

Annual Report
of the
Director Land Records and Agriculture

Bombay Presidency
for the year 1894-95

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS
AND AGRICULTURE,**

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

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No. ^A 1895.

FROM

E. C. OZANNE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S., M.R.A.C.,
Survey Commissioner, and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture,
Bombay;

TO

J. MONTEATH, ESQUIRE, M.A., I. C. S.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Poona, 23rd November 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for the year ending 31st October 1895. During the year I was absent 5 months from May to the middle of October, when Colonel Godfrey and Mr. Muir-Mackenzie held charge in turn.

2. My touring was confined to tracts due for revision settlement, but I was able to make a needed inspection of *usar* and *mal* lands in company with the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India. Government have approved of my proposal that my Personal Assistant should be permitted to travel in order to inspect the work of the Land Record staff.

I.—ORGANIZATION AND MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE RECORDS.

3. For want of funds, Circle Inspectors were not appointed to Kaira, on completion of revision settlement. Government have decided that the survey records of the five Gujarát districts shall be located in a Central Record Office, as urged by this Department; but an existing building at Ahmadabad has been selected instead of the salt godown at Broach.

The Ahmadabad records were placed early in the year in the Surat Jail, and a head-quarter office appointed, to prevent correction work falling into further arrears. In Poona and Sátára the records are safely lodged in the new buildings. The Dhulia and Ahmadnagar record rooms are nearly ready, and that at Násik has been commenced.

The Survey has handed over to the Collector the Jávli and Sátára papers in Sátára and those of isolated villages recently settled in other Deccan districts.

Survey classes were needed in only four districts.

4. The method of recruitment of Circle Inspectors has been greatly modified by recent orders on the recommendation of the Commissioners. The necessity for a radical change was pressed in the last two reports of this Department, and the decision arrived at is accepted as the best possible under existing pressure of finance. Elementary surveying is to be included in the Revenue Departmental Examination for subordinates, together with the rules proscribed for Circle Inspectors. Circle Inspectors (excepting those who were Survey measurers and classers, or Diplomates in Agriculture) are to be kept on the same list with other subordinate members of the District Revenue staff, from which selection by the Collector for those to perform the duties of Circle Inspectors is to be made from time to time. After selection the minimum period for such service is to be 5 years, subject to approved work. Promotion to go according to the order of seniority in the general list. Agricultural Diplomates and Survey subordinates, when available, to have preferential claim to appointment, but in their case no claim to nomination to the regular revenue line is permitted.

5. During the year, the Circle Inspectors of Ratnágiri worked in the same manner as that shown in paragraph 18 last year. • The figures for Ratnágiri will be included in the following tables; but in that district, as has been frequently reported, the conditions, except in two tálukas, are peculiar.

6. *Crop, Waste and Boundary-mark Inspection.*—I append the usual table:—

District.	AVERAGE BY EACH INSPECTOR.						Average Area of occupied Numbers		Average Area of inspected Numbers.	
	Number of days of actual inspection.		Number of Villages inspected.		Number of Survey Numbers (occupied and waste) inspected per diem.		(Acres.)		(Acres.)	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhárwár ...	59	60	37	45	9	8	12	12	11	11
Bijápúr ...	60	57	35	43	7	7	16	16	12	15
Belgaum ...	64	61	36	40	9	9	10	11	10	13
Kánara ...	70	69	50	46	9	9	2	2	8	2
Ratnágiri ...	55	...	9	...	5	...	9	...	6	...
Khándesh ...	74	72	55	50	9	8	13	10	10	9
Násik ...	65	75	38	41	9	10	8	9	9	8
Ahmadnagar ...	75	75	36	38	10	9	12	11	10	10
Poona ...	62	67	38	42	7	7	11	11	8	6
Sholápur ...	58	59	32	33	6	7	19	20	19	13
Sátára ...	67	67	28	35	9	9	8	8	5	5
Ahmadabad ...	80	79	33	33	15	13	5	4	8	3

This inspection occupies 4 months, but in all districts certain days are set apart for collection of data for prices current reports, and for the Inspectors to fetch their pay from the táluka, so that about 90 working days at the outside are available. It is considered that 80 days should on the average be devoted to inspection, but the table shows that this figure is rarely reached.

In Násik and Poona there is a conspicuous falling off. In Násik the principal reason is that the Inspectors were called on not only to measure melon beds, a duty permissible under the revised rules, but were also irregularly entrusted with the conduct of the auctions. The Collector admits that the time occupied was excessive. If the present figures appear again, it will be a question whether in districts where melon beds are so extensive, the measurement, which is perfectly simple, should not be done by the regular táluka staff. In Poona the low percentage of inspection days is accounted for by pressure of urgent measurement cases.

The difficulty of replacing Inspectors absent through sickness will disappear as the new recruitment rules come into operation; but the returns received do not yet show how far leave was due to sickness. It cannot be judged, therefore, whether the stringent orders against the grant of leave in the fair season have been followed or not.

In the hill tracts of Násik, Poona, Sátára and Kánara the inspection season is curtailed by the proved necessity of taking the village census check concurrently with the crop inspection, instead of separately allotting time during the monsoon, when the rains are too heavy for out-door work.

It is imperative that all cases where Inspectors have been utilized on work, other than that allowed by the rules, should be brought to notice. Thus in Dhárwár, Inspectors were used to help in crop experiments. This is unnecessary. In two circles of Dhárwár they were called on to perform duties connected with Local Board elections.

A falling off in the daily tale of work, noticed last year, is only noticeable again in two districts—Násik and Sholápur.

The prescribed standard was, however, not reached in any district but Ahmadnagar and Ahmadabad. In Ratnágiri the standard of 10 numbers a day cannot be touched where the sub-divisions are so minute. On the whole there is no reason to believe that the outturn was not very fairly good.

7. The general results of the inspection are shown below :—

Inspection percentage Statement.

District.	Villages inspected per cent.		CROP INSPECTION.		WASTE INSPECTION.		BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.	
			Occupied Lands.		Unoccupied Lands.		Percentage of Survey Numbers of which marks examined on total number of Survey Numbers.	
			Percentage inspected on Survey Numbers.		Percentage inspected on Survey Numbers.			
			1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhárwár	83	91	8.3	7.4	28.6	19.9	9.3	8.1
Bijápur	83	90	6.4	5.5	33.1	20.5	7.2	5.9
Belgaum	95	91	7.8	6.9	24.9	19.5	8.5	7.4
Kánara	80	79	9.7	11.1	15.5	14.1	10.3	11.4
Ratnágiri	98	...	11.2	...	49.1	...	11.7	...
Khándesh	97	87	9.0	10.1	23.0	17.7	10.3	10.8
Násik	88	86	7.2	9.7	28.7	26.1	8.2	10.6
Ahmadnagar	97	92	9.8	8.7	34.2	30.5	10.4	9.3
Poona	86	82	5.6	6.0	34.7	27.5	5.9	6.3
Sholápur... ..	91	88	5.8	6.6	36.9	32.0	6.4	7.0
Sátára	95	94	8.9	7.9	40.2	33.9	9.2	8.1
Ahmadabad	96	97	6.6	6.3	19.4	14.0	7.9	7.1

Though all villages should be visited, the percentage is generally better than last year, except in Bijápur and Dhárwár.

In Dhárwár and Bijápur especially, the rule which orders a relaxation in the extent of inspection to ensure the performance of some test in each village was neglected. The principle is that if the Inspector finds that from illness or other cause he cannot complete his programme, he should arrange to visit all villages by reducing his percentage in those remaining.

On the whole, the extent of crop inspection is fair, and generally compares favourably with the figure of last year.

8. As to waste inspection, *i. e.*, the examination of unoccupied numbers to detect and punish unauthorized cultivation, the revised rules require an annual inspection of one-third of the numbers. In tracts where the waste is extensive it may be impossible to take so high a percentage test without unduly neglecting the crop inspection, *e. g.* in Kánara.

In half the districts the prescribed percentage has been reached, and in the others probably it is as high as was reasonable.

9. The figures of encroachments, which are either wilful unauthorized

Division.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Southern	429	814
Central	1,278	1,097
Northern (Ahmadabad).	311	240

cultivation or only a neglect, often perhaps unintentional, of the boundary line between Government and private land, are still on the increase. The increase must be due to more vigilance on the part of Government through the Inspectors rather than to a real increase in wilful misappropriation of unoccupied land. For it is unreasonable to suppose that increased vigilance should result in greater

daring. In the Southern Division 60 per cent. of the cases were detected in Kánara.

The unsatisfactory fact has been shown up year by year, that a very small percentage of the encroachments are detected by the village officers. Nor is

there any improvement this year, except perhaps

District.	Percentage of encroachments, &c., detected by village officers on the total number.		District.	Percentage of encroachments, &c., detected by village officers on the total number.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.		1894-95.	1893-94.
Dhárwár ...	9	17	Násk ...	12	15
Bijapur ...	7	8	Ahmadnagar ...	11	14
Belgaum ...	5	7	Poona ...	22	11
Kánara ...	77	73	Sholápur ...	6	11
Ratnágiri ...	50	...	Sátara ...	28	12
Khandesh ...	18	26	Ahmadabad ...	26	46

in Kánara. The Talátis of Ahmadabad, who are stipendiaries, appear to be as inattentive in the matter under consideration as the hereditary Kulkarnis of the Deccan. As directed by Government, the percentage of encroachments detected by village officers in the several districts is given in the marginal table.

The delay with which fines are inflicted, or with which the Mámlatdár otherwise deals with the reported cases, is one fruitful reason why the practice is not more effectively checked. The Inspectors make special reports and give all facts necessary to a speedy decision. In Ratnágiri only two cases were detected. This does not appear to indicate attention on the part of the Inspectors.

In writing the above comments the feeling is always present that the blame attachable to village and other revenue officers may be exaggerated, in that the numbers of encroachments may possibly be swelled by inclusion of what were styled in last year's report as trivial cases. In future an attempt will be made to show separately cases of (1) unauthorized cultivation of Government waste, and (2) other encroachments. Further, the attention of the Superintendents will be directed to the test of a few of the reported cases.

10. The marginal table shows some indication of improvement in the quality of the village crop registration.

Name of the District.	Entries found correct.		Name of the District.	Entries found correct.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.		1894-95.	1893-94.
	Percentage.			Percentage.	
Dhárwár ...	56	51	Násk ...	82	78
Bijapur ...	46	42	Ahmadnagar ...	69	59
Belgaum ...	56	45	Poona ...	75	66
Kánara ...	67	75	Sholápur ...	44	51
Ratnágiri ...	76	...	Sátara ...	76	72
Khandesh ...	75	72	Ahmadabad ...	91	89

For comparison, however, the figures are not yet sufficiently uniform, in that in some districts the registration made by the Inspector of fields not visited at the date of his inspection was last year entered as incorrect, thus decreasing the percentage of really correct

figures. Though improvement appears in the punctuality with which the village inspection is done, there must be always a goodly number of fields early in the inspection season, which are found uninspected and unregistered at the Inspector's visit. Opportunity is by rule taken to cause the village officers to accompany the Inspector, to learn how to make the registration correctly. In Sholápur the figures exhibit marked deterioration, and there is strong reason to believe that the simple explanation is that the village officers did not go to the fields at all. In Dhárwár especially the intricacy of crop mixtures will always stand out as a prime hindrance to approximate correctness of registration. The extent of possible improvement, too, cannot be great, because the village officers serve for only a short period. Fortunately when one retires by rotation, it often happens that he is re-appointed in another village.

11. Boundary-mark Inspection.—The marginal table endeavours to show the quality of the village inspection.

District.	MARKS FOUND IN DISREPAIR (PERCENTAGE).				District.	MARKS FOUND IN DISREPAIR (PERCENTAGE).			
	Omitted.		Wrongly shown as in repair.			Omitted.		Wrongly shown as in repair.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.		1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Dhárwár ...	49	36	36	21	Násk ...	17	14	12	16
Bijapur ...	65	42	35	34	Ahmadnagar ...	26	20	19	16
Belgaum ...	31	30	25	26	Poona ...	9	20	24	20
Kánara ...	73	67	7	11	Sholápur ...	20	26	27	22
Ratnágiri ...	81	...	0	...	Sátara ...	11	15	25	22
Khandesh ...	12	21	21	25	Ahmadabad ...	8	8	12	14

The Inspectors examine only the marks of those numbers of which they have to do the crop or waste inspection. Real improvement is noticeable in Khandesh, Poona and Ahmadabad. In others the village inspection was either unpunctual or

and Ahmadabad. In others the village inspection was either unpunctual or

shown to be below par by the very fact that a greater test was possible. In Kánara and Ratnágiri the commencement was very unpunctual.

The condition of marks as found by the inspection is certainly very bad. It is a very general statement by revenue officers that this must be the case if the Inspectors do not see that the marks they find in disrepair are put in order. There is some truth in this, but the scope of the duties of the Inspectors with regard to boundary marks has been most strictly fixed, and its extension cannot be recommended. As to private marks they are only responsible to see that the village inspection is made in the field, and that the village inspection is commenced early. They gauge the correctness of that inspection by an examination of the particular marks specified above, but as the crop and waste inspection gradually covers the whole village, all marks gradually come under their ken. The Mámlatdár is responsible that the marks reported out of repair are repaired by the agency of the village. It will be shown further on that the Inspectors in addition are made responsible for certain classes of marks and for their repair, but it may be mentioned that when that inspection is in progress, full aid is given to village officers in the replacement of missing marks in any part of the village.

It is undeniable that Rule 102 of the Land Revenue Code, which required the inspection by the village officers of all the marks in every village annually, exacted too much, with the natural result that nothing was done. The Commissioners are now empowered to divide the larger villages into three parts, one part of which is to be annually examined. Further, there was no date fixed for the second inspection, and it was made so late that the monsoon came before the annual repairs could be made. A workable date (1st March) has recently been fixed by the Commissioners in consultation with the Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

An important ruling (Government Resolution No. 6500, of 26th August 1895) has been issued that the taluka test shall extend to only 10 per cent. of the survey numbers of a village or of a section of a village allotted for inspection. This is a recognition of the impossibility of carrying out the orders of Rule 104, Land Revenue Code, as hitherto understood. It may be added that this impossibility was seen by the Agricultural Department when the Circle Inspector staff was first organized. In districts equipped with that staff, Rule 104 has been held in abeyance, but the Circle Inspectors' inspection has practically fulfilled the requirements of the Rule as now interpreted; thus the last two columns of the table in paragraph 7 above show that the full percentage has nearly been reached without allowing for the reduction which the orders of Government permit by the division of villages into sections.

12. The test taken by the District Inspectors, given in the table below, though necessarily very limited, still gives confidence that the work of the Inspectors is genuine.

District.	Number of Circles visited per cent.	Percent age on villages inspected by Circle Inspectors.	CROP INSPECTION.		WASTE INSPECTION.		BOUNDARY MARK INSPECTION.	
			Percent age on Circle Inspectors' work.	Quality of work found.	Percent age on Circle Inspectors' work.	Quality of work found.	Percent age on Circle Inspectors' work.	Quality of work found.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhárwár ...	96	32	15	90	22	98	16	97
Bijápúr ...	92	57	33	75	21	100	32	96
Belgaum ...	71	28	13	75	13	82	13	71
Kánara ...	65	54	18	64	11	72	13	87
Ratnágiri ...	100	37.5	56	90	35	100	64	98
Khándesh ...	100	47	24	83	19	85	22	93
Nasik ...	83	38	14	96	0.9	90	14	75
Ahmadnagar ...	69	78	37	83	15	94	34	95
Poona ...	100	69	38	85	55	95	40	94
Sholapur ...	100	84	45	97	39	100	45	99
Sátára ...	97	60	46	82	48	94	42	96
Ahmadabad ...	100	15.1	51	87	39	98	49	62

All circles were only visited in five districts. In Bijápur the District Inspector had only recently assumed office. In other districts the illness of Circle Inspectors and other unavoidable difficulties prevented a visit to each circle, but in Násik and Belgaum, no reasons are assigned. In Khándesh, though the office of District Inspector was vacant for nearly two months owing to a transfer, the Assistant District Inspector managed to visit all the circles. The quality of the work done by Circle Inspectors cannot but be deemed very fair. The punishments inflicted in Sholápur last year had good effect.

13. *General Duty Inspector.*—It has been usual to make some comments in this place on the duties performed by this Inspector, who does not hold charge of a circle, but disposes of any classification work which may come up for disposal, and who helps newly nominated District Inspectors with their field tests. The General Duty Inspector has not yet been appointed in Khándesh. The delay is regrettable. In Ahmadabad it was found that the appointment was held by a Revenue Inspector, and as such, unable to give technical assistance in measuring and classing. This mistake has been corrected. In the greater number of districts the Inspector was utilized for partitions under Court decrees and the disposal of arrears of measurement work. He was not utilized as much as is desirable for taking tests of the measurements made by Circle Inspectors. In the monsoon, the Inspector has been rightly used to scrutinize corrections made in the survey record, and in training insufficiently trained Circle Inspectors.

This Inspector travels over the whole district, and it is expedient that activity should be encouraged. The proposal to grant him a rate of travelling allowance above that of a Circle Inspector has not found favour. Perhaps the conditions have not been fully explained.

14. *Check of the Village Census.*—The form of table is slightly modified:—

District	Circles visited per cent.	Percentage of inspected villages on total number allotted for test.	Percentage of entries found correct on total checked.	
			1893-94.	1894-95.
Dhárwar	100	97	85	86
Bijápur	96	88	75	74
Belgaum	71	96	86	90
Ratnágiri	100	66	...*	83
Kánara	26	...*	84	95
Khándesh	98	99	85	88
Násik	91	...*	92	92
Ahmadnagar	94	90	78	77
Poona	100	82	77	72
Sholápur	100	99	90	82
Sátára	97	98	88	84
Ahmadabad... ..	100	...	93	82

* Figures not reported.

The month of July is set apart for this work, except in tracts of very heavy rainfall, where the test is taken at the time of the annual crop inspection. The table combines the figures. In Belgaum a double test was made in July and again at crop inspection. This was irregular. The work suffers by unpunctuality on the part of Mámldárs in sending the Inspectors out. The remedy is with sub-divisional officers, who can easily insist on obedience by their subordinate Mámldárs. In Belgaum again two Inspectors were told off to do arrears of road measurement in July.

The test is confined to agricultural stock, except where a special census of human beings is ordered for settlement report statistics. During the year such a special census was required in Málegaon and Paint talukas of Násik and in isolated villages in other districts.

The correctness of the village census as gauged by this check compares favourably with the work of the village officers in crop and waste registration, and in the supervision of field marks. But if the figures of the last two years are compared, there is, however, little evidence of improvement.

The District Inspectors found the work of the Circle Inspectors on the whole good. In Belgaum, however, no notes were taken. In Ahmadnagar the District Inspector only managed to visit one taluka.

15. *Vital Statistics.*—The table given marginally seems to show real im-

		Southern Division.	Central Division.	Ahmadabad.
Births omitted	Current year	223	1,049	61
	Last year	247	1,179	---
Deaths do.	Current year	87	626	19
	Last year	73	646	---
<i>Causes of death.</i>				
(a) Omitted	Current year	68	36	8
	Last year	55	36	---
(b) Wrongly shown.	Current year	48	277	8
	Last year	56	345	---

provement—an improvement already noticed in previous years—in the care taken by the village officers to record births and deaths. The check on these registers in municipal towns is now made by Circle Inspectors, wherever the registers are kept by village officers.

All errors discovered are immediately reported to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, who have frequently acknowledged the help thus received.

16. *Maintenance of Boundary-marks.*—In his review on this paragraph in last year's report, the Commissioner, C. D., made certain comments which call for explanation again as to the scope of the inspection of marks made by the Inspectors in the hot season. It is not an inspection like that made concurrently with crop-inspection, with the object of showing how far the village officers supervise field marks, but is an original examination of certain specified marks with the object of repairing those out of repair, and correctly replacing those missing or wilfully or negligently misplaced. It is, in fact, such an inspection and repair of marks as has hitherto been made on the eve of a revision survey settlement. It is needed all the more, because the Survey Department has finally left the tracts under the Circle Inspectors, because at future revisions of rates there will be no field parties to correct the survey record. It is also consistent with the principle which was laid down with the organization of the Circle Inspector staff that instead of in future correcting the record once in 30 years, it shall be kept to date. Its scope is not so extensive as the inspection made by the Revision Surveyors, by reason of the ruling of the Government of India that the onus of maintaining field marks should as far as possible be thrown on the occupants of land demarcated by them. The marks examined are only those for the upkeep of which Government is wholly or in part responsible, e. g., the marks demarcating roads, village sites, and lands set apart for special or public purposes. The plan adopted is that in the hot season each Circle Inspector should examine all the marks in each village in regular turn, and after due notice and interval should repair all still in disrepair, recovering the cost from private occupants, so far as the cost is in part recoverable from them, and repairing at Government cost those marks for the repair of which no private occupant can be held responsible.

The inspection is *complete* in the sense that it does not consist in merely pointing out what marks are out of repair. It is *partial* in that its scope is limited.

The register to record progress suggested last year was approved by the Commissioners, and has been opened.

The following table exhibits not only the progress made in former years, but also the work accomplished in the year under report:—

District.	Gross number of Government villages.	Number of villages completed at the beginning of 1906-07.	Number of villages completed in 1906-07.	Total.	Number of man-days including the current one (1906-07).	Average number of villages inspected per month.	Years required to complete the district.
<i>Southern Division.</i>							
Dhārwar	1,269	525	60	545	7	23	15
Bijapur	1,011	561	48	630	7	31	11
Belgaum	913	151	30	191	4	46	20
Kanara	1,416	75	24	109	3	36	25
Ratanagiri	68	---	25	25	1	20	3
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Khandesh	2,708	946	244	1,210	3	436	6
Nashik	1,444	309	95	404	3	176	11
Ahmadnagar	1,737	301	108	307	3	109	19
Poona	1,004	177	63	130	3	63	16
Sholapur	646	116	79	145	3	46	14
Satara	962	346	145	491	3	164	6
<i>Northern Division.</i>							
Ahmadabad	446	84	37	111	3	25	6

It has been said in former reports that, if a taluka or district is gone over twice or thrice in the settlement period of 30 years, it will suffice. There is a wonderful diversity in the rate of progress. In some districts it looks as if the ground will be covered many times over in the period of current leases, while in others, *i.e.*, Belgaum and Kánara, the rate of progress appears too slow. It is not necessary to cover the ground more than thrice at the outside. One of the objects of the new register was to ascertain if it were safe to allot a larger portion of the period originally set apart for this inspection to the disposal of the fast increasing cases of measurement necessitated by new roads, new reservoirs, and the like. The original period was 3 months, March to May. Already one month has been taken out of this period for disposal of measurement cases. But it is just in those districts where such cases are pressing most heavily that the rate of progress in the boundary-mark maintenance is slow.

For the present, then, no further allotment can be made, and future allotment must be guided by the progress of the inspection, which must be done at least once in 15 years. Incidentally, however, it comes to notice that in the hilly circles of Poona, Sátára, Belgaum and other districts, the work proceeds very rapidly. In such tracts there are few roads, and few marks which come within the scope of the inspection. It will be possible, then, either to hasten on the inspection by temporarily calling in the Inspectors from circles where the work is well ahead, to assist in those where it is behind hand, or it may be possible for the Superintendent to permit from time to time a larger period than one month for disposal of measurement arrears.

It may be noticed that the distress in the Southern Marátha Country checked work in Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár in 1891-92, and that last year only one month was devoted to the inspection in Kánara.

Further, to explain the more ~~held~~ ^{progress} revision was done recently, the marks remembered that where ~~better~~ ^{more} repair than in those as Belgaum and Dhárwár, are naturally ~~found~~ ^{introduced} many years ago. Incidentally the inspection now under description will meet the demands which are made on all sides by officers of the Public Works Department for better conservation of road boundaries.

Some comment is needed on the figures of the year under report.

In several districts the pressure of measurement cases curtailed the inspection period by more than one month. This is quite irregular and should be severely checked, except on authority given after consideration of the state of the boundary inspection by the Superintendents. The boundary inspection must be considered the work of the hot season, and its proper progress must not be endangered. In Sholápur and Belgaum this tendency requires stringent check, for over a third of the Inspectors were wholly employed on miscellaneous work, in direct opposition to standing orders. In Khándesh, Circle Inspectors were rightly used for pot paháni work in talukas where the complete boundary-mark inspection could not be done owing to revision survey operations.

Of the 75 working days the period actually devoted to the inspection varied from 27 days in Kánara to 45 in Ahmadnagar. The daily tale of marks (Central Division 125; Southern Division 150) at first inspection was nowhere reached. Dhárwár shows up well with an average of 119. Ahmadabad is at the bottom of the list with only 66. At second inspection the standard is 75 marks a day. The outturn was from 14 to 25 in the Southern Division, and better in the Central Division, *viz.*, 36 to 47. No doubt many difficulties are met with by Inspectors, and their work must be thorough. It is only the immediate supervisors of their work who are in a position to judge whether the outturn is short for sufficient or for insufficient reasons.

The marks subjected to inspection are just those which are likely to fall soonest into disrepair. They are more exposed. No one has any interest in them, and there is much temptation to wilful damage.

It does not seem necessary to show the extent of marks in disrepair, but it must be noticed that the arrears of repair are not diminishing. It cannot be otherwise when the rules have been neglected, and circles left unmanned during the only time when repairs are feasible. The old complaint of want of funds is

repeated from all sides with the usual persistency. All officers agree that the difficulty should be removed, but it remains. Another check is the hitherto supposed necessity to serve a notice on individual occupants to repair. It is urged that there is no legal obligation, and the matter is under consideration.

Encroachments, by overpassing the line of boundary, detected at the inspection are still very numerous, though less than in the previous year.

District.	Encroachments.	Marks fixed by measurements.
Dhárwar	171	4,445
Bijapur	75	1,576
Belgaum	111	780
Kánara	47	159
Ratnágiri	116	204
Khándesh	144	60
Násik	119	78
Ahmadnagar	28	956
Poona	95	162
Sholápur	22	216
Sátara	209	843
Ahmadabad	64	...

These are shown district by district in the margin, together with the number of cases in which the sites of marks were fixed by measurement, or with the help of the original field books, extracts from which are supplied to Inspectors on requisition. These figures indicate the varying difficulty of the work, but the divergence in the figures points to either excessive or too infrequent requisition for help from the field books. This divergence requires study at the hands of the Superintendents.

Measurement and Classing Work performed by Circle Inspectors.

17. The usual table is shown below :—

Classes of Cases.	SOUTHERN DIVISION.				CENTRAL DIVISION.				NORTHERN DIVISION (Ahmednagar).			
	Arrears on 31st July last.	By cases closed.	Cases disposed of.	Balances on 31st July last.	Arrears on 31st July last.	By cases closed.	Cases disposed of.	Balances on 31st July last.	Arrears on 31st July last.	By cases closed.	Cases disposed of.	Balances on 31st July last.
1. Partition of land under Court's decrees	82	138	144	21	61	241	225	97	1	3	...	2
2. Sub-division on applications of occupants duly sanctioned	61	163	173	69	78	143	151	68	17	14	12	14
3. Disputes necessitating measurements of fields	68	99	118	48	58	118	110	66	34	98	8	126
4. Disputes requiring fixing of marks by field books	857	438	486	301	790	1,128	1,066	657	81	107	44	97
5. Encroachments	218	460	496	178	460	1,267	1,197	460	56	390	300	63
6. Measurement of alterations caused by alluvion and diluvion	67	184	170	101	44	113	108	61	17	39	39	17
7. Measurement of land required for public purposes—												
(a) Burial grounds	52	101	102	51	17	23	76	14	8	1	4	...
(b) Tanks	8	23	21	7	2	8	6	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Roads	39	70	78	23	48	46	65	23	...	...	...	...
(d) Dharmashálas and other public buildings	22	20	22	10	18	60	64	14	22	28	17	23
8. Measurement of land for building sites	68	435	413	90	226	196	303	69	61	159	123	67
9. Reclassification of Survey Numbers ... ..	...	8	8	...	8	20	39	19	1	1	2	...
10. Miscellaneous	239	799	737	211	612	1,177	2,640	669	53	128	173	63
Total	1,270	2,911	2,960	1,221	2,576	5,439	5,998	7,427	364	914	762	346

The arrears shown do not tally with the closing balances in the table in last report. In the Southern Division this is due to the inclusion of figures for Ratnágiri. In the Central Division, the want of tally arises from mistakes made last year in the Sholápur returns. New cases have fallen, except in the Northern Division, as was anticipated. An increase, however, is shown in Násik and Poona, due as regards Násik to the newly imposed duty of measuring melon beds.

In spite of the allotment of one month in the hot season boundary-mark period, arrears have not decreased perceptibly.

In the Central Division, arrears are excessive under heads 1, 4, and 5.

District.	Percentage of District Inspector's test on Circle Inspectors' cases.
Dhárwár	3.5
Bijápur	2.6
Belgaum	3.1
Kánara	2.3
Ratnágiri	2.9
Khándesh	3.6
Násik	3.4
Ahmadnagar	3.1
Poona	14.8
Sholápur	13.5
Sátára	9.7
Ahmadabad	4.3

Half the Court decree arrears are in Sátára alone. In the Southern Division, Bijápur, Ratnágiri, and Kánara show heavy arrears. It is explained that in Kánara the cases disposed of included many of great intricacy. The test taken is not yet sufficient in the districts of the Southern Division and Northern Division; but is very fair in the Central Division, except in Khándesh and Ahmadnagar. No test was taken by the General Duty Inspector in several districts, notably Khándesh, where the appointment is not yet made, and Belgaum where he was wholly engaged on original work. In the table in the margin the extent of test is shown. In the Survey Department a 10 per cent. test is always exacted, and the Circle Inspectors include many very mediocre surveyors. If test is neglected, sure after-trouble is courted. As far as it was made, the test showed a fair standard of work by Circle Inspectors. It is, however, not quite certain

that all or the greater number of cases, entered and counted as "measurement" cases, actually entailed measurement.

