,000	862,000	1,268,000	1,161,000	828,000	664,000	652,000
Punjab (a)	1,857,000	902,000	1,163,000	1,800,000	1,550,000	2,269,000	2,142,000	1,239,000	1,394,000	1,914,000
Burma	270,000	187,000	223,000	247,000	369,000	430,000	366,000	325,000	284,000	297,000
Bihar and Orissa (h)	70,000	67,000	68,000	69,000	79,000	78,000	78,000	79,000	80,000	81,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,708,000	4,061,000	4,402,000	4,582,000	4,135,000	4,600,000	4,477,000	4,414,000	4,857,000	4,901,000
Assam	33,000	33,000	32,000	34,000	32,000	32,000	39,000	40,000	40,000	33,000
North-West Frontier Province	60,000	26,000	28,000	38,000	39,000	51,000	27,000	15,000	15,000	23,000
Ajmer-Merwara	54,000	23,000	47,000	70,000	30,000	44,000	42,000	26,000	36,000	41,000
Delhi	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	2,000	3,000
Hyderabad	3,605,000	2,964,000	3,200,000	3,451,000	2,406,000	3,095,000	2,214,000	2,914,000	3,813,000	3,500,000
Mysore	109,000	92,000	126,000	155,000	125,000	147,000	110,000	59,000	83,000	84,000
Baroda	843,000	566,000	707,000	914,000	814,000	794,000	792,000	600,000	585,000	657,000
Gwalior	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	356,000	523,000	500,000
Central India States (e)	1,519,000	999,000	1,419,000	1,454,000	1,236,000	1,591,000	1,332,000	714,000	889,000	1,041,000
Rajputana States	421,000	244,000	334,000	435,000	250,000	371,000	375,000	297,000	302,000	324,000
TOTAL	24,595,000	17,773,000	21,771,000	25,337,000	21,037,000	23,385,000	21,339,000	18,451,000	21,804,000	23,074,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Madras (a)	245,000	245,000	250,000	508,000	586,000	411,000	358,000	341,000	431,000	484,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States)	1,660,000	982,000	1,553,000	1,456,000	755,000	1,589,000	969,000	1,137,000	1,328,000	1,127,000
Bengal (including Tripura State)	84,000	30,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	25,000	21,000	15,000	17,000	21,000
United Provinces (b)	486,000	262,000	309,000	198,000	174,000	436,000	337,000	244,000	180,000	212,000
Punjab (a)	486,000	195,000	335,000	308,000	493,000	682,000	568,000	296,000	397,000	628,000
Burma	42,000	27,000	40,000	48,000	70,000	89,000	42,000	40,000	45,000	46,000
Bihar and Orissa (h)	16,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	20,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	16,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,097,000	1,106,000	691,000	591,000	807,000	1,289,000	514,000	1,127,000	1,040,000	1,020,000
Assam	12,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	14,000	12,000
North-West Frontier Province	14,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	11,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Ajmer-Merwara	15,000	2,000	35,000	14,000	14,000	24,000	15,000	12,000	15,000	13,000
Delhi	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(g)	1,000	1,000
Hyderabad	400,000	450,000	500,000	450,000	643,000	749,000	341,000	870,000	1,116,000	1,079,000
Mysore	14,000	14,000	16,000	21,000	14,000	18,000	11,000	15,000	24,000	15,000
Baroda	239,000	117,000	171,000	239,000	81,000	127,000	127,000	85,000	116,000	76,000
Gwalior	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	40,000	74,000	60,000
Central India States (e)	193,000	216,000	311,000	116,000	214,000	219,000	162,000	153,000	191,000	197,000
Rajputana States	166,000	62,000	128,000	54,000	55,000	99,000	81,000	68,000	76,000	73,000
TOTAL	5,209,000	3,738,000	4,492,000	4,055,000	3,977,000	5,799,000	3,600,000	4,485,000	5,073,000	5,074,000
Net Exports and Consumption (i)	4,889,000	5,109,000	4,985,000	4,499,000	3,991,000	5,343,000	4,941,000	5,972,000	6,270,000	(d)

(a) Includes Indian States.

(c) Not available.

(b) Includes the State of Rampur.

(d) Not yet available.

(e) Includes Gwalior up to 1920-21.

(f) Included under Central India States.

(g) 300 bales.

(h) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1923-24 are 52,000 acres and 17,000 bales, as against 51,000 acres and 18,000 bales in 1922-23.

(i) 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 return 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 (now East India Cotton Association) to adopt the conventional estimate of 450,000 bales, at which figure it remained up to 1913-14. The consumption was estimated for 1914-15 at 1,000,000 bales, and that from 1915-16 to 1922-23 at 750,000 bales each year by the Association.

Note.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Bengal	2,086,300	2,351,800	2,376,200	2,219,200	2,459,000	2,169,000	1,316,000	1,528,000	2,410,000	2,358,000
Bihar and Orissa	188,100	221,000	223,300	149,300	203,400	179,000	108,000	160,000	223,000	212,000
Assam	74,100	95,200	100,500	102,100	137,300	125,000	81,000	90,000	120,000	131,000
Cooch Bihar	27,500	31,800	36,200	29,800	39,200	36,000	13,000	22,000	35,000	32,000
TOTAL (a)	2,376,000	2,702,800	2,736,200	2,500,400	2,838,900	2,509,000	1,518,000	1,800,000	2,788,000	2,733,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Bengal	6,506,100	7,429,900	7,854,000	6,318,800	7,567,800	5,247,000	3,595,000	4,748,000	7,463,000	7,166,000
Bihar and Orissa	609,600	552,000	669,800	235,300	512,500	335,000	225,000	313,000	528,000	422,000
Assam	156,800	259,400	248,400	228,300	331,200	275,000	154,000	267,000	339,000	324,000
Cooch Bihar	72,300	68,000	95,000	43,300	69,800	68,000	11,000	52,000	71,000	74,000
TOTAL (a)	7,344,800	8,309,300	8,867,200	6,955,700	8,451,300	5,915,000	3,985,000	5,408,000	8,401,000	7,986,000

Exports and consumption (b)	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
	9,427,000	9,018,000	7,702,000	7,849,000	9,128,000	8,459,000	7,837,000	8,196,000	9,453,000	(c)

(a) 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
1915	92,000	1918	73,000	1921	76,000
1916	70,000	1919	66,000	1922	57,000
1917	41,000	1920	93,000	1923	58,000
				1924	(c)

(b) 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. (c) Not yet available.

Note.—Figures for 1924 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Bombay (a)	126,000	176,000	169,000	226,000	89,000	130,000	103,000	121,000	168,000	120,000
Bengal	182,000	181,000	157,000	144,000	141,000	127,000	126,000	133,000	127,000	122,000
United Provinces (b)	268,000	295,000	330,000	359,000	69,000	230,000	121,000	283,000	282,000	340,000
Punjab	49,000	32,000	32,000	39,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	37,000	32,000	31,000
Bihar and Orissa	624,000	663,000	704,000	736,000	595,000	727,000	617,000	701,000	740,000	724,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,224,000	1,048,000	1,176,000	1,257,000	509,000	1,025,000	453,000	703,000	1,050,000	1,382,000
Hyderabad	234,000	288,000	321,000	341,000	216,000	230,000	266,000	223,000	191,000	223,000
Rajputana (Kota)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	19,000	43,000	41,000	60,000	59,000	69,000
Total (b)	2,705,000 620,000	2,683,000 650,000	2,889,000 675,000	3,102,000 695,000	1,668,000 821,000	2,543,000 660,000	1,793,000 476,000	2,351,000 660,000	2,645,000 737,000	3,010,000 690,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,325,000	3,333,000	3,534,000	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,103,000	2,269,000	3,011,000	3,382,000	3,730,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Bombay (a)	17,000	25,000	23,000	30,000	6,000	13,000	6,000	12,000	11,000	8,000
Bengal	26,000	28,000	25,000	22,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	20,000	17,000
United Provinces (b)	48,000	59,000	67,000	60,000	13,000	41,000	21,000	49,000	55,000	62,000
Punjab	110,000	130,000	139,000	117,000	69,000	105,000	64,000	113,000	113,000	126,000
Bihar and Orissa	5,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Central Provinces and Berar	102,000	136,000	155,000	170,000	93,000	160,000	121,000	165,000	156,000	144,000
Hyderabad	80,000	83,000	91,000	93,000	16,000	71,000	16,000	67,000	126,000	81,000
Rajputana (Kota)	9,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	21,000	6,000	3,000	8,000	12,000	9,000
	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	5,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	7,000	12,000
Total (b)	257,000 110,000	316,000 130,000	388,000 135,000	398,000 117,000	176,000 69,000	314,000 105,000	187,000 64,000	323,000 113,000	399,000 141,000	376,000 126,000
GRAND TOTAL	397,000	476,000	526,000	515,000	259,000	419,000	270,000	436,000	533,000	462,000

(a) Includes Indian States.

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

(c) Not available.

Note.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (a)	511,000	239,000	362,000	534,000	111,000	241,000	147,000	354,000	296,000	200,000
Bengal	1,303,000	1,322,000	1,225,000	1,154,000	1,125,000	912,000	882,000	895,000	753,000	733,000
United Provinces (b)	190,000	181,000	153,000	149,000	91,000	153,000	197,000	165,000	119,000	167,000
	<i>2,350,000</i>	<i>2,400,000</i>	<i>2,500,000</i>	<i>2,815,000</i>	<i>1,848,000</i>	<i>2,430,000</i>	<i>2,023,000</i>	<i>2,132,000</i>	<i>2,467,000</i>	<i>2,550,000</i>
Punjab	1,047,000	1,129,000	1,016,000	1,259,000	660,000	891,000	583,000	1,464,000	1,286,000	1,132,000
Bihar and Orissa (j)	681,000	725,000	792,000	805,000	683,000	827,000	775,000	787,000	818,000	805,000
Assam	309,000	326,000	278,000	264,000	286,000	315,000	311,000	308,000	315,000	319,000
North-West Frontier Province	114,000	110,000	163,000	138,000	50,000	67,000	59,000	193,000	145,000	114,000
Delhi	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	13,000
Hyderabad	7,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	7,000	7,000
Baroda	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	14,000	33,000	16,000	26,000	21,000	14,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	17,000	15,000	9,000	31,000	26,000	55,000
TOTAL (b)	4,162,000	4,038,000	3,995,000	4,311,000	3,044,000	3,465,000	2,987,000	4,223,000	3,792,000	3,589,000
	<i>2,350,000</i>	<i>2,400,000</i>	<i>2,500,000</i>	<i>2,815,000</i>	<i>1,848,000</i>	<i>2,430,000</i>	<i>2,023,000</i>	<i>2,132,000</i>	<i>2,467,000</i>	<i>2,550,000</i>
GRAND TOTAL	6,512,000	6,438,000	6,495,000	7,126,000	4,892,000	5,895,000	5,010,000	6,355,000	6,259,000	6,139,000

Yield (tons)

Bombay (including Indian States) (a)	69,000	23,000	60,000	72,000	11,300	21,000	12,000	49,000	44,000	24,000
Bengal	230,000	233,000	238,000	211,000	169,000	155,000	153,000	148,000	129,000	118,000
United Provinces (b)	43,000	34,000	28,000	21,000	14,000	32,000	34,000	32,000	25,000	34,000
	<i>530,000</i>	<i>450,000</i>	<i>468,000</i>	<i>405,000</i>	<i>283,000</i>	<i>503,000</i>	<i>351,000</i>	<i>444,000</i>	<i>523,000</i>	<i>524,000</i>
Punjab	175,000	146,000	154,000	196,000	113,000	178,000	94,000	234,000	241,000	203,000
Bihar and Orissa (j)	98,000	137,000	175,000	186,000	113,000	132,000	145,000	175,000	162,000	156,000
Assam	58,000	50,000	50,000	47,000	51,000	62,000	57,000	58,000	56,000	66,000
North-West Frontier Province	16,000	19,000	20,000	17,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	18,000	17,000	10,000
Delhi	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	200	1,000	(f)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hyderabad	200	100	200	200	300	(e)	(e)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Baroda	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	3,000	8,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	4,000	3,000	1,000	6,000	7,000	13,000
TOTAL (b)	689,200	642,100	725,200	750,200	435,800	650,000	508,000	724,000	686,000	628,000
	<i>530,000</i>	<i>450,000</i>	<i>468,000</i>	<i>405,000</i>	<i>283,000</i>	<i>503,000</i>	<i>351,000</i>	<i>444,000</i>	<i>523,000</i>	<i>524,000</i>
GRAND TOTAL	1,219,200	1,092,100	1,193,200	1,155,200	768,800	1,153,000	859,000	1,168,000	1,209,000	1,156,000

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

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

(c) Not available.

(d) Included under Bombay.

(e) Less than 100 tons.

(f) 400 tons.

(g) 100 tons.

(h) 500 tons.

(i) 200 tons.

(j) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1923-24 are 115,000 acres and 22,000 tons as against 111,000 acres and 10,000 tons in 1922-23.

Note.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision

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

Area (acres)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Madras	561,000	823,000	779,000	832,000	681,000	881,000	753,000	778,000	733,000	696,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (a)	1,141,000	837,000	941,000	802,000	229,000	552,000	673,000	681,000	681,000	561,000
Bengal	251,000	243,000	233,000	225,000	218,000	210,000	109,000	208,000	156,000	157,000
United Provinces (b)	372,000 <i>1,000,000</i>	299,000 <i>1,100,000</i>	278,000 <i>1,000,000</i>	183,000 <i>850,000</i>	207,000 <i>925,000</i>	168,000 <i>975,000</i>	276,000 <i>875,000</i>	250,000 <i>975,000</i>	198,000 <i>875,000</i>	201,000 <i>920,000</i>
Punjab	222,000	127,000	246,000	122,000	51,000	110,000	108,000	156,000	156,000	110,000
Burma	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,034,000	865,000	982,000
Bihar and Orissa (d)	203,000	198,000	189,000	144,000	194,000	192,000	167,000	103,000	102,000	103,000
Central Provinces and Berar	878,000	927,000	759,000	502,000	497,000	450,000	709,000	773,000	566,000	519,000
Ajmer-Merwara	35,000	5,000	39,000	25,000	3,000	17,000	19,000	18,000	16,000	21,000
Hyderabad	599,000	548,000	569,000	589,000	512,000	538,000	620,000	554,000	530,000	552,000
Baroda	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	26,000	73,000	77,000	73,000	76,000	74,000
Rajputana (Kota)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	42,000	49,000	56,000	54,000	51,000	43,000
TOTAL (b)	4,565,000 <i>1,000,000</i>	4,008,000 <i>1,100,000</i>	4,023,000 <i>1,000,000</i>	3,429,000 <i>850,000</i>	2,660,000 <i>925,000</i>	3,279,000 <i>975,000</i>	3,537,000 <i>875,000</i>	4,771,000 <i>975,000</i>	4,123,000 <i>875,000</i>	4,142,000 <i>920,000</i>
GRAND TOTAL	5,565,000	5,108,000	5,023,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,254,000	4,432,000	5,746,000	4,998,000	5,062,000

Yield (tons)

Madras	77,000	70,000	105,000	114,000	87,000	117,000	91,000	92,000	96,000	80,000
Bombay (including Sind and Indian States) (a)	169,000	99,000	125,000	78,000	11,000	63,000	52,000	91,000	78,000	53,000
Bengal	29,000	27,000	24,000	28,000	33,000	35,000	34,000	34,000	21,000	25,000
United Provinces (b)	31,000 <i>85,000</i>	36,000 <i>90,000</i>	28,000 <i>80,000</i>	15,000 <i>67,000</i>	8,000 <i>88,000</i>	17,000 <i>98,000</i>	25,000 <i>78,000</i>	28,000 <i>100,000</i>	18,000 <i>80,000</i>	20,000 <i>91,000</i>
Punjab	24,000	15,000	30,000	11,000	4,000	12,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	9,000
Burma	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	50,000	45,000
Bihar and Orissa (d)	28,000	30,000	31,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	21,000	32,000	30,000	31,000
Central Provinces and Berar	82,000	93,000	56,000	30,000	34,000	48,000	53,000	78,000	45,000	46,000
Ajmer-Merwara	1,000	(d)	3,000	(e)	(d)	1,000	(e)	1,000	1,000	(e)
Hyderabad	27,000	22,000	31,000	19,000	42,000	21,000	14,000	37,000	36,000	25,000
Baroda	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	1,000 (g)	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	2,000
Rajputana (Kota)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
TOTAL (b)	466,000 <i>83,000</i>	392,000 <i>90,000</i>	433,000 <i>80,000</i>	315,000 <i>67,000</i>	240,000 <i>39,000</i>	351,000 <i>93,000</i>	304,000 <i>78,000</i>	419,000 <i>100,000</i>	402,000 <i>80,000</i>	345,000 <i>91,000</i>
GRAND TOTAL	551,000	482,000	513,000	392,000	278,000	449,000	382,000	518,000	482,000	436,000

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

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

(c) Not available.

(d) Less than 100 tons.

(e) 200 tons.

(f) Included under Bombay.

(g) As reported by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

(h) Excluding Poultry States, estimates for which for 1922-24 are 313,000 acres and 25,000 tons, as against 230,000 acres and 21,000 tons in 1922-23.

(i) About 100 tons.

Note - Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Madras . . .	1,866,000	1,136,000	1,793,000	1,415,000	1,001,000	1,144,000	1,600,000	1,459,000	1,754,000
Bombay (including Indian States) . . .	278,000	266,000	276,000	272,000	157,000	162,000	224,000	223,000	367,000
Burma . . .	269,000	262,000	265,000	249,000	249,000	280,000	303,000	306,000	332,000
Hyderabad . . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	156,000	180,000
TOTAL . . .	2,413,000	1,664,000	2,334,000	1,936,000	1,407,000	1,586,000	2,127,000	2,144,000	2,633,000

<i>Yield (tons) of nuts in shell</i>									
Madras . . .	530,000	633,000	825,000	680,000	442,000	569,000	740,000	678,000	828,000
Bombay (including Indian States) . . .	279,000	309,000	260,000	272,000	85,000	151,000	167,000	177,000	287,000
Burma . . .	68,000	116,000	111,000	104,000	99,000	102,000	115,000	95,000	110,000
Hyderabad . . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9,000	16,000
TOTAL . . .	947,000	1,058,000	1,196,000	1,056,000	626,000	822,000	1,022,000	959,000	1,236,000

(a) Not available.

Note.—Figures for 1923-24 are subject to revision.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Madras . . .	71,700	222,000	459,700	324,400	144,400	101,300	112,100	197,300	141,300
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . . .	4,200	4,100	7,900	11,600	7,200	7,400	7,300	9,400	11,000
Bengal . . .	1,200	1,600	2,200	7,000	10,100	11,700	9,700	10,600	7,300
United Provinces . . .	12,300	43,200	159,300	190,200	49,100	48,800	45,300	44,600	39,100
Punjab . . .	20,400	21,400	60,300	90,700	17,000	22,000	27,000	33,000	50,300
Bihar and Orissa . . .	38,500	60,800	80,600	86,700	64,200	57,100	44,400	39,900	35,400
TOTAL . . .	149,400	353,100	770,000	710,600	292,000	248,300	245,800	334,800	284,400

<i>Yield (cwts) of dye</i>									
Madras . . .	13,600	40,500	59,100	80,800	33,400	23,600	27,800	48,600	32,600
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State) . . .	1,000	600	1,400	1,800	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,500	1,900
Bengal . . .	200	200	200	500	800	900	700	500	200
United Provinces . . .	1,500	4,000	14,100	17,400	3,800	4,500	4,300	5,000	4,000
Punjab . . .	3,400	2,700	10,000	16,500	3,200	4,900	4,700	6,300	9,300
Bihar and Orissa . . .	5,500	7,100	10,900	10,200	6,300	8,200	5,000	5,400	4,100
TOTAL . . .	25,200	55,100	95,700	127,000	48,600	43,300	43,700	67,300	52,100

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, and Madras. In the Punjab the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar no deduct as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab.

(a) Less than 50 cwts.