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Dhárwár ...	327	Khándesh ...	13
Bijápur ...	114	Násik ...	186
Belgaum ...	259	Ahmadnagar ...	217
Kánara ...	208	Poona ...	516
Ratnágiri ...	144	Sholápur ...	252
		Sátára ...	732
Total ...	1,052	Total ...	1,946

The attention of the Superintendents will be called to a more careful scrutiny of the return made up from the níkal-patrak. The amount recovered for work done for private individuals is shown in the marginal table. The total is Rs. 500 more than last year. It is not certain that the whole receipts have been included in the returns in Kánara. From year to year the miscellaneous work done by Inspectors has been tabulated, chiefly with the object of showing how far the orders that "Mámlatdárs shall not employ Circle Inspectors on any duty not imposed on them by the

Rules" have been neglected. There is some improvement, and the table is omitted. The new cases of unauthorized utilization of the Inspectors are:—Southern Division 198; Central Division 666; and Northern Division 139; total 1,003 as against 1,734 reported last year. The cases are still too numerous in all districts, but specially in Kánara, Ahmadnagar and Poona.

District Survey Offices.

18. The table shows greater detail, especially as regards the extent of arrears and their disposal:—

District.	NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVED REQUIRING CORRECTION IN SURVEY PAPERS.			NUMBER OF ARREARS.			Number of Maps and Field Books corrected.	Number of extracts from Field Books sent to Circle Inspectors.	Number of extracts from Survey Books supplied to Revenue Officers and Petitioners.	Number of Maps supplied to Village and other officers and Petitioners.
	Received during the year, including arrears of past year.	Disposed of during the year.	Arrears on 1st August.	Received during the year, including arrears of past year.	Corrected during the year.	Remaining to be corrected on 1st August.				
Dhárwár	84	66	18	43	40	3	805	1,009	618	451
Bijápur	80	79	1	80	79	1	632	619	7	179
Belgaum	41	33	8	41	33	8	53	1,260	3	202
Ratnágiri	59	50	9	45	24	20	20	89	75	135
Kánara	64	67	1	240	173	73	6,214	1,654	8	406
Khándesh	98	51	47	241	90	151	113	210	51	300
Násik	213	206	7	213	51	162	251	506	374	570
Ahmadnagar	106	83	23	163	18	64	219	406	207	1,249
Poona	275	221	54	115	111	4	330	427	706	1,214
Sholápur	30	24	6	59	38	21	36	653	6	368
Sátára	66	53	13	66	66	0	92	255	228	627

The District Survey Office of Ahmadabad, located at Surat, has sent no return. Ratnágiri is still greatly in arrears owing, no doubt, to the numerous partitions, which employ a special staff of surveyors. Kánara cannot get to date till the forest settlement is done. In Poona, the move to the new record room and the sorting of maps interfered with progress. The high figures of the last column are due to large indents for maps by the Forest Department in some districts. The re-arrangement of the survey records in the Southern Division, to correspond with the arrangement from the first adopted in the Central Division, was completed in Belgaum, Bijápur and Kánara, and little remains in Dhárwár. In Ratnágiri this work has not yet been attempted. The duplication of certain survey records to provide the maximum of immunity against loss by fire has been completed in the Central Division. In the Southern Division about two-thirds has been accomplished at a cost of Rs. 7,520. The whole should now be done before next report and within the estimate (Rs. 13,500).

Fee Receipts.—The usual table is appended :—

District.	FEE ON ACCOUNT OF SUPPLY OF			Fees for making corrections in Survey Papers.	Total.
	Extracts from Survey Papers to applicants direct.	Extracts from Survey Papers to applicants through Circle Inspectors.	Village Maps.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dhárwár	29	170	181	6	386
Bijápur	8	9	20	...	37
Belgaum	2	28	221	1	252
Kánara	5	89	20	1	115
Ratnágiri	43	...	144	...	187
Total ...	87	206	586	8	977
Khándesh ... ..	...	84	6	1	41
Násik	48	8	2	13	69
Ahmadnagar	1	48	15	17	81
Poona... ..	25	170	95	6	296
Sholápur	7	185	45	9	244
Sátára... ..	61	62	14	8	135
Total ...	142	492	177	54	865

There is a marked falling off, which is largely due to a reduced charge for extracts with sketches from field books applied for by Circle Inspectors, but charged against sub-divisions made at the instance of private occupants.

19. *Superintendents of Land Records and Agriculture.*—The designation "Divisional Inspector" has been superseded to accentuate the principle that the Land Record staff should be distinct from the regular Revenue staff. Mr. Young returned from leave in March, 4 months after his *locum tenens* Mr. Forbes, had reverted to the Gujarát Survey. For that time, Ráo Bahádur Ichhárám Bhagvándás, Personal Assistant to the Director, Land Records and Agriculture, held charge with much credit. Mr. Forbes also performed the duties with energy and tact. In the Southern Division, Mr. Lushington has held charge since his return from leave in November.

The following table shows the extent of test taken :—

District.	NUMBER OF TALUKAS		Total Number of Circles.	Dafam examined.	CROP, WASTE AND BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.		COMPLETE BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.		MEASURING.		Annual Census tested (number of entries).	Birth and Death Registers (number of tested entries).	Number of Villages which Statistical Returns were checked.
	Total.	Visited.			In how many Circles.	Survey Numbers tested.	In how many Circles.	Marks tested.	In how many Circles.	Survey Numbers tested.			
<i>Southern Division.</i>													
Dhárwár	11	4	29	9	4	23	1	132	...	...	48	22	...
Bijapur	7	5	24	13	10	14	...	...	...	117	45	...	...
Belgaum	7	5	24	9	4	16	...	...	...	205	47	...	10
Ratnágiri	9	5	26	7	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kánara	8	2	26	7	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total current year ...	43	18	105	42	20	104	5	676	4	14	405	114	20
Total past year ...	48	18	108	38	14	53	5	427	4	10	307	80	19
<i>Central Division.</i>													
Khándesh	16	9	48	4	5	16	...	...	1	...	20	24	5
Násik	12	4	24	10	11	47	...	...	5	...	74	64	12
Ahmadnagar	11	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	8	...	23	6	8	26	...	...	4	...	65	79	10
Sholápur	7	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bátara	11	6	29	0	...	...	...	...	4	...	26	23	7
Total current year ...	65	16	190	29	22	91	5	308	12	...	101	190	34
Total past year ...	66	18	190	31	11	60	11	334	6	...	313	313	...

The test compares favourably with last year and points to activity in travelling. In the Southern Division the crop record was checked in all the districts, while in the Central Division the districts of Khándesh and Násik, in which this record had not been checked for two consecutive seasons, came under inspection. No field work at all was tested in Ahmadnagar and Sholápur. It cannot be forgotten that in the Central Division especially the Superintendent cannot visit all parts of his charge every year. The Superintendents were not able to take much test of measurement work done. The cases are very scattered, it is true; but they should endeavour to include such test in their tours. The District Inspectors were examined in field surveying in two districts in the Central Division and in four in the Southern Division. The District Inspectors of Dhárwár, Kánara and Ratnágiri, who were newly appointed last year, were declared competent to take independent test of measurement. All the District Inspectors are now efficient in this respect except those of Khándesh and Bijapur appointed during the year. Mr. Lushington tested the ordinary inspection work of 8 District Inspectors. He also tested the work of the Inspectors specially employed on measurements in connection with the Gokák Canal Reservoir, settled a boundary between two Jághir villages in the Chandgad Mahál, and went to Miraj as a Government delegate in connection with the partition of a saranjám.

All the district survey offices were examined during the year. The Superintendents paid attention as usual to the inspection of the Circle Inspectors' records, as well as to the village and taluka statistical records. As the correctness of these statistical records is important for future revisions of rates, the more they come under inspection of the Superintendents—the framers of the future revision proposals—the better. The inspection report on each district was submitted to the Collector by the Superintendents as usual with comments by the Director.

20. The opinions expressed by the Superintendents as to the Land Record staff generally are summarized below :—

Central Division.—Circle Inspectors' crop, waste and boundary-mark inspection work was found fair in Násik, but rather unsatisfactory in Poona. The complete boundary-mark inspection and check census were generally satisfactory. As to village officers, a slight improvement was observed in Násik in crop inspection, but there was no perceptible improvement in the village cattle census, or in the registration of births and deaths. Marked improvement was noticed in the Circle Inspectors' paper work. The irregularities in the village and taluka statistical records were found mostly due to inattention to standing orders. The work at all the district survey offices was found

to be generally satisfactory under the efficient supervision of the District Inspectors. Both Messrs. Pálhye and Kirane (District Inspectors of Poona and SÁtára) have maintained their high character for energy and efficiency. Messrs. Jagde and Phadke (Sholápur and Ahmadnagar) seem to have been doing good work.

Southern Division.—The District Inspectors have worked well except in Belgam. In both Kánara and Bijápur, the District Inspectors were hampered by sickness. The work in the district survey offices was satisfactory; and in spite of the heavy arrears there is an improvement in the Ratnágiri office, and the staff is working well.

21. *Revision Settlements.*—During the year, in the Southern Division, the Superintendent submitted proposals for the Mandangad Peta and Khed Táluka of the Ratnágiri District. Both the reports were received by the Director from the Collector. The Khed proposals are still with the Director, pending a reference to Government. In the Southern Division the Superintendent's time is greatly absorbed by preparation of proposals for revised rates.

In the Central Division Mr. Young made the measurement and classification of a hitherto unsurveyed inám village through the Circle Inspector staff last year, and has now submitted a report to enable the Collector to fix the judi. Ráo Bahádur Ichhárám Bhagvándás conducted four crop experiments. Mr. Lushington was unable for the third year to make any at all. Both the Superintendents during the tour paid close attention to testing the entries in circle books. While travelling through the Chándor and Málegaon tálukas of the Násik District, the Acting Superintendent, C. D., Mr. Ichhárám, made a detailed and careful enquiry as to the different practices obtaining there in respect of the levy of assessment on lands irrigated from pakka or kacha bandhárás and reported the result to the Collector of Násik. In the case of the first, consolidated soil and water rates were fixed at the survey, while in the latter lands are measured and assessed annually according to crop rates.

22. *Superior Test by Sub-divisional Officers and Mámlatdárs.*—The following table is more complete than heretofore, but in Kánara, the test taken on fields or registers already tested by Circle Inspectors—which should only find place in the table—is not returned separately. The figures for Kánara cannot therefore be included. For this reason the figures also of one sub-division in Khándesh and two in Ahmadabad are omitted. In several tálukas the returns are similarly incomplete with regard to census and vital statistics.

District.	SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.				MÁMLATDÁRS AND NÁMÁDÁRS.			
	Subject of Test.							
	Crop Record.	Boundary Marks.	Village Census.	Vital Statistics.	Crop Record.	Boundary Marks.	Village Census.	Vital Statistics.
	Number of Survey Numbers.		Number of Register entries.		Number of Survey Numbers.		Number of Register entries.	
Dhárwár	222	427	178	229	2,941	4,997	8,851	7,211
Belgam	141	174	164	22	648	827	699	848
Bijapur	156	154	189	97	162	461	670	1,216
Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri	9	144	8	8	78	87	...	14
Khándesh	596	896	596	728	1,269	1,842	294	84
Sátára	747	1,098	28	...	870	1,444	1,067	1,104
Sholápur	51	90	...	70	50	26	6	...
Ahmadnagar	740	849	828	847	785	1,080	481	842
Násik	51	162	...	...	416	249	116	846
Poona	66	122	26	12	917	1,168	572	1,298
Ahmadabad	...	247	...	...	1,229	2,297	1,264	1,224

In some respects the reported figures are more than doubtful. It appears pretty evident that under the head "boundary marks" are shown, in some cases at least, "the number of marks" and not the number of survey fields of which marks were examined. In this and in regard to other heads the Mámlatdárs' test in Dhárwár would almost appear impossible. At all events, it must have been hasty and therefore of little practical use in checking perfunctory work by the Inspectors.

Making allowances for the omissions and doubts above noticed, the work enjoined by Government has been satisfactorily accomplished, except in Poona, Sholapur and Násik, in the case of sub-divisional officers, and in Sholapur in that of Mámlatdárs.

The Collectors of Dhárwár, Bijipur and Ratnágiri took a personal test of the work of some of the Inspectors. In Kánara, the Collector thinks that the sub-divisional officers and Mámlatdárs took sufficient test. This is satisfactory in the absence of detailed figures.

23. Extracts are given below from the remarks made by the Collectors on the working of the Kanungo staff during the year in their administration reports or in memoranda forwarding the annual returns relating to the Circle Inspectors' work :—

Dhárwár.—“The Circle Inspectors' work is generally improving both in quantity and quality. The District Inspector's test was, as usual, thorough and satisfactory. The thoroughness of the Circle Inspectors' test of the village statistics has been the main cause of the improvement in the birth and death record. The work of the District Survey office though heavy was promptly disposed of. The Assistant in charge of the office has worked well. On the whole, the work done by the Circle Inspectors was satisfactory and their work was sufficiently supervised and checked.”

Bijapur.—The present Collector Mr. Pánse.—“There is some improvement in the complete boundary-mark inspection. The supervision exercised by the Assistant Collectors is not at all sufficient.”

Mr. Monteath.—“With one or two exceptions, the work of Circle Inspectors is good. But I have had to direct that if the Inspectors make their inspection before the Kulkarnis do theirs, a test of the Kulkarnis' inspection must be made afterwards. In a good many cases I found that the Kulkarnis having seen the Inspectors' inspection over, and thinking that a subsequent test was improbable, merely scamped the work and fudged the books. In several circles it has been impossible to arrange for continuous work. Inspectors have fallen ill, and there have not, in several cases, been fit men available to take their places. The work is not very popular, and although I have done my best to verify allegations of illness and some other causes of absence, I am not sure that the causes are always very serious. Some are trying to get back to ordinary revenue duties.”

Belgaum.—“There is a distinct improvement in the general character of the work done by the Circle Inspectors this year. To this all the reports bear testimony more or less strongly, and my own observation confirms it. That the duties of the Circle Inspector are cordially disliked by all on whom they devolve, except such as have had the requisite training, physical and technical, is not to be gainsaid. Men transferred from the Revenue Department are nearly always eager to return after a short experience as Circle Inspectors, even on a reduced salary, and the difficulty in filling up vacancies, permanent or temporary, is often great and ever increasing. What we want is efficient reserve to fall back upon; and perhaps the easiest way to form it would be by appointing a few assistants on a small salary to travel with selected Circle Inspectors and under them to learn the work thoroughly. The special training would thus be acquired and fit men would be secured to take up the work at a moment's notice in the natural course. Some such expedient will probably become imperative before long. The District Inspector, Mr. Limaye, has at last been transferred elsewhere, and I am now hopeful that the important duties of his post will be conducted in a more useful and methodical manner. The success of the system, especially in its inspection, depends greatly on the personnel of the District Inspector, and it has hardly had a fair chance under the somewhat erratic control of the late Inspector.”

Kánara.—“The appointments here are unpopular and the men suffer much from ill-health; one man now being absent on sick leave and the duties of many interrupted by sickness for days during the season, and much allowance in their work has to be made on this account. As a whole, I think they perform their duties as well as it will be possible to get them performed. The men, however, who have been trained in the survey, and are accustomed to constant out-door work, being better than those appointed from the ordinary kacheries. I quite agree with the District Inspector as to the great advantage which would arise from having paid shiknárs to take the place of Circle Inspectors, ill or otherwise absent on leave. Mr. Shesho Shrinivás has as in previous years taken the greatest interest in his work and has thoroughly satisfied me. The work (of village officers and Circle Inspectors) was fairly tested by all. Very little of the Circle Inspectors' work comes under the personal notice of the Collector, but on the whole the system works fairly and I think as well as any other that could possibly be tried.”

Ratnágiri.—“I examined the work of three Circle Inspectors of Málvan and found the work of one Circle Inspector very unsatisfactory. He was sub. *pro tem.* only

and in consequence has not been confirmed. I fined several others in sums varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15, or cut their pay for the days on which the work was not satisfactory. Their work is all out-door work and being Brahmins this does not suit them, and they shirk as much as possible. Those who have come from the survey are constantly petitioning to be transferred to the Decran, and those who were revenue clerks to be taken back to the revenue line. The daily standard of work has not yet been fixed, but I am in communication with the Superintendent, Land Revenue and Agriculture, about it. The year's work of the head-quarter office appears to be satisfactory, though as shown in his last paragraph by the District Inspector the survey records were given over in any thing but a satisfactory state. Mr. Dhume has worked well, takes much interest in his work, and has supervised his subordinates better than usual."

Khaddek.—"Except in a few cases, village officers did not without sufficient cause absent themselves from their villages at the time of the Circle Inspector's visit, and consequently the inspection work was not interfered with. The examination of registers of births and deaths and other statistical returns was regularly made; on the whole, the Inspectors have worked well considering that the duties they have to perform are so numerous and the staff which performs them not yet fully trained. The supervision of the village officers' work by the Circle Inspectors has improved the quality of the work, and the statistics of crop inspection and boundary-mark inspection are becoming every year more reliable. Encroachments on Government lands are more carefully watched, and registration of births and deaths is more carefully done than heretofore."

Nasik.—"As regards Circle Inspectors I am still of the opinion I expressed last year, that their chief duty should be the training of the village officers and particularly the Kulkarnis to more accurate work. I observe that the First Assistant Collector, Mr. Stewart, holds much the same opinion, viz., that a Circle Inspector is content with doing his own prescribed task and leaves the Kulkarni as he found him."

Ahmadnagar.—"Any irregularity on the part of the Circle Inspectors and village officers brought to notice by the local officers is immediately enquired into and dealt with on the merits of the case. There appears to be sufficient check over the work of this class of officers, and they have little opportunity of evading programme of the duties regarding which their time is so strictly mapped out by rules. Taking the work all round, the Collector is of opinion that it shows improvement over that of last year, and as it goes on becoming more and more familiar every year to all concerned, the difficulties now found particularly with respect to repairs of boundary marks will gradually disappear. Mr. Phadke performed a fair amount of work and has moved actively."

Poona.—"The present Collector Mr. Silcock.—"Being new to the district, the undersigned is unable to make any comments on the returns. He would, however, add that he is quite satisfied with Mr. L'Abbe's work, which is being performed in an able and satisfactory manner."

Mr. Porteous.—"Non-measurer Circle Inspectors have now shown improvement in their measurement work. The new system of agricultural inspection by Circle Inspectors has been working well. A good many errors and omissions in the birth and death registers were brought to light by the Circle Inspectors. Several encroachments on Government lands by private individuals were also brought to light, and there is little doubt but that they are doing useful work and are progressing satisfactorily."

Sholapur.—"The staff of Circle Inspectors continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The Divisional officers who send to this office monthly returns of the tests taken by them see no reason to change their opinion about the Circle Inspectors as a class. In the last year's report it was stated that the number of measurement, classification and partition cases had swollen. The Circle Inspectors were ordered to clear off all arrears, and the instructions have been attended to as far as possible. The vital statistics which are now subject to the special scrutiny of these officers, show decided improvement."

Sátára.—"The work by the Circle Inspector staff was on the whole fairly good. The undersigned has found Mr. Kirane's work very satisfactory throughout the period of his having charge of Sátára."

Ahmadabad.—"In comparison with the preceding year the work done by the District Inspector and the Circle Inspectors was satisfactory."

II.—ANALYSIS OF DISTRICTS WITH REFERENCE TO SECURITY FROM FAMINE.

21. *Bombay Famine Code.*—The revised famine code which was submitted last year to the Government of India has been returned with certain modifications, which are being incorporated in the code before it is sent to press.

25. *Circle Book*—The character of the circle book has been described in former reports. It was introduced in 1893. It was ordered that the columns for that year should first be filled in, and that detail for each year should be punctually entered, the figures for back years, *i.e.*, the years which have elapsed since the introduction of current settlements up to the introduction of the circle book, should be entered as soon as feasible, in an abridged form. The abridgement consisted in the omission of figures, now somewhat difficult to obtain satisfactorily, or else of minor importance from a settlement point of view.

To ensure correctness of entries, a rough book was provided for each village, in which first entries were to be made. From this rough book two fair books were to be filled in, one to remain in the village, and the other in the *táluka*. The village copy is to be sent into the *táluka* annually, so that remarks entered by revenue and other inspecting officers may be transcribed into the *táluka* copy, and also that the village copy may receive the entries for another year. It is essential that the books should be kept to date.

The following table may now be given. Column 2 only shows villages for

District.	Total number of finally surveyed Government villages.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH CIRCLE BOOKS COMPILED SINCE THE YEAR OF ITS INTRODUCTION (<i>i.e.</i> FOR 2 YEARS).		
		Rough books.	Village copies.	<i>Táluka</i> copies.
Dhárwár ...	1,273	1,212	481	434
Bijápur ...	975	935	...	...
Belgaum ...	912	875	160	160
Kánara ...	1,449	1,418	110	110
Ratnágiri ...	71	71	...	...
Khándesh ...	1,714	1,551	884	884
Násik ...	778	762	411	411
Ahmadnagar ...	1,165	1,162	516	444
Poona ...	981	701	218	195
Sholápur ...	665	581	...	...
Sátará	384	384	384	384

which the book is to be opened. In *tálukas* on the eve of revision, the Circle Book will be started as soon as settlement has been introduced. Column 3 shows progress as regards the entries since the introduction of the compilation. Columns 4 and 5 should show the same figure, for the village copy should be given without delay. As in most districts it has not, it is necessary to open the two columns in the table. The totals in columns 4 and 5 should not as in so many districts be far below that of column 3. The difference means that the

Circle Inspectors have done their duty, and are waiting till the *Mámlatdár* has passed the rough book and made the opening of the fair books possible. It is possible that in some cases there is no want of attention on the *Mámlatdár's* part, and that difficulties have arisen, which must be settled before the fair books are commenced.

Back entries have not yet received much attention. In future reports, information on the progress in that respect will be the chief feature of the table.

A few comments will now be made to show how far progress has been unavoidably checked, and how far back entries have been made:—

Dhárwár.—61 villages in arrears. Fair copies greatly behind time. Back entries, owing to early date of revision settlement, are very heavy. But in 4 *tálukas* are up to date. In 3 *tálukas* not begun. This is unsatisfactory.

Bijápur.—40 villages in arrears. Fair copies not made at all—a serious infringement of orders. Back entries have made only fair progress.

Belgaum.—37 villages in arrears. Back entries—in some parts for a long period have been filled in almost entirely; but the fair copies are in unnecessary arrears.

Kánara.—31 villages in arrears. Back entries reported to be up to date except in 2 *tálukas* and 1 *mahál*. Fair copies only made in one *táluka*.

Ratnágiri.—Only 2 *tálukas* can keep the Circle Book, for elsewhere there are no village registers.

Khándesh.—Column 2 refers only to 9 *tálukas*, for revision operations are in progress. Circle Book not opened for 164 villages. Of the villages in column 3, entries for one year only have been made in 775 villages, but of these they were due for only one year in 382 recently settled villages. The back entries are not numerous, and have been nearly all filled in for the village noted in column 3.

Násik.—Column 2 refers only to 9 out of 12 talukas. Revision in progress in 3 talukas. 16 villages in arrears. For the rest the back entries are fairly up to date, except in 2 talukas.

Ahmadnagar.—Column 2 omits the villages of one taluka, where by great carelessness the work has not been attempted. Back entries have made fair progress. On the whole, progress good.

Poona.—280 villages in arrears. In 81 revision survey only introduced last year; in others work begun, except in 90 villages in which the Circle Book has not been opened. No explanation offered. Back entries filled in for 526 villages, but it is not clear whether all entries since introduction of present lease have been entered. Progress satisfactory in three talukas.

Sholapur.—In 70 villages revision settlement only introduced in 1903-04, so that there are really only 14 villages in arrears. Back entries for about 20 years are in arrears in 4 talukas. The fair books not opened. The work is very unsatisfactory.

Sátara.—Revision settlements only recently completed. Circle Books up to date in 6 previously settled talukas. Back entries, which are few, are up to date. Progress quite satisfactory.

III.—COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND RENTAL IN PRECARIOUS TRACTS.

26. No action under the Famine Relief Code and no remission of revenue were needed in the tracts of precarious rainfall of the Deccan and Karnatak: The revenue was collected with ease, as the following facts will prove:—notices fell by 19 per cent.; distraints fell from a total of 81 to 62; and there were only 10 cases of forfeiture of land. In only a third of the cases of distraint was the property distrained actually sold, and of the 107 acres of land forfeited in the Násik district all but 10 acres were restored. The other cases of forfeiture occurred in Bijapur and Dhárwár, in both of which districts there was unnecessary reluctance to pay the revenue demand. The penalty provided by Section 148, Land Revenue Code, was exacted in 54 cases—8 in Ahmadnagar, 40 in Bijapur and 11 in Dhárwár.

IV.—MEASURES OF PROTECTION, including:—

- (1) *Fodder Reserves and Arboriculture,*
- (2) *Extension of Communication,*
- (3) *Irrigation.*

(1).—*Arboriculture.*

27. No reports have been received as to the extension of fuel and fodder reserves.

(2).—*Extension of Communication.*

28. The Godhra-Ratlám line was extended over 70½ miles.

(3).—*Irrigation.*

29. The area irrigated from Government canals shows an increase of 5 per cent. as compared with the previous year, though the revenue was a little less; but there is a substantial increase in the measure of protection during the year arising from two separate sources: one the impetus to well-sinking given by the large advances under the Land Improvement Act, which will be noticed further on; and the other, the direct expenditure by Government on village irrigation tanks. In Gujarát 38 and in the Karnatak 163 tanks were improved during the year at a cost of nearly one lakh.

In the Poona district, efforts are being made at the instance of the Irrigation Engineer to introduce rice under irrigation in the monsoon, where it has hitherto been almost unknown. Seed was obtained under a special sanction from Gujarát for distribution on condition of repayment on the crop. The assistance of Government was readily granted on proof of probable success by experiments made last year. In this matter the Superintendent of Farms co-operates with the Irrigation officers.

The deterioration noticed last year in an irrigation tank (Asundi) in the Dhárwár district has been further studied by the Superintendent of Farms, who thinks that wasteful use of the water and bad cultivation are the causes. Improvement will come from experience. This view has been accepted, and expenditure on drainage channels has been negatived as likely only to produce very temporary improvement, incommensurate with the cost.

A valuable enquiry has been made by the Agricultural Chemist at the instance of the Agricultural Department on the extraordinary value put on certain wells in Gujarát, for watering tobacco, as compared with the low estimation of other wells in the same tract. Dr. Leather was accompanied in this enquiry by Mr. Middleton, Professor of Agriculture at the Baroda College. Most of the wells examined are in Baroda territory, but like conditions exist in British tracts adjoining. Analyses of the soils irrigated as well as of the well water were made. Probably Dr. Leather will in time publish his results in detail. It will suffice if they are generally noticed here. The water was found to contain usually a very small amount of potash, but in some cases, on the other hand, the amount was exceptionally large. It was usually rich in magnesia, sulphuric acid, and chlorine, but lime was not large in amount. The special feature was the extraordinary variation in the percentage of nitric acid, and it was evident that the local estimation of the value of the water varied directly with the supply of this valuable plant food. In the soils both potash and phosphoric acid were plentiful, but nitric acid very scant. The conclusion is clear, that the special value of the good wells arises from the needed supply of nitrogen. It may be further said that the enquiry points to the great benefit which will arise from artificially supplying nitrogen in the manure, in the form of nitrate of potash, where the well water is not of itself sufficient to yield the amount required for a full crop of tobacco. Some curious facts were disclosed. Some of the good wells are close to those the water of which is deficient in nitric acid. The water of the good wells is sparingly used for each plot of tobacco, one watering from such wells being given, the irrigation being continued from the poor wells. The analyses show that the one watering affords all the nitric acid required.

It is hoped that opportunities for experimental cultivation of tobacco and allied crops will be found to make practical use of the ascertained facts now reported. In Poona Mr. Mollison has gauged the effect of saltpetre on brinjals, a near relative of tobacco, with gratifying results.

V.—AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS, INCLUDING FARMS.

A.—*Experimental Farms.*

Poona Farm.

80. The report for 1894-95 is unusually detailed, owing to the completion of one year's trials in the cane experiments at Mánjri. It was, however, published in August.

The farm cost Government only Rs. 611, but the dairy in spite of a severe visitation of rinderpest was worked with a profit of Rs. 267. The Mánjri trials were expensive owing to the large cost of initial tillage and of manure. The figures for the Mánjri trials were as follows:—

Rent of land	...	...	Rs. 484
Cultivation ...	...	...	1,743
Manures ...	...	...	2,533
Other charges	...	...	2,443
	...	Total	7,203

The recoveries amounted to only Rs. 3,215. The deficit is for many reasons likely to be largely made up in future years.