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

Area (acres)

Province	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24*
Madras	25,100	25,200	25,700	25,500	25,300
Coorg	33,000	32,200	31,900	31,600	31,600
Mysore	55,300	63,700	64,200	68,200	69,600
Travancore	900	900	1,000	900	900
Cochin	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,400
TOTAL	116,400	124,200	125,000	128,400	129,800

<i>Yield (lbs) of cured coffee</i>					
Madras	4,565,200	4,915,800	5,163,100	7,642,400	7,169,500
Coorg	7,018,300	7,190,500	5,462,900	7,577,300	5,209,200
Mysore	9,851,500	9,841,100	9,543,700	9,835,700	9,971,200
Travancore	159,600	193,000	42,400	182,100	130,100
Cochin	230,100	283,500	275,800	271,900	236,500
TOTAL	21,325,000	22,453,700	20,487,900	25,459,400	22,716,500

* Subject to revision.

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

16—AREA AND YIELD OF RUBBER IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Province	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923†
Madras	16,800	13,000	11,400	10,500	11,500
Bengal	100	100	(a)	...	...
Burma	48,700	56,200	58,600	61,900	63,100
Assam	3,100	3,100	3,100	(a)	...
Coorg	2,700	2,600	2,400	2,400	2,400
Mysore	700	800	800	1,000	700
Travancore	37,700	39,500	39,600	41,300	41,600
Cochin	8,700	8,900	8,800	8,800	8,800
TOTAL	118,500	124,200	124,700	125,900	128,100

<i>Yield (lbs)</i>					
Madras	1,715,500	1,687,900	467,200	1,172,500	1,434,300
Bengal	800	•	...	...	...
Burma	4,263,400	4,762,900	3,639,700	4,261,400	4,998,400
Assam	•	•	•	•	...
Coorg	169,600	204,000	53,600	171,000	303,700
Mysore	8,900	19,900	14,300	9,500	11,000
Travancore	5,832,500	5,556,900	4,290,800	4,631,500	6,054,300
Cochin	1,620,400	1,577,300	590,800	1,467,000	1,600,800
TOTAL	13,615,000	13,788,900	9,050,400	11,912,900	14,462,500

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

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

† Subject to revision.

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

Barley

Province	AREA (ACRES)								
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bombay (including Sind)	56,000	66,000	48,000	59,000	48,000	58,000	37,000	44,000	47,000
Bengal	95,000	94,000	99,000	97,000	94,000	92,000	96,000	83,000	83,000
United Provinces	4,578,000	5,020,000	5,000,000	5,092,000	3,831,000	4,378,000	3,889,000	4,304,000	4,286,000
Punjab	1,308,000	1,040,000	1,153,000	1,475,000	885,000	1,204,000	631,000	1,112,000	1,173,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,287,000	1,314,000	1,263,000	1,311,000	1,237,000	1,354,000	1,322,000	1,373,000	1,406,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b)11,000	(b)19,000	(b)24,000	(b)22,000	(b)11,000	(b)16,000	(b)8,000	(b)12,000	(b)19,000
North-West Frontier Province	422,000	314,000	348,000	267,000	287,000	269,000	178,000	208,000	270,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b)63,000	52,000	45,000	(b)61,000	25,000	27,000	46,000	55,000	51,000
Delhi	13,000	20,000	17,000	20,000	14,000	19,000	13,000	10,000	16,000
TOTAL	7,834,000	7,944,000	7,900,000	8,427,000	6,395,000	7,419,000	6,203,000	7,303,000	7,350,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)								
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bombay (including Sind)	20,000	23,000	15,000	10,000	14,000	19,000	9,000	14,000	14,000
Bengal	(a)	20,000	31,000	22,000	24,000	28,000	29,000	25,000	24,000
United Provinces	2,049,000	2,259,000	2,350,000	2,286,000	1,959,000	2,116,000	1,772,000	2,052,000	2,091,000
Punjab	377,000	228,000	286,000	424,000	333,000	378,000	103,000	207,000	305,000
Bihar and Orissa	426,000	482,000	549,000	492,000	440,000	534,000	532,000	613,000	500,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,000	1,000	3,000	5,000
North-West Frontier Province	190,000	125,000	89,000	89,000	103,000	110,000	58,000	104,000	94,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	19,000	11,000	(a)	5,000	11,000	11,000	14,000	18,000
Delhi	4,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
TOTAL (c)	3,065,000	3,169,000	3,336,000	3,334,000	2,783,000	3,205,000	2,509,000	3,129,000	3,117,000

(a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Income
 Note.— No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtain
 authorities.

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

Jowar

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
.....	5,102,000	5,535,000	4,761,000	4,890,000	5,069,000	5,408,000	5,221,000	5,573,000	5,255,000	4,647,000
(including Sind)	7,140,000	8,098,000	8,000,000	8,707,000	7,666,000	8,408,000	8,510,000	8,615,000	8,720,000	7,002,000
.....	2,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
Provinces	2,413,000	2,546,000	2,402,000	1,982,000	1,853,000	2,330,000	2,313,000	2,684,000	2,370,000	2,679,000
.....	1,276,000	1,001,000	1,494,000	825,000	663,000	1,020,000	932,000	1,314,000	1,651,000	1,065,000
.....	651,000	636,000	666,000	593,000	374,000	502,000	700,000	847,000	808,000	767,000
and Orissa	107,000	103,000	60,000	66,800	60,000	68,000	70,000	84,000	78,000	70,000
Provinces and Berar	4,299,000	4,955,000	4,188,000	5,820,000	4,653,000	4,305,000	4,402,000	4,081,000	4,528,000	4,078,000
West Frontier Province	120,000	40,000	107,000	93,000	41,000	75,000	58,000	108,000	60,000	77,000
Marwara	(b)77,000	86,000	80,000	(b)56,000	15,000	20,000	42,000	43,000	47,000	63,000
.....	24,000	28,000	21,000	13,000	20,000	36,000	23,000	31,000	26,000	33,000
and	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9,878,000	8,788,000	9,361,000
Total	21,211,000	22,021,000	21,871,000	21,068,000	20,405,000	21,457,000	22,603,000	24,000,000	21,580,000	20,468,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
.....	1,155,000	1,288,000	1,442,000	1,306,000	1,342,000	1,500,000	1,420,000	1,524,000	1,438,000	1,271,000
(including Sind)	1,004,000	1,326,000	1,008,000	1,788,000	1,063,000	1,094,000	1,310,000	1,737,000	1,091,000	1,247,000
.....	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Provinces	630,000	665,000	523,000	872,000	198,000	503,000	211,000	647,000	400,000	594,000
.....	118,000	102,000	120,000	50,000	45,000	200,000	105,000	171,000	118,000	132,000
.....	61,000	63,000	69,000	75,000	54,000	71,000	88,000	124,000	120,000	91,000
and Orissa	(a)	83,000	28,000	32,000	19,000	27,000	27,000	24,000	19,000	19,000
Provinces and Berar	1,274,000	1,645,000	681,000	767,000	874,000	1,343,000	701,000	1,444,000	1,211,000	1,000,000
West Frontier Province	19,000	9,000	17,000	16,000	10,000	14,000	10,000	18,000	10,000	14,000
Marwara	(a)	2,000	11,000	(a)	600	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
.....	4,000	5,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
and	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	274,000	1,046,000	870,000
Total	5,165,000	6,043,000	5,123,000	4,606,000	5,048,000	5,621,000	5,716,000	6,600,000	5,127,000	4,312,000

(a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Incomplete.
 —No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay and the Hyderabad State. 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, MAIZE, GRAM, AND CASTOR SEED IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.**Bajra*

Province	AREA (ACRES)								
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Madras	3,482,000	3,673,000	3,411,000	3,309,000	3,030,000	3,265,000	3,012,000	3,107,000	3,072,000
Bombay (including Sind)	6,209,000	5,530,000	5,668,000	4,161,000	3,294,000	5,481,000	3,764,000	6,113,000	4,911,000
Bengal	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
United Provinces	2,770,000	2,806,000	2,548,000	2,200,000	2,086,000	2,605,000	2,385,000	2,662,000	2,347,000
Punjab	2,738,000	1,907,000	2,035,000	2,543,000	1,562,000	2,675,000	2,423,000	3,323,000	3,119,000
Bihar and Orissa	73,000	73,000	70,000	67,000	65,000	65,000	63,000	70,000	63,000
Central Provinces and Berar	146,000	185,000	118,000	125,000	126,000	141,000	138,000	174,000	163,000
North-West Frontier Province	239,000	72,000	262,000	228,000	67,000	169,000	129,000	262,000	143,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b) 39,000	31,000	53,000	(b) 23,000	24,000	17,000	19,000	19,000	22,000
Delhi	53,000	54,000	59,000	53,000	47,000	61,000	56,000	65,000	63,000
TOTAL	15,755,000	14,837,000	15,225,000	12,729,000	11,205,000	14,552,000	11,991,000	15,888,000	13,639,000
	YIELD (TONS)								
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Madras	698,000	748,000	925,000	906,000	701,000	850,000	814,000	825,000	816,000
Bombay (including Sind)	902,000	820,000	908,000	445,000	256,000	818,000	497,000	756,000	613,000
Bengal	(a)	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Provinces	612,000	620,000	469,000	407,000	263,000	629,000	303,000	556,000	461,000
Punjab	846,000	180,000	514,000	312,000	105,000	446,000	199,000	301,000	421,000
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	27,000	23,000	28,000	18,000	23,000	23,000	28,000	16,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	41,000	15,000	50,000	4,000
North-West Frontier Province	48,000	13,000	44,000	36,000	9,000	20,000	15,000	26,000	3,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	300	8,000	(a)	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Delhi	6,000	10,000	12,000	6,000	400	12,000	9,000	6,000	1,000
TOTAL	(c) 2,612,000	(c) 2,389,300	(c) 2,062,000	(c) 1,139,000	(c) 1,387,400	2,642,000	1,969,000	2,640,000	2,000,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(c) Incomplete.

Note—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Report obtained from local authorities.

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

Maize

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
.	164,000	124,000	118,000	102,000	85,000	107,000	122,000	104,000	127,000	130,000
(excluding Sind)	167,000	175,000	179,000	199,000	248,000	220,000	229,000	218,000	212,000	208,000
.	95,000	90,000	83,000	89,000	85,000	88,000	84,000	90,000	75,000	82,000
vinces	2,376,000	2,012,000	2,426,000	2,321,000	1,882,000	2,420,000	2,004,000	2,075,000	1,773,000	1,835,000
.	1,047,000	1,184,000	1,270,000	1,219,000	1,161,000	1,166,000	1,063,000	1,112,000	1,123,000	1,070,000
.	158,000	167,000	168,000	158,000	152,000	158,000	171,000	211,000	194,000	106,000
Orissa	1,402,000	1,650,000	1,881,000	1,667,000	1,780,000	1,776,000	1,764,000	1,600,000	1,030,000	1,080,000
Provinces and Berar	(b) 166,000	(b) 155,000	(b) 159,000	(b) 168,000	(b) 162,000	(b) 161,000	(b) 157,000	(b) 162,000	(b) 160,000	(b) 165,000
.	19,000	10,000	19,000	(b) 1,000	(b) 1,000	(b) 1,000	(b) 1,000	(b) 1,000	(b) 1,000	...
Frontier Province	419,000	431,000	451,000	463,000	450,000	454,000	418,000	402,000	450,000	434,000
ra	(b) 71,000	60,000	60,000	(b) 65,000	38,000	60,000	67,000	67,000	67,000	69,000
.	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	6,140,000	6,681,000	6,622,000	6,448,000	6,040,000	6,620,000	6,164,000	6,230,000	6,016,000	6,021,000
YIELD (TONS)										
.	(a)	(a)	(a)	48,000	30,000	30,000	61,000	62,000	61,000	63,000
(excluding Sind)	73,000	63,000	108,000	101,000	81,000	161,000	67,000	68,000	67,000	61,000
.	27,000	28,000	26,000	23,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	30,000	24,000	28,000
nces	1,050,000	1,154,000	953,000	1,026,000	808,000	1,014,000	829,000	815,000	608,000	703,000
.	283,000	464,000	461,000	319,000	300,000	496,000	346,000	330,000	301,000	300,000
.	81,000	70,000	35,000	37,000	24,000	23,000	21,000	40,000	34,000	25,000
Orissa	395,000	480,000	523,000	617,000	422,000	620,000	618,000	727,000	319,000	457,000
vinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	115,000	112,000	116,000	114,000	111,000
.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Frontier Province	203,000	237,000	219,000	240,000	205,000	123,000	162,000	217,000	230,000	220,000
ra	(a)	6,000	19,000	(a)	25,000	19,000	11,000	15,000	11,000	11,000
.	300	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,000
TOTAL (a)	2,062,000	2,503,000	2,345,000	2,476,000	1,723,000	2,500,000	2,063,000	2,402,000	1,823,000	2,078,000

(a) Not available. (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Taken from 1924. No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

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

Gram

Province	AREA (ACRES)								
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Madras	134,000	160,000	175,000	119,000	112,000	117,000	91,000	112,000	127,000
Bombay (including Sind)	697,000	739,000	786,000	925,000	886,000	669,000	477,000	663,000	758,000
Bengal	182,000	177,000	183,000	188,000	156,000	147,000	101,000	143,000	141,000
United Provinces	5,343,000	6,053,000	6,469,000	6,357,000	2,727,000	4,947,000	3,961,000	6,058,000	7,121,000
Punjab	5,103,000	3,665,000	5,116,000	6,004,000	2,049,000	4,125,000	3,220,000	5,147,000	5,428,000
Burma	48,000	64,000	68,000	63,000	48,000	82,000	62,000	119,000	162,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,205,000	1,403,000	1,398,000	1,468,000	1,031,000	1,515,000	1,468,000	1,481,000	1,541,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b) 852,000	(b) 783,000	(b) 804,000	(b) 845,000	(b) 640,000	(b) 748,000	(b) 647,000	(b) 637,000	(b) 770,000
North-West Frontier Provinces	203,000	143,000	210,000	220,000	207,000	240,000	144,000	269,000	221,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(c) 21,000	10,000	9,000	(c) 30,000	18,000	(c) 21,000	9,000	15,000	10,000
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	1,000
Delhi	104,000	20,000	108,000	65,000	2,000	30,000	11,000	67,000	85,000
TOTAL	13,883,000	13,253,000	15,415,000	16,340,000	7,367,000	12,641,000	9,205,000	14,742,000	16,305,000

Province	YIELD (TONS)								
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	37,000	33,000	21,000	19,000	22,000	25,000
Bombay (including Sind)	97,000	122,000	141,000	163,000	85,000	116,000	53,000	114,000	139,000
Bengal	44,000	45,000	49,000	41,000	85,000	42,000	44,000	33,000	34,000
United Provinces	1,773,000	2,025,000	2,268,000	1,882,000	773,000	1,644,000	1,180,000	2,114,000	2,513,000
Punjab	1,280,000	454,000	856,000	1,509,000	465,000	1,009,000	361,000	1,143,000	1,610,000
Burma	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	16,000	12,000	24,000	31,000
Bihar and Orissa	357,000	528,000	607,000	551,000	366,000	598,000	556,000	649,000	670,000
Central Provinces and Berar	247,000	238,000	268,000	316,000	187,000	200,000	129,000	163,000	220,000
North-West Frontier Provinces	34,000	16,000	28,000	33,000	33,000	40,000	17,000	46,000	13,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	2,000	1,000	(a)	3,000	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400	200
Delhi	35,000	2,000	18,000	19,000	500	6,000	2,000	19,000	18,000
TOTAL	(d) 3,860,000	(b) 3,430,000	(f) 4,234,000	(d) 4,440,000	(d) 1,920,500	(d) 3,701,000	2,374,400	4,357,400	5,205,500

(a) Not available.

(b) Excludes grain sown with other crops.

(c) Taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(d) Incomplete.

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

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

Castor seed

Province	AREA (ACRES)									
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Madras	457,000	552,000	547,000	450,000	396,000	475,000	391,000	381,000	327,000	339,000
Bombay (including Sind)	90,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d) 81,000	74,000	63,000	60,000
United Provinces	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d) 4,000	4,000	7,000
Punjab	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(d) 400	300	200
Burma	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	300	300
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	26,000	40,000	38,000	35,000	38,000	36,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,000	42,000	46,000	40,000
Assam	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Hyderabad	767,000	784,000	(a)	812,000	651,000	(a)	678,000	1,015,000	793,000	800,000
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 100,000	(d) 112,000	117,000
Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 130,000	(d) 130,000	(a)
TOTAL (b)	1,807,000	1,330,000	550,000	1,307,000	1,077,000	620,000	1,245,000	1,705,400	1,517,500	1,470,500

Province	YIELD (TONS)									
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	51,000	38,000	45,000	30,000	30,000	33,000	30,000
Bombay (including Sind)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
United Provinces	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Punjab	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Burma	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	5,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	6,000	(a)	(a)
Assam	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hyderabad	50,000	57,000	(a)	75,000	62,000	(a)	33,000	14,000	78,000	68,000
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)
Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)
TOTAL (b)	50,000	57,000	...	126,000	103,000	51,000	31,000	142,000	117,000	103,000

(a) Not available.

(c) Not available. The normal yield per acre of the crop is however 40 lbs. for Gujarat and 60 lbs. for the remainder of the Bombay Presidency where the crop is grown.

(d) Taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(b) Incomplete.

(a) Not yet available.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Madras and the Hyderabad State.

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 1923 rainfall from normal
		1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Madras—												
Malabar	100.1	134.0	119.6	131.2	123.1	106.0	112.3	122.5	99.0	122.0	120.0	+19.9
Madras, South-east	35.5	37.9	38.2	34.0	36.8	35.3	41.5	46.5	38.1	41.2	33.9	-1.6
Madras Deccan . . .	24.8	21.9	31.0	40.1	34.1	19.8	28.7	17.0	25.4	20.2	16.7	-8.1
Madras Coast, North	41.2	43.0	53.2	52.7	54.2	35.9	48.9	31.8	41.5	38.1	42.8	+1.6
Bombay—												
Gujarat	32.3	39.7	18.9	32.6	54.0	11.8	34.2	28.2	41.1	28.7	18.4	-13.9
Konkan	108.5	137.2	96.1	128.6	136.1	70.9	109.6	77.0	108.4	107.6	112.3	+3.8
Bombay Deccan . . .	30.8	39.4	35.0	40.9	35.8	17.9	33.6	22.9	27.3	28.5	25.5	-5.3
Sind	6.7	6.1	1.9	11.1	14.1	1.6	7.1	2.1	7.2	1.4	4.2	-2.5
Bengal	75.6	69.4	60.1	88.3	80.4	82.1	74.3	76.4	76.3	78.1	65.6	-10.0
United Provinces—												
East	39.2	38.0	53.5	47.2	46.3	23.3	40.9	31.7	41.9	51.6	42.2	+8.0
West	37.4	59.9	37.2	47.7	50.9	19.2	39.6	29.6	46.0	46.3	39.9	+2.5
Punjab—												
East and North . . .	23.2	31.3	18.4	26.8	41.8	13.2	24.9	15.6	18.3	22.3	26.5	+3.3
South-west	9.9	18.7	4.9	12.3	21.5	6.8	10.2	6.8	12.3	7.9	12.2	+2.3
Burma—												
Lower Burma	127.2	140.9	131.9	125.5	129.8	148.6	140.4	135.0	131.3	135.0	146.8	+19.6
Upper Burma	47.8	49.5	48.6	49.9	48.1	46.0	41.7	36.4	46.1	43.4	49.4	+1.6
Bihar and Orissa—												
Orissa	58.5	61.8	58.8	57.7	73.8	46.5	67.0	60.0	54.0	57.8	51.0	-7.5
Chota Nagpur	52.7	43.1	39.4	50.1	66.4	42.9	65.2	56.2	48.4	57.0	57.6	+4.9
Bihar	48.4	44.3	50.7	58.7	53.7	52.7	51.3	44.7	51.0	59.2	37.1	-11.3
Central Provinces and Berar—												
Berar	32.3	40.7	38.0	47.2	41.7	19.2	31.3	16.0	32.0	34.9	29.2	-3.1
Central Provinces, West	46.8	44.1	51.3	57.5	60.1	33.6	61.9	32.9	39.6	44.9	52.4	+5.6
Central Provinces, East	53.5	54.5	55.5	54.1	64.5	53.3	72.7	37.4	49.9	49.8	50.9	-2.6
Assam	100.7	87.0	112.3	96.6	95.1	110.3	86.8	97.4	111.1	85.4	98.5	-2.2
North-West Frontier Province	15.9	30.3	15.4	20.3	20.2	14.5	18.4	10.8	15.0	14.8	18.3	+2.4
Hyderabad—												
North	34.0	42.7	38.6	44.4	48.9	23.2	30.4	16.3	29.9	32.5	28.9	-5.1
South	30.7	38.7	41.5	50.9	39.9	22.3	34.2	19.1	27.2	25.1	24.4	-6.3
Mysore	36.5	33.9	33.4	46.6	41.5	27.9	39.1	28.9	36.3	34.6	36.1	-0.4
Central India—												
West	34.4	32.9	26.9	46.9	50.3	20.7	48.8	27.0	31.1	35.3	42.6	+8.2
East	42.4	40.8	33.7	48.3	54.6	20.2	56.5	26.0	38.2	44.7	45.3	+2.9
Rajputana—												
West	13.5	12.5	6.2	17.3	32.0	2.8	12.8	10.5	9.2	10.4	11.6	-0.7
East	23.8	26.4	16.4	33.6	53.0	10.3	31.6	21.4	21.4	23.9	28.0	+2.5

9—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1923.