The farm is primarily a dairy farm. The adjunct stock farm at Mánjri, 8 miles from Poona, makes it now possible to study the milk breeds of India in a systematic manner. The stock farm is sufficiently extensive for the purpose and is otherwise well suited. Young stock can be reared under favourable conditions,

and considerable progress has been made in "breeding for milk". Necessarily on the Poona Farm fodders suitable for milk cattle are the important crops. These have been tested on an extensive scale this year and in former years. Other crops have not been neglected. The improvement of seed and the distribution of seed of proved worth has received some attention. Implements, indigenous and others, have had fair trial. The cropping of the farm, the management and feeding of the cattle and the improved methods practised in the dairy, each afford thorough practical instruction to the agricultural students attending the College of Science and to others who care to take advantage.

This year *sundhia* (*S. cernuum*), *nilva* (*S. vulgare*), *imphee* (*S. saccharatum*), American sugar sorghum (*S. saccharatum*) and *teosente* (*Reana luxurians*) were tested side by side. The general results in respect of these fodders, deduced from the experience of this and previous years, are as under:—They do much better in the Deccan during the rains than under irrigation either in the cold or hot weather. In fact, American sorghum seed did not germinate when sown in the cold season though the land was irrigated. It lay dormant in the soil and germinated freely at its proper season when the monsoon rain came. *Sundhia jowari* yields a finer quality of fodder and gave generally better results than any other cereal fodder crop tested. It yields in an average year as much per acre as *nilva* or any other local variety, and matures at least a fortnight earlier. It gives its best results on good land in good condition in a year of well-distributed rainfall. It is subject to rust and to lodge during very wet weather, and it does not withstand drought so well as local varieties. In Gujarât it has been cultivated probably for centuries, and its adaptability there to succeed as a hot-weather irrigated crop and to withstand drought is rather a contrast to its behaviour in the Deccan. Both *imphee* and the American sorghum on good land in good condition yielded uncommonly well and matured quicker than *nilva* and withstood drought better than *sundhia*. The stalks of *imphee* and the American sugar sorghums are fine compared with ordinary *jowari*, but are coarser than *sundhia*, and there is consequently some wastage in feeding; but the feeding values of these fodders cannot be doubted. Both are very rich in saccharine matter. The American sorghums contain nearly 10 per cent. sugar in the mostly mature stalks. American sorghum as a grain crop will rank well in comparison with ordinary millets. The grain is large and plump, and the grain head takes the form of a graceful drooping panicle which affords no foothold for birds. This is an obvious advantage. The local variety *nilva* may perhaps be trusted to do better in an unfavourable season than any of the others, and this would be especially the case if grown on light soil. The value of *teosente* (*Reana luxurians*) as a useful fodder plant in the Deccan may be discounted. It takes a much longer time to mature than any of those mentioned above. It is an exhaustive crop. It yields well on good soil in a year of good rainfall. It tillers freely and therefore requires a small seed rate, but the stalks are very coarse and woody. In a year of scant rainfall it does not succeed it, and cannot withstand drought.

The experiments as to the rates of seeding for sorghum fodders and crops of similar habit of growth have generally proved that thick seeding increases the outturn and improves the quality by making the stalks thinner. Thick seeding succeeds best on deep soil in good condition with an average well-distributed rainfall. It does well on light soil if the rainfall is sufficient and the soil in good heart. If the rainfall is deficient, or the crop passes through a period of drought, a thinner rate of seeding will give better results on deep black soil retentive of moisture, and much better results on the red soil. On the latter a thickly sown crop is more apt to wither during prolonged dry weather than a thinly sown crop.

Guinea grass suffered as in the previous year from an irregular supply of canal water in the hot weather. Though it has no particular season, guinea grass grows with more vigour in the rains than at other times. It will pay to replant this fodder after three years. If the established crop is in regular rows it is not necessary to change the area, sets chopped off from the old stumps being planted in furrows. Lucerne was as susceptible to disease and insect-pest as before, and the dressing of copper sulphate has had no beneficial effect on the

crop. On the other hand, lucerne with guinea grass has done well, but it is too early to draw any conclusion. So far the progress made by the Mauritius water grass is satisfactory. Cattle like it. Egyptian clover failed, its seedlings making no progress. Of the two varieties of dolichos (*Vál* and *Chola*, *D. lablab* and *D. catiang*), which are excellent rotation fodder crops to rotate with the millets, *chola* succeeds well in the rainy season, while *vál* does better in the cold weather either with or without irrigation. Both are excellent green fodder for dairy cattle and can be fed with little or no waste. The comparative experiment with the Gujarát *bájro* and the Deccan *bájri*, both varieties of *Pennisetum typhoidum*, has gone to confirm the results obtained in the previous year that *bájro* yields better, but requires better treatment than *bájri*. The indigenous *bájri* is better suited than *bájro* for the very light soils of the Deccan. In the year under report, *bájro* yielded on good land in fair condition 68 per cent. better than *bájri*. Among other experiments it has been proved that the indigenous practice of nipping off the leading shoots of gram plants increases outturn, and that fish manure in combination with saltpetre is a most effective and economical manure for brinjals (*Solanum melongena*), giving much better results than castor cake and nitre, or dissolved bones and nitre. The nitre was applied as a top dressing, and its effect was more remarkable and more remunerative than the other manures applied. Fish manure alone was much more effective and profitable than castor cake alone and still more effective than dissolved bones alone. The last named manure was applied at a loss.

The sugarcane experiments conducted at Mánjri have been fully described by the Superintendent of Farms in an appendix to the annual report of the Poona Farm. Only such results as may be assumed for all practical purposes to be conclusive are noticed below. The American sorghums as a sugar crop have comparatively failed. The percentage of sugar in the mature stalks is much less than the reputed percentage found in the same varieties when grown in America, and the yield of sugar per acre is too small in India to be remunerative. The cost of preparing the stalks for the mill is large compared with sugarcane owing to the much larger number of sorghum stalks per acre and the difficulty of removing the numerous side leaves. The practice of trashing, wrapping and tying up sugarcane as practised at Bassein near Bombay has been found to be in no way economical in the Poona District. If anything, the crop with the additional cost of these operations yielded less than the ordinary crop. The practice nevertheless has its advantages in isolated fields; because tying prevents lodging and consequent reduction in the percentage of sugar, and wrapping protects the crop from jackals and pigs which in an isolated field often do great harm.

As the Agricultural Chemist could not undertake in time the analyses of the several manures intended to be experimented with, the quantity of manure applied was based on the reputed percentages in the manure; but subsequent analyses have shown that the estimates in almost all cases were either above or below the actuals. In spite of this drawback, certain results have been obtained which may be recorded. Nitrogen in immediately available condition (as it exists in nitre) is the most important element of nutrition for sugarcane. Sugarcane sets contain very little nourishment for young shoots, and these are starved unless nitrogen in immediately available form is present in the soil in sufficient quantity. A check in growth at the early stage is never afterwards recovered. Even germination depends in a remarkable manner upon the manure applied. The results go to prove that those manures which yield up easily their elements of nutrition under the influence of irrigation, give the best results. The following manures, in the order named, were most successfully employed:— fish manure, poudrette, castor cake and *karanj* (*Pongamia glabra*) cake. Dissolved bones and nitre gave a large outturn, but the cost was prohibitive. Cattle dung owing presumably to its slow action gave only a middling crop, and bones alone gave poor results. Other manures were employed, but those above named call for special notice. Like other crops sugarcane suffers from shade. Shaded cane yielded 81 per cent. less than unshaded cane.

The watering experiment is continued, though one year's results are sufficient to show that frequent light irrigation, especially in the hot weather, gives a considerably greater outturn than less frequent heavy irrigation. The latter

method is that which prevails perhaps unavoidably in the district when canal water is used; but when well water is used, the cultivator irrigates lightly and often. There is more advantage in applying manure at intervals partly before and partly during growth as a top dressing than in applying only before plantation. The incidental result obtained from the experiment is that manure applied entirely before sowing ripens the crop earlier than otherwise, and that a quick acting manure ripens sugarcane sooner than a slow acting manure. The Mauritius varieties of cane did well as a crop, but yielded a less percentage of sugar than the local variety called *Pundia*. The Mánjri experimental fields and the adjoining land have been purchased to admit of the scheme being extended.

Dairy.

31. The working of the dairy was not so profitable as in the previous year, owing to an outbreak of rinderpest, which resulted in the death of 34 head of cattle. The disease first broke out in unweaned calves which had necessarily to be separated from their dams. The maternal instinct of Indian cattle being very strong, this separation resulted in a diminished yield of milk to an extent of 36 per cent. within a week. This fall represented a daily loss of Rs. 18. The significant facts about the disease are that indigenous breeds escaped contagion to a far greater extent than exotic breeds, that young buffalo and cow calves died very quickly, and that cows advanced in pregnancy were hopeless cases. The most effective medicine was carbolic acid given in gruel consisting of linseed boiled with rice, fresh separated milk and water. The City of Bombay, which set the example to other cities in the matter of introducing improved dairy machinery, has naturally become the great centre of butter-making for India and also for export. About 8 lakhs rupees worth of dairy apparatus have been sold, and so far the progress made by new industry is extremely satisfactory; but the industry is likely to suffer greatly unless those employed in it mend their ways in the matter of cleanliness.

The Mánjri Farm affords good facilities for breeding experiments. Professional milkmen are keen to buy farm bred bulls, being specially partial to Gir bulls, which they use in single carts as well as for mating with Gir cows. The indigenous Deccan breed, which is the outcome of natural conditions, will not derive any benefit from these bulls. There is no practical method of improving the Deccan cattle except by using selected bulls of the Deccan breed. The experience gained by the Superintendent of Farms about dairy cattle and dairying has been embodied in two numbers of agricultural ledgers which are separately published and for which there is a large private, as well as official, demand.

Surat Farm.

32. Nothing except green manuring with *ses* (*Orotolaria juncea*) has been done on the Surat farm. The plans of the proposed farm buildings have been prepared and submitted to Government for sanction. It is hoped that the farm work will be started from the next financial year.

Nadiád Farm.

33. As heretofore the working of this private farm is carried on with the ready advice and inspection of the Superintendent of Farms. Though the supervision by the members of the Managing Committee was closer and better than in the previous year, the farm is still without a full-time Superintendent. Poor cultivators were allowed credit at the seed depôt; but the sales fell from Rs. 400 to Rs. 236. The falling off has been attributed to cultivators using as seed the produce of seed bought in the previous year.

Hyderabad Farm.

34. This farm continues in the possession of the District Local Board, which lets it for cultivation.

Empress Gardens.

35. The management as last year remains under the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India. The proposal made last year that European seed should be obtained from the Himalayan stores having been found impracticable

owing to the prices charged being higher than those obtaining in the gardens, the Society has to resort to the former course of importing seed direct from Europe. It is intended to build a store-room for the safe preservation of seed. A good deal of attention is given to the propagation of fruit trees, but it is to be regretted that attempts to revive viticulture have given somewhat discouraging results owing to the appearance of mildew. The management of the gardens was more economical than in the previous year. While the expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,684 as against Rs. 8,619, the receipts rose from Rs. 5,814 to Rs. 7,623, reducing the net cost to Rs. 1,060, a sum slightly in excess of one-third of the amount guaranteed by Government.

The annual flower show which is held under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of Western India came off on the 4th and 5th September.

B.—Miscellaneous Experiments.

36. In Sind, efforts to introduce soft white Mozaffarnagar wheat, new varieties of rapeseed, and acclimatized American cotton have been continued. Small success was secured with wheat and rapeseed. Where the rapeseed survived the frost, its quality was encouraging. The Commissioner thinks that the efforts should not yet be abandoned. But the failure of the cotton trials gives no hope of the utility of continuance of the experiment. Nor were the results in Ahmadabad more hopeful. Suakim cotton in Karachi failed altogether. Egyptian cotton was tried in Surat, but the crop was destroyed by excessive rain. In preparation for a sounder method of improving cotton, selected seed from Gujarat was sown at Poona. The crop was good, but the staple coarser than in Gujarat. Till the Surat Farm is available, the selection system cannot be inaugurated with proper conditions.

37. Unencouraging efforts at Mahabaleshwar with Saharanpur strawberries and in Gujarat with indigo, as also at Sholapur, are reported. The Junagad Darbar apparently has satisfied itself that it cannot produce indigo with profit.

38. So far little can be said as to the trials with *sabai* grass, noticed in paragraph 29 of last year's report. It appears that with light irrigation on light soil the grass does well, but in richer soil it runs to stalk. It is from a leafy plant that the maximum of fibre is to be obtained.

39. *The disposal of nightsoil.*—At the instance of the Poona Cantonment Committee, the Allahabad shallow-bed system was put on trial in a small plot. It was successful so far as the removal of nightsoil is concerned, but financially it cannot compare with the pouquette system so beneficially established in Poona.

40. *Utilization of Bones as manure.*—The export increases apace. Even over last year's high figure, the present year shows an increase of no less than 66 per cent., a marvellous increase. But the increase in value is over 80 per cent., showing that the inducements for export are greater than ever.

On the other hand, the sugarcane trials at Manjri, as has been shown, afford strong reason to believe that it will not be found profitable to use bones as manure. On this point it is too early to draw positive conclusions beyond those ventured (paragraph 30. above), *vis.*, that even where bones contain an amount of nitrogen, equal to the full requirements of the cane crop, the slowness of action results in an inadequate effect. Even where quicker action is stimulated by dissolving the bones, so far results have been disappointing. By "disappointing" must be understood the conclusion that a large source of manure supply appears unlikely to come into use profitably at a time when every incentive to increase the supply of available manure exists. On the other hand, if bones, from conditions not yet fully understood, are not a profitable manure, the increased export may be viewed with complacency.

The Hubli Bone-meal mill has increased its outturn, and nearly half the meal has apparently been used as manure in spice and perhaps coffee gardens in the Wynaad.

The export was principally to the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium.

C.—Crop Diseases and Pests.

Potato disease.

41. The English potatoes imported in 1893 arrived in so bad a condition that it was not safe to distribute them for seed. Those found sound were sown on the Poona Farm as a monsoon crop so as to produce a safe and larger supply for sale for the cold-weather sowing. The crop suffered from excessive July rain and flooding of the river. There was also some appearance of ring disease, but every precaution was taken to remove diseased plants as they were seen to wither. The whole produce, about 9 tons, as against an estimated yield of 20 tons, was distributed at full market rates to cultivators in every potato-growing district including Sind. But the supply was not nearly equal to the demand. The cultivators of the Poona district who obtained English potatoes from this Department three years ago were keen to buy. Results have been reported from most of the districts and are generally favourable, especially as regards the variety "Supreme". The most remarkable result is reported by the Collector of Ahmadabad. The seed potatoes sown in *bhatha* land and manured with castor-oil cake yielded fully 18-fold. The produce was generally free from disease. In this connection it is curious to note that the Borsad crop in the Kaira district was badly diseased, while the crop in Kaira itself yielded more than 16 times the seed. Indents have again been received for seed, but the area available on the Poona Farm is necessarily small this year, and the supply will be very small.

Efforts to combat with the potato disease have not been fully successful. Copper sulphate applied with irrigation was certainly effective to a considerable extent, but it is costly and requires careful application, and the treatment would require to be general to be effective. Imported potatoes appear to resist the disease at the outside for four generations, and the cultivators cannot afford to pay more than half the cost price of imported potatoes.

The disease has been so rife in Poona that cultivators have to a great extent planted onions instead of potatoes. If this practice be generally adopted, the fields will get clear of the disease in time.

At the suggestion of the Commissary General, Bombay Command, steeping potatoes before planting in a bath of sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of potash was tried on the Poona Farm, but the potatoes thus treated failed to germinate. The experiment is being tried with a weaker solution. The disease has appeared in the potatoes raised from the absolute seed (paragraph 30 of last report). Mr. Mollison has been watching the progress of this experiment, in the hope of securing a strong stock, but the work of 5 years has now disappeared, for the tubers have succumbed to the ring disease.

Entomology.

42. The year under report, as the one preceding, it, was fairly free from insect pests, the mere appearance of locusts, unattended by any injury, having been reported only in 2 or 3 season reports from Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier.

Copies of the wheat-weevil lesson-sheet in all the vernaculars (Gujarati, Marathi, Kánarese and Sindhi) and those of locust sheet in Marathi have been distributed, and the rest are under preparation in the Photozinc Office.

The Government of India have decided that Mr. E. C. Cotea, the Entomologist of the Indian Museum, who under the previous arrangement should have visited Bombay in 1896-97, should settle his future tours in the light of experience gained in his visit to Assam in 1896-96.

D.—Tagas Advances.

43. The following table is similar to that given last year:—

Province.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Under the Land Improvement Act.	Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total.	Under the Land Improvement Act.	Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gujarát	17,680	15,947	33,627	38,360	52,918	91,278
Deccan	81,660	18,955	1,00,615	1,37,960	20,378	1,58,638
Karnátak	3,10,810	4,635	3,15,445	4,70,175	2,260	4,72,435
Konkan	32,955	12,692	45,647	41,575	10,608	52,181
Sind	63,293	60,681	1,13,974	64,614	72,637	1,37,251
Total	4,96,808	1,12,910	6,09,308	7,52,684	1,58,799	9,11,483

Note.—The figures for 1893-94 are those published in Jamábandi reports.

The increase of about 50 per cent. shown by the figures is satisfactory, especially as the increase is largely in loans for permanent improvement. The district officers have made strenuous efforts to popularize these advances, which are now fairly understood by the rayats. These efforts are in some districts sparingly made, because of the difficulty found in dealing with applications without a special staff. In Dhárwár, however, this difficulty has been removed by the provision of an additional establishment of three clerks as a tentative measure. In Kánara an attempt has been made to judge whether the intended improvement will pay a fair return before granting the advance. It would seem sufficient if officers satisfy themselves that the money is safe and is spent on the object for which it is borrowed. In Gujarát and Sind the advances for permanent improvements were much less than those made for purchases of seed, bullocks, &c.; while in the Deccan, Karnátak, and the Konkan together 95 per cent. of the sums advanced were for permanent improvement of land.

In Gujarát the advances rose 171 per cent. In Broach they were made wholly for purchase of seed and cattle, and show a marked increase over the preceding year. This sudden rise is accounted for by the somewhat straitened condition of cultivators consequent upon two successive unfavourable seasons. This is the district whence two years ago a recommendation came to lower the rate of interest. In Surat Rs. 80,000 were granted for permanent improvements. In the Panch Maháls, most of the advances were made in the head-quarter taluka of Godhra through the exertions of the Mámlatdár. The Bhils of the eastern talukas are too completely in the hands of the local money-lenders to benefit by Government assistance. As regards Kaira, Mr. Atkins notes that "for the Pátidár class, tagdí is rarely required, for the rate of interest charged by money-lenders is extraordinarily low." This remark is, to a great extent, true of most of the flourishing Kunbi villages of Gujarát.

Most of the advances in the Deccan and Karnátak for permanent improvements were applied to sinking wells and raising field embankments. In the Karnátak large sums were also spent on eradicating deep-rooted grasses, Dhárwár alone taking Rs. 1,70,000 for this improvement. In only two districts, Khándesh and Násik, were important sums advanced for purchasing seed and cattle. These advances were made principally to cultivators belonging to the Bhils and similar backward classes. A curious notion of dignity is reported to exist among Khándesh Kunbis: "as Bhils borrow money from Government, it is *infra dig.* for a Kunbi to do it."

In the Konkan, Ratnágiri alone shows any progress worth mentioning; but here the difficulty is that much of the land is under dual ownership, in which the Khot gives no inducement to the tenant to improve the land. Nevertheless even in the 2 rayatwári talukas, the spirit of improvement appears backward. In Kolába, permanent improvements were largely directed towards the conversion of dry-crop into rice land. Tháta shows a decrease, but much of the land is owned by money-lenders and non-cultivating landlords. Kanara is the only district in the Konkan where the system seems likely to flourish, though there is a temporary fall in the figures this year.

Except in the Upper Sind Frontier District, where the season was favourable, Sind shows increases in every district. The permanent improvements were chiefly sinking and repairing wells, clearing *karias* and canals, and constructing sluices. In Thar and Párkar, a special grant of Rs. 2,500 was made to repair embankments washed away by floods when it was found that Zamindárs were raising money at high rates of interest.

E.—Improved Agricultural Implements.

44. During the year, the Swedish Turn-furrow and Ransome's Turn-wrest ploughs and the centrifugal sugar-refiner were tried. The Swedish plough, now very popular in Madras black-soil tracts, did fair work on the Poona Farm; but on the Surat Farm, four pairs of powerful Gujarát bullocks were unable to work after the soil had hardened. Ransome's Turn-wrest plough is lighter in draft than the heavy Deccan plough. This plough appears to be better suited to the conditions of Indian agriculture than any other Turn-furrow plough yet tried. The trial given to the centrifugal sugar-refiner was incomplete, but its outturn of sugar seems to be insufficient for profitable use.

F.—Wheat and Cotton Trade.

45. Bombay shared with Karáchi and Calcutta the general decline in the exports of Indian wheat. The unusually abundant harvest in the United States slackened the demand from this country, and in some parts of Central India, on which Bombay depends for its export wheat trade, the season was very bad. Karáchi has further distanced Bombay and appears to have become the port of shipment for Indian wheat. In sympathy with the decline in the exports of wheat, the trade in wheat flour also declined, but it is noticed that exports to the United Kingdom improved by 66 per cent. The bulk of the exports went to Mauritius, Aden, Arabia, Ceylon, the East African coast and Egypt.

Exports of cotton also show a decline, and here, too, the American crop has helped the decline. Again the cotton harvest was not even an average one in many provinces, and there was an increased demand for mill consumption. This raised the price above the level of prices in the European markets. In spite of this rise in price, China and Japan have found it profitable to take more Indian cotton than last year.

46. The official forecasts for cotton, wheat and oil-seeds were published as usual. The divergence shown by these reports from the actuals is confined within reasonable limits as far as area is concerned.

VI.—HORSE AND CATTLE BREEDING AND VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Civil Veterinary Department.

47. The Government of India have put forward a revised scheme for a subordinate civil veterinary staff. The suggestions and criticism of Local Governments have been invited. The plan is not very different from that sketched out in paragraph 48 of last report.

It may be stated thus:—The ultimate aim is to provide a body of fairly trained men to work in the districts and villages. By degrees it is hoped that every taluka will maintain a Veterinary Assistant, and every important municipality a veterinary dispensary, and that Government will provide a Senior Veterinary Assistant for every three or four districts to inspect the subordinate staff.

The scheme contemplates the addition to the Bombay Veterinary College of a veterinary school to train the men to work as Veterinary Assistants. The pay of such men to be met by Local Bodies, Government only meeting the cost of Senior Veterinary Assistants, who must be graduates of the College. The pay proposed for Assistants ranges between Rs. 20 and Rs. 40, service being non-pensionable. The pay for Senior Assistants to be from Rs. 100 to Rs. 175.

This is not the place to criticize these details, but they are open to criticism, in that they will clash with the steps hitherto taken in Bombay.

Horse, Mule, and Cattle-breeding.

48. The Superintendent travelled in twelve districts, and visited Cutch, Bhavnagar, Vankaner, Morvi, Palitana, Wadhvan, Palanpur, Miraj, and Kolhapur. He acted as President, Examining Board, Veterinary College, Bombay, inspected veterinary dispensaries and stallion stands, including State paddocks, attended shows, and purchased young stock, stallions, and remounts. The administration of the Department under Veterinary Captain Morgan has continued satisfactory.

There were 67 stallions on the register at the close of the year as against 73 last year. The scarcity of high-class Arabs was so great that the Superintendent could not purchase suitable animals for the maximum price (Rs. 1,500) fixed. Government have, however, raised the maximum to Rs. 2,000, and the Superintendent has made definite arrangements to import Arab stallions specially for the Civil Veterinary Department.

The number of stallions actually at stud-work was 55.75, a smaller percentage of effective stallions than in the previous year. This falling off is attributed to a greater number of stallions being kept at the Ahmadnagar Depot for acclimatization or treatment. The rise from 5.4 to 15 in the percentage of casualties is due to a large number of old and worn-out horses being destroyed. Though the total number of mares covered showed a falling off (1,869 against 2,017), the average number of mares covered per stallion showed an improvement (33.52 against 31.90). The only Local Board stallion owned by the Hyderabad Local Board covered 32 mares as against 5 during the previous year.

The percentage of produce showed a slight improvement (27.3 against 26.8). Out of the number of remounts purchased (685 against 461), only 14 per cent. were the known produce of Government stallions.

Castration showed considerable improvement (171 against 109), but the number is still unsatisfactory. 433 mares were branded.

The number of donkey stallions at the close of the year was 26 as against 24. In the Deccan and Gujarat, mule-breeding is making slow but steady progress. A recommendation made by the Superintendent that the rule prohibiting the purchase of mules under three years of age should be reconsidered, has been rejected. His object was to secure young mules for a mule-run.

The average cost of maintenance (including transit charges) of horse and pony stallions and of donkey stallions rose by Rs. 11 and Rs. 7 respectively. The cost is very high. The Superintendent will show transit charges separately next year.

The Superintendent has made some interesting remarks as to cattle-breeding. His opinion that rayats in some districts have shown much care in mating their cattle and keeping the breeds pure, seems to be well founded.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

49. No new dispensaries were sanctioned during the year. The Sholapur dispensary still remains unopened for want of accommodation. The Dhárwár dispensary was opened on 1st April last, and the hospital attached to the College of Science was converted into a grant-in-aid dispensary on 1st October. Owing to paucity of veterinary graduates, the post of Itinerant Assistant at Belgaum is still vacant, and for the same reason one district (Ahmadnagar) could not temporarily secure the services of a graduate from the Bombay Veterinary College for an outbreak of rinderpest. On the 31st March there were 10 veterinary dispensaries open at the following stations:—Ahmadabad, Nadiád, Surat (from 1st October 1894), Dhulia, Jalgaon, Násik, Belgaum, Karáchi, Hyderabad, and Shikárpur. In 5 districts, viz., Káira, Khándesh, Násik (from July, 1894), Belgaum (till September 1894), and Shikárpur (from July 1894), there were also Itinerant Veterinary Assistants.

The dispensaries have continued to work with satisfactory results, as the following figures will show:—

Year.	Number of Dispensaries open.	Total Animals treated.	PERCENTAGES SHOWN OF TOTAL ANIMALS TREATED.					Remaining under treatment at end of year.
			Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Returned incurable.	Results unknown.	
1890-91 ...	4	2,503	51.1	19.2	3.2	2.6	21.5	2.4
1891-92 ...	4	2,628	54.0	16.8	2.9	2.8	21.6	2.4
1892-93 ...	6	4,466	70.8	10.2	2.9	2.9	11.3	2.4
1893-94 ...	9	9,843	74.89	9.99	3.09	1.88	7.80	2.35
1894-95 ...	10	13,988	76.33	8.27	3.01	1.57	9.05	1.77

The Veterinary Assistants are reported to have done good work, the services of the Veterinary Assistants in charge Ahmadabad and Karachi dispensaries being specially commended. But the number (19) of castration cases reported hardly shows an increase. The Superintendent calls on the Dispensary Committees to insist on more attention to this duty. The Dhulia and Jalgaon dispensaries are reported to have been in an unsanitary condition. The Ahmadabad and Surat dispensaries have now sufficiently large balances to entertain Itinerating Veterinary Assistants. The Shikarpur system of alternating the charges of Stationary and Itinerating Assistants is a good one, in as much as it gives relief to the Itinerating Assistant. Suitable buildings are being erected at all dispensary head-quarters.

Cattle-disease.

50. Contagious and infectious diseases among cattle were prevalent more or less in most of the districts of the Presidency, as the following statement will show:—

District.	RINDERPEST		ANTRAX.		FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.		PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.		CHARBON SYMPTOMATIC.		OTHER DISEASES.		TOTAL.	
	Attack- ed.	Died.	Attack- ed.	Died.	Attack- ed.	Died.	Attack- ed.	Died.	Attack- ed.	Died.	Attack- ed.	Died.	Attack- ed.	Died.
Ahmadabad ...	...	...	60	61	...	...	95	77	...	...	...	...	175	188
Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	235	...	...	244	233
Broach ...	...	...	160	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	139
Surat ...	...	...	...	...	108	68	...	...	...	...	76	76	108	139
Nasik ...	325	107	...	...	98	1	108	78	...	...	1	1	527	341
Ahmadnagar ...	797	490	87	87	268	5	...	...	...	...	85	32	1,175	843
Dhosa ...	789	416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	789	416
Bholapur ...	2,480	1,119	...	...	33	...	31	23	114	104	...	...	2,687	1,346
Patana ...	821	473	...	...	56	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	821	473
Beljanm ...	468	204	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	204
Bijapur ...	306	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	103
Thana ...	844	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	197	...	844	523
Kolaba ...	789	568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	789	568
Ratnagiri ...	308	96	...	...	180	2	...	...	110	50	...	...	308	96
Kanara ...	8,368	3,801	419	190	70	...	...	...	224	122	...	...	9,070	4,173
Shikarpur ...	445	403	173	173	...	...	167	101	...	...	81	84	616	760
Total ...	18,900	8,065	873	630	948	80	236	274	694	609	617	601	17,873	10,919

The figures for Surat and Bijapur herein included were not reported to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. Veterinary graduates continue to report great difficulty in inducing owners to segregate infected animals. The Collector of Kanara temporarily engaged a Veterinary Assistant specially requisitioned from Bombay to check a serious outbreak of rinderpest.

51. The Glanders and Farcy Act has been extended to the City of Nasik (together with the suburb of Panchvati) and to the town of Bandora in Thana. The application of the Act to the city of Ahmadnagar and surrounding places is under consideration.

Horse and Cattle Shows, including Agricultural Shows and Exhibitions.

52. Six shows as noted in the margin were held during the year in the

Province.	Locality.
Deccan ...	Ahmadnagar.
Sind ...	{ Jacobabad.
	{ Talhár.
Cutch ...	Moro.
Káthiáwár ...	Bhúj.
	Gondal.