Rice

Countries	AREA (ACRES)							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
India	11,000	17,000	26,000	17,000	26,000	27,000	16,000	9,000
Java	7,000	12,000	10,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	8,000
Philippines	154,000	273,000	285,000	150,000	165,000	321,000	(c)50,000	(c)151,000
Siam	1,165,000	1,151,000	1,104,000	1,228,000	1,235,000	1,221,000	1,264,000	1,253,000
China	10,148,000	10,176,000	10,169,000	11,889,000	11,756,000	11,979,000	12,163,000	11,120,000
Formosa	352,000	341,000	(a)312,000	325,000	276,000	286,000	204,000	303,000
Manchuria	7,523,000	7,554,000	7,577,000	7,605,000	7,659,000	7,675,000	7,695,000	7,713,000
Other countries	5,118,000	5,359,000	5,490,000	5,332,000	6,044,000	6,412,000	6,242,000	(b)
States of America	100,000	106,000	110,000	112,000	120,000	113,000	114,000	114,000
	869,000	981,000	1,119,000	911,000	1,335,000	921,000	1,055,000	892,000
								6,700
								19,000
								000
	4,000	9,000	8,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	1,000
	167,000	353,000	501,000	176,000	205,000	313,000	(c)10,000	2,000
	620,000	659,000	623,000	671,000	660,000	681,000	967,000	7,000
	4,560,000	4,556,000	4,548,000	4,714,000	4,535,000	5,721,000	5,606,000	5,200,000
	511,000	517,000	(a)514,000	478,000	443,000	463,000	452,000	513,000
	10,380,000	9,692,000	9,745,000	10,562,000	11,227,000	9,811,000	10,780,000	9,872,000
	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,201,000	4,157,000	4,233,000	(b)
	237,000	192,000	204,000	197,000	214,000	237,000	219,000	239,000
States of America	819,000	697,000	774,000	705,000	1,011,000	754,000	810,000	669,000

Extensive of invaded territory. (a) Not available. (b) Not available. (c) Under review. The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period.

No. 10—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND
OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM
TO 1923—contd.

Wheat

Countries	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	3,271,000	3,220,000	3,165,000	2,889,000	3,227,000	3,007,000	3,034,000
Argentina	16,082,000	17,868,000	16,969,000	17,401,000	15,008,000	14,235,000	16,248,000
Australia	11,528,000	9,770,000	7,987,000	6,416,000	9,068,000	9,715,000	9,760,000
Austria	2,007,000	2,035,000	1,924,000	871,000	871,000	878,000	459,000
Bulgaria	2,381,000	2,480,000	2,434,000	2,056,000	2,173,000	2,232,000	2,225,000
Canada	15,363,000	14,749,000	17,346,000	19,118,000	18,224,000	23,251,000	22,415,000
Denmark	152,000	131,000	140,000	128,000	180,000	220,000	237,000
Egypt	1,447,000	1,116,000	1,286,000	1,923,000	1,190,000	1,458,000	1,517,000
France	12,424,000	10,363,000	10,988,000	11,628,000	12,561,000	13,294,000	13,066,000
Germany	4,157,000	3,749,000	3,732,000	3,179,000	3,397,000	3,559,000	3,394,000
Hungary	...	...	...	...	2,661,000	2,887,000	3,521,000
Italy	11,674,000	10,552,000	10,783,000	10,588,000	11,285,000	11,774,000	11,484,000
Japan	1,303,000	1,392,000	1,389,000	1,341,000	1,299,000	1,263,000	1,228,000
Luxemburg	27,000	24,000	25,000	7,000	27,000	29,000	23,000
Netherlands	134,000	121,000	148,000	168,000	152,000	180,000	150,000
New Zealand	219,000	281,000	208,000	140,000	220,000	353,000	276,000
Norway	14,000	22,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	25,000
Poland	...	...	...	1,063,000	1,790,000	2,092,000	2,573,000
Romania	4,842,000	...	5,682,000	4,269,000	4,996,000	6,146,000	6,545,000
Spain	10,144,000	10,338,000	10,224,000	10,374,000	10,250,000	10,382,000	10,305,000
Sweden	318,000	328,000	378,000	347,000	357,000	357,000	356,000
Switzerland	137,000	98,000	151,000	130,000	119,000	111,000	103,000
Tunis	1,483,000	1,447,000	1,608,000	1,408,000	1,318,000	1,491,000	1,072,000
Union of South Africa	755,000	986,000	953,000	819,000	875,000	992,000	...
United Kingdom	2,053,000	2,105,000	2,794,000	2,371,000	1,936,000	2,046,000	2,038,000
United States of America	32,294,000	45,070,000	59,156,000	73,069,000	61,118,000	63,670,000	62,291,000
Uruguay	779,000	976,000	139,000	680,000	700,000	612,000	663,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	779,000	775,000	1,816,000	561,000	225,000	753,000	454,000
Argentina	2,141,000	5,866,000	4,587,000	5,799,000	4,173,000	5,106,000	5,235,000
Austria	4,074,000	3,067,000	2,022,000	1,229,000	3,897,000	3,451,000	2,925,000
Australia	743,000	674,000	594,000	137,000	145,000	175,000	198,000
Bulgaria	791,000	777,000	620,000	796,000	799,000	782,000	1,008,000
Canada	7,024,000	6,248,000	5,054,000	5,166,000	7,035,000	8,042,000	10,686,000
Denmark	163,000	115,000	169,000	158,000	193,000	298,000	247,000
Egypt	977,000	797,000	859,000	608,000	848,000	969,000	963,000
France	5,477,000	3,597,000	6,034,000	5,001,000	6,333,000	8,646,000	6,504,000
Germany	3,031,000	2,244,000	2,493,000	2,112,000	2,207,000	2,681,000	1,953,000
Hungary	...	...	...	...	1,014,000	1,409,000	1,463,000
Italy	4,719,000	3,742,000	4,809,000	4,438,000	3,778,000	5,154,000	4,321,000
Japan	759,000	875,000	829,000	820,000	759,000	720,000	733,000
Luxemburg	13,000	9,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	17,000	5,000
Netherlands	123,000	99,000	141,000	152,000	154,000	225,000	162,000
New Zealand	136,000	182,000	176,000	122,000	184,000	282,000	224,000
Norway	8,000	13,000	29,000	29,000	27,000	26,000	17,000
Poland	...	...	...	421,000	608,000	1,000,000	1,133,000
Romania	2,030,000	...	574,000	1,765,000	1,639,000	2,100,000	2,459,000
Spain	4,072,000	3,814,000	3,627,000	3,455,000	3,705,000	3,880,000	3,354,000
Sweden	242,000	125,000	238,000	250,000	276,000	130,000	254,000
Switzerland	109,000	120,000	140,000	101,000	100,000	96,000	63,000
Tunis	117,000	195,000	319,000	187,000	140,000	233,000	93,000
Union of South Africa	138,000	271,000	223,000	137,000	204,000	235,000	169,000
United Kingdom	1,598,000	1,719,000	2,490,000	1,833,000	1,487,000	1,939,000	1,744,000
United States of America	17,009,000	17,018,000	24,630,000	25,271,000	22,267,000	21,782,000	23,191,000
Uruguay	144,000	349,000	184,000	159,000	208,000	266,000	138,000

(a) Exclusive of invaded territory.

(b) Incomplete data.

(c) Including meslin and spelt.

NOTE.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review.

9—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1923—contd.

Maize

Countries	AREA (ACRES)							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
.	18,000	20,000	16,000	15,000	18,000	13,000	18,000	16,000
.	8,965,000	8,712,000	8,249,000	8,181,000	8,087,000	7,340,000	7,848,000	8,405,000
.	360,000 (a)	332,000 (a)	287,000 (b)	265,000	284,000	305,000	313,000	(c)
.	362,000	359,000	230,000	104,000	102,000	112,000	148,000	144,000
.	1,456,000	1,398,000	1,461,000	1,445,000	1,392,000	1,421,000	1,312,000	1,364,000
.	173,000	234,000	250,000	284,000	292,000	297,000	318,000	318,000
.	1,787,000 (a)	1,684,000 (a)	1,811,000 (a)	1,791,000	1,937,000	2,085,000	2,034,000	(d)11,000
.	881,000	847,000	753,000	744,000	820,000	814,000	780,000	845,000
.	...	...	...	...	2,016,000	2,166,000	2,444,000	2,401,000
.	3,916,000	3,852,000	(a)3,556,000	3,707,000	3,708,000	3,715,000	3,856,000	3,790,100
.	144,000	138,000	141,000	152,000	150,000	158,000	140,000	(c)
land	6,000	8,000	10,000	9,000	12,000	11,000	10,000	(c)
.	...	...	...	...	107,000	132,000	183,000	189,000
.	5,054,000	...	5,726,000	6,709,000	8,140,000	8,507,000	8,408,000	8,413,000
.	1,154,000	1,175,000	1,169,000	1,179,000	1,167,000	1,177,000	1,129,000	1,166,000
and	4,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	4,000
.	40,000	46,000	36,000	45,000	(e)25,000	(e)55,000	e 16,000	(e)44,000
South Africa	3,149,000	4,419,000	3,951,000	4,091,000	3,613,000	4,597,000	(c)	(c)
ates of America	105,262,000	116,681,000	104,424,000	87,735,000	101,657,000	103,697,000	102,803,000	104,158,000
.	627,000	590,000	552,000	494,000	571,000	479,000	569,000	576,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
.	6,000	8,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000
.	1,458,000	4,258,000	5,594,000	6,454,000	5,749,000	4,395,000	4,893,000	6,019,000
.	213,000	221,000	172,000	169,000	181,000	190,000	184,000	(c)
.	(a) 142,000	(a) 132,000	(b) 88,000	53,000	53,000	63,000	67,000	86,060
.	481,000	435,000	211,000	625,000	516,000	469,000	386,000	672,000
.	157,000	194,000	354,000	423,000	358,000	372,000	314,000	340,000
.	1,603,000	1,596,000	1,634,000	1,596,000	1,761,000	1,676,000	1,638,000	(d)9,000
.	(a) 415,000	(a) 372,000	(a) 243,000	252,000	861,000	259,000	316,000	317,000
.	...	...	...	...	1,251,000	791,000	1,216,000	1,241,000
.	2,034,000	2,065,000	(a) 1,911,000	2,142,000	2,228,000	2,303,000	1,917,000	2,270,000
.	99,000	85,000	84,000	101,000	99,000	197,000	87,000	(c)
and	7,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	(c)
.	...	...	...	...	27,000	57,000	69,000	10,000
.	...	...	791,000	3,526,000	4,541,000	2,769,000	2,754,000	4,012,000
.	715,000	733,000	602,000	638,000	691,000	621,000	669,000	598,000
id	4,000	7,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000
.	3,000	9,000	8,000	6,000	(c)3,000	(c)9,000	(c)1,000	(c)7,000
South Africa	872,000	1,126,000	1,030,000	825,000	1,189,000	873,000	1,797,000	(c)
ates of America	64,033,000	76,470,000	62,435,000	52,322,000	50,046,000	76,237,000	72,426,000	76,000,000
.	170,000	188,000	164,000	115,000	197,000	120,000	162,000	133,000

(a) Exclusive of invaded territory.
(b) Incomplete data.

(c) Not available.
(d) Sorghum only.
(e) Maize and sorghum.

—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontiers that have taken place during the period under review.

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

Barley

Countries	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	3,008,000	2,838,000	2,793,000	2,707,000	2,827,000	2,513,000	2,916,000
Argentine	388,000	604,000	615,000	669,000	616,000	620,000	599,000
Australia	230,000 (a)	205,000 (a)	255,000 (b)	267,000	335,000	299,000	342,000
Austria	1,972,000	1,921,000	1,811,000	232,000	240,000	266,000	313,000
Bulgaria	598,000	603,000	601,000	484,000	549,000	523,000	534,000
Canada	1,802,000	2,391,000	3,152,000	2,644,000	2,551,000	2,794,000	2,598,000
Denmark	633,000	502,000	551,000	586,000	626,000	628,000	666,000
Egypt	439,000 (a)	497,000 (a)	336,000 (a)	356,000	340,000	394,000	375,000
France	1,537,000	1,698,000	1,871,000	1,254,000	1,640,000	1,679,000	1,712,000
Germany	3,765,000	3,608,000	3,454,000	2,733,000	3,257,000	3,114,000	3,102,000
Hungary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,266,000	1,184,000	1,144,000
Italy	595,000	469,000	(a)478,000	480,000	494,000	540,000	576,000
Japan	3,073,000	2,887,000	2,860,000	2,692,000	2,985,000	2,928,000	2,745,000
Luxemburg	5,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	9,000
Netherlands	60,000	51,000	60,000	57,000	56,000	61,000	61,000
New Zealand	30,000	19,000	19,000	23,000	47,000	33,000	17,000
Norway	93,000	117,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	132,000
Poland . . . . .	...	...	...	1,314,000	1,943,000	2,450,000	2,823,000
Romania	1,453,000	(c)	2,119,000	1,942,000	3,458,000	3,876,000	4,267,000
Spain	3,884,000	4,005,000	4,208,000	4,232,000	4,317,000	4,333,000	4,080,000
Sweden	412,000	436,000	457,000	415,000	398,000	397,000	427,000
Switzerland	17,000	19,000	22,000	18,000	18,000	16,000	16,000
Tunis	1,232,000	1,183,000	1,417,000	1,106,000	926,000	1,223,000	733,000
Union of South Africa	57,000	132,000	125,000	85,000	97,000	106,000	(c)
United Kingdom	1,653,000	1,796,000	1,839,000	1,878,000	1,844,000	1,609,000	1,548,000
United States of America	7,754,000	8,929,000	9,736,000	6,470,000	7,597,000	7,411,000	7,314,000
Uruguay	13,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria	769,000	673,000	1,249,000	600,000	265,000	1,026,000	356,000
Argentine	46,000	(c)	(c)	55,000	79,000	128,000	166,000
Australia	91,000 (a)	89,000 (a)	108,000 (b)	96,000	159,000	136,000	146,000
Austria	635,000	496,000	537,000	82,000	96,000	117,000	120,000
Bulgaria	224,000	215,000	145,000	100,000	201,000	162,000	255,000
Canada	915,000	1,177,000	1,653,000	1,206,000	1,354,000	1,277,000	1,537,000
Denmark	523,000	382,000	459,000	524,000	528,000	589,000	651,000
Egypt	281,000 (a)	291,000 (a)	211,000 (a)	216,000	223,000	255,000	242,000
France	813,000	797,000	588,000	562,000	821,000 (b)	819,000 (b)	875,000 (b)
Germany	2,747,000	1,831,000	2,065,000	1,609,000	1,761,000	1,904,000	1,579,000
Hungary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	463,000	458,000	474,000
Italy	216,000	159,000	207,000	178,000	126,000	222,000	176,000
Japan	2,048,000	2,047,000	1,909,000	2,039,000	1,970,000	1,879,000	1,863,000
Luxemburg	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
Netherlands	46,000	48,000	58,000	52,000	59,000	71,000	68,000
New Zealand	17,000	13,000	16,000	18,000	36,000	26,000	13,000
Norway	77,000	66,000	120,000	112,000	116,000	92,000	96,000
Poland . . . . .	...	...	...	596,000	825,000	1,202,000	1,274,000
Romania	6,42,000	(c)	107,000	677,000	1,446,000	968,000	2,003,000
Spain	1,837,000	1,667,000	1,935,000	1,749,000	1,934,000	1,910,000	1,658,000
Sweden	293,000	241,000	247,000	272,000	239,000	256,000	281,000
Switzerland	12,000	15,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	12,000	10,000
Tunis	105,000	167,000	260,000	118,000	56,000	246,000	39,000
Union of South Africa	23,000	47,000	37,000	15,000	23,000	28,000	(c)
United Kingdom	1,178,000	1,280,000	1,383,000	1,285,000	1,305,000	1,080,000	1,036,000
United States of America	3,898,000	4,523,000	5,479,000	2,609,000	4,049,000	3,313,000	3,893,000
Uruguay	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000

(a) Exclusive of invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Not available.
 Note.—The figures for European countries for the different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that have taken place during the period under review.

-COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1923—contd.

Cotton

Countries	AREA (ACRES)							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
...	...	1,000	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
...	8,000	29,000	33,000	33,000	29,000	39,000	56,000	155,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	23,000	9,000	40,000
...	501,000	726,000	605,000	685,000	805,000	1,419,000	1,512,000	1,966,000
...	4,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	7,000	7,000
...	1,718,000	1,740,000	1,365,000	1,633,000	1,697,000	1,340,000	1,868,000	1,648,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	9,000
...	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	(b)
Africa	2,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	19,000	15,000	15,000	(b)
of America	34,970,000	33,827,000	35,993,000	33,726,000	35,863,000	30,496,000	33,666,000	37,123,000
	YIELD (BALES OF 400 LBS)							
...	...	1,000	(b)	(a)	1,000	1,000	(a)	1,000
...	5,000	19,000	19,000	16,000	31,000	21,000	32,000	68,000
...	...	...	...	...	(a)	1,000	10,000	20,000
...	355,000	411,000	404,000	603,000	441,000	687,000	576,000	800,000
...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	2,000
...	1,250,000	1,555,000	1,121,000	1,377,000	1,492,000	1,076,000	1,659,000	1,447,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	6,000
...	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	(b)
Africa	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	(b)
America	13,654,000	13,479,000	14,329,000	13,566,000	16,027,000	9,150,000	12,202,000	12,500,000

(a) Not available. (b) Not available. Figures for different years are not comparable, owing to changes of frontier that have taken place during the period of the review.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1923—*contd.*

Linseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria . . . . .	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Argentina	3,206,000	3,231,000	3,418,000	4,362,000	4,767,000	3,800,000	4,315,000
Australia . . . . .	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Austria	49,000(a)	48,000(a)	65,000(b)	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Belgium . . . . .	...	...	...	54,000	125,000	87,000	41,000
Bulgaria . . . . .	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Canada	657,000	919,000	1,068,000	1,093,000	1,428,000	533,000	565,000
Egypt	1,000 (a)	...	4,000 (a)	8,000	6,000	6,000	1,000
France	17,000	22,000	28,000	52,000	86,000	43,000	38,000
Germany	53,000	74,000	104,000	110,000	(c)	118,000	(c)
Hungary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9,000	10,000	7,000
Italy	42,000	41,000	43,000	47,000	50,000	53,000	52,000
Japan	36,000	48,000	85,000	68,000	103,000	76,000	39,000
Netherlands	37,000	30,000	15,000	24,000	60,000	22,000	24,000
New Zealand	1,000	1,000	4,000	5,000	10,000	6,000	11,000
Poland . . . . .	...	...	...	81,000	101,000	175,000	251,000
Romania	20,000	...	186,000	50,000	82,000	27,000	27,000
Spain	3,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
Sweden	2,000	2,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	6,000
Tunis	5,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	5,000
United Kingdom	92,000	110,000	168,000	115,000	151,000	48,000	(c)
United States of America	1,473,000	1,983,000	1,909,000	1,502,000	1,758,000	1,108,000	1,113,000
Uruguay	86,000	96,000	51,000	83,000	79,000	61,000	84,000