Presidency; and the Superintendent was allowed to visit a fair held at Málegaon in the Nizám's Territory in order to assist the Remount Agent in making purchases for the Ahmadnagar Rearing Depôt and see the number of young stock, the produce of Government stallions. The Chinchli show was not held. A proposal to revive the Ahmadabad show was made by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,

but was negatived by Government on the ground that there was no prospect of results justifying the expenditure. It has been decided to hold the Káthiáwár show, hitherto regularly held at Rájkot, in rotation at Rájkot, Junágad, Wadhvân and Bhávnagar. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Humfrey, Inspector-General of Police, and Lieutenant-Colonel M. D. Stevens, Commandant 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, have consented to serve as permanent judges at the horse shows held in the Presidency proper and have now been officially nominated.

The third *Deccan Horse Show*, again held at Ahmadnagar, was very successful. There was a marked increase in the number of exhibits, and the horses exhibited were decidedly superior in quality to those hitherto shown at Poona or Ahmadnagar. Fourteen animals were purchased for the Remount-rearing Depôt. The number of mares used for mule-breeding was in excess of the number exhibited at any previous show. Although the Ahmadnagar district contributed a larger number of animals, it carried off less prizes than Poona. The show of cattle and agricultural products was very disappointing.

Jacobabad.—The number of exhibits was about the same as that exhibited here in previous shows. The Trans-frontier tribesmen contributed 60 per cent. of the exhibits and carried off nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the number and value of prizes awarded. The classes were generally good, those for brood mares, geldings and mules being specially noticed for their excellence. The number of remounts exhibited showed an increase over figures of any Sind show of the last four years. The introduction of a class for bullocks was a new feature, and the animals exhibited were a fine lot and quite fit for army purposes. 136 remounts, 25 mules and 10 bullocks were purchased on behalf of Government.

Moro.—The Naushahro Show held in Moro can now be recognized as a permanent fixture. The number of exhibits at the last show showed a marked increase, and there was some improvement in quality also. The remounts were good and the donkeys were excellent. 72 remounts were purchased. There was a great improvement in the number and quality of cattle exhibited. Government contributed Rs. 600 for the show by transferring the amount from the Rájkot Horse Show, and have promised the same amount for the coming show.

Talhár.—The show held for the first time at Talhár in the Tándo subdivision of the Hyderabad district proved successful. The brood mares were exceptionally good. As a large number of good mares can be found in this part of the district, it is proposed to locate stallions in healthy places. The expenses of the show were defrayed from local resources, but for the next show Rs. 400 have been provided by Government.

Bhúj.—The Bhúj Horse and Cattle Show was considered to be slightly above the average. Judging from the young stock of horses exhibited, the show holds out every promise of further improvement. The cattle were fair to good.

Gondal.—A local cattle and agricultural show was held at Gondal in February last. 331 cattle and a number of agricultural implements were exhibited. Prizes were also given for agricultural produce.

VII.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

A.—RAINFALL, 1894.

53. The detailed analysis of the rainfall will be found in the appended tables (pages i—xiii). The fall of the year is contrasted with the average fall and the fall of the preceding year in the statement below:—

Rainfall at District Head-quarters.

No.	District Head-quarters.	ANNUAL RAINFALL ENDING 31ST DECEMBER.					
		Average of eleven years ending 1892.	1893.		1894.		
			Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
		Inches.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1	DECCAN.	Dhulia (Khándesh) ...	27·61	24·77	41	23·08	37
2		Násik ...	33·74	39·38	54	30·08	54
3		Ahmadnagar ...	26·87	25·53	42	25·35	45
4		Poona ...	36·60	32·12	48	33·80	54
5		Sholápur ...	32·78	33·35	47	20·97	37
6		Sátára ...	45·30	48·96	72	50·28	67
7	KARNÁTAK.	Bolgaum ...	51·49	49·67	84	48·19	86
8		Bijápur ...	26·68	28·95	49	25·11	39
9		Dhárwár ...	33·19	32·34	73	26·81	61
10	KONKAN.	Kárwár (Kánara) ...	129·20	111·98	108	90·66	105
11		Ratnágiri ...	106·99	87·99	97	96·89	98
12		Alibág (Kolába) ...	91·77	80·38	90	93·30	97
13		Thána ...	102·50	93·95	98	107·86	117
14	GUJARÁT.	Surat ...	46·64	45·45	51	65·08	61
15		Broach ...	39·71	52·24	47	63·49	54
16		Kaira ...	38·02	41·17	48	49·55	47
17		Godhra (Panch Maháls) ...	40·71	49·02	54	69·92	58
18		Ahmadabad ...	27·95	43·75	55	51·61	48

The seasonable commencement of the monsoon rains was followed by a scant afterfall in the Deccan and Karnátak. In Gujarát the kharif rain was excessive. Late rain in October was not seasonable. It was injuriously heavy all over the Presidency, especially to ripe kharif crops, and especially in Gujarát. Rabi sowings were made favourably, and outturn was better than the kharif.

Deccan.—Generally heavy ante-monsoon showers prepared land for early sowings. June rain was seasonable and sufficient in Khándesh and western tracts bordering on the Sahyádris; but in the eastern portions of Násik, Poona, Sátára and the whole of Ahmadnagar, though fair in the beginning it was deficient afterwards, and kharif sowings made little progress. Excepting in Sholápur, July rain was everywhere sufficient for rice transplantation and for completing kharif sowings. August rain was light in western tracts, which had already received a good share of rain, and fairly heavy in the rabi tracts, where previous rain was deficient. In Sholápur, it made up the deficiency of past months. September rain, too, was heavier in the rabi than in the kharif tracts. The Hasta-Chitra showers and Swáti rains in October damaged kharif crops considerably in Khándesh and to a less extent in Násik, Ahmadnagar and Poona. Elsewhere, it benefited kharif as well as rabi crops. No rain fell in November, though it would have been useful for rabi crops in South Deccan.

Karnátak.—Ante-monsoon showers were sufficient for preparing land and early sowings of rice, nágli, &c., in the Mallád tracts. Monsoon commenced in the first week of June with rain sufficient for kharif sowing in the western tracts of Belgaum and Dhárwár. In the black-soil (rabi) talukas of these districts and in the whole of Bijápur, June and July rain was deficient, and did not allow a full area of kharif sowings. After July circumstances improved in Bijápur, which received timely, sufficient and useful rain till the end of October. But in the other two districts, August and September rain was light or deficient. Kharif crops began to wither and rabi sowings were retarded till the general rain of Chitra and Swáti in October gave relief and improved prospects. Only light showers fell in November, but they were useful to rabi crops.

Konkan.—Monsoon commencing from the 3rd of June, rain fell almost daily. Though light towards the end of the month, it was sufficient and seasonable for completing sowings of rice, nagli, &c. Transplantation and weeding were completed under favourable rainfall in July and August. Crops were doing well in September, except in the upland talukas of Kánara, where they suffered from want of rain. In October (Swáti) rain was unseasonable and injurious. It improved the upland crops of Kánara, but elsewhere damaged both cut and uncut crops. Excepting light showers in Kánara, no rain fell in November and onwards. Rabi crops suffered from cloudy weather in Thána.

Gujardt.—The rainfall was especially heavy in Gujarát. Monsoon set in in the second week of June with heavy but seasonable rain for kharif sowings. Abnormally heavy rain fell in July. It injured or washed away seedlings, necessitating resowing of cotton, bájri and other kharif crops. Break at end of July and in the first half of August was useful for timely resowings and weeding. September rain, though excessive and slightly injurious to crops ready for harvest, was on the whole useful. Reaping of early crops and sowing of rabi crops were in progress during a period of fair weather, extending from the end of September to the first three weeks of October. But before the crops could be removed from the fields, heavy and unseasonable rain fell at end of October (Swáti), and considerably damaged all crops. This injury was less felt in Northern Gujarát, where it served to extend the rabi area. No rain fell in November. Rabi crops were good.

E.—AGRICULTURE.

54. Pending final orders of Government on the suggested discontinuance of the attempt to secure trustworthy figures of wholesale prices, the return as to such prices will be compiled for the second year in Imperial Form B.

It will be possible also shortly to make a return of transfers of agricultural land in Imperial Form B, inasmuch as the proposals made by this Department for opening a taluka register from periodical reports from registration offices, have recently been sanctioned by Government. It may be added that the papers on this subject containing the opinions and suggestions not only of Revenue but also of Judicial officers prove that the land record, maintained under the Bombay revenue system, cannot be immediately or prospectively converted into a record of rights, but must remain as a record of liabilities to Government; though the Transfer Register will fairly well indicate the passage of land from peasant proprietors to capitalists and money-lenders, and will give a means whereby in each village there will be evidence of transactions whereby rights in land have passed from one to another, in so far as registration of deeds of sale, gift, mortgage and the like is evidence of transfer of right in agricultural land.

The district agricultural returns were received fairly punctually except from the marginally noted districts. Thar and Párkar has assigned an unavoidable cause. Násik, Ratnágiri and Thána are often late and appear again on the list. In the first two of these three districts the returns are prepared by the Circle Inspectors, and their submission should have been more punctual.

District.	Date of receipt.
Sholápur	20th September ...
Thána	23rd do. ...
Panoh Mahala	25th do. ...
Násik	26th do. ...
Ratnágiri	30th do. ...
Shikárpur	11th October ...
Thar and Párkar	14th do. ...

Return No. I.—Details of area.

55. This return shows the gross area of the Presidency, inclusive of villages held on privileged tenures, but exclusive of feudatory and tributary States. In the Presidency proper as well as in Sind this area is still approximate, as areas in unsurveyed tracts are only estimated.

In the Presidency, the gross area returned is larger by 96 square miles

District.	Square Miles.
Ratnágiri	+ 95½
Khándesh	+ 4½
Násik	- 3
Sátára	+ 2

The principal cause is the inclusion, for the first time, of 13 villages of the Ratnágiri district which are inám villages of the Bávda State. The small increase in the gross area of Khándesh and the corresponding decrease in that of Násik is chiefly due to transfer of a village. Survey operations and corrections of records explain variations in Sátára.

In Sind the total area returned differs by 93 square miles. The marginal

District.	Square Miles.
Karáchi	- 5½
Hyderabad	- 706
Shikárpur	+ 11
Upper Sind Frontier... ..	+ 85½
Thar and Párkar	+ 707½

table shows district variations. One village has been transferred from Karáchi to Hyderabad. Large transfers have also been made from Hyderabad to Thar and Párkar. In Hyderabad, however, new villages formed after survey of Jáha-gir lands have reduced the decrease caused by these transfers. In Shikárpur alienated lands formerly accounted for with Government lands are now formed into separate "Dohs", and a large

area has been formed by alluvial accretions. Introduction of survey in unsurveyed lands explains the increase in Upper Sind Frontier.

Area of available Statistics.—In the Presidency there is a net increase of

District.	INCREASE + OR DECREASE— OF	
	Villages.	Acres.
	No.	Acres.
Ahmadabad ... ..	...	+ 1,079
Khándesh	+ 1	+ 1,022
Násik	- 1	- 2,008
Poona	- 1	- 1,938
Sátára... ..	+ 1	+ 2,214
Ratnágiri	+ 6	+ 19,101

6 villages and 18,946 acres. The increase in Ahmadabad is the net result of transfer from the category of 'non-available' to that of 'available' statistics and to reduction in revision survey. The transfer of a village from Násik to Khándesh chiefly accounts for the variations in those two districts. In Poona one inám village was relegated to the "non-available" head, as the requisite registers are neglected. In Sátára one alienated village struck off last year for want of statistics is again taken into account. Of the six villages

in Ratnágiri, four are those which have been lately made khálsa or Government, and two have been transferred to the head "available" from Government villages hitherto incapable of returning statistics.

In Sind the large transfer from Hyderabad to Thar and Párkar already noticed and the formation of new villages in the progress of survey chiefly account for the differences in all districts.

Non-reporting Villages.—1,571 Government villages with an area of 4,189 square miles and 829½ alienated villages covering 2,018 square miles are not able to return accurate figures of cultivation in the Presidency. The number of non-reporting villages, Government and other, has increased by 5. The cause has already been explained under Ratnágiri. The Government villages are under special tenures and the alienated are all unsurveyed. In Sind, statistics are not furnished for 44 villages (42 Government and 2 alienated) with an area of 2,940,171 acres. The number of such villages last year was 83 (81 Government and 2 alienated).

Return No. II.—Cultivated &c. Occupied Area and Uncultivated &c. Unoccupied Area.

56. The following table for the first time includes the whole Presidency with Sind. In Sind, large transfers, together with progress of the survey, have brought about such numerous changes in the recorded area that variations will only be noticed in the briefest manner.

Area in acres (000 omitted).

Detail.	PRE-IDENTITY PROPER.			SIND.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Percentage increase or decrease.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Percentage increase or decrease.
A.—Cultivated Area—						
Gross cropped area ...	25,407	25,877	-0.1	3,301	3,734	+13.1
Cropped more than once ...	710	778	+9.6	232	264	+13.8
Net cropped area ...	24,697	24,599	-0.4	3,069	3,470	+18.1
Current fallows ...	5,316	5,472	+2.9	4,135	4,134	...
Assessed ...	29,925	29,974	+0.1	6,718	7,246	+7.9
Unassessed ...	89	97	+10.2	486	358	-26.3
Total A ...	30,013	30,071	+0.2	7,204	7,604	+5.6
B.—Uncultivated Area—						
Available for cultivation. { Assessed ...	1,052	1,010	-4.0	774	728	-5.9
Unassessed ...	708	714	+1.5	8,435	4,718	-13.2
Not available for cultivation. { Forest ...	6,832	6,835	...	744	750	+0.8
Others ...	5,203	5,192	-0.2	12,412	13,187	+6.2
Total B. ...	13,790	13,751	-0.3	19,865	19,883	+0.1
Grand Total ...	43,803	43,822	...	26,569	26,987	+1.6

In the Presidency the "gross" and "net cropped" areas show very insignificant decrease, but the "area cropped more than once" increased by 9.6 per cent. or 68,000 acres. In Sind the areas under each of these heads increased 13 per cent. Variations, chiefly in the cropped area, are shown district by district in the marginal table. These variations are mostly due to seasonal causes except where the figures are altered for a more correct registration. Such corrections were made in the year of this report in Poona, Belgaum and Dhárwár. But for such alterations the last column of the table would show the extent of new occupation or relinquishment. The decrease in the occupied area of Ahmadabad is due to this latter cause. In Kaira the decrease is not explained, but as it is equal to the increase under uncultivated area, it is probably due to a similar cause. As for the increase in the occupied area, that in Surat is owing to a large area of salt land given on lease in Jalálpur Taluka being now included under fallow. In Khándesh the large increase in occupied area appears under the main head "fallow" and the sub-head "land left unsown for miscellaneous reasons." The district report attributes this to heavy mortality among cattle, especially in Taloda and Nandurbár. But it is probable that a large part of the newly occupied land has not yet been cropped, or else is land taken up for grazing. Other marked increases occur in Bijápur and Dhárwár. In Ratnágiri similar accretions to the area in occupation are due to the already explained increase in the number of reporting villages. Among the seasonal causes which operated to modify the extent of actual tillage, heavy rains in July and October curtailed the net cropped area in Gujarat. In Sholápur and Sátára the scarcity or unseasonableness of rain markedly contracted the area of kharif. In Kánara, difficulty of securing labour and tenants and loss of cattle are advanced as additional reasons.

The small decrease under "net cropped area" being more than counterbalanced by increase under "current fallow," the cultivated, i.e., occupied area, on the whole shows a small increase of 58,000 acres or 0.2 per cent., mainly attributable to new occupation as already detailed.

The heavy rains late in the season caused expansion in the area cropped more than once in all districts except in the South Deccan and the Karnatak, where much kharif land was left unsown till the rabi season.

57. The following is the summarized information afforded by the fallow return :—

Details of "current fallow" (percentages).

Province.	Total Fallow on occupied area.	FALLOW ON TOTAL FALLOW.						
		Fallow in rotation.	Grass land.	Grass-bound land.	Rib land.	Land unsown on account of season.	Other Fallow.	
Gujarát ...	{ 1894-95	23.74	19.01	20.43	1.85	...	12.93	46.20
	{ 1893-94	22.58	20.41	20.05	1.63	0.01	13.71	34.29
Deccan ...	{ 1894-95	15.00	31.42	21.72	4.68	1.40	5.32	35.46
	{ 1893-94	14.65	30.19	21.49	4.19	1.45	9.44	33.24
Karnátak...	{ 1894-95	13.44	10.55	28.55	20.69	...	4.48	35.73
	{ 1893-94	13.05	10.44	28.91	23.60	0.01	3.82	33.23
Konkan ...	{ 1894-95	45.53	34.21	19.32	4.10	30.85	0.73	10.79
	{ 1893-94	45.20	35.41	18.81	3.98	28.53	1.04	12.23
Total ...	{ 1894-95	18.20	25.63	22.29	6.90	6.36	5.60	33.02
	{ 1893-94	17.71	25.64	24.00	7.24	6.03	7.63	29.46

Comparison with previous year, for which figures are included in the table, shows that the total fallow increased in all divisions. It has been explained that this is due on the one hand to excessive kharif rain in Gujarát and to a deficiency elsewhere. "Grass land" in Gujarát has decreased in the return, and the decrease goes to enlarge the figure under "other fallow." It cannot be said that this change is an improvement upon the last year's registration, for it is incredible that nearly half of the land under fallow in Gujarát is fallow other than that specified in the five ordinary classes of fallow. In the Deccan, "land unsown on account of season" decreased 4 per cent., while other descriptions of fallow, chiefly "other fallow", increased. A somewhat similar change is seen in the "grass-bound land" of the Karnátak. In both these divisions, correction in registration has effected modifications; but it is difficult to ascertain exactly how far the present changes are due to them. In the Konkan, rib land increased 2 per cent. at the expense of true rotation and other fallow. The above analysis shows that decreases under various heads of fallow generally converge to swell the column of "other fallow". It is evident that the difficulty of putting fallow under its proper head is met nearly everywhere by the easy expedient of shirking.

58. *Uncultivated, i.e. unoccupied area.*—This area decreased in all districts except in Ahmadabad, Kaira, Thána and Ratnágiri. Larger area taken up for cultivation is the general cause. The special circumstances in Ahmadabad, Kaira and Ratnágiri have been explained. In Thána some occupied land has been transferred to forest.

Of the land available for cultivation, assessed waste shows a decrease of 42,000 acres or 4 per cent., while unassessed waste increased 11,000 acres or 1.5 per cent.

District.	Variations in acres (000 omitted).
Kánara	+2
Sátara	+2
Thána	+13
Kánara	+20
Belgaum	-10
Dharwár	-20

Noticeable variations in the forest area are tabulated in the margin. The large increase in Thána and Kánara is due to transfer from the head "other". The decrease in Belgaum and Dharwár is the result of forest demarcation.

59. The present condition of each district is shown clearly by the table below, which is annually included in this report not so much to indicate variations, though these are evident if the table of any year is compared with those of other years, as to show gradually contracting margin for future occupation especially and the other main features of returns Nos. I and II combined. Annual comment on such variations as was made in the last year (paragraph 62) is manifestly unnecessary, as the changes are very gradual.

No.	District.	Percentage on gross area, of areas for which Statistics are not available.	PERCENTAGE ON NET AREA FOR WHICH STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE, OF AREAS.				Forest.
			Cultivated, <i>t. s.</i> occupied.		Cultivated, <i>t. s.</i> unoccupied.		
			Net cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.							
<i>I.—Gujarát.</i>							
1	Ahmadabad	1.0	55	22	4	18	1
2	Kaira	8.3	74	6	8	12	...
3	Panch Maháls	12.7	89	16	18	9	23
4	Broach	1.9	63	8	3	26	...
5	Surat	2.4	47	26	5	17	5
Average ... { 1894-95 ...		4.4	56	17	6	17	4
{ 1893-94 ...		4.4	56	17	6	17	4
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>							
6	Khándesh	10.6	60	4	14	12	10
7	Násik	4.2	56	10	3	9	22
8	Ahmadnagar	2.5	66	10	1	10	13
9	Poona	2.4	59	15	...	12	14
10	Sholápur ... ..	...	71	14	...	9	6
11	Sátára	7.4	56	18	1	10	15
Average ... { 1894-95 ...		5.1	61	11	4	10	14
{ 1893-94 ...		5.0	61	11	4	10	14
<i>III.—Karndlak.</i>							
12	Belgaum	5.6	61	14	3	7	15
13	Bijápur	0.7	77	10	3	5	5
14	Dhárwár	2.5	72	9	8	7	9
Average ... { 1894-95 ...		2.8	71	11	3	6	9
{ 1893-94 ...		2.8	71	11	2	6	10
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>							
15	Thána	8.1	21	21	5	30	23
16	Kolába	3.5	30	24	3	21	22
17	Ratnágiri... ..	82.9	29	34	2	83	2
18	Kánara ... ..	...	9	4	2	7	78
Average ... { 1894-95 ...		25.7	19	16	3	20	42
{ 1893-94 ...		25.4	19	16	3	20	42
Average A. { 1894-95 ...		8.3	56	12	4	12	16
{ 1893-94 ...		8.2	56	12	4	12	16
B.—SIND.							
19	Karáchi	29.1	8	7	17	66	2
20	Hyderabad ... ..	...	17	23	37	20	3
21	Shikárpur	2.3	20	17	27	30	6
22	Upper Sind Frontier	9.0	25	29	27	16	3
23	Thar and Párkar ... ..	...	8	12	7	71	2
Average B. { 1894-95 ...		9.8	13	15	20	49	3
{ 1893-94 ...		11.0	11	16	23	47	3
Average for the Presi- dency ... { 1894-95 ...		8.9	40	13	10	26	11
{ 1893-94 ...		9.3	40	13	11	25	11

In Sind the net area cropped and that not available for cultivation have increased 2 per cent. each, while the area fit for cultivation decreased 8 per cent.

Return No. III—Crops.

60. The main feature of the season and harvest of the year are described elsewhere in this report. The following table shows the effect of the season on the area sown. It includes for the first time figures for Sind. In the Presidency Proper the increased acreage under food crops very nearly covered the decrease under non-food crops. All cereals except jowári—mostly rabi jowári—all pulses, tobacco and sugarcane show increase, while cotton and oil-seeds show large decrease. Cotton was damaged by heavy rain and was largely replaced by wheat. In Sind, both food and non-food crops exhibit expansion. Jowár, wheat and all pulses and oil-seeds increased considerably, the expansion in the last being 53·8 per cent. Bájri and paddy areas diminished to a small extent. The percentage of decrease under tobacco is large, but the area is relatively very small:—

Table to show effect of season on area sown.
(Area in Acres, 000 omitted.)

Crops.	PRESIDENCY PROPER.			SIND.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent.
Jowári	7,411	7,193	-2·9	469	593	+13·6
Bájri	4,055	4,465	+10·1	790	750	-5·0
Paddy	1,721	1,758	+2·1	697	680	-2·4
Wheat	1,986	2,041	+2·7	473	650	+37·4
Others	1,737	1,712	-1·4	80	40	+33·8
Total, Cereals ...	16,910	17,169	+1·5	2,459	2,653	+7·9
Tur	569	606	+6·5	...	...	...
Gram	820	834	+1·7	84	43	+26·4
Others	1,401	1,532	+9·3	199	203	+2·0
Total, Pulses ...	2,790	2,972	+6·5	233	246	+5·5
Tobacco	90	92	+2·2	8	6	-25·0
Sugarcane... ..	83	85	+2·4	3	3	...
Oil-seeds	1,050	1,844	+5·4	399	614	+53·8
Cotton	3,075	2,700	-12·2	113	111	-1·7
Food Crops, Total ...	19,954	20,384	+2·2	2,737	2,941	+7·4
Non-Food Crops, Total ...	5,453	4,992	-8·5	564	793	+40·6
Total, Crops ...	25,407	25,376	-0·1	3,301	3,734	+13·1

Jowári and Bájri.—In the marginal table are shown jowári (kharif and rabi) and bájri. Both early and late jowári show decrease, which is very large for rabi jowári. This decrease was, however, on the whole more than counterbalanced by bájri. The figures in the margin indicate the varying effect of the season on the crop of different districts. In Gujarát, the heavy rain of July was unfavourable for kharif jowári as well as for bájri. In the Deccan and the Karnátak, bájri was preferred on account of the early favourable rain; so that much rabi land was sown with bájri and in

District.	Acres (000 omitted).			
	Jowári.		Bájri.	Net variations.
	Kharif.	Rabi.		
Ahmadabad	-48	..	-88	-81
Kaira	+8	-1	-18	-16
Broach	-1	+37	-8	+24
Surat	+3	..	..	+3
Khandesh	+38	..	+24	+62
Násik	-11	+8	+108	+99
Ahmadnagar	+1	-910	+355	+48
Poona	+6	-68	+51	-19
Sholápur .. .. .	..	+28	+1	+27
Sátara	-97	+24	-16	-77
Belgaum	+8	-11	+21	+16
Hijápur	-8	+4	+28	+22
Dhárwar	+30	+1	..	+31
Others	-1	+8	..	+8
Total	-14	-288	+413	+109

some places with kharif jowári.

District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Ahmadabad	+12
Kaira	+28
Panch Mahals	+8
Broach	+8
Surat	+4
Khandesh	-8
Násik	-8
Ahmadnagar	+1
Sholápur	-8
Dhárwar	-8
Tháns	+8
Kolábe	+8
Ráinagiri	+8
Kánara	-8

Paddy.—Increase of 87,000 acres or 2.1 per cent.

The variations in the margin show that the Gujarát districts took advantage of heavy rains to put larger area under rice. In Dhárwar and Sholápur, where the rain was deficient, the crop secured a smaller area.

Variations in other districts are small.

District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Ahmadabad	+81
Kaira	+4
Panch Mahals	+2
Broach	+28
Surat	+7
Khandesh	+8
Násik	-81
Ahmadnagar	-48
Poona	+8
Sholápur	-1
Sátara	+8
Belgaum	+8
Hijápur	+8
Dhárwar	+16

Wheat.—The heavy late rains induced a larger area of wheat in almost all districts with the exception of Násik and Ahmadnagar, where partly rotation and partly extended kharif area restricted wheat cultivation. In Gujarát, wheat occupied the place of cotton damaged by heavy rains.

Crop.	Acres (000 omitted).
Kodra	-18
Ragi	-4
Bam	+8
Yari	-8
Barley	-8
Máize	-1
Banti	-1
Nhadli	-1
Others	+4

Other Cereals.—All other cereals decreased, Kodra shows the largest decrease, which was shared by all districts in Gujarát. Rála is an exception. Its area increased, because it is confined to the Deccan and Karnátak, where early falls encouraged its cultivation.

Pulses.—All pulses together show an increase of 6.5 per cent., of which

District.	Acres (000 omitted).	District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Tur.		Gram.	
Ahmadabad	+1	Ahmadabad	+18
Surat	+8	Kaira	+18
Khandesh	+4	Khandesh	+1
Násik	+7	Násik	-1
Ahmadnagar	+28	Ahmadnagar	+8
Poona	+8	Sholápur	-8
Sholápur	-17	Sátara	-1
Hijápur	+8	Belgaum	-8
Dhárwar	+8	Hijápur	-4
		Dhárwar	+8

two-thirds are claimed by miscellaneous pulses. Tur shared the extension of bájri, with which it is sown as a row crop, and increased by 37,000 acres or 6.5 per cent. Gram, which is a rabi crop sown in November, increased only to a small extent (+14,000 acres or

1.7 per cent.). Out of Gujarát, other pulses sown as mixed crops with bájri having already occupied the fields, the total area of gram would have diminished if heavy late rains, and consequent abundance of moisture, had not considerably extended its area in Ahmadabad and Kaira.

District.	Acres.
Ahmadabad	+1,343
Kaira	+3,230
Panch Mahals	+608
Khándeśh	+1,973
Násik	+1,341
Ahmadnagar	+1,077
Sholápur	-3,125
Sátára	-1,547
Belgaum	-2,040
Bijápur	-1,103
Dhárwár	-700

District.	Acres.
Khándeśh	+540
Ahmadnagar	-86
Poona	+310
Sholápur	-377
Sátára	-651
Belgaum	+1,077
Dhárwár	+1,310

oil-seeds.—Decrease of 106 thousand acres or 5·4 per cent. The fluctuations

Crop.	Acres (100 omitted).
Sesame	+3
Linseed	+4
Safflower	-48
Niger	-22
Groundnut	-25
Castor	-11

were, as far as can be judged, all seasonal. Sesame and linseed are of export importance and the following detailed notice is necessary.

Sesame.—A small increase of 1 per cent. took place. Extended cultivation in South Gujarát and the Deccan was nearly counterbalanced by decrease in the area sown in North Gujarát, the Konkan and the Karnátak. In North Gujarát, the September-October rain injured the early crop to such an extent as to necessitate its removal. Excessive rain in the Konkan and want of timely rain in the Karnátak explain the decrease in those divisions.

Linseed.—Chiefly grown in the Deccan and the Karnátak districts. There is a general increase induced by lighter rains except in Khándeśh and Násik. In Khándeśh, which has the largest area under linseed, the decrease is comparatively insignificant and is due to the exigencies of rotation. In Násik it is large and is probably due to shrinkage in the area of wheat, with which it is generally grown.