Countries	YIELD (TONS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Algeria . . . . .	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Argentina	103,000	489,000	768,000	1,245,000	1,497,000	899,000	1,187,000
Australia . . . . .	...	...	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Austria	(a) 8,000	(a) 7,000	(b) 9,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Belgium	(c)	(c)	(c)	12,000	21,000	8,000	9,000
Bulgaria . . . . .	...	...	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Canada	206,000	148,000	151,000	137,000	199,000	103,000	125,000
Egypt	(c)	...	(c)	1,000	3,000	(c)	(d)
France	(a) 3,000	(a) 4,000	(a) 5,000	8,000	19,000	7,000	8,000
Germany	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	...	(c)	(c)
Hungary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	1,000
Italy	9,000	8,000	(a) 12,000	11,000	10,000	13,000	10,000
Japan	7,000	(c)	16,000	12,000	(c)	16,000	7,000
Netherlands	9,000	8,000	4,000	7,000	15,000	6,000	6,000
New Zealand	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	5,000	3,000	5,000
Poland . . . . .	...	...	...	14,000	16,000	32,000	50,000
Romania	(c)	...	7,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	5,000
Spain	(c)	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sweden	(c)	(c)	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
Tunis	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)
United Kingdom	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
United States of America	357,000	229,000	334,000	181,000	269,000	200,000	229,000
Uruguay	3,000	8,000	12,000	23,000	24,000	13,000	15,000

(a) Exclusive of invaded territory. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Not available. (d) Less than 500 tons.
 Note.—The figures for the European countries for different years are not comparable, owing to the changes of frontier that during the period under review.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1923—*contd.*

Rapeseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)							Austria
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	
	(a) 10,000	(a) 13,000	(b) 24,000	3,600	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	...	...	...	4,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
	...	17,000	38,000	4,000	7,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	23,000	16,000	11,000	10,000	8,000
	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) 41,000	(a) 37,000	(b) 43,000	64,000	68,000	68,000	55,000	60,000
Germany	110,000	160,000	270,000	306,000	230,000	210,000	104,000	124,000
Italy	...	...	...	..	9,000	40,000	20,000	41,000
	292,000	294,000	285,000	270,000	276,000	262,000	224,000	(c)
Netherlands	7,000	6,000	9,000	20,000	10,000	4,000	2,000	5
	...	...	...	84,000	102,000	81,000	112,000	17
	63,000	...	23,000	208,000	140,000	105,000	105,000	
Sweden	...	1,000	(c)	2,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	
YIELD (TONS)								
	(a) 5,000	(a) 4,000	(b) 10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1
	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1
	...	4,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	11,000	7,000	5,000	4,000	2
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	(a) 20,000	(a) 18,000	(a) 20,000	38,000	40,000	33,000	23,000	27,000
	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
	...	...	...	...	3,000	11,000	7,000	14,000
	103,000	110,000	101,000	110,000	106,000	95,000	80,000	(c)
Netherlands	6,000	4,000	5,000	14,000	7,000	3,000	1,000	5,000
	...	...	...	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	47,000
	10,000	...	1,000	53,000	23,000	11,000	10,000	16,000
Sweden	...	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

low 500 tons.

(a) Exclusive of invaded territory.

(b) Incomplete data.

(c) Not available.

2.—The figures for the European countries 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 1922—*contd.*

Tea

Countries	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Andaman and Nicobar	•	•	•	•	(c)	(c)	(c)
Ceylon	498,000	509,000	505,000	395,000	395,000	418,000	420,000
Formosa	106,000	112,000	112,000	115,000	93,000	89,000	88,000
Japan	120,000	119,000	122,000	120,000	118,000	115,000	110,000
Java	303,000	(c)	(c)	(b) 233,000	(b) 220,000	(b) 226,000	(c)
Mauritius	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Nyasaland	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000
Union of South Africa	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000
Fiji Islands	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Countries	YIELD (LBS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Andaman and Nicobar	73,000	70,000	79,000	63,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
Ceylon	202,829,000	194,821,000	180,438,000	208,122,000	181,382,000	161,271,000	171,446,000
Formosa	27,280,000	37,762,000	37,688,000	85,059,000	21,867,000	23,282,000	24,676,000
Japan	84,010,000	82,921,000	88,739,000	85,781,000	79,582,000	74,067,000	78,949,000
Java	63,959,000	87,377,000	70,095,000	(b) 98,921,000	(b) 105,888,000	(b) 83,070,000	(c)
Mauritius	66,000	66,000	66,000	41,000	44,000	(c)	33,000
Nyasaland	458,000	620,000	633,000	669,000	527,000	414,000	622,000
Union of South Africa	1,818,000	1,708,000	1,599,000	1,407,000	1,271,000	912,000	572,000
Fiji Islands	51,000	49,000	51,000	48,000	27,000	21,000	16,000

• Below 500 acres.
(c) Approximate data.

† Export figures.
(b) Java and Sumatra.

(c) Not available.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1923—contd.

Coffee

Countries	AREA (ACRES)							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	6,412,000	6,021,000
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000
	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	65,000	70,000
India (b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	324,000	339,000	312,000	(d)	(d)
	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	3,000	10,000	(d)	(d)
Malay States	8,000	8,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
North Africa	2,000	2,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
	12,000	15,000	17,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	17,000	(d)
	271,000	91,000	168,000	151,000	148,000	101,000	300,000	210,000
	6,000	8,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
	11,000	11,000	(d)	11,000	20,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
	20,000	20,000	20,000	23,000	20,000	20,000	17,000	(d)
	188,000(b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	400,000	(d)	(d)
	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
	1,000	1,000	1,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
	(d)	1,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1,000	(d)
	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
	(d)	2,000	(d)	2,000	2,000	2,000	(d)	(d)
	168,000	148,000	159,000	108,000	160,000	183,000	182,000	(d)
	(d)	103,000	173,000	(d)	(d)	140,000	(d)	(d)
	24,000	25,000	23,000	26,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	21,000
	(d)	(d)	(d)	250,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)

Countries	YIELD (LBS)							
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	15,000	15,000	13,000	16,000	12,000	15,000	9,000	(d)
India	1,088,297,000	2,001,079,000	1,265,764,000	1,734,674,000	1,830,308,000	1,856,492,000	2,509,019,000	2,930,067,000
	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	828,000	(d)	(d)
	(d)	165,000,000	108,000,000	190,864,000	300,566,000	328,014,000	(d)	227,000,000
India (c)	28,988,000	25,164,000	20,720,000	20,795,000	20,940,000	40,957,000	24,994,000	24,400,000
British India	119,978,000	98,907,000	111,928,000	129,047,000	100,401,000	78,738,000	109,049,000	120,871,000
Malaya	1,022,000	3,401,000	6,077,000	2,921,000	2,752,000	3,007,000	5,080,000	(d)
Malay States	825,000	402,000	379,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
North Africa (e)	47,000	87,000	97,000	87,000	164,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
	1,108,000	2,388,000	1,291,000	1,784,000	1,671,000	1,101,000	1,172,000	(d)
	98,961,000	53,777,000	106,612,000	94,981,000	83,800,000	108,228,000	72,987,000	20,000,000
	4,752,000	4,752,000	(d)	10,942,000 (a)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
	2,882,000	2,708,000	(d)	2,708,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
	5,747,000	10,215,000	2,229,000	4,612,000	7,216,000	7,068,000	8,618,000	(d)
	82,000,000	104,661,000	(d)	(d)	75,729,000	86,467,000	(d)	24,000,000
	(d)	24,807,000	32,616,000	11,212,000	20,076,000	19,122,000	20,943,000	24,400,000
	(d)	94,000	182,000	20,000	40,000	12,000	99,000	(d)
	(d)	1,082,000	(d)	(d)	191,000	201,000	228,000	(d)
	(d)	(d)	(d)	88,720,000	77,600,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
	1,308,000	1,548,000	1,976,000	2,197,000	2,227,000	2,229,000	(d)	(d)
	20,822,000	27,520,000	27,880,000	28,027,000	28,028,000	24,804,000	27,220,000	(d)
	(d)	26,464,000	24,816,000	27,240,000	28,207,000	24,772,000	108,847,000	122,000,000
	2,318,000	6,070,000	6,260,000	2,117,000	2,400,000	5,729,000	2,271,000	4,171,000
	96,976,000	87,971,000	129,416,000	72,273,000	121,711,000	129,949,000	(d)	110,000,000

(a) Below 500 acres.
 (b) Coffee berries.
 (c) Incomplete data.

(d) Reported figures.
 (e) Not available.
 (f) Includes all countries.

No. 19—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916 TO 1923—concl'd.

Sugarcane

Country	AREA (ACRES)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Antigua	16,000	10,000	(c)	16,000	18,000	16,000	1
Argentina	212,000	230,000	234,000	235,000	234,000	230,000	2
Australia	178,000	186,000	171,000	180,000	174,000	167,000	2
British Guiana	78,000	78,000	74,000	71,000	69,000	63,000	6
Costa Rica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	4
Cuba	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Dutch East Indies (b)	300,000 (a)	263,000 (a)	251,000 (a)	372,000	413,000	443,000	44
Dutch Guiana	7,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	(c)	(c)
Egypt	65,000	66,000	59,000	53,000	68,000	65,000	5
Formosa	315,000	301,000	(c)	200,000	285,000	340,000	27
Guadeloupe and dependencies	94,000	89,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	8
Guatemala	16,000	(c)	40,000	42,000	(c)	32,000	5
Hawaii	124,000	120,000	120,000	114,000	113,000	134,000	(c)
Indo-China	64,000	66,000	(c)	(c)	93,000	(c)	(c)
Jamaica	33,000	33,000	41,000	48,000	50,000	44,000	40
Japan	75,000	72,000	68,000	68,000	72,000	70,000	64
Mauritius	175,000	176,000	170,000	178,000	180,000	173,000	171
Mexico	(c)	53,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	111,000	95
Nicaragua	13,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Paraguay	15,000	15,000	(c)	(c)	13,000	13,000	12
Peru	112,000	123,000	(c)	100,000	121,000	126,000	120
Philippines	450,000	508,000	404,000	488,000	590,000	505,000	(c)
Porto-Rico	205,000	256,000	230,000	228,000	240,000	241,000	244
Salvador	4,000	21,000	18,000	(c)	(c)	80,000	(c)
Spain	2,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	6
Uganda	2,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	5
Union of South Africa	163,000	184,000	(c)	160,000	160,000	(c)	(c)
United States of America (Louisiana)	221,000	244,000	231,000	234,000	183,000	220,000	225
Fiji Island	66,000	68,000	69,000	74,000	91,000	53,000	30