Cotton.—Shows a net decrease of 375 thousand acres, shared more or less by

District.	Acres (100 omitted).
Ahmadabad	-94
Kaira	-1
Broach	-60
Surat	-13
Khándeśh	-79
Násik	-23
Ahmadnagar	-20
Poona	-5
Sholápur	-6
Belgaum	-18
Bijápur	-48
Dhárwár	-65

every district in proportion to the normal area. In Gujarát, excessive rain damaged the crop which in large areas was ploughed up for re-sowing, but the after rain was generally too late for cotton, and other crops were sown. In the Deccan, where cotton is an early crop and in the Karnátak, where it is a late one, the rain was equally deficient at the proper time for sowing.

Potato.—The area under this crop is 9,400 acres against 10,000 of last year. The decrease of 1,200 acres is chiefly due to less cultivation in Ahmadnagar (-952) and Poona (-390 acres), which alone returned 76 per cent. of the total acreage. This decrease is no doubt due to continuance of the ring disease. In Sátára and Dhárwár, where the disease is less rife, the cultivation shows some increase. It is said that the cultivators are turning to the less risky crop of onions. No doubt the surest way of getting rid of the ring disease is to plant some other crop than potatoes for some years. The decrease brought about by the disease is, however, to a certain extent checked by the increasing demand for potatoes. For the area in the year under report, though 10·3 per cent. below that of last year is still 8 per cent. ahead of that for the year 1892-03 and approaches that of 1891-92.

Green Fodder.—The important crops are lucerne and hot-weather jowári. The area under the former increased from 859 to 928 acres, while that under the latter decreased slightly from 17,076 to 16,615 acres. Lucerne is grown in Poona (413), Ahmadnagar (325) and Thána (161 acres). Hot-weather jowári shows large increase in Kaira and some in South Deccan, but it is more than covered by decrease in other districts of Gujarát and Násik.

B¹. — Distribution of Crops.— Percentages shown on the area of the Presidency Proper.

No.	District.	Food Crops.							Non-food Crops.			TOTAL.				
		Cereals.							Fodder.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.	
		Jowar.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Cereals Grains.	Others.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
I.—Gujarat.																
1	Ahmedabad ...	40	32	32	12	20	22	31	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
2	Kaira ...	32	32	32	12	20	22	31	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
3	Panch Mahals ...	32	32	32	12	20	22	31	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
4	Broach ...	32	32	32	12	20	22	31	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
5	Surat ...	32	32	32	12	20	22	31	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	Total — { 1894-95	32	32	32	12	20	22	31	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	{ 1898-99	32	32	32	12	20	22	31	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
II.—Deccan.																
6	Khandesh ...	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
7	Nasik ...	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
8	Ahmednagar ...	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	Pune ...	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
10	Phalapur ...	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
11	Satara ...	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	Total — { 1894-95	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	{ 1898-99	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
III.—Karnatak.																
12	Belgaum ...	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
13	Bijapur ...	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
14	Dharwad ...	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	Total — { 1894-95	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	{ 1898-99	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
IV.—Kerala.																
15	Thrissur ...	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
16	Kolaba ...	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
17	Ramanagiri ...	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	Kanara ...	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	Total — { 1894-95	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	{ 1898-99	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17

B². — Distribution of Crops.— Percentages shown on the Area of Sind.

No.	District.	Food Crops.							Non-food Crops.			TOTAL.			
		Cereals.							Fodder.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
		Jowar.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Cereals Grains.	Others.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Karachi ...	32	32	32	12	20	22	31	21	22	22	22	22	22	22
2	Hyderabad ...	32	32	32	12	20	22	31	21	22	22	22	22	22	22
3	Shikarpur ...	32	32	32	12	20	22	31	21	22	22	22	22	22	22
4	Upper Sind Frontier ...	32	32	32	12	20	22	31	21	22	22	22	22	22	22
5	Thar and Parkar ...	32	32	32	12	20	22	31	21	22	22	22	22	22	22
	Total 1894-95	32	32	32	12	20	22	31	21	22	22	22	22	22	22
	{ 1898-99	32	32	32	12	20	22	31	21	22	22	22	22	22	22

62. **Outturn of Crops:**—The following table gives the reported anna valuation of the outturn of the principal crops in each district. The valuation (by Mámledárs) purports to conform to the prescribed standard by which 16 annas represent an average crop. The figures given in the table are not worth much. The anna estimates are in many cases below or above the mark, both because the 16-anna standard for an average crop is not customary and because the agricultural knowledge of the revenue officers who prepare the returns from local estimates is not sufficient to enable them to make due allowance required by the fixed standard.

Approximate Anna Valuation of Principal Crops in each District, 1894-95:

No.	District.	AVERAGE ANNA VALUATION.									
		Jowari.	Rajl.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Rajl.	Yar.	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton.
<i>Gujarát.</i>											
1	Ahmadabad	5	4	14	31	11	9	15	6	12	10
2	Kaira... ..	8	8	15	18	12	11	9	8	10	8
3	Panch Mahals... ..	6	7	12	31	6	8	7	7	14	8
4	Broach	11	6	14	18	12	6	6	8	10	8
5	Surat	9	8	12	12	12	9	...	12	10	7
<i>Deccan.</i>											
6	Khandesh	11	11	18	18	12	12	15	10	12	10
7	Nasik	18	18	14	12	...	14	12	10	11	8
8	Ahmednagar	10	10	12	11	7	10	9	9	10	8
9	Poona	10	13	14	10	8	18	12	10	10	8
10	Sholapur	11	6	9	10	2	8	8	6	9	4
11	Satara	11	9	10	11	6	9	7	8	9	14
<i>Karnatak.</i>											
12	Belgaum	10	9	9	9	10	11	10	9	9	8
13	Bijapur... ..	9	8	10	10	10	9	8	4	10	8
14	Dharwar	8	8	7	12	6	4	7	6	10	9
<i>Konkan.</i>											
15	Thana ... ..	...	...	13	14	13	11	11	8	11	...
16	Kolaba ... ..	...	...	14	...	10	12	9	11	10	...
17	Ratnagiri ... ..	...	...	12	...	11	12	10	10	8	...
18	Kanara	12	...	12	...	...	12	10	8	12	...
<i>Sind.</i>											
19	Karachi... ..	9	11	12	10	...	10	7	...	9	12
20	Hyderabad	11	12	14	9	...	...	...	...	8	13
21	Shikarpur	12	12	14	12	...	...	...	...	10	10
22	Upper Sind Frontier	13	13	15	11	...	...	...	...	11	9
23	Thar and Parkar	10	12	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	10

* Maize.
Note.—In the above table the valuations are calculated on the standard by which 10 annas represent an average crop.

In the Presidency Proper the outturn, though considerably reduced by unseasonable late rain, was on the whole fairly good. Gujarát with injuriously heavy rain of July fared worse than other divisions. Paddy yielded a fairly average outturn except in the Karnátak. Cotton was a poor crop, especially in Gujarát. Wheat was good in quantity though a little reduced in quality. Gram was good.

63. *Fruit Trees.*—Increase is reported under all important fruit trees except date-palm, that under mango and cocoanut being noticeably large. The figures in the return do not show any incredible fluctuations as compared with last year. Yet they must be taken only as a mere approximation. They are, however, valuable, in as much as they show the distribution of trees. Trees in forest and village sites are not included in this enumeration.

NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES.

(000 omitted.)

No.	Province.	Mango.	Tamarind.	Jack.	Cocoanut.	Toddy-palm.	Date-palm.
1	Gujarát	540	132	4	7	242	525
2	Deccan	872	67	11	9	3	123
3	Karnátak	378	111	22	74	...	1,051
4	Konkan	534	42	174	1,672	98	12
Total for the { 1894-95 .		2,324	352	211	1,762	343	1,711
Presidency { 1893-94..		2,270	336	197	1,741	340	1,742
		+54	+16	+14	+21	+3	-31
5	Sind	203	...	...	1	...	154
Grand Total. { 1894-95 .		2,527	352	211	1,763	343	1,865
{ 1893-94 .		2,460	336	197	1,742	340	1,894

The enumeration includes an estimate of trees of special local value in particular districts, as given in the following table:—

Trees and Districts.		Number.	Trees and Districts.		Number.
1.— <i>Moha (Bassia latifolia)</i> .			5.— <i>Hirida (Terminalia chebula)</i> .		
Kaira ...	...	122,990	Ahmadnagar ...	...	19,699
Panch Maháls ...	...	94,792	6.— <i>Fig (Ficus carica)</i> .		
Khándesh ...	...	54,796	Poona ...	...	76,986
Násik ...	...	3,481	Násik ...	...	3,872
Broach ...	...	1,911	Ahmadnagar ...	...	2,766
2.— <i>Betelnut (Areca catechu)</i> .			Shikárpur ...	...	1,179
Kánara ...	...	8,918,851	Hyderabad ...	...	566
Dhárwár ...	...	158,923	Belgaum ...	...	450
Ratnágiri ...	...	46,323	Surat ...	...	400
Kolába ...	...	22,542	Karáchi ...	...	228
Thána ...	...	5,606	7.— <i>Vine (Vitis vinifera)</i> .		
3.— <i>Ráyan (Mimusops Indica)</i> .			Poona ...	...	58,700
Kaira ...	...	74,829	Násik ...	...	46,022
Panch Maháls ...	...	4,146	Ahmadnagar ...	...	35,775
Broach ...	...	2,558	Shikárpur ...	...	26,176
4.— <i>Keshew-nut (Anacardium occidentale)</i> .			Khándesh ...	...	5,439
Kánara ...	...	108,662	Hyderabad ...	...	426
Ratnágiri ...	...	16,981	Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	412
Thána ...	...	5,463	Karáchi ...	...	264

Return No. IV—Irrigation.

64. The net area irrigated in the year under report is 3·3 per cent. of the net cropped area in the Presidency and 88·2 per cent. in Sind as against 3·4 and 86·2 per cent. respectively last year.

The variations under the principal sub-heads are shown below:—

Irrigated Area.

Number.	Detail.	PRESIDENCY PROPER.			SIND.		
		Acres (000 omitted).		Increase or decrease per cent.	Acres (000 omitted).		Increase or decrease per cent.
		1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.	
A.—Area Irrigated.							
1	Irrigated from canals ...	140	110	—21·4	2,300	2,600	+13·0
2	Do. tanks, wells, &c....	699	700	+0·1	348	463	+33·0
3	Total Area Irrigated ...	839	810	—3·4	2,648	3,063	+15·7
B.—Crops Irrigated.							
4	Rice ...	137	124	—9·5	697	680	—2·4
5	Wheat ...	176	173	—1·7	472	649	+37·5
6	Sugarcane ...	82	84	+2·4	4	3	—25·0
7	Other crops ...	541	528	—2·4	1,707	1,996	+16·9
8	Total Crops Irrigated ...	936	909	—2·9	2,880	3,328	+15·5

Note.—The difference between totals, A and B, is due to the inclusion in the latter of the area cropped under irrigation more than once.

The marginal table brings out noticeable variations in the areas irrigated

Districts.	ACRES (00 OMITTED).		
	Canals.	Tanks and wells.	Net variation.
Ahmadabad ..	+4	-54	-50
Kaira ...	+2	-21	-19
Khandeesh ...	-3	-5	-8
Nasik ...	-125	+178	+53
Ahmadnagar.	-48	-96	-144
Poona ...	+14	-10	+4
Sholapur ...	-19	+44	+25
Satara ...	-88	+70	-18
Belgaum ...	-2	-11	-13
Bijapur ...	+1	-16	-15
Dharwar ...	-33	-37	-70
Thana ...	...	-13	-13
Kanara ...	...	-18	-18

from various sources. Irrigation by canals exhibits marked decrease everywhere except in Gujarát and Poona. The decrease is partly due to favourable late rains and partly to more correct registration. The increase in Gujarát is attributed to good supply of water and in Poona to extended cultivation of monsoon dry crops and deficient rainfall. Under wells and tanks, the decrease in Gujarát is the natural result of heavy rains. In the Karnátak, it is due to insufficient water in tanks and wells. The large increases in the Deccan districts of Nasik, Sholapur and Satara correspond to decrease under canals, and are chiefly due to improved registration noticed above, under which patasthal irrigation hitherto erroneously returned under canals is now trans-

ferred to the head "tanks and wells, &c." In Sholapur, there is an additional reason. The Mhaswad tank was closed for repairs, and the applicants probably turned to tanks and wells during the period of deficient rainfall.

The area under irrigated crops decreased 27,000 acres or 2.9 per cent., for half of which irrigated rice (-13,000 acres) is responsible. For that crop stood less in need of irrigation after heavy late rains. All other crops except sugarcane (+2,000 acres) also decreased slightly.

Return No. V.—Agricultural Stock.

65. The following table shows a decrease in cattle and sheep. Sind is not yet ready with a return :—

Agricultural Stock.

Details.	PRESIDENCY PROVINCE.			
	(000 omitted)		Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1893-94.	1894-95.		
Plough Cattle	3,283	3,221	.....	1.9
Breeding Bulls	22	20	.....	9.1
Cattle for other purposes	155	158	1.9	.....
Milch Cattle	2,911	2,861*	.....	1.7
Young Stock	2,314	2,272	.....	1.8
Total Cattle ...	8,685	8,532	.....	1.8
Horses and Ponies... ..	153	152	.....	0.7
Sheep	1,917	1,787	.....	6.7
Goats	1,695	1,612	.....	4.9
Ploughs	1,118	1,100	.....	1.6
Carts	516	523	1.3	.....

Note.—Changes in the figures of sheep and goats reported last year are due to subsequent corrections.

The district variations are noted below :—

No.	District.	Plough Cattle.	Oxen.	Sheep.	Young Stock.	Total Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
1	Ahmadabad...	-6,597	-8,379	-2,798	-1,898	-17,769	-2,154	-947
2	Kaira...	-8,127	-2,381	+3,769	-4,744	-8,831	-8,961	+1,685
3	Panch Mahals...	-4,846	-3,985	-349	-6,708	-14,329	-48	-2,574
4	Broach...	-2,869	-822	-683	-3,758	-7,179	+243	-4,613
5	Surat...	+298	+327	+1,249	-430	+1,998	-243	-3,161
6	Khándeish...	-6,234	-8,099	-1,552	-5,869	-18,978	-2,850	+7,642
7	Násik...	-7,935	-10,645	-469	-4,998	-29,346	-11,767	-21,119
8	Ahmadnagar...	+438	-11,416	+499	-10,948	-20,870	-27,599	-24,765
9	Poona...	-12,564	-6,045	+579	-6,706	-24,937	-18,970	-24,473
10	Sholapur...	-4,970	-7,375	-498	-8,741	-22,315	-19,009	-14,411
11	Sátara...	-2,370	-2,198	+1,046	-843	-6,360	-12,607	-1,321
12	Belgaum...	-770	+175	+895	+4,938	+8,112	+12,016	+8,179
13	Bijapur...	+5,444	+5,253	+3,478	+14,932	+20,448	+4,296	+8,822
14	Dhárwár...	-3,056	-679	+785	+12,974	+8,888	-48,742	+10,078
15	Thána...	-3,175	-1,127	-278	-4,749	-10,646	+227	+729
16	Kolaba...	-1,427	-166	-870	-6,498	-10,879	+2	-2,122
17	Ratnágiri...	+712	+147	+174	+1,638	+2,495	+48	+271
18	Katara...	-124	-1,252	-160	-1,802	-4,207	-179	+606

Cattle.—The decrease must be attributable in great measure to disease, which was very rife during the year. All Deccan districts, except Sátara, reported very serious loss by disease. But there are other causes. From Násik, for instance, cattle were taken to other districts. By rule, these should still have been registered in Násik, for the removal was very temporary. It is very difficult to get this rule attended to.

The decrease in plough cattle in some districts appears to be, to some extent due to erratic registration. Thus in Ahmadabad last year plough cattle decreased largely. But young stock more than made up the decrease. Again, this year the cattle in Belgaum and Dhárwár are reported to have very considerably increased, while plough cattle decreased. In Sholapur, sale for want of fodder and water and rigid exclusion from forest are said to have emphasized the decrease caused by death. There is, on the other hand, a large increase in Bijapur, where extended cultivation and greater facility afforded by the grazing rules appear to have attracted animals from outside. The decrease in the total cattle is almost equally shared by plough cattle, milch cattle and young stock.

Sheep and Goats.—Comparison of the figures of sheep and goats compiled under separate heads since 1886-87 showed sudden and abnormal variations. Enquiry has disclosed that owing to a mistaken translation in the vernacular forms of the return, the districts of Gujarát occasionally returned figures under wrong headings. This mistake being now corrected, an erratum showing amended figures is appended to the Return No. V. The figures of sheep and goats thus corrected show decrease of 6·7 and 4·9 per cent. respectively, in comparison with last year. The number of sheep fell off in almost all districts. Goats decreased in Gujarát and the Deccan. Their number, however, increased in the Karnátak and the Konkan. The decrease is in part attributed to diseases and in part to the usual causes of sale and migration. The enumeration, however, must be accepted with a good deal of reserve, as the roving habit of herdsmen does not permit the registration to be even fairly accurate.

Horses and Ponies.—The variation in the total is not very noticeable. There is increase in Násik, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Surat, but a decline in other districts.

C.—PRICES.

63. **Price Inspectors.**—All the 59 stations were inspected, and 8 were visited a second time during the year under report. The cost incurred and the number of days actually devoted to inspection are compared with similar figures of the previous year, thus :—

Year.	Sabry.	Travelling.	Total.	Days of inspection.
	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	No.
1893-94	3,056	981	4,037	126
1894-95	3,198	1,077	4,275	122

The cost is within the sanction. One of the Inspectors received an increment. The other, who had shown special qualification for the work, died, and has been succeeded by an Inspector on the maximum pay. The cost has been further increased under the head travelling by more numerous inspections.

The duties of the Inspectors have with the concurrence of the Collectors been enlarged, in that they are required to test Táluka Form No. 38 at head-quarter stations, which they visit under previous orders.

67. The work of the year has given further proof of the value of the system adopted. More attention is paid by officers responsible for correct registration in the manner laid down by standing orders. It is to this more than to any direct action on the part of the Inspectors that improved statistics will be due. It is, however, not necessary to detail irregularities reported by the Inspectors, for they are brought to the notice of the Collector or other superior officer. One of the principal faults in registration is that of quoting the prices of superfine instead of average qualities. This was strikingly exemplified in the case of Bombay. Last year it was recorded how the check on the quotations at Bombay reduced the compensation payment by Rs. 2,051 per mensem. This year a further scrutiny has caused a further reduction; the total reduction now aggregating to Rs. 3,615 per mensem. A protest was made by the Commanding Officers of the Native Infantry Regiments, but it was conclusively shown that the figures on which their argument was based were wrong, chiefly by reason of confusion between the weight and the capacity ser. The course of reported prices in Bombay is well exhibited by the following table:—

Article,	PRICES RETURNED FROM BOMBAY.				PRICES REPORTED FROM OTHER STATIONS.	
	April 1894.	May 1894.	February 1895.	March 1895.	Poona.	Ahmadabad.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Wheat flour, 1st sort	7 2	5 3	3 3	3 12	3 13	3 10
Do. 2nd sort	6 6	3 13	3 13	3 2	3 8	3 3
Clean rice, 1st sort	7 0	7 0	6 0	4 13	4 2	3 3

The prices are per maund in rupees and annas, pies eliminated, and the quotations for Poona and Ahmadabad are for March 1895. The check inspections were made in April 1894 and February 1895, and there is additional evidence to show that the corrections were directly due to the scrutiny of the Inspector. It is evident that the fair tally between the March prices in the three stations is of itself an indication that at last Bombay is returning correct prices. It is also evident that the incorrect prices, which would undoubtedly have remained long unchecked, caused a very serious loss to Government in the overpayment of compensation. Speaking generally, the results of the scrutiny have been similar all over the Presidency. Prices are now showing much less of the former inexplicable inequality.

68. Táluka Form No. 38 is a price register, made compulsory by the inclusion in the Revenue Manual, and by the detailed orders therein given. It is not a register fixed on the same basis as the price register, specially prescribed for cantonments and other stations where there are troops, or from which returns for the "Fortnightly Price Current" are required. The táluka form, for instance, demands a record and return of prices prevailing on the 25th day of each month. The special register requires the record of prices bi-weekly and a return of the averages for the month.

The inspection of the táluka form shows that in several districts it has actually not been opened at all; in others that it is filled in from the figures recorded from the special register; in others that it is not made up from information obtained from reports by Circle Inspectors or Bhág Kárkúns, but from information obtained haphazard; and lastly, in others still that the grossest errors were plentiful. For instance, prices of clean cotton were entered in the column

headed seed cotton, and those for groundnut kernels for unhusked groundnut. The latter error was in one case detected in the usual price return, and explanation was asked. An explanation was given that the rise in price was genuine, and the result of large wholesale purchases. The Inspector proved, later on, that the only cause was the confusion between the clean kernel and the kernel in its husk. This happened in a district where groundnut is of great importance.

It is a question whether the Inspectors should not extend their tour to other than head-quarter stations to check Taluka Form No. 38. This may be possible when in the centres which are now inspected, the inspection can be safely relaxed. All talukas manifestly cannot be visited yearly; but it may be possible to arrange for inspection in rotation.

D.—CROP EXPERIMENTS.

69. The total number of experiments carried out during 1894-95 amounted to 152 as against 157 in the previous year. Of these 40 were from the Northern Division, 63 from the Central Division and 44 from the Southern Division. The review of crop experiments is submitted in a separate report.

Jowári 12; bájri 25; rice 18; wheat 15; rági 16; kodra, barag, navani, vari, 1 each; gram 27; vál 2; lang 1; sesame 8; linseed 4; nigerseed 2; safflower, groundnut and rapeseed, 1 each; sugarcane 4; onions 2; cotton 1 and grasses 7.

E.—FORECAST OF SEASON, 1895-96.

70. The monsoon broke about the 10th June, reaching Gujarát in the middle of the month. June rain generally sufficient and seasonable for kharif sowing, though deficient in the eastern parts of the Deccan and in Bijápur. July rain was somewhat deficient throughout the Deccan and Karnátak, but was favourable elsewhere. In August, Gujarát and the Konkan again received sufficient rain. In the western parts of the Deccan and Karnátak also, though light, it was sufficient for keeping standing crops in good condition, but in the eastern parts it was very deficient. Standing crops began to suffer, and rabi sowing was retarded. Conditions, however, altogether changed in September. A cyclonic storm travelling from the Bay of Bengal brought heavy rain in the first week of September all over the Deccan and Karnátak, which was exceptionally heavy in Sholápur. It gave much needed relief to the withering kharif crops and improved rabi prospects. In the Konkan and Gujarát, on the other hand, it was insufficient. Rice was withering and rabi sowing retarded. October rain, though somewhat injurious to kharif crops harvested and ready for harvest, and too late in Gujarát for the main rice crop, was on the whole, everywhere, beneficial to standing kharif and newly sown rabi crops. Some rain in the beginning of November is reported from South Deccan and Karnátak. This will further aid the rabi crop, which will probably be extended in area. Rice, particularly in Gujarát, will suffer in outturn. Cotton prospects good.

VIII.—TRADE AND TRADE STATISTICS.

71. The following is extracted from the Annual Reports (separately submitted) on Rail and Road-borne traffic :—

Year.	FAMILIAR PROPS.				SIVE.					
	External Trade.		Local Trade.	Total Trade.	External Trade.		Local Trade.	Total Trade.		
	Imports.	Exports.			Imports.	Exports.				
Maunds, 1 maund = 82½ lbs. (00000 omitted).										
Average	334	108	301	745	97	25	73	195
1892-94	385	118	329	832	110	27	92	229
1894-95	277	123	339	738	123	27	70	220
Increase + or decrease — over average	-59	+14	+38	-7	+26	+2	-8	+25
Increase + or decrease — over last year	-108	+4	+10	-94	+13	...	-22	-9

The total trade of the Presidency Proper during 1894-95 was nearly up to average, but 11·3 per cent. below that of the last year ; while that of Sind, though slightly below last year, was still 12·8 per cent. above average.

The road-borne trade was, as usual, registered at six selected posts.

IX.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

72. No reports on the subject have been received from District Officers under Government Resolution No. 1672, dated 13th April 1889, General Department.

X.—MINERAL STATISTICS.

73. The annual return of minerals was forwarded to the Reporter on Economic Products, Calcutta, the return of mineral concessions being, as usual, submitted to the Government of India. Special information relating to mines in three prescribed tabular statements, for inclusion in the annual report of the Inspector of Mines, was supplied to the Director of Geological Survey of India in the month of June last.

A license to prospect for gold for one year was granted to Mr. Háji Ismáil Háji Mahomed Kullí Mirza in Alnáwar of Dhárwar. At the request of the Honourable Mr. Ranchhodlál Chhotálál, C.I.E., of Ahmadabad, a sample of iron ore obtained at Mahábaleshvar was forwarded for analytical examination to the Geological Department. The analysis showed 46·46 per cent. iron in the ore.

XI.—COLLECTION FOR THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE AND THE INDIAN MUSEUM.

74. During the year, the following samples were forwarded to the Reporter on Economic Products :—

1. *Rubia cordifolia* (roots and botanical specimens) and
2. *Carthamus tinctorius* (flower, seed, oil, and oil-cake of the dye-yielding and oil-yielding forms of the plant, together with botanical specimens).

Similar samples of other oil-plants, as noted below, have been collected and are ready for despatch :—

1. *Brassica juncea*.
2. *Cocos nucifera*.
3. *Garcinia indica*.
4. *Bassia latifolia*.
5. *Brassica campestris*.
6. *Eruca sativa*.
7. *Guizotia abyssynica*.

Samples of a number of other products have been indented for, and are being collected.

CONCLUSION.

75. Mr. Mollison, Superintendent of Farms, has added another year's useful record of work. Besides the general supervision of farms at Poona, Mánjri and Nadiád, he has laboriously reviewed the crop experiments, making three himself ; and the reports of Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Shows. He has given the prescribed lectures to the Agricultural Classes at the College of Science, and for the first time has taken the students on a short tour of instruction. The lectures to the students of the Bombay Veterinary College have been recognized as a regular duty. He visited Madras to attend a competitive trial between indigenous and imported ploughs at Adoni. He visited the Asundi Tank in Dhárwar to advise on remedies for the falling off in the irrigated area. He went to Supa (Bhimthadi) to report on the Sultan Môt, an alleged improvement on the existing water bucket. He has continued with advantage to hold the post of Joint Honorary Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society, especially with reference to the charge of the Empress Gardens.

Mr. Mollison is at present the highest authority in the Presidency on agriculture, practical and theoretical, and especially on dairying and the management of dairy cattle. On the latter subjects, two numbers of the Agricultural Ledger Series written by him have been published by the Imperial Department of Agriculture. He has cordially co-operated with Professor Middleton, of the Baroda College. This co-operation equally benefits the Bombay Government and the Baroda Darbár, in the ascertainment of agricultural facts, the conduct of agricultural experiments, and in the direction of agricultural education.

Both Colonel Godfrey and Mr. Muir-Mackenzie have endorsed the remarks, made in the last section of the report for 1893-94, as regards the efficiency of the Personal Assistants, Ráo Bahádur Ichhárám and Ráo Sáheb H. V. Sáthe, both of whom have done higher work during the year;—the former as Acting Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division, for four months, and the latter on two occasions as Acting Assistant Superintendent in charge of linked parties in the Gujarát Survey. During these absences, their posts were well filled by Messrs. Yashvant Nilkanth and G. H. Anjangaonkar, respectively.

The Department has suffered a loss in the death of Mr. B. V. Dixit, for several years Head Clerk, and then Price Inspector.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 E. C. OZANNE,
 Survey Commissioner and Director,
 Land Records and Agriculture,
 Bombay.

STATISTICS.

A.—RAINFALL

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

Rain Periods and their dates.

Early Rains...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st January—10th April.
Ante-Monsoon—							
11th April to 4th June...	{	Ashvini	...	...	...	...	11th April—24th April.
		Bharani	...	...	...	...	25th April—8th May.
		Krittika	...	...	...	...	9th May—22nd May.
		Rohini	...	...	...	...	23rd May—4th June.
Monsoon-Kharif—							
5th June to 14th August.	{	Mrig	...	...	...	...	5th June—19th June.
		Ardra	...	...	...	...	20th June—3rd July.
		Punarvasu	...	...	...	...	4th July—17th July.
		Pushya	...	...	...	...	18th July—31st July.
		Ashlesha	...	...	...	...	1st August—14th August.
Monsoon-Rabi—							
15th August to 21st Oct.	{	Magha...	...	...	...	...	15th August—27th August.
		Purva	...	...	...	...	28th August—10th September.
		Uttara...	...	...	...	...	11th September—24th September.
		Hast	...	...	...	...	25th September—7th October.
		Chitra	...	...	...	...	8th October—21st October.
Late Rains—							
22nd Oct. to 30th Nov	{	Svāti	...	...	...	...	22nd October—3rd November.
		Vishákha	...	...	...	...	4th November—17th November.
		Anurádha	...	...	...	...	18th November—30th November.
December.							

The average given in the tables is that for eleven years ending 1892, except for very few stations. The rainy days are compared with last year only.

The anna valuation given in the remarks is on the basis of 16 annas representing an average crop.

Synopsis of Rainfall Summary, 1894-95.

District.	KHARIF.		RABI.		General Remarks as to Rain.
	Rain.	Harvest.	Rain.	Harvest.	
West Khândeah ...	Sowing rain deficient.	Fair ...	Sufficient, but Svati rain injuriously excessive.	Fairly good ...	Above average.
East Khândeah ...	Seasonable and sufficient.	Fairly good ...	Sufficient. Svati rain less heavy and less injurious.	Good ...	About average.
Nasik ...	Do. ...	Good ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Up to or above average.
Ahmadnagar ...	Deficient. Heavy in September.	Fair ...	Sufficient. Svati injurious in places.	Fairly good ...	Above average in north; elsewhere below.
Poona ...	Scant in the beginning.	Good ...	Do. ...	Fair ...	About average, but short in eastern talukas.
Sholapur ...	More scant, but good in August and September.	Poor ...	Scarcely sufficient.	Do. ...	Below average.
Satara ...	Sufficient, but irregular.	Fair ...	Do. ...	Fairly good ...	Above average in west; elsewhere somewhat below.
Belgaum ...	At first sufficient, then irregular.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fair ...	Below average.
Bijapur ...	Sowing rain deficient and late.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Slightly below average.
Dharwar ...	Sufficient for sowing except in rabi tracts.	Do. ...	Deficient in the beginning. Sufficient in October.	Fairly good ...	Below average.
Kanara ...	Do. but deficient in September in upland parts.	Good ...	Seasonable ...	Fair ...	Much below average.
Betnagiri ...	Seasonable and sufficient.	Do. ...	Seasonable, except in October.	Do. ...	Under average.
Kolaba ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Above average.
Thana ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. cloudy weather at harvest time.	Middling ...	Do.
Surat ...	Do. ...	Fairly good ...	Very heavy ...	Good ...	Much above average.
Broach ...	Seasonable in the beginning. Excessive in July, September and October.	Do. poor. cotton	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Kaira ...	Seasonable and sufficient, but heavy in July and October.	Fair ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Panch Mahals ...	Seasonable in the beginning, but incessant in July, September and October.	Poor ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Ahmadabad ...	Sufficient and seasonable, but excessive in July and October.	Fair; rice good; bajri poor.	Do. ...	Fairly good ...	Do.

West Khándesh, 1894.

Rain Periods.	DHULIA.		PIMPAL- NER.		NANDUR- DAR.		NAVÁPUR.		TALODA.		SHÁHÁDA.		SHIRPUR.		SINDKHE- DA.		AMALNER.		PÁBOLA.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains ..	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
	0-31	3	0-45	1	..	..	..	..	0-08	..	0-20	1	0-49	1	0-51	1	0-68	1	0-97	3
Ante-Monsoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0-26	1	..	..	0-08	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monsoon Kharif ..	10-30	19	11-07	26	23-11	26	44-20	44	31-20	41	23-08	24	15-03	27	12-50	24	15-23	26	14-72	27
Monsoon-Rabi ..	10-37	14	7-46	10	10-25	19	11-79	21	12-22	20	10-14	19	7-27	13	7-07	11	5-00	12	12-67	24
Late Rains ..	1-27	3	4-43	4	4-55	4	4-23	3	5-20	3	4-35	4	7-22	4	2-35	4	2-59	3	2-25	4
Total ..	22-08	37	23-23	40	40-08	39	50-05	39	50-22	39	32-14	34	20-74	45	23-28	40	25-20	44	22-51	33
Average ..	27-61	41	24-27	39	23-21	39	25-08	37	27-20	35	30-09	33	25-77	39	21-52	47	22-24	39	22-51	43

General characteristics.—A hilly and rugged tract, except where the wide black-soil plains extend on either side of the Tápti and its tributaries. Rainfall very heavy in the Dángs.

Remarks.—Rainfall above average except in southern tálukas. At Navápur and Táloda, far exceeding the normal, though ante-monsoon period altogether dry. Mrig rain generally sufficient for preparing land and cotton sowing. Ardra opened with deficient rain and retarded cotton sowing already late. July rain normal with short and useful breaks. In August, rain fell in drizzles at intervals, and crops suffered from want of moisture. But they were relieved by frequent and heavy showers of first fortnight in September (Purva-Uttara) favouring kharif crops and rabi prospects. Then followed a long break in Hasta and Chitra till at the end of October. Sváti rain was excessively heavy, injuring kharif cotton and bájri ready for harvest, as well as recently sown rabi crops. No rain fell in November. Showers in February helped rabi. Kharif outturn estimated as low as 8 to 12 annas. Rabi made amends for kharif. Outturn 12 annas to average.

East Khándesh, 1894.

Rain Periods.	CHALIS- GAON.		PACHO- RA.		BHAD- GAON.		BRAN- DOL.		CHOP- DA.		JAL- GAON.		JAM- NER.		BRU- SÁVAL.		EDAL- A'RA'D.		SÁVDA.		YÁVAL.		RA'YER.		
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
Early Rains ..	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		
	1-20	2	1-41	2	1-17	1	1-55	1	0-27	1	0-20	2	0-50	2	0-20	2	0-45	1	0-78	2	2-02	2	0-60	2	
Ante-Monsoon	0-13	0-09	0-14	..
Monsoon-Kharif ..	10-23	17	12-70	25	16-04	23	12-12	23	16-21	23	12-27	21	12-40	23	16-17	25	12-27	20	12-24	27	12-77	23	22-74	24	
Monsoon-Rabi ..	20-20	17	16-24	19	12-19	19	10-10	13	9-11	13	9-20	19	8-77	16	11-97	17	12-00	16	12-45	20	12-91	16	12-37	19	
Late Rains ..	2-20	2	2-21	4	1-20	3	2-41	4	1-20	4	2-14	3	4-00	4	2-12	4	2-50	4	0-02	4	2-02	3	2-22	3	
Total ..	22-22	41	24-42	50	25-24	50	22-22	49	27-24	41	21-21	38	22-22	31	21-79	49	22-22	41	24-00	33	27-41	32	22-72	32	
Average ..	26-21	31	24-22	41	20-20	49	22-17	39	22-42	41	22-20	37	27-22	32	22-22	39	20-14	37	22-22	35	22-20	32	22-21	37	

General characteristics.—In the north, high hills of the Sátputas. The southern and western portions are also hilly, but the hills less high and continuous. Drainage by the Tápti, the Girna and the Purna. Rainfall larger than in the West Khándesh, but less certain.

Remarks.—The total rain not far from average except in Yával. The early showers were favourable for preparing kharif land. Rain in June was sufficient for timely cotton sowings. Later kharif crops were sown in July, the rain continuing to be favourable with useful breaks. August rain was light and insufficient, but before any injury could be done, September, particularly at the Uttara period, brought good rain, beneficial to all standing crops and for starting rabi sowings. The closing rain came late in Sváti, but being less heavy than in Western Khándesh did less damage to kharif crops. No rain fell in November. Rabi crops, sown after the heavy rain at end of October, prospered. Season on the whole better than in West Khándesh. Kharif and rabi outturn about 12 annas.

Nasik, 1894.

Rain Periods.	Nasik.		Sangli.		Sangli.		Sangli.		Sangli.		Sangli.		Sangli.		Sangli.		Sangli.		Sangli.					
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.				
Early Rains	0.28	1	0.54	2	0.20	1	0.17	1	0.71	2	0.21	2	..	..	0.00	..	0.15	1	0.25	1	0.00	..	0.19	..
Ante-Monsoon	0.01	..	0.22	1	..	..	0.00	..	0.22	2	0.00	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.77	2	..	..	0.00	..
Monsoon-Kharif	20.00	20	10.00	20	10.00	20	10.00	20	11.00	20	0.00	11	0.00	10	0.70	20	10.00	20	10.77	21	0.00	21	7.12	20
Monsoon-Rabi	0.01	17	20.01	20	10.00	15	10.00	17	17.00	10	20.00	20	27.00	10	0.10	17	10.00	17	10.00	20	0.00	10	00.00	20
Late Rains	2.04	0	0.00	0	1.15	2	1.20	2	1.00	2	1.20	2	1.00	2	0.00	0	1.00	2	1.70	2	0.10	0	1.50	0
Total	22.34	48	100.00	120	20.00	25	20.00	20	31.00	44	20.00	20	27.00	20	20.00	20	24.20	27	22.00	41	00.00	41	00.71	20
Average	22.74	44	141.10	111	20.00	21	20.00	20	24.70	20	24.11	44	20.00	20	20.10	20	20.07	20	21.41	20	00.00	20	00.71	20

General characteristics.—The district is divisible into the Deah (or open country) and the Dangs (near the Sahyadris with heavy rainfall and primitive cultivation). The west portions of Nasik, Dindori and Igatpuri and the whole of Peint belong to the Dangs.

Remarks.—Rainfall up to or above average, except at Dindori, Nasik and Nandgaon. June rain (Mrig) was reasonable and sufficient for sowing land prepared in the fair season and for farther cultivation. July rain was heavy, much above normal throughout, though late in the Deah. It was reasonable and sufficient for transplantation in the dangi tracts and for hajri sowing in the Deah. August rain fell daily in light showers in the western talukas and was sufficient. But in the eastern it was too scattered and light for young crops. Frequent and heavy showers came in September (Parva and Uttara), specially heavy in the Deah, where most needed. They were followed by a necessary break beneficial to kharif crops and to rabi prospects. Heavy showers of Chitra and Svati in October damaged bajri and rice ready for harvest, but were favourable for rabi sowings. Season on the whole good. Outturn of tushar or early catch crops varying from 5 annas in Igatpuri to 20 in Chandor. Kharif outturn from 12 to 14, 20 in Chandor. Rabi yield 10 to 12 annas.

Ahmadnagar, 1894.

Rain Periods.	1 NAGAR.		2 PARNER.		3 SHRIGONDA.		4 KARAT.		5 JALNAR.		6 KOPARGAON.		7 HATVA.		8 RAJUR.		9 KOPARGAON.		10 SHIRDI.		11 AKOLA.			
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.		
Early Rains	0.16	10	2.00	0	0.00	..	2.20	2	1.00	2	0.00	2	1.00	2	0.11	0	0.00	2	0.00	2	0.00	2	0.47	2
Ante-Monsoon	0.07	..	..	..	0.00	1	1.20	2	0.45	2	..	..	0.25	2	0.00	..	0.00	..	1.20	1	0.00	1	0.00	1
Monsoon-Kharif	0.20	15	0.97	21	0.20	15	0.07	15	10.00	21	0.70	20	0.20	15	0.00	15	0.00	17	0.00	10	10.01	20	10.01	20
Monsoon-Rabi	10.01	10	11.40	10	10.27	17	10.27	10	10.00	21	10.00	20	20.27	17	14.70	17	10.77	20	0.00	10	0.00	10	0.00	10
Late Rains	1.00	2	1.00	0	0.47	2	0.20	1	0.07	2	2.10	2	0.70	1	0.00	0	1.01	2	0.00	2	1.00	2	1.00	2
Total	11.44	45	24.70	40	10.20	20	20.00	20	20.00	20	20.00	20	20.20	20	17.20	20	20.00	20	10.00	21	11.00	21	11.00	20
Average	20.07	40	20.71	20	20.00	20	20.00	20	21.70	20	20.00	20	20.00	20	20.00	20	20.00	20	20.00	20	20.00	20	20.00	20

General characteristics.—(1) Deah—Godavari valley (talukas 6 to 9) : rich alluvial plains growing much wheat. Rainfall very uncertain. Bhima and Ghor valley (talukas 3 and 4) alluvial, but less fertile. Rainfall more capricious. Good year exceptional. Talukas 1, 2, 5 and 10 lie between these valleys. Alternation of bare hill and treeless plain with occasional fertile well-wooded tracts. Rain more regular. (2) Dangs—Half Akola has very heavy rain, half abuts on the Deah. The record shows the fall of the plain portion.

Remarks.—Rainfall above average in the northern talukas; elsewhere a little below, except in Shrigonda, where decidedly short. Ante-monsoon or else even earlier rain was sufficient for preparing land except again in Shrigonda and also Kopargaoon, but rain in June was deficient both for sowing tushar and kharif. At the end of July the fall was sufficient for commencing retarded sowings of cotton, bajri, and jowar. August rain was light, but was just enough for completing sowings. Want of more rain was again soon felt. Prospects improved with the heavy rain of September, which benefited all standing crops. This rain at first retarded rabi sowings by its inclemency. The first half of October was a period of fair weather which after the previous heavy rain was favourable to kharif crops and for completing rabi sowings. This was followed by Svati rain decidedly beneficial to standing crops, though it did harm to cotton and bajri. Cotton outturn was poor. Outturn of tushar crops only 6 to 10 annas. Kharif outturn (6-12 annas) was a little inferior to rabi (10 to 12 annas).

Poona, 1894.

Rain Periods.	POONA.		PAUD.		VADGAON.		LOHA'VLA.		KHED.		GHODA.		JUNNAR.		SIRUR.		SA'VAD.		BA'RA'-MATT.		DHOND.		INDA'PUR.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains ..	0.58	1	0.90	3	..	..	..	..	0.71	4	0.38	2	0.60	1	0.95	5	2.47	4	2.23	4	1.72	6	1.28	3
Ante-Monsoon ..	0.79	3	..	..	0.99	1	..	..	0.73	3	0.67	2	0.09	..	0.76	2	1.40	1	0.24	1	0.33	2	0.28	1
Monsoon-Kharif ..	19.24	30	50.00	52	33.15	41	169.10	67	13.92	24	21.35	31	23.61	40	7.28	15	12.53	28	5.08	14	5.17	16	4.55	12
Monsoon-Rabi ..	9.43	16	13.14	24	11.29	23	46.24	51	7.95	21	6.15	16	7.36	18	10.17	19	3.70	13	16.37	22	11.90	15	11.39	21
Late Rains ..	2.46	3	2.16	4	2.51	4	4.73	6	1.30	3	2.76	6	2.71	4	0.25	2	1.11	2	0.54	2	2.59	2	0.31	2
Total ..	33.59	64	69.29	83	48.24	69	231.16	124	23.68	55	31.31	57	34.37	63	19.39	43	21.21	48	23.46	43	21.71	41	18.29	39
Average ..	30.60	46	67.32	53	57.74	66	171.50	118	25.03	46	32.87	54	34.49	57	24.47	41	26.08	47	24.57	46	..	33	26.38	40

General characteristics.—The district varies from a heavy certain rainfall to a most scant capricious one. Sure rain is enjoyed by the west portions of Junnar, Khed, Haveli and all of Maval. A moderate but regular rainfall characterizes the central belt, while the Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas are uncertain and irregular like the adjoining talukas of Sholapur.

Remarks.—Rainfall about average except in eastern talukas. Monsoon began early in June (Mrgi) with good rain, but after the second fortnight (Ardra) it became scant, particularly in the eastern rabi talukas, where it was wholly insufficient for kharif sowing. July rain was seasonable and sufficient for rice transplantation in the Maval and for kharif sowing in the east. August rain was normal and favourable throughout. Rain in September (Uttara) was deficient in Maval, and crops suffered. In the south-eastern talukas, however, it was heavy and useful to standing kharif crops and for rabi sowing. Husta was a period of light rain. But it was followed by general heavy rain in the latter half of October (Chitra and Svati), which considerably injured harvested bajri and somewhat spoiled standing crops, but was very useful to rabi. Rabi outturn would have been full but for total absence of rain after Svati. Kharif estimated at 12 to 14 annas. Rabi 10 to 12 annas.

Shols'pur, 1894.

Rain Periods.	SHOLA'PUR.		BA'RAI.		MA'DRA.		KARMA'LA.		PANDHARPUR.		SA'NGOLA.		MA'LSIRAS.			
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.		
Early Rains	0.17	1	0.65	3	0.40	1	5.08	6	..	..	0.12	..	2.58	2
Ante-Monsoon	0.62	2	0.63	3	0.43	2	0.46	1	0.75	3	2.99	7	0.77	2
Monsoon-Kharif	7.17	15	8.66	18	7.11	13	8.79	21	8.67	17	5.96	12	4.59	12
Monsoon-Rabi	12.73	18	13.89	19	15.63	19	17.07	25	16.73	24	12.74	17	11.13	16
Late Rains	0.29	1	1.10	2	0.70	2	0.19	2	0.52	1	0.31	2	0.72	2
Total	20.97	37	24.93	44	24.27	37	31.69	56	26.07	45	23.63	38	19.78	36
Average	22.79	47	26.67	54	31.61	61	27.66	63	23.01	61	23.17	45	23.36	45

General characteristics.—The isolated taluka of Barai is richest, and has the surest rain; but the rainfall is scanty all over the district, and very capricious.

Remarks.—Except in one taluka the rainfall was much below average. The usual ante-monsoon showers were useful for preparing land. But June rain was very irregular and deficient, or late, and sowings made little progress. In July, too, sowing rain did not come till the second or third week. Even then it was too light and curtailed the sown area. Fair showers during August and excellent rain on the last day of the month removed anxiety. This rain was useful both for kharif crops and for rabi sowings. Heavy rain in September was similarly beneficial. Husta rain was unusually light. Chitra and Svati rains in October harmful to kharif, were, however, useful for completion of rabi sowing. The rabi would have yielded very well if there had been a little rain in November. The rabi crops were affected by blight in Malsiras and Pandharpur. Kharif outturn poor, 4 to 8 annas. That of rabi, of much larger area, 8 to 10 annas. The Collector thinks that on the whole the year was not unfavourable.

Ba'ta'ra. 1894.

Rain Periods.	Sa'ta'ra.		KORGAON.		WAI.		KHANDALA.		MIRWA.		MARCOLE-PORE.		PATAN.		KARAI.		PURA.		SIBHALLA.		DASTA'DIP.		VALVA.		VITA.		TASGAON.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	2.50	6	1.50	6	0.50	6	0.00	6	0.00	6	1.00	4	0.00	4	1.00	5	1.25	4	0.25	6	1.50	6	1.00	6	0.00	6	1.00	6
Ante-Monsoon ...	0.71	4	1.05	3	0.40	2	—	—	0.11	1	0.77	3	0.70	2	0.00	0	1.00	3	1.50	3	0.00	3	1.00	6	0.00	3	0.00	3
Monsoon-Kharif ...	23.07	44	10.40	30	22.40	27	0.00	17	22.00	25	22.70	20	22.00	24	17.71	20	10.70	20	21.07	40	0.00	10	0.75	15	11.00	13	0.75	20
Monsoon-Rabi ...	0.12	10	10.77	15	10.00	15	7.11	14	12.10	17	02.10	25	10.00	25	7.00	14	0.00	9	0.00	11	10.00	20	0.00	14	0.00	10	7.11	13
Late Rains ...	1.00	3	1.50	6	1.10	3	1.00	3	1.71	3	0.00	7	0.00	3	0.70	4	0.11	4	0.00	3	0.00	3	0.00	3	1.00	3	1.00	3
Total ...	28.20	67	31.70	61	24.40	50	17.00	39	100.07	60	30.00	112	01.01	37	31.71	60	22.07	64	22.07	67	21.50	60	21.00	60	22.00	60	22.00	61
Average ...	45.20	73	20.00	30	24.00	30	22.00	45	19.21	20	20.00	124	70.51	30	20.00	25	10.01	21	22.00	61	22.00	60	22.10	60	22.10	60	22.00	61

General characteristics.—Western Belt—Parts of Javli, Patan, Wai, Natara, and Valva, hilly. Regular and heavy rainfall. Central Belt—East portions of above and all Korrgaon and Karai. Rich, well-watered valleys. Eastern Belt—The rest chiefly a waving plain and of poor land. Uncertain rainfall. But south portion of Tasgaon rich, well-wooded plains.

Remarks.—Rainfall above normal in the Dongri talukas and in Korrgaon and Khanapur (Vita); elsewhere somewhat below average. The early rains were general and were followed by heavy Rohini showers in the Deak and central talukas, useful for preparing land. Early June rain was seasonable and sufficient in the west, where the kharif area was nearly full, but was deficient in the east. July rain was throughout abundant, heavy enough to wash away sown nagli in the western parts; but a partial break useful to all crops was secured at the close of the month. August rain fell at seasonable intervals in the western and central tracts, where the crops did well. In the eastern talukas the needed relief came with heavy rain in September. Kharif crops, however, suffered in outturn for deficiency of September rain in the west. Heavy rains of Chitra and Svati in October were beneficial to withering crops and for completion of rabi sowings. No rain at all in November. Kharif crops again suffered, particularly rice, bajri and groundnut. A scarcity of fodder was felt. Season on the whole fair. Estimated outturn of kharif was 8-16 annas, that of rabi 15 annas.

Belgaum, 1894.

Rain Periods.	BELGAUM.		CHANDGAR.		KHA'VA-PUR.		SANDGAON.		SAVNERAT.		MURDOON.		GOKAL.		CHIKOLI.		MURWA.		AVE. ST.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	2.50	4	1.00	3	2.00	4	1.00	3	0.70	2	1.00	3	0.00	3	0.20	4	0.00	4	1.00	3
Ante-Monsoon ...	1.00	3	0.07	4	0.00	3	0.42	11	0.17	11	4.00	9	0.00	7	0.15	7	0.00	7	1.00	3
Monsoon-Kharif ...	24.00	34	20.00	25	20.31	20	12.24	20	7.00	20	10.00	10	0.10	15	12.00	21	7.00	20	7.00	13
Monsoon-Rabi ...	7.00	12	17.00	20	0.21	15	0.07	10	7.00	10	0.07	9	7.00	14	0.00	10	0.00	10	0.00	11
Late Rains ...	0.40	3	1.41	5	0.70	3	1.00	4	1.00	3	1.70	3	1.70	4	0.00	4	0.00	4	1.00	3
Total ...	35.10	56	100.00	100	60.70	60	20.00	57	21.00	47	20.00	42	20.00	40	20.07	40	20.00	40	20.00	56
Average ...	51.00	64	100.00	112	60.07	67	20.10	60	20.70	60	20.00	20	20.71	42	20.00	41	20.00	40	20.00	56

General characteristics.—Near the Sahyadris the rain of the south-west monsoon is very constant and heavy (Belgaum and Khanapur). Further east, Chikoli, Gokal and Sandgaon, it is fitful. The eastern talukas show a fitful fall, but this is supplemented by a scanty supply from the north-east monsoon (which comes generally in October and later).

Remarks.—Rainfall below average. Both early and ante-monsoon rains were good. The latter useful for preparing land and valuable for commencing early sowing of rice, nagli, &c., in the western tracts. June rain was sufficient and timely. July rain was equally good, useful to standing crops and for commencing cotton sowing. August rain was favourable in western rice tracts, but was very light elsewhere, as usual. In September the fall was fairly heavy for rabi sowing in east, but much too little in the western tracts; and kharif crops began to wither. In some villages in Belgaum, locusts also did injury. Rainfall in East was generally light, but heavy rains of Chitra and Svati helped the standing kharif and encouraged rabi sowing everywhere. Showers in November further improved rabi prospects. The season was, however, irregular and on the whole below average. Under kharif the outturn of jowari and bajri was 9 to 10 annas; rice only 8 to 10; tar 6 to 12 and sugarcane 10 to 12 annas. Under rabi, wheat and cotton 6 to 12 and gram 8 to 12 annas.

Bija'pur, 1894.

Rain Periods.	BIA'PUR.		INDI.		SINDGI.		BA'ON-VA'DI.		MUDDEBIHAL.		BA'GALKOT.		BIDGI.		BA'DAMI.		HUNGUND.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0.94	3	0.88	1	2.07	3	1.85	3	0.73	3	0.30	1	1.23	3	1.00	1	0.53	3
Ante-Monsoon... ..	1.10	3	0.93	3	1.83	3	2.00	3	2.23	4	3.23	7	4.93	3	4.33	3	2.93	3
Monsoon-Kharif	9.21	13	9.07	13	8.44	17	7.85	12	10.88	17	9.77	14	9.23	13	7.18	13	4.61	12
Monsoon-Rabi	13.24	13	9.81	13	11.03	13	13.73	13	13.23	13	9.53	13	11.01	11	11.43	20	10.47	13
Late Rains	1.52	3	1.70	4	4.24	7	4.73	7	3.23	3	3.45	4	3.33	3	3.71	3	1.33	3
Total	25.11	38	21.05	45	23.56	43	20.23	43	34.13	43	23.19	33	30.23	33	23.14	41	20.44	33
Average	24.03	40	23.10	50	21.23	33	20.73	33	27.03	41	23.03	33	23.71	43	23.53	33	23.23	43

General characteristics.—This district receives its rain from both the south-west and the north-east monsoon. Hungund enjoys an even and generally sure rainfall. Bagalkot and Badami fare well as a rule. The rich plains of the Krishna and Don valleys are uncertain. The north talukas of Bijapur, Indgi and Sindgi have capricious and light rainfall.

Remarks.—The "rainy days" much fewer than usual everywhere and the fall of rain also below average in all talukas except Bagevadi and Muddebihal. Preparatory rain was good, but the monsoon began with deficient Mrg rain followed by an almost rainless Ardra in June. Sowing was checked. July rain was only sufficient for partial sowings. Heavy and general rain came in August (Ashlesha) which was sufficient for cotton sowing and useful to the small area of sown kharif crops. A fortnight's break intervened, and a good rain again fell in Purva, promising a good rabi harvest. September gave general heavy rain, favourable for standing crops and for completion of cotton and other rabi sowing. Hasta rain was light; but fairly heavy showers came in Chitra, Svati and Vishakha, which were on the whole useful. Rabi jowari and other crops did well, but cotton and linseed suffered from blight. Season, on the whole, favourable. The estimates of outturn are 10 annas for jowari (early and late), wheat, bajri, rice, cotton and gram, but only 4 annas for other pulses.

Dharwar, 1894.

Rain Periods.	DHA'WAR.		HUBLI.		KALGHATGI.		BANKAPUR.		HANGAL.		KOD.		RANEENNUR.		KARAJGI.		GADAG.		MUNDARGI.		NAVALGUND.		NARGUND.		RON.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Rains	0.87	3	2.43	3	2.61	3	1.07	2	1.03	3	0.83	3	0.03	...	1.03	3	0.77	3	...	...	0.30	1	1.33	3	0.33	3
Monsoon... ..	0.73	11	4.73	7	3.50	7	0.07	3	3.03	3	3.74	3	0.33	3	3.31	7	3.64	3	0.27	3	0.03	3	0.13	3	7.01	3
on-Kharif	11.23	23	10.13	27	13.43	23	3.74	23	31.47	27	0.23	23	4.03	14	3.77	20	4.01	13	3.33	10	4.03	13	7.27	13	7.43	13
on Rabi	4.47	13	3.43	13	0.23	13	4.33	13	4.33	13	4.13	10	3.33	3	0.31	13	0.33	14	4.04	3	3.41	13	3.01	10	3.03	13
Late	3.47	4	1.03	3	3.00	3	3.33	3	3.01	7	3.03	3	3.33	3	4.04	3	3.73	3	3.33	3	0.33	3	1.03	3	1.33	3
Total	20.31	31	14.33	34	20.23	33	20.03	33	23.13	27	20.23	33	13.01	37	23.33	43	13.44	43	7.33	33	20.37	41	24.31	33	23.33	43
Average	23.13	33	23.03	33	20.41	33	23.43	33	23.41	27	20.11	33	24.03	44	23.13	33	23.71	43	20.11	44	23.31	43	23.10	33	23.10	33

General characteristics.—The district is composed of hilly tracts—the Mallad growing rice and hill grains (Hangal, Kalghatgi and Kod) and the black-soil plains growing cotton and wheat (Gadag, Ron, Navalgund, and Hubli), or cotton but no wheat (Karajgi and Ranebennur). The Dharwar and Bankapur talukas are partly Mallad. The soil of the Mallad is red and gravelly, but the rainfall is steady and comparatively heavy. It is more sure and seasonable the further to the west. The proverb says: 'Good rain won't give a big crop, nor will bad rain bring famine.' This is in comparison to the fertile black-soil plains, where with good seasonable rains the produce is very large, but where the fall is irregular and uncertain, and where there is always risk of drought.

Remarks.—Number of rainy days noticeably low. Rainfall below average. As in other districts of Karnatak, ante-monsoon showers were fairly heavy. In the Mallad both in June and July the rain was sufficient and seasonable, but in August and September it was deficient, and crops, especially rice, suffered, though some relief was afforded by late rains in Chitra and Svati. In the eastern tracts, kharif rains were almost absent and the kharif area very short. September rain, however, was as usual heavier and sufficed for commencing rabi sowing, which was then checked by absence of Hasta rain and was not finished till favourable showers came in Chitra and Svati. Rice suffered from the prolonged break. Exotic cotton was blighted in Gadag. Season below average; yield of early jowari and cotton estimated as low as 9 annas; that of rabi jowari and wheat at 12 annas.

Kanara 1894.

Rain Periods.	KA'SWAN.		ANJOLA.		KUNTA.		HONAVAR.		DEVNAR.		HASYAN.		DEVAL.		YALLA' PUA.		MUSKOD.		SINAI.		SINDA PUA.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0-25	2	0-21	..	0-20	2	1-77	2	0-27	2	0-25	2	1-24	2	0-20	2
Anti-Monsoon ..	0-15	..	1-20	2	0-27	2	0-24	7	0-27	2	1-21	2	0-14	2	0-21	2	0-24	2	0-20	2	1-27	2
Monsoon-Kharif..	72-22	22	72-22	22	72-27	22	24-22	22	104-21	27	20-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-27	27	71-12	22
Monsoon-Rabi ..	15-22	22	15-22	22	15-27	22	22-22	22	24-22	22	0-22	22	0-27	22	0-22	22	0-22	22	10-22	22	10-22	22
Late Rains ..	2-22	2	0-22	2	0-21	2	0-22	2	1-22	2	0-21	2	1-22	2	0-22	2	0-22	2	0-22	2	0-21	2
Total ..	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22
Average ..	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22

General characteristics.—A hilly and thickly wooded district, divided into two parts by a broken and irregular range of hills. The low land or coast tract has the heavier rainfall; in the upland the fall rapidly decreases with the distance from the Sahyadri crest.