Country	YIELD (TONS)						
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Antigua	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Argentina	1,408,000	1,112,000	2,161,000	3,044,000	3,044,000	2,743,000	2,850,000
Australia	1,719,000	2,873,000	1,776,000	1,347,000	1,408,000	2,432,000	2,311,000
British Guiana	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Costa Rica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Cuba	28,403,000	31,439,000	36,511,000	34,163,000	37,152,000	34,681,000	31,517,000
Dutch East Indies (b)	17,044,000	16,675,000	19,305,000	13,305,000	14,370,000	15,010,000	16,723,000
Dutch Guiana	(c)	(c)	(c)	10,000	11,000	(c)	(c)
Egypt	(c)	(c)	1,708,000	1,566,000	1,843,000	1,805,000	1,682,000
Formosa	5,003,000	4,017,000	3,318,000	2,883,000	2,910,000	3,979,000	3,684,000
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	383,000	350,000	369,000
Guatemala	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hawaii	4,651,000	4,326,000	4,227,000	3,085,000	4,149,000	4,533,000	(c)
Indo-China	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Jamaica	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	409,000	424,000
Japan	1,502,000	1,167,000	1,057,000	1,057,000	862,000	1,089,000	708,000
Mauritius	2,063,000	2,171,000	2,301,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Mexico	(c)	1,251,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,160,000	1,709,000
Nicaragua	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Paraguay	(c)	118,000	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Peru	2,161,000	2,557,000	(c)	2,405,000	2,933,000	2,330,000	2,719,000
Philippines	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Porto-Rico	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,530,000	4,648,000	4,532,000	3,253,000
Salvador	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Spain	63,000	65,000	63,000	63,000	126,000	114,000	107,000
Uganda	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Union of South Africa	(c)	1,121,000	(c)	(c)	1,450,000	(c)	(c)
United States of America (Louisiana)	3,639,000	3,308,000	3,715,000	2,170,000	2,221,000	3,725,000	2,672,000
Fiji Islands	620,000	620,000	436,000	375,000	1,080,000	782,000	482,000

(a) Incomplete data.

(b) The figures relate to Java and Madura only.

(c) Not available.

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS

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

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

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulae 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 almost all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the Provincial Agricultural 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 the normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and

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

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

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE

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 *samindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In 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 240 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.

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 the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Sind there are no formulae, 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 formulae for adjoining British districts are applied.

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the Presidency where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police or the Circle Officers where appointed as a permanent

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 1922-23.

* 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.

Madras
(Total cultivated area
23,037,000 acres)

Bombay and Sind
(Total cultivated
area 30,000,000
acres)

Bengal
(Total cultivated
area 23,767,110
acres.)

measure. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

United Provinces
(Total cultivated area
35,242,000 acres)

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

Punjab
(Total cultivated area
704,000 acres)

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

Burma
(Total cultivated area
15,770,000 acres)

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

Bihar and Orissa
(Total cultivated area
25,263,000 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-one 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.

Central Provinces
and Berar
(Total cultivated
area 23,352,000)

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 six to ten States. No information is available from the other 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 392 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 17 *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 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.

* 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. For hill districts figures are obtained from the annual crop forecasts and the quinquennial crop statements. For plains districts 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 figures for which are compiled by the village *chaukidari panchayats*. In the permanently-settled part of Sylhet the figures for jute are those submitted after actual inspection by the village *chaukidari 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 cultivated area 5,785,000 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 2,150,000 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 the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris*. The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *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 cultivated area 815,000 acres)

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

Coorg
(Total cultivated area 140,000 acres)

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

Delhi
(Total cultivated area 212,000 acres)

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government area, such as *Jagirs*, etc. *Rajawari* 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 *talugs* to the District Collector or first *talugdar* 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 were issued by the authorities of the State for conducting crop-cutting experiments. But the experiments were not carried out so extensively as to furnish any reliable data for fixing normal yields per acre. Sixteen annas represent a normal crop.

Hyderabad
(Total cultivated area 28,800,000 acres)

* *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.
 ¶ Village accountant.
 ** Revenue officer in charge of a taluk.

Mysore
(Total cultivated
area 6,041,000
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 3,041,000
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.

Central India.

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.

Rajputana.

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

APPENDIX III

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

RICE—

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

WHEAT—

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

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	5

JUTE—

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

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 including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Coorg.	Mysore, Madras Central India Punjab States, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Central Provinces and States.
Autumn . . .	May and June	September		Mysore, Central States, Rajputana Punjab States, Hyderabad, Central Provinces Bombay State Gwalior.
Summer . . .	January and February	May and June		
Wheat - (Rabi or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur Pargana and Delhi.	Mysore, Central States, Rajputana Punjab States, Hyderabad, Central Provinces Bombay State Gwalior.
Sugarcane (b) . . .	February to May	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras Central India Rajputana States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, States, Gwalior United Provinces Travancore (Madras Tripura (Bengal).
Tea . . .	Seeds sown between November and March and seedlings transplanted when at least 6 months old.	May to December in Northern India and January to December in South India.	Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, and Assam.	Travancore (Madras Tripura (Bengal).
Cotton (c)—				
Early . . .	} March to August	October to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras Central India Rajputana States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, United Provinces State (Raj Bengal State (Bombay States Gwalior.
Late . . .				
Jute— (Autumn crop)	March to May	August and September	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	Bengal State (Bihar).
Linseed— (Rabi or spring crop)	August to October	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, and Assam.	Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bombay Central Provinces Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Rape and Mustard— (Rabi or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States and Gwalior.
Sesamum— Kharif or autumn crop (d) . . .	May to July	October to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore, Madras Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States and Gwalior.
Rabi or summer . . .	January and February	May to July		
Groundnut (e) . . .	May to August	November to January	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar.	Mysore, Madras (Banganapalli), Central India States, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Rajputana States Gwalior.
Indigo (f) . . .	February to July	August to November	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and Burma.	Rajputana, Punjab Hyderabad and Berar State (Khairpur) Madras States.
Coffee . . .	Rainy season	October to January	Madras and Coorg . . .	Mysore, Madras (Travancore and Coorg).
Rubber . . .	.....	.....	Burma, Madras, Assam, Coorg and Bengal.	Mysore, Madras (Travancore and Coorg).

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

(f) In Madras about 20 per cent of the area under the crop is irrigated being grown as a second crop on wet lands after paddy is sown in December-January and harvested in March-April.

INDEX

	Pages		Pages
American notation	39, 40	Methods of collecting statistics	41-44
Area estimate	ib.	Mixed crop, treatment of—	39
Area under—		Mustard (see Rape and Mustard)	
Bajra (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	24	Normal crop, definition of—	39
Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)	22, 32	Normal yield per acre	12
Castor seed (<i>Ricinus communis</i>)	27	Percentage estimate	39, 40
Coffee (<i>Coffea Arabica</i>)	4, 8, 21, 37	Rainfall—	
Cotton (<i>Gossypium sp.</i>)	2, 3, 5, 16, 33	Normal and actual	25
Gram (<i>Cicer arcticum</i>)	26	Monsoon	5
Groundnut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>)	4, 8, 20	Rape and Mustard—	
Indigo (<i>Indigofera Sumatrana and I. arrecta</i>)	ib.	Area	3, 4, 8, 18, 35
Jowar (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)	23	Yield	ib.
Jute (<i>Corchorus sp.</i>)	3, 8, 17	Rice—	
Linseed (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>)	3, 8, 17, 34	Area	2, 8, 13, 29
Maize (<i>Zea mays</i>)	25, 31	Yield	ib.
Rape and Mustard (<i>Brassica sp.</i>)	3, 4, 8, 18, 35	Rubber—	
Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	2, 8, 13, 29	Area	4, 8, 21
Rubber (<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>)	4, 8, 21	Yield	ib.
Sesamum (<i>Sesamum indicum</i>)	4, 8, 19	Season, leading features of—	1-4
Sugarcane (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>)	2, 8, 15, 38	Seasons of harvesting of crops	46
Tea (<i>Camellia thea</i>)	2, 8, 15, 36	“ of sowing of crops	ib.
Wheat (<i>Triticum sativum</i>)	2, 8, 14, 30	Sesamum—	
Area of crops, how ascertained	39, 41-44	Area	4, 8, 19
Bajra—		Yield	ib.
Area	24	Source and scope of the estimates	1
Yield	ib.	Standard normal outturn	39
Barley—		Sugarcane—	
Area	22, 32	Area	2, 8, 15, 38
Yield	ib.	Yield	2, 8, 15, 38
Castor seed—		Tea—	
Area	27	Area	2, 8, 15, 36
Yield	ib.	Yield	ib.
Chart showing the condition of monsoon rainfall	5	Wheat—	
Charts illustrating the growth of production of crops	frontispiece	Area	2, 8, 14, 30
Coffee—		Yield	ib.
Area	4, 8, 21, 37	Yield—	
Yield	4, 8, 21, 37	Bajra	24
Cotton—		Barley	22, 32
Area	2, 3, 5, 16, 33	Castor seed	27
Consumption	3, 16	Coffee	4, 8, 21, 37
Net exports	ib.	Cotton	3, 5, 16, 33
Yield	3, 8, 16, 33	Gram	26
Crops—where mainly grown	46	Groundnut	4, 8, 20
Crop-cutting experiments	39	Indigo	ib.
Dates of publication of forecasts	45	Jowar	23
Development of the estimates	1	Jute	3, 8, 17
Gram—		Linseed	3, 8, 17, 34
Area	26	Maize	25, 31
Yield	ib.	Rape and mustard	3, 4, 8, 18, 35
Groundnut—		Rice	2, 8, 13, 29
Area	4, 8, 20	Rubber	4, 8, 21
Yield	ib.	Sesamum	4, 8, 19
Indian notation	39, 40	Sugarcane	2, 8, 15, 38
Indigo—		Tea	2, 8, 15, 36
Area	4, 8, 30	Wheat	2, 8, 14, 30
Yield	ib.	Yield per acre—	
Jowar—		Coffee	11
Area	23	Cotton	ib.
Yield	ib.	Groundnut	10
Jute—		Indigo	11
Area	3, 8, 17	Jute	ib.
Consumption and exports	17	Linseed	10
Yield	3, 8, 17	Normal	12
Linseed—		Rape and mustard	10
Area	3, 8, 17, 34	Rice	9
Yield	ib.	Rubber	11
Maize—		Sesamum	10
Area	25, 31	Sugarcane	6
Yield	ib.	Tea	ib.
Method of framing estimates of crops	39, 40	Wheat	ib.

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[TWENTY-SIXTH ISSUE]

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