Remarks.—Rainfall much below average. Monsoon broke on the 3rd of June, in which month the fall was sufficient and seasonable. The July and August rains were equally good. But in the last week of August there was a harmful break. In September rain was sufficient on the coast; but in the upland talukas, especially in Halyal, it was deficient, and rice suffered. In October, tolerably fair weather allowed a favourable rice harvest on the coast talukas. But the upland crops continued to suffer till relieved late in the month by the general rain of Mvati. Light showers in November (Vishakha) were decidedly useful. Season on the whole good. The outturn of rice (perhaps over-estimated at 11 annas) in upland poor as compared with coast talukas (12 annas). In Bhatkal the rice crop was bumper, sugarcane full average. A severe cattle-disease (rinderpest) affected all talukas during the rains attended with heavy mortality.

Ratna'giri, 1894.

Rain Periods.	RATNA'GIRI.		VENUGULLA.		MA'NVAR.		DEVNAR.		RA'JANVAR.		RANGA-MUNIVAR.		CHITRA'N.		GUNA'VAR.		KUND.		DA'POUL.		MANGAR-GAR.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ..	0-22	1	0-22	..	..	..	0-14	..	0-22	1	0-22	..	0-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anti-Monsoon ..	0-22	1	0-22	2	..	..	0-22	2	0-22	..	0-12	1	0-22	1	0-21	2	..	..	1-22	2	..	..
Monsoon-Kharif..	72-22	22	72-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	112-22	22	112-22	22	122-22	22	72-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22
Monsoon-Rabi ..	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-27	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-27	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22
Late Rains ..	0-22	2	0-22	2	0-22	2	0-22	2	0-22	2	1-22	2	0-22	2	0-22	2	0-22	2	1-22	2	0-22	2
Total ..	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22	22-22	22
Average ..	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22	122-22	22

General characteristics.—The district is formed by a narrow belt of low land; though hilly and rugged as a whole, the valleys are more open near the Sahyadris than towards the centre, and these again fall into nearly level plateaus towards the centre. The rainfall is abundant and regular, being considerably heavier inland than on the coast.

Remarks.—Rainfall below average except in two talukas in the north. Monsoon commenced early on the 3rd of June with sufficient and seasonable sowing rain. July and August rain sufficiently heavy and favourable for transplantation and weeding. Standing crops fared well in September. Reaping of early rice was begun at close of September and continued during the partial break of Chitra. Heavy rain in the fourth week of October (Mvati) damaged crops cut and lying in fields. In November no rain fell. Season good. Outturn of rice and nagli 12 annas, barik 11 and vari 10 annas.

X
Kolaba, 1894.

Rain Periods.	ALIBAG.		PANVEL.		URAN.		KARJAR.		MAYHEBA'S.		KUA'LA'PUR.		PAM.		ROMA.		MA'NSAON.		MA'HA'S.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Ante-Monsoon	0-05	3	0-08	1	0-19	1	0-07	1	0-77	5	0-11	1	0-37	1	0-43	3	0-06	1	0-23	1
Monsoon-Kharif	59-57	55	62-55	60	62-25	58	112-20	68	179-15	67	103-61	64	32-00	60	102-55	64	107-31	60	104-42	65
Monsoon-Rabi	20-19	37	23-03	45	22-76	34	41-29	51	60-09	51	44-07	49	27-24	41	29-78	41	23-23	45	25-40	42
Late Rains	3-54	5	2-11	3	1-01	4	3-09	6	3-09	6	3-41	7	3-15	4	4-25	5	2-55	4	3-13	5
Total	98-00	97	118-40	110	97-00	94	187-25	120	243-70	120	153-20	120	122-78	100	127-03	113	143-24	109	142-23	119
Average	91-77	90	121-59	108	90-25	88	130-61	101	224-28	114	123-12	103	121-92	103	127-07	107	126-16	103	123-24	107

General characteristics.—A rugged belt of country from 15 to 30 miles broad. Rainfall abundant and regular, being heaviest in parts towards the Sahyadris.

Remarks.—Rainfall above average. Monsoon set in early in June with seasonable and sufficient rain for kharif sowings. July rain though heavy was favourable for rice transplantation. August and September rain throughout seasonable. In October continuous rain of the 1st week (Haat) was followed by a partial break of two weeks. So far crops thrive well; but Svati rain in the fourth week was injuriously heavy. Standing crops were laid, but more harm was done to earlier reaped varieties of rice. No rain fell subsequently. On the whole, season good. Rice yielded 14 to 16 annas, nagli and vari 8 to 12 annas. Outturn of rabi crops 10 annas.

Thana, 1894.

Rain Periods.	THANA.		KALYA'S.		MORBAD.		SMA'NA'PUR.		MORHA'DA.		SHIWEDI.		BASSIN.		VADA.		MA'KIM.		DANA'RU.		UNSA'BAON.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Ante-Monsoon	0-11	1	0-26	2	0-03	1	0-10	1	0-19	1	0-53	2	0-28	1	0-07	1	0-03	1	0-03	1	0-03	1
Monsoon-Kharif	72-03	63	70-22	60	51-41	35	62-78	62	62-33	62	77-03	58	54-03	42	22-55	23	42-47	27	63-03	46	51-37	46
Monsoon-Rabi	29-11	45	24-25	46	24-47	45	20-15	46	22-15	45	22-78	45	22-27	35	20-03	19	22-22	25	14-47	22	14-49	13
Late Rains	2-12	4	1-03	4	2-07	5	1-40	6	1-20	5	2-10	5	2-20	4	1-21	3	2-02	4	4-19	4	2-73	4
Total	107-03	117	105-24	110	112-03	108	124-27	112	122-29	112	110-24	112	90-27	82	21-29	55	71-24	55	61-20	55	62-14	55
Average	102-50	98	102-28	102	102-25	98	110-24	98	102-25	101	107-79	98	87-15	79	26-50	57	61-24	57	75-00	55	62-14	55

General characteristics.—Inland, the district is well watered and well wooded. Rainfall abundant, being considerably more inland than on the coast and less towards the north than towards the south.

Remarks.—Rainy days numerous. Rainfall above average. Monsoon commenced early in June. Rain heavy till the end of M'rig, lighter afterwards. In A'rdr, sowings nearly over. Ploughing and transplantation retarded at end of month for more rain. July rain made up the deficiency. Transplantation and weeding operations completed in August. Standing crops continued in good condition till they were injured by Svati rain in October as in Kolaba. The earlier crops suffered more than the later ones. The rabi crops suffered from cloudy weather in January and February. Season on the whole good. Outturn of rice and nagli crops 14 annas, Rabi crops yielded 10 annas. Garden crops yielded 14 annas.

Surat, 1894.

Rain Periods.	SURA.		OAPA.		RA'PURA.		NA'YV.		RA'NDOL.		VA'NDOL.		JALANDHAR.		CHITRA.		SURA.		PANDA.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ..	0-20	1	0-24	1	0-20	1	0-21	2	0-27	2	0-21	1	0-20	1	..	..	0-20	..	0-20	..
Anti-Monsoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0-11	..	..	..	..	..	0-22	1	..	..	0-20	..	0-10	1
Monsoon-Kharif..	07-11	20	07-04	20	04-08	20	07-08	20	07-21	20	07-20	20	04-20	20	07-06	27	04-20	20	07-20	21
Monsoon-Rabi ..	11-09	17	12-10	17	12-06	19	12-04	20	12-00	20	12-01	20	12-00	21	12-00	20	12-20	20	12-20	20
Late Rains ..	10-17	6	11-02	6	10-10	6	07-20	6	7-07	6	8-00	6	9-21	6	8-20	6	8-00	6	8-20	6
Total ..	64-08	61	62-00	66	60-07	61	64-16	69	70-05	70	67-13	70	67-20	69	61-07	69	77-00	61	66-17	66
Average ..	60-04	51	57-04	57	48-51	64	57-20	64	57-00	64	54-20	67	60-02	60	57-27	70	70-04	60	60-07	77

General characteristics.—Western portion all along the coast poor sandy soil; central belt with rich soil and moderate rainfall; further to the east, Dangs with heavy rainfall but light soil. As a rule, rain lighter on the coast than inland.

Remarks.—Rainy days numerous. Rainfall much above average. Monsoon broke in second week of June. At end of June, sowing of rice nearly over. That of cotton and jowari in full swing. July rain was very heavy. Beneficial for rice transplantation, but excessive for other kharif crops. Heavy floods of the Tapi. Break in the last week of July and in the first fortnight of August (A'shlesha) favourable for re-sowing and for weeding. This was followed by the general heavy rain in September. Crops were thriving. Reaping of bajri and rice commenced in some places. Heat rain in October was light. But in the fourth week (Svati) the rainfall was abnormally heavy; throughout injurious to standing kharif crops as well as to those lying reaped in fields, but favourable for rabi. Season on the whole fairly good. Outturn of kharif crops middling (7 to 12 annas). Rabi good (10 to 12 annas).

Bronch, 1894.

Rain Periods.	BRONCH.		ANKEDEVAN.		RA'NDOL.		VA'NDOL.		A'NDOL.		JALANDHAR.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ..	0-20	1	0-11	1	0-17	1	0-00	..	..	..	..	..
Anti-Monsoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monsoon-Kharif..	06-11	20	04-01	20	07-00	20	04-07	21	00-00	21	07-00	20
Monsoon-Rabi ..	10-10	17	10-00	17	12-04	20	10-00	20	12-10	20	10-20	18
Late Rains ..	10-00	6	0-00	6	0-00	6	7-00	6	10-00	6	0-00	6
Total ..	67-00	64	50-00	64	60-00	69	67-07	64	67-00	61	60-00	60
Average ..	50-71	67	50-07	64	50-00	69	50-00	64	57-00	60	50-01	60

General characteristics.—Rich alluvial plains growing cotton and wheat. Rainfall moderate but sure, being, as a rule, more plentiful in the Bronch taluka. The rainfall is supplemented by heavy dews from October to December.

Remarks.—Number of rainy days very large. Rainfall far above average. Sowing rain in June more than double. Sowings were satisfactorily done. In July very heavy rain destroyed seedlings and necessitated re-sowing. Clear weather at end of month proved useful for re-sowing cotton and for the healthy growth of other crops. The break in August was favourable for completing cotton sowing and for weeding, but the heavy rain of September injured cotton and jowari, particularly in low lands. A short and very favourable break followed, but a downpour came late in October (Svati), which proved destructive to cut and sown kharif and to the newly sown rabi crops. Cotton fared worst. Sowings and re-sowings necessitated by excessive October rain were done in November. The season, though irregular, was not bad. Cotton and bajri outturn very low, only 6 to 8 annas. Wheat replacing some damaged cotton gave an outturn of 12 to 14 annas. Rice and jowari 11 to 14 annas. Cattle-disease broke out in October-November, attributed to over-working of plough cattle in the repeated sowings caused by excess of rain.

Kaira, 1894.

Rain Periods.	KAIRA.		MUNWAD-ABAD.		MÁTAR.		WADIÁR.		KAPADVÁN.		TRÁSSA.		A'HARÁ.		BOMBÁ.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	1.04	..	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ante-Monsoon	0.01	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.30	1	..	..	..	..
Monsoon-Kharif	37.04	28	40.09	34	31.35	22	30.30	20	39.20	30	39.52	31	33.11	20	34.07	29
Monsoon-Rabi	9.15	16	8.08	14	10.05	12	15.25	17	11.00	13	16.52	13	17.30	16	17.04	13
Late Rains	3.70	3	2.15	3	2.54	3	2.29	3	1.00	3	2.17	1	5.23	4	5.47	4
Total	60.14	67	59.00	51	44.96	53	59.76	50	52.98	46	57.31	46	55.76	50	56.55	53
Average	32.07	48	34.2	33	23.92	45	37.09	38	26.14	35	29.70	31	28.91	34	29.80	34

General characteristics.—The district is mostly one unbroken alluvial plain. In the north and north-west patches of rich rice land; the centre, a tract of most fertile soil yielding the choicest crops; and westward a bare, though well cultivated, tract of rice land.

Remarks.—Rainfall very much exceeding the normal, though distributed over a smaller number of days. The early kharif rain commenced in the second week of June. June rain was seasonable and sufficient for kharif sowing. Heavy and continuous July rain damaged seedlings of bájri and other kharif crops. The partial break in the first half of August was useful for re-sowing, transplantation and weeding. September passed off with favourable rain, and crops would have yielded a very good harvest; but in the fourth week of October (Svátí) there was heavy rain when the crops were being reaped, and rabi sowing was in progress. It was not so heavy as in Surat and Broach, and, therefore, proportionately less destructive to kharif crops. This fall, however, improved rabi crops. The estimates of outturn are: rice 14 annas; gram 10 annas; wheat, kodra and beyto 11 to 13 annas; tobacco 10 annas; jowári, bájri, cotton and tur 8 annas; and oil-seeds 5 annas.

Panch Mahals, 1894.

Rain Periods.	GODHRA.		HÁ'LOL.		HÁ'LOL.		DORAB.		JHA'LOD.		JAMBUGHODA.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0.08	..	..	..	0.20	1	0.25	1	..	..	0.06	..
Ante-Monsoon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monsoon-Kharif	40.24	37	32.97	26	40.04	37	34.05	30	32.21	31	33.43	27
Monsoon-Rabi	18.06	17	12.50	17	16.06	13	8.01	12	8.63	10	11.73	13
Late Rains	0.50	4	0.23	4	7.23	4	0.20	4	2.27	4	0.20	4
Total	59.34	58	45.66	57	71.23	61	49.56	56	39.21	54	71.08	59
Average	40.71	54	30.99	57	45.29	55	29.60	55	20.16	50	48.44	55

General characteristics.—Rainfall lighter and later in the east than in the western division.

Remarks.—Rainfall considerably above average all over the district. Monsoon began as in Kaira. Sowing rain in June seasonable and sufficient. July rain too heavy, retarding bájri sowing and damaging maize seedlings. Three-fourths of the average or half of the year's rain fell in this month. Unlike other Gujerát districts the Panch Mahals did not secure the much needed break in August; but the rain was sufficiently light to permit sowing of bájri and weeding. September rain again was not favourable, being excessively heavy and injurious to standing crops. A break of over four weeks followed, but another heavy fall in Svátí came too soon. Kharif outturn consequently poor. Rabi crops turned out well, although wheat suffered from rust. Season on the whole fairly good. Outturn estimates are:—maize from 3 annas in Hálol to 10 annas in Godhra; rice 12 annas; gram 14 annas; bájri 6 to 8 annas; other crops 4 to 12 annas.

Ahmadabad, 1894.

Rain Periods.	AHMADABAD.		PARA'SURA.		MODÁM.		SÁDAR.		VIRAMGÁM.		DUDHÁ.		INDARVÁRA.		GODÁ.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains	0.25	1	0.00	1	—	—	0.15	1	0.00	—	0.15	1	0.04	—	0.01	—
Auto-Monsoon	0.00	—	0.14	1	0.04	—	0.00	1	0.15	1	0.04	—	0.15	—	0.15	1
Monsoon-Kharif	69.25	21	67.25	21	59.50	20	61.15	21	59.21	20	58.00	20	61.07	20	59.14	20
Monsoon-Rabi	0.71	14	0.00	13	11.15	11	0.00	11	0.07	0	0.75	11	0.00	11	10.10	10.
Late Rains	1.00	2	0.21	1	0.00	2	1.00	2	0.00	0	0.10	0	0.00	0	0.21	0
Total	61.41	40	61.40	40	60.65	43	62.30	40	59.04	40	60.91	44	60.04	47	60.34	40
Average	27.04	20	27.26	20	26.70	17	27.00	20	26.00	20	26.19	24	27.00	24	26.70	17

General characteristics.—Except in the hilly parts of Modám, where the supply is sometimes considerable, the rainfall throughout the district is generally very light.

Remarks.—Rainy days generally below, and yet the aggregate fall much above, average. Kharif sowing rain on the whole sufficient and seasonable, but rain in July injuriously excessive, washing away seeds. Fields in Viramgám were submerged. Resowing, commenced under favourable break at end of July, was completed in August. Crops did well in September. Rice and bájri were ready for harvest. But in October the Sváti rain, nearly always harmful, was heavy in southern tálukas where kharif crops were damaged. Rabi area was swelled by sowings in kharif land. But the outturn was poor on account of excessive moisture. Outturn of crops perhaps as follows, though the Collector thinks the kharif yield overestimated:—rice 12 to 16 annas, jowári and bájri 4 to 6 annas, wheat 9 to 14, cotton 6 to 10 (14 in Daskroi where area is not large). Cattle-disease prevailed throughout the season.

STATISTICS.

B.—AGRICULTURAL

- I.—Area of Available Statistics.**
- II.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated.**
- III.—Crops.**
- IV.—Irrigation.**
- V.—Agricultural Stock**
- II. A.—Details of "Fallow."**
- III. A.—Details under Khari'f and Rabi Crops.**
- III. B.—Principal Fruit-bearing Trees.**

I.—Area of Available Statistics, 1894-95.

No. 5—1891

No.	District.	NUMBER AND AREA OF VILLAGES.*						VILLAGES FOR WHICH STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE.						VILLAGES FOR WHICH STATISTICS ARE NOT AVAILABLE.							
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Surveyed Government Rayatwari.		Other Government.		Surveyed Alienated.		Total.		Government.		Alienated.		Total.	
		No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																					
<i>I.—Gujardt.</i>																					
1	Ahmedabad	623	2,320,067	52	123,518	675	2,443,585	447	1,055,398	385	1,264,650	38	99,917	869	2,418,964	—	—	16	24,601	16	24,601
2	Kaira	563	994,176	28	37,664	591	1,031,840	435	756,539	99	179,510	—	—	528	936,049	35	58,127	28	37,664	63	85,591
3	Panch Mahals	611	991,362	79	128,477	690	1,119,839	408	626,393	160	198,179	64	72,564	597	827,136	59	76,780	35	53,913	94	130,693
4	Broach	608	918,239	15	18,724	623	936,963	407	917,031	1	1,179	—	—	408	918,210	—	—	15	18,724	15	18,724
5	Surat	629	1,028,931	23	31,055	652	1,060,986	810	1,014,590	10	12,341	4	5,254	825	1,022,085	—	—	28	2,580	28	25,801
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>																					
6	Khandesh	3,324	5,448,375	111	212,525	3,435	5,660,900	2,704	4,485,969	125	290,800	62	106,602	2,922	5,062,319	364	492,697	49	105,993	413	598,690
7	Nashik	1,526	3,665,879	120	294,716	1,646	3,960,595	1,500	3,895,651	—	—	79	196,137	1,579	3,591,788	36	59,928	80	96,579	116	158,507
8	Ahmednagar	1,220	3,678,967	147	528,249	1,367	4,207,216	1,229	3,672,329	—	—	119	440,374	1,348	4,112,703	3	6,618	27	97,975	401	104,493
9	Poona	1,004	2,876,712	198	547,368	1,202	3,424,080	1,002	2,870,265	—	—	199	471,292	1,199	3,341,497	3	6,448	26	76,114	29	62,562
10	Sholapur	662	2,695,586	53	209,599	715	2,905,184	665	2,695,595	—	—	52	209,599	717	2,905,194	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Satara	962	2,499,373	206	407,508	1,168	2,906,881	961	2,499,681	—	—	215	399,649	1,176	2,899,331	1	16,594	181	211,868	182	228,462
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>																					
12	Belgaum	913	2,947,250	221	622,028	1,134	2,979,278	913	2,947,250	—	—	161	466,966	1,074	2,814,316	—	—	60	165,999	60	165,999
13	Bijapur	1,011	3,205,994	162	422,127	1,173	3,628,121	1,011	3,205,994	—	—	155	395,655	1,166	3,601,649	—	—	7	26,472	7	26,472
14	Dharwar	1,269	3,689,232	194	256,540	1,463	3,945,772	1,269	3,689,232	—	—	137	180,871	1,406	3,870,103	—	—	47	79,769	47	79,769
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>																					
15	Thane	1,606	2,189,204	91	119,777	1,697	2,308,981	1,536	2,169,888	17	19,416	29	28,456	1,634	2,218,760	—	—	62	72,321	62	72,321
16	Kolaba	1,549	1,517,968	92	64,636	1,641	1,582,604	1,549	1,517,968	499	525,004	11	6,512	1,549	1,514,104	2	39,294	81	38,144	83	48,538
17	Ratnagiri	1,779	2,381,943	70	177,689	1,849	2,559,632	1,779	2,381,943	13	20,137	3	7,433	1,794	2,389,376	1,060	1,955,297	67	179,615	1,126	2,122,912
18	Kanara	1,418	2,322,286	—	—	1,418	2,322,286	1,418	2,322,286	—	—	—	—	1,418	2,322,286	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total A.		20,897	43,440,795	2,092	4,350,815	22,990	47,791,610	18,013	38,248,788	1,313	2,511,134	1,262	3,062,262	20,589	43,822,184	1,571	2,680,873	829	1,888,553	2,400	3,969,426
B.—SIND.																					
19	Karachi	808	3,192,371	16	49,923	824	3,242,294	808	3,192,371	28	1,623,533	16	49,923	800	4,465,827	22	2,668,153	—	—	22	2,668,153
20	Hyderabad	1,263	4,328,516	265	369,559	1,528	4,698,075	1,263	4,328,516	—	—	265	369,559	1,528	4,698,075	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Shikarpur	1,103	4,699,222	55	512,931	1,158	5,212,153	1,103	4,699,222	—	—	54	429,741	1,157	5,128,963	19	121,396	1	1,290	20	122,686
22	Upper Sind Frontier	263	1,427,212	7	49,692	270	1,476,904	263	1,427,212	28	289,155	6	27,277	291	1,716,389	1	138,395	—	—	2	151,590
23	Thar and Parkar	729	3,379,948	4	18,899	733	3,398,847	729	3,379,948	145	4,692,391	6	18,499	735	4,000,247	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total B.		4,543	28,937,459	287	989,875	4,830	29,927,334	4,292	19,435,444	209	6,576,479	285	975,240	4,786	26,987,163	42	2,925,536	2	14,635	44	2,940,171
GRAND TOTAL		25,440	72,378,254	2,379	5,340,690	27,820	77,718,944	22,305	57,684,232	1,522	9,087,613	1,547	4,037,502	25,375	70,809,347	1,613	5,606,409	831	1,903,188	2,444	6,909,597

U.A.X.

* Exclusive of Foreign Territory, Feudatory and Tributary States.

II.—Area Cultivated and Uncultivated, 1894-95.

No.	District.	Total area as in Columns 5, 6, 7, & 8 of Return No. 1.	CULTIVATED AREA.					UNCULTIVATED AREA.						Total Columns 10 to 12.
			Gross area cropped.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Remainder not area cropped.	Add current fallows.	Total Columns 5 and 6.	Details of Column 7.		Available for cultivation.		Not available for cultivation.		
								Assessed land.	Unassessed land.	Assessed land.	Unassessed land.	Forest.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.		Acres.												Acres.
I.—Gujarat.														
1	Ahmadabad ...	1,025,398 1,284,629 259,231	651,377 651,601 24,224	27,379 7,985 19,394	623,026 650,726 27,700	123,097 241,023 117,926	777,026 891,749 114,723	778,951 891,797 112,846	3,144 11 —	72,154 — —	11,022 411 —	21,649 — —	173,406 272,440 99,034	278,383 272,651 81
	Total ...	2,418,964	1,375,126	35,371	1,339,755	537,984	1,867,739	1,864,584	3,155	72,154	11,493	21,649	445,929	551,225
2	Kaira ...	758,589 179,519	390,939 168,053	25,460 7,997	364,349 167,956	22,162 6,424	586,511 163,640	586,192 163,610	340 30	68,331 239	1,163 22	— —	99,943 15,659	170,037 15,970
	Total ...	938,049	758,853	64,457	691,396	58,646	750,042	749,672	370	69,220	1,185	—	115,602	186,007
3	Panch Mahals ...	628,398 198,179 72,864	323,079 77,129 42,678	75,150 7,578 7,028	247,920 69,551 28,378	20,230 81,295 28,916	268,150 150,846 64,302	223,740 150,641 64,299	8,990 347 —	45,931 — —	57,000 606 —	166,338 16,730 —	40,304 29,505 7,613	339,693 47,191 8,273
	Total ...	897,136	445,478	90,030	355,448	146,532	501,980	497,673	4,307	56,541	57,976	203,068	77,571	395,156
4	Broach ...	917,051 1,179	381,048 224	3,710 —	577,338 234	75,200 318	652,538 1,142	643,980 1,142	8,558 —	20,170 —	2,175 —	— —	242,185 —	264,493 37
	Total ...	918,210	581,872	3,710	578,162	75,518	653,680	645,122	8,558	20,170	2,175	—	242,185	264,530
5	Surat ...	1,014,280 12,241 2,254	544,989 2,081 2,254	68,320 287 18	476,669 2,114 2,207	259,373 4,550 1,174	736,012 2,634 4,981	735,688 2,694 4,975	10,324 — 6	31,288 691 131	20,985 740 —	46,465 — —	179,840 1,177 143	278,578 2,547 373
	Total ...	1,032,085	554,466	68,905	485,561	265,126	750,687	740,357	10,330	32,080	21,744	46,465	181,109	281,398
II.—Deccan.														
6	Khandesh ...	4,655,289 299,209 106,642	2,955,971 54,279 70,392	41,415 87 568	2,914,556 54,212 69,899	180,206 673 12,137	3,095,363 54,795 82,046	3,089,796 3,003 82,698	5,467 51,782 58	341,670 — 6,891	219,858 120,694 4,962	421,020 113,727 760	577,899 608 11,062	1,660,507 245,094 23,626
	Total ...	5,062,310	3,080,642	42,065	3,038,577	194,516	3,233,093	3,175,786	57,307	348,560	355,525	535,557	589,569	1,829,217
7	Nasik ...	3,285,651 — 166,137	1,917,543 — 109,689	41,105 — 1,915	1,876,738 — 107,765	335,634 — 21,087	2,212,372 — 128,852	2,211,756 — 128,806	616 — 46	47,446 — 4,361	45,010 — 8,513	782,528 — 1,462	308,297 — 21,749	1,183,279 — 27,285
	Total ...	3,561,788	2,027,523	43,020	1,984,503	356,721	2,341,224	2,340,562	662	52,707	53,823	783,988	330,046	1,220,564
8	Ahmadnagar ...	3,072,239 — 440,374	2,442,008 — 317,512	54,174 — 4,515	2,387,834 — 312,997	342,432 — 22,541	2,730,266 — 335,538	2,728,212 — 335,587	54 — 1	23,313 — 6,662	2,266 — 2,585	541,331 — 397	353,193 — 64,191	936,073 — 74,836
	Total ...	4,112,713	2,765,520	58,689	2,706,831	394,973	3,101,804	3,101,749	55	39,876	11,871	541,778	417,384	1,010,909
9	Poona ...	2,570,265 — 471,232	1,752,622 — 315,080	72,595 — 14,780	1,680,027 — 300,300	413,244 — 79,087	2,094,271 — 379,287	2,094,164 — 379,252	117 — 145	2,023 — 119	1,246 — 813	451,854 — 1,780	314,761 — 90,123	775,264 — 92,835
	Total ...	3,341,497	2,068,712	87,375	1,981,337	491,341	2,472,678	2,472,416	262	8,142	2,159	453,634	404,884	868,819

10	Sholapur	Revenue	1,944,344	1,944,344	29,987	1,914,357	273,514	2,287,871	2,287,871	175	12,588	127	177,817	218,479	622,715
		Other Government	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Allocated	---	---	2,273	147,409	27,565	175,000	175,000	126	126	2,269	---	21,963	24,896
		Total	2,905,194	2,093,988	32,210	2,061,776	400,169	2,461,945	2,461,646	299	12,715	2,490	177,817	249,527	443,249
11	Satara	Revenue	2,409,021	2,478,025	107,264	1,908,861	419,408	1,778,237	1,778,237	854	29,021	2,126	420,210	231,328	624,444
		Other Government	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Allocated	---	---	24,678	226,208	111,746	226,208	226,208	15	627	2,313	12,480	20,027	27,026
		Total	2,859,321	1,727,971	132,332	1,595,839	522,152	2,117,791	2,116,922	869	20,358	6,507	442,700	271,965	741,530
III.—Karnatak.															
12	Belgaum	Revenue	2,247,209	1,440,026	29,228	1,410,198	279,226	1,689,128	1,687,208	1,922	21,244	41,226	622,028	126,228	624,127
		Other Government	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Allocated	---	---	4,121	310,228	122,674	422,812	422,812	9	1,000	1,000	2,979	25,979	26,228
		Total	2,814,316	1,754,825	34,117	1,720,708	402,098	2,122,906	2,120,812	1,934	21,845	42,728	631,023	155,244	691,510
13	Bijapur	Revenue	2,228,024	2,028,024	10,228	2,077,790	222,024	2,028,024	2,028,024	22	25,219	17,228	122,717	222,794	624,228
		Other Government	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Allocated	---	---	741	227,128	62,228	227,128	227,128	124	2,219	1,214	24,227	25,228	25,215
		Total	3,001,239	2,775,979	10,999	2,764,980	371,544	3,136,524	3,136,235	289	64,537	18,544	180,804	194,930	464,815
14	Dharwad	Revenue	2,028,228	1,927,224	28,228	1,928,228	212,124	2,177,228	2,176,228	674	28,722	10,227	222,224	122,227	212,128
		Other Government	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Allocated	---	---	1,548	129,728	22,227	121,219	121,219	41	2,228	12,246	---	12,228	22,224
		Total	2,870,123	2,108,682	34,986	2,073,696	345,190	2,318,886	2,318,171	715	63,690	22,442	252,056	211,749	651,237
IV.—Konkan.															
15	Thane	Revenue	2,128,028	622,228	8,179	622,228	624,228	622,028	622,028	4,024	22,219	22,171	222,228	222,219	1,221,228
		Other Government	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Allocated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Total	2,218,760	468,639	8,238	463,404	459,815	923,219	919,125	4,024	24,537	61,908	221,538	222,219	1,221,228
16	Kolaba	Revenue	722,228	222,128	7,221	222,128	177,228	212,228	212,228	2,228	2,228	22,228	222,228	222,228	222,228
		Other Government	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Allocated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Total	1,314,124	410,799	13,455	397,344	315,871	712,015	709,219	2,696	2,538	21,228	222,228	222,228	222,228
17	Ratnagiri	Revenue	622,228	122,228	6,228	122,228	122,228	222,228	222,228	127	2,219	6,228	222,228	222,228	222,228
		Other Government	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Allocated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Total	434,028	122,915	8,591	122,324	140,433	274,736	274,629	127	2,246	8,694	8,561	144,722	161,228
18	Kanara	Revenue	2,228,228	222,228	12,228	222,228	222,228	222,127	222,028	128	22,228	1,228	222,228	222,228	2,228,228
		Other Government	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Allocated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Total	2,522,228	246,657	12,529	234,128	24,909	329,117	329,009	108	24,000	1,418	1,222,228	170,728	2,122,149
Total A			22,228,228	22,122,228	22,228	22,122,228	22,122,228	22,122,228	22,122,228	22,228	22,228	22,228	22,228	22,228	22,228
Total			42,228,228	22,376,648	778,076	24,528,228	5,472,417	30,070,228	29,272,729	97,197	1,028,810	712,217	6,222,228	5,122,228	12,751,128
R—Siva.															
19	Karachi	Revenue	6,228,228	222,228	22,228	222,228	422,228	1,012,228	922,228	127,228	22,228	222,228	122,228	422,228	2,471,228
		Other Government	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Allocated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Total	8,228,228	222,228	22,228	222,228	422,228	1,012,228	922,228	127,228	22,228	222,228	122,228	422,228	2,471,228
20	Hyderabad	Revenue	2,228,228	222,228	22,228	222,228	1,222,228	2,121,228	2,019,228	112,228	22,228	1,222,228	1,422,228	1,222,228	3,122,228
		Other Government	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Allocated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Total	2,228,228	222,228	22,228	222,228	1,222,228	2,121,228	2,019,228	112,228	22,228	1,222,228	1,422,228	1,222,228	3,122,228
21	Sikarpur	Revenue	2,228,228	1,122,228	172,228	1,022,228	222,228	1,222,228	1,222,228	222,228	22,228	222,228	222,228	1,222,228	2,122,228
		Other Government	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Allocated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Total	2,228,228	1,122,228	172,228	1,022,228	222,228	1,222,228	1,222,228	222,228	22,228	222,228	222,228	1,222,228	2,122,228
22	Upper Sind Frontier	Revenue	1,212,228	222,228	22,228	222,228	422,228	222,228	222,228	22,228	22,228	222,228	222,228	222,228	222,228
		Other Government	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Allocated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Total	1,212,228	222,228	22,228	222,228	422,228	222,228	222,228	22,228	22,228	222,228	222,228	222,228	222,228
23	Thar and Parkar	Revenue	2,228,228	222,228	22,228	222,228	1,072,228	1,722,228	1,712,228	22,228	22,228	222,228	222,228	222,228	2,228,228
		Other Government	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Allocated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Total	2,228,228	222,228	22,228	222,228	1,072,228	1,722,228	1,712,228	22,228	22,228	222,228	222,228	222,228	2,228,228
Total B			22,228,228	2,722,228	222,228	2,470,228	4,122,228	7,222,228	7,222,228	22,228	22,228	222,228	222,228	12,222,228	19,222,228
GRAND TOTAL			70,228,228	29,111,161	1,042,228	26,022,228	9,022,228	37,072,228	37,219,228	452,228	1,727,700	3,422,228	7,222,228	12,222,228	22,122,228

III—Crops, 1894-95.

L—CEREALS.

No.	District.	Jowari (Great Millet), Sorghum vulgare, &c.	Bajri (Spiked Millet), Pennisetum Typus, &c.	Paddy (Rabi), Oryza sativa.	Wheat (Rabi), Triticum aestivum.	Bajri (Jav. Seti), Eleusine vulgaris.	Mais (Maize), Zea mays.	Kodra (Khar), Paspalum scrobiculatum.	Bajri (Kajli), Eleusine coracana.	Bala, Kang (Italian Millet), Panicum italicum.	Vari (Ara and Parag), Panicum Malaccense, P. Millare.	Bamhi, Bardi Panicum Davidum.	Bhadli, Panicum pilosum.	Amaranth (Bajriga), Amaranthus frutescens.	Others.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>																
1	Ahmadabad	Rayetwari Other Government Alienated	28,098 77,008 14,811	28,645 28,454 4,118	128,087 114,928 7,128	29,128 3,137 88	2,451 757 427	9,288 5,288 788	2,064 1,678 84	78 282 478	19,288 12,804 1,244	2,918 18,008 240	— — —	21 1 —	11 — —	440,823 401,331 35,891
	Total		287,845	141,132	109,087	246,550	13,421	3,625	15,536	5,976	834	33,244	19,171	23	11	875,865
2	Kaira	Rayetwari Other Government Alienated	20,008 14,628 —	129,712 41,262 —	129,280 17,026 —	21,628 1,127 —	2,028 244 —	119 14 —	78,108 23,872 —	55,754 11,701 —	117 4 —	203 202 —	1,278 18 —	238 16 —	46 68 —	477,048 120,176 —
	Total		64,641	170,464	156,936	22,850	2,452	133	108,840	67,455	121	565	1,394	256	104	597,210
3	Panch Mahals	Rayetwari Other Government Alienated	2,028 2,456 816	21,708 10,128 4,308	25,028 12,828 2,284	21,728 2,516 2,127	2,108 288 483	72,028 18,928 11,428	10,258 4,528 2,828	11,208 3,431 1,621	21 — 171	2,028 1,328 1,818	28 340 10	28 1 —	305 205 188	218,981 58,348 21,246
	Total		5,665	46,065	73,797	26,735	3,012	108,410	17,722	16,295	182	3,924	13,602	279	31	308,538
4	Broach	Rayetwari Other Government Alienated	118,028 128 —	11,264 — —	28,428 24 —	109,028 27 —	— — —	1 — —	6,527 — —	185 — —	1 — —	6 — —	— — —	9 — —	— — —	269,723 — —
	Total		119,003	11,364	23,507	109,120	1	6,527	185	1	6	—	—	9	—	269,723
5	Surat	Rayetwari Other Government Alienated	109,284 1,728 2,428	6,128 — 28	119,227 1,028 201	28,722 28 8	— — —	6 — —	29,201 249 108	11,257 76 68	1 — —	27 — —	581 — —	114 — —	7 — —	417 — —
	Total		114,220	6,133	111,637	33,759	6	31,258	11,386	1	37	581	114	7	417	309,556
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>																
6	Khandesh	Rayetwari Other Government Alienated	485,487 2,024 15,708	611,277 2,421 11,279	17,024 11,224 1,167	265,280 2,687 6,643	6 115 218	1,028 2,348 2,458	7,557 2,028 230	710 19 21	2,924 957 68	1,128 1,828 41	1,078 646 91	488 78 24	1,006 78 —	1,200,788 23,658 23,524
	Total		513,241	625,987	29,515	268,089	6	1,962	4,710	9,807	750	4,939	3,059	1,815	527	1,466,981
7	Nasik	Rayetwari Other Government Alienated	114,448 — 5,204	728,271 — 25,206	42,288 — 2,215	270,588 — 27,222	12 — 82	1,541 — —	83 — 7,414	1267 — 28	26,248 — 1,621	49 — 14	2,482 — 210	244 — 11	— — —	1,334,951 — 79,906
	Total		119,652	758,576	52,383	297,912	12	1,593	53	142,496	1,293	37,966	63	2,692	255	1,414,946
8	Ahmadnagar	Rayetwari Other Government Alienated	744,945 — 117,288	777,145 — 93,084	12,286 — 288	220,288 — 20,827	203 — 81	802 — 224	124 — 2	25,008 — 4	8,673 — 884	11,181 — 84	88 — 7	5,079 — 100	606 — 92	214 — 2
	Total		864,171	870,809	13,123	241,100	233	1,026	136	25,007	9,607	11,245	90	5,179	786	2,042,728
9	Poona	Rayetwari Other Government Alienated	607,728 — 86,053	821,291 — 120,879	60,456 — 7,170	86,248 — 15,261	711 — 191	1,614 — 28	26 — —	68,087 — 5,083	1,682 — 218	25,117 — 2,020	41 — 7	4,900 — 801	120 — 28	2,192 — 441
	Total		703,377	652,670	67,626	101,904	902	1,710	26	55,150	1,910	37,137	48	5,770	2,633	1,030,995

No 9-1951

10	Sholapur ...	Revenue	1,375,087	189,285	14,888	47,083	1,679	14,335	66	66	1,468	2,017	3	82	84	7,322	1,404,888
		Other Government	91,388	21,388	714	2,285	84	1,216	---	---	73	79	---	76	---	818	119,283
		Allocated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Total	1,317,929	210,891	17,410	50,347	1,735	15,681	66	60	1,539	2,087	2	937	69	8,141	1,626,184
11	Satara ...	Revenue	382,473	453,664	30,044	53,313	4,088	7,388	46	43,450	21,384	28,420	15	---	418	1,784	1,028,328
		Other Government	73,316	21,160	19,382	9,173	619	1,380	---	13,380	6,307	3,226	---	---	148	815	174,300
		Allocated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Total	465,789	483,563	40,425	62,365	4,705	9,134	53	55,650	27,571	45,666	15	---	566	2,009	1,197,630
III.—Karnatak.																	
12	Belgaum ...	Revenue	428,342	344,673	194,087	88,488	108	6,643	69	45,318	67,794	22,388	---	---	---	---	881,088
		Other Government	113,388	47,088	4,388	17,883	---	1,887	---	5,664	12,313	3,888	---	---	---	---	812,887
		Allocated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Total	601,168	183,640	111,350	114,348	115	8,280	49	51,273	81,007	31,799	---	---	---	508	1,194,143
13	Bijapur ...	Revenue	1,388,481	382,379	11,388	408,088	---	888	28	---	22,388	6,643	---	---	---	---	1,718,688
		Other Government	144,388	27,116	884	15,884	---	188	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	187,388
		Allocated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Total	1,383,401	289,363	12,644	182,486	---	783	27	229	27,312	10,011	---	---	---	---	1,918,804
14	Dharwar ...	Revenue	387,388	4,387	188,388	271,379	---	28	68	28,388	61,384	27,137	---	---	---	---	1,488,388
		Other Government	24,384	389	17,388	2,883	---	4	---	4,388	4,119	3,876	---	---	---	---	75,388
		Allocated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Total	633,147	4,637	150,818	282,561	---	18	33	43,680	66,353	39,703	---	---	---	---	1,541,018
IV.—Kerala.																	
15	Thiruv ...	Revenue	---	---	288,377	148	---	67	12,388	28,778	---	24,388	---	---	---	---	381,377
		Other Government	---	---	7,314	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	388
		Allocated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Total	---	---	303,118	148	---	67	12,388	28,778	---	24,388	---	---	---	---	400,465
16	Kolam ...	Revenue	---	---	188,388	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	288,388
		Other Government	---	---	28,388	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	144,388
		Allocated	---	---	1,314	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,887
		Total	---	---	241,774	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	372,905
17	Raman ...	Revenue	---	---	48,388	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,388
		Other Government	---	---	1,316	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,116
		Allocated	---	---	1,883	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,819
		Total	---	---	49,689	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	102,519
18	Kannur ...	Revenue	1,388	---	188,388	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	288,388
		Other Government	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Allocated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Total	1,388	---	192,541	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	301,211
Total, A			6,512,881	4,814,416	1,888,388	1,778,116	28,374	288,728	187,388	288,388	218,011	274,388	11,116	14,018	2,317	14,888	14,887,873
		Other Government	188,388	121,388	121,388	121,388	121,388	121,388	121,388	121,388	121,388	121,388	121,388	121,388	121,388	121,388	121,388
		Allocated	714,378	617,366	617,366	617,366	617,366	617,366	617,366	617,366	617,366	617,366	617,366	617,366	617,366	617,366	617,366
		Total	7,193,131	4,463,236	1,787,788	2,040,788	27,890	144,457	233,423	634,133	249,773	347,739	28,010	16,786	2,669	17,014	17,168,721
B.—Sera.																	
19	Karachi ...	Revenue	108,742	29,874	174,944	69,083	21,291	296	---	1,168	12	44	---	---	---	---	409,216
20	Hyderabad ...	Revenue	25,716	263,764	167,367	72,497	2,948	134	---	---	13	263	---	---	---	---	688,773
21	Shikarpur ...	Revenue	198,727	6,698	241,329	420,092	3,443	---	---	---	713	8	---	---	---	1,114	871,117
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	Revenue	119,034	24,423	12,639	57,498	667	20	---	---	240	---	---	---	---	---	217,873
23	Thar and Parker ...	Revenue	8,687	421,362	83,327	30,333	427	1	---	---	---	143	---	---	---	---	845,361
		Other Government	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Allocated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Total	632,955	749,639	690,126	649,618	34,708	643	---	1,304	949	479	---	---	---	2,446	2,762,632
GRAND TOTAL			7,786,086	5,213,173	2,437,878	2,690,404	62,328	145,016	233,423	635,357	250,774	348,217	29,080	16,786	2,669	19,419	19,221,213

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III.—CROPS, 1924-25—continued.

No.	District.	II.—PULSES.														III.—ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCE.					IV.—DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.							
		Tur. (Pigeon Peas) <i>Cajanus indicus</i> .	Gram (Chana) <i>Cicer arietinum</i> .	Mung (Green Gram) <i>Vigna radiata</i> .	Vidil (Black Gram) <i>Vigna mungo</i> .	Moth (Kidney Bean) <i>Phaseolus moultonii</i> .	Vil (Large-fruited Pigeon Pea) <i>Cajanus cajan</i> .	Chawal (small-fruited Dolichos) <i>Dolichos birla</i> .	Kulth (Horse Gram) <i>Dolichos uniflorus</i> .	Field Pea (Vetiver) <i>Pisum sativum</i> .	Lentil (Masur), <i>Ervum lens.</i>	Chickling Vetch (Lathyrus) <i>Lathyrus sativus</i> .	Field Vetch (Guver) <i>Cynopsis parvifolia</i> .	Others.	Total II.	A.—Vegetables (Roots and Tubers).	B.—Green Vegetables.	C.—Green Fodder.	D.—Fruit Trees.	Total III.	Tobacco (Cigarettes) <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> .	Pinak, Gink, (Indian Hemp), <i>Cannabis indica</i> .	Opium (Raw), <i>Papaver somniferum</i> .	Walnut (Cashu), <i>Juglans regia</i> .	Tea (China), <i>Thea sinensis</i> .	Glacchana officinalis.	Others.	Total IV.
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																												
I.—Guzarat.																												
1	Ahmadabad	Raytwari	2,026	29,226	12,222	2,026	24,944	126	779	299		1,220		74,126	622	1,726	1,144	242	4,448	3,297								2,387
		Other Government	2,226	29,226	11,422	2,422	22,222	126	222	29,271		1,212		72,211	612	722	2,122	122	2,242	2,242	542							542
		Alienated	6	1,122	622	222	1,222			1,122				4,222		22	122		12	122	2							2
	Total	5,242	49,222	25,024	5,222	49,222	248	1,220	11,580	30			152,277	1,022	2,422	3,267	1,057	7,221	3,218								3,218	
2	Kaira	Raytwari	12,222	29,222	2,222	1,222	12,222	1,222	2,222					2,222	222	222	2,222	222	5,222	10,222								10,222
		Other Government	7,222	2,222	712	222	2,222	222						2,222	222	222	222	72	1,222	1,222	12,222							12,222
		Alienated																										
	Total	20,217	42,022	4,011	1,276	21,242	1,222	2,222		1			100,122	730	622	4,422	242	6,122	23,212								23,212	
3	Panch Mahala	Raytwari	2,722	22,222	1,222	2,222	1,222	222	722					22,222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222							222
		Other Government	1,222	2,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	112	222	222				12,222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222							222
		Alienated	222	2,222	222	222	222	222	222	222				2,222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222							222
	Total	4,722	64,422	3,422	9,022	3,711	122	622	73	1,242			88,612	522	122	612	22	1,272	931								931	
4	Broach	Raytwari	2,222	2,222	222	222	2,222	222	1,222					2,222	222	2,222	2,222	222	2,222	2,222								2,222
		Other Government	222											222														
		Alienated																										
	Total	9,042	2,442	272	22	3,222	1,222	322					1,222					14,222	3,222								3,222	
5	Burat	Raytwari	22,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222					2,222	222	2,222		222	2,222	2,222								2,222
		Other Government	122	222	222	222	222	222	222					222	222	222		222	222	222								222
		Alienated	222	222	222	222	222	222	222					222	222	222		222	222	222								222
	Total	23,222	1,222	3,722	3,222	471	52,222	1,222		1,222	12	4,122	1,222	22,222	422	2,222		522	3,122	222							222	
II.—Deccan.																												
6	Khandesh	Raytwari	22,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222					2,222	222	2,222		222	2,222	2,222								2,222
		Other Government	2,222	2,222	222	222	222	222	222					222	222	222		222	222	222								222
		Alienated	2,222	2,222	222	222	222	222	222					222	222	222		222	222	222								222
	Total	82,222	57,022	17,222	61,222	21,222	522	2,222	77,422	3,222	622	122		322,122	1,222	4,022	111	3,222	9,222	8,222	122						8,222	
7	Nasik	Raytwari	22,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222					2,222	222	2,222		222	2,222	2,222								2,222
		Other Government	2,222	2,222	222	222	222	222	222					222	222	222		222	222	222								222
		Alienated	2,222	2,222	222	222	222	222	222					222	222	222		222	222	222								222
	Total	28,122	80,622	17,222	24,222	20,222	122	122	93,122	1,222	9,422	4,422		222,222	1,222	3,722	1,222	2,022	12,022	2,422	12						2,422	
8	Ahmadnagar	Raytwari	22,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222					2,222	222	2,222		222	2,222	2,222								2,222
		Other Government	2,222	2,222	222	222	222	222	222					222	222	222		222	222	222								222
		Alienated	2,222	2,222	222	222	222	222	222					222	222	222		222	222	222								222
	Total	83,147	122,722	32,222	3,222	65,222	1,222	622	82,122	1,222	610	122		400,610	2,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	7,422	8,222	422						8,222	
9	Poona	Raytwari	22,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222					2,222	222	2,222		222	2,222	2,222								2,222
		Other Government	2,222	2,222	222	222	222	222	222					222	222	222		222	222	222								222
		Alienated	2,222	2,222	222	222	222	222	222					222	222	222		222	222	222								222
	Total	42,222	79,822	3,222	5,222	40,122	4,222	572	45,022	2,222	2,022		222,122	11,122	2,222	1,222	4,222	19,222	1,222	42							1,222	

111

10.	Sholapur ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	43,378 2,238 Total ...	64,372 4,808 69,180	5,142 137 5,279	884 28 892	22,868 3,486 36,334	160 16 176	43 13 43	13,607 1,254 14,861	62 13 75	105 9 113	421 18 437	161,020 11,984 173,004	3,285 235 3,520	1,909 78 1,987	1,448 21 1,469	1,748 111 1,859	8,996 446 8,835	3,229 166 3,395	33	3,431																																																																																																												
11.	Satara ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	66,127 8,465 Total ...	72,947 11,922 84,869	11,654 2,354 13,908	33,831 8,123 41,954	64,581 6,402 70,983	3,910 670 4,580	389 41 440	44,974 6,545 51,519	1,801 574 2,175	523 111 633	128	290,626 45,167 335,793	5,464 1,003 6,467	882 180 1,031	663 92 755	1,195 187 1,382	8,184 1,451 9,635	6,864 587 7,441	286 1 297	13	7,758																																																																																																												
III.—Karnatak.																																																																																																																																						
12.	Belgaum ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	80,187 12,074 Total ...	39,474 10,514 49,988	8,855 2,763 11,618	7,716 1,056 8,772	5,667 1,471 7,142	6,396 886 7,282	1,423 191 1,614	46,989 10,449 57,438	5,131 376 5,507	4,572 491 4,973	4	175,619 40,185 215,804	2,934 1,116 4,050	1,855 299 2,254	163 128 291	2,139 455 2,594	7,191 1,998 9,189	19,819 4,498 24,317	26	24,338																																																																																																												
13.	Bijapur ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	63,150 7,893 Total ...	68,506 8,100 76,606	22,814 2,636 24,950	4 ...	7,086 632 7,727	4,493 728 5,131	3,664 564 4,128	24,416 3,079 27,495	24 9 42	1	182,487 20,643 203,130	1,288 153 1,419	1,348 150 1,498	199 20 219	2,421 341 2,762	5,234 664 5,898	1,823 132 1,955	1,961																																																																																																												
14.	Dharwar ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	50,309 3,806 Total ...	52,621 1,676 54,247	34,029 2,335 36,361	3,724 289 3,984	8,062 468 10,133	5,294 373 5,657	864 63 927	49,522 3,329 52,851	42 11 439	51 4 55	206,488 11,992 218,480	1,901 98 1,999	2,106 281 3,287	6 ...	2,791 377 4,168	8,804 156 9,560	1,021 54 1,079	1,079																																																																																																												
IV.—Konkan.																																																																																																																																						
15.	Thana ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	6,577 77 Total ...	2,678 ... 2,678	392 ... 392	18,102 ... 18,102	...	2,991 ... 2,991	4,086 ... 4,086	934 ... 934	164 ... 164	...	163 ... 163	35,894 182 36,166	1,077 21 1,098	990 39 1,028	161 ... 161	2,749 129 4,119	5,877 137 6,406																																																																																																												
16.	Kolaba ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	916 1,532 Total ...	2,344 239 2,670	1,989 1,907 2,983	2,539 5,221 9,093	...	6,449 2,706 10,190	19 18 37	56 17 75	14,425 12,006 27,516	40 13 53	427 106 536	1 ... 1	2,178 ... 2,182	2,666 122 2,772																																																																																																												
17.	Ratnagiri ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	364 62 Total ...	46 ... 46	298 ... 302	2,612 ... 2,779	...	1,449 ... 1,511	156 51 164	7,931 790 9,042	12,375 901 14,693	71 1 72	62 1 64	...	2,896 30 6,098	6,096 36 6,234	1	1																																																																																																												
18.	Kanara ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	221 ... Total ...	262 ... 262	1,327 ... 1,327	1,710 ... 1,710	...	1 ... 1	133 ... 133	810 ... 1,734	25 ... 25	1 ... 1	6,457 ... 6,457	298 ... 298	607 ... 607	76 ... 76	17,807 ... 17,807	18,838 ... 18,838	14	7	21																																																																																																											
Total, A																																																																																																																																						
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rayatwari</td> <td>522,221</td> <td>718,451</td> <td>174,828</td> <td>173,683</td> <td>292,629</td> <td>85,012</td> <td>19,711</td> <td>446,085</td> <td>22,511</td> <td>17,165</td> <td>57,826</td> <td>7,908</td> <td>561</td> <td>2,589,024</td> <td>25,487</td> <td>26,890</td> <td>25,596</td> <td>52,642</td> <td>141,827</td> <td>76,677</td> <td>82</td> <td>64</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>71,988</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Government</td> <td>17,026</td> <td>87,146</td> <td>15,298</td> <td>22,436</td> <td>29,911</td> <td>4,894</td> <td>1,234</td> <td>11,431</td> <td>989</td> <td>41</td> <td>132</td> <td>3,724</td> <td>...</td> <td>134,391</td> <td>870</td> <td>1,120</td> <td>2,787</td> <td>340</td> <td>5,192</td> <td>2,771</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>23,716</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alienated</td> <td>24,332</td> <td>78,892</td> <td>14,136</td> <td>15,179</td> <td>27,580</td> <td>3,222</td> <td>1,194</td> <td>48,719</td> <td>1,701</td> <td>1,423</td> <td>289</td> <td>...</td> <td>56</td> <td>249,946</td> <td>2,865</td> <td>2,326</td> <td>720</td> <td>3,491</td> <td>12,378</td> <td>7,309</td> <td>71</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>7,389</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>603,622</td> <td>834,489</td> <td>204,932</td> <td>201,314</td> <td>360,030</td> <td>103,221</td> <td>22,159</td> <td>525,211</td> <td>26,201</td> <td>18,639</td> <td>58,378</td> <td>11,555</td> <td>611</td> <td>2,972,371</td> <td>42,142</td> <td>30,351</td> <td>29,025</td> <td>57,388</td> <td>158,905</td> <td>91,738</td> <td>897</td> <td>54</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>92,668</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>																												Rayatwari	522,221	718,451	174,828	173,683	292,629	85,012	19,711	446,085	22,511	17,165	57,826	7,908	561	2,589,024	25,487	26,890	25,596	52,642	141,827	76,677	82	64	71,988	Other Government	17,026	87,146	15,298	22,436	29,911	4,894	1,234	11,431	989	41	132	3,724	...	134,391	870	1,120	2,787	340	5,192	2,771	23,716	Alienated	24,332	78,892	14,136	15,179	27,580	3,222	1,194	48,719	1,701	1,423	289	...	56	249,946	2,865	2,326	720	3,491	12,378	7,309	71	7,389	Total	603,622	834,489	204,932	201,314	360,030	103,221	22,159	525,211	26,201	18,639	58,378	11,555	611	2,972,371	42,142	30,351	29,025	57,388	158,905	91,738	897	54	2	7	92,668
Rayatwari	522,221	718,451	174,828	173,683	292,629	85,012	19,711	446,085	22,511	17,165	57,826	7,908	561	2,589,024	25,487	26,890	25,596	52,642	141,827	76,677	82	64	71,988																																																																																																												
Other Government	17,026	87,146	15,298	22,436	29,911	4,894	1,234	11,431	989	41	132	3,724	...	134,391	870	1,120	2,787	340	5,192	2,771	23,716																																																																																																												
Alienated	24,332	78,892	14,136	15,179	27,580	3,222	1,194	48,719	1,701	1,423	289	...	56	249,946	2,865	2,326	720	3,491	12,378	7,309	71	7,389																																																																																																												
Total	603,622	834,489	204,932	201,314	360,030	103,221	22,159	525,211	26,201	18,639	58,378	11,555	611	2,972,371	42,142	30,351	29,025	57,388	158,905	91,738	897	54	2	7	92,668																																																																																																													
B.—SIND.																																																																																																																																						
19.	Karachi	5,292	12,530	1,096	5,277	...	19	...	10,962	3	35,179	2,456	2,367	2,952	2,389	10,164	376	61	441																																																																																																												
20.	Hyderabad	3,893	1,551	...	54	...	322	...	21,523	262	27,800	2,615	4,431	312	4,852	12,010	4,051	4	4,055																																																																																																												
21.	Shikarpur	23,698	308	300	146	...	24	...	112,074	126,551	2,285	6,500	1,397	4,360	14,548	1,734	201	1,968																																																																																																												
22.	Upper Sind Frontier	10,174	356	230	185	...	82	...	12,145	23,204	180	1,033	2	87	1,303	31	30																																																																																																												
23.	Thar and Parkar	11,697	423	23,707	262	462	...	355	1,078	314	314																																																																																																												
Total, B																																																																																																																																						
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total, B</td> <td>2</td> <td>43,057</td> <td>28,442</td> <td>1,626</td> <td>5,662</td> <td>...</td> <td>870</td> <td>...</td> <td>1</td> <td>156,704</td> <td>8,192</td> <td>3,691</td> <td>246,247</td> <td>7,798</td> <td>14,793</td> <td>4,663</td> <td>11,849</td> <td>39,103</td> <td>6,506</td> <td>267</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>6,808</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GRAND TOTAL</td> <td>605,624</td> <td>877,546</td> <td>231,374</td> <td>202,940</td> <td>365,692</td> <td>103,221</td> <td>22,029</td> <td>525,211</td> <td>26,201</td> <td>18,639</td> <td>58,378</td> <td>11,555</td> <td>611</td> <td>2,972,371</td> <td>42,940</td> <td>45,144</td> <td>31,691</td> <td>69,237</td> <td>198,012</td> <td>98,246</td> <td>1,164</td> <td>54</td> <td>2</td> <td>40</td> <td>99,506</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>																												Total, B	2	43,057	28,442	1,626	5,662	...	870	...	1	156,704	8,192	3,691	246,247	7,798	14,793	4,663	11,849	39,103	6,506	267	6,808	GRAND TOTAL	605,624	877,546	231,374	202,940	365,692	103,221	22,029	525,211	26,201	18,639	58,378	11,555	611	2,972,371	42,940	45,144	31,691	69,237	198,012	98,246	1,164	54	2	40	99,506																																																						
Total, B	2	43,057	28,442	1,626	5,662	...	870	...	1	156,704	8,192	3,691	246,247	7,798	14,793	4,663	11,849	39,103	6,506	267	6,808																																																																																																												
GRAND TOTAL	605,624	877,546	231,374	202,940	365,692	103,221	22,029	525,211	26,201	18,639	58,378	11,555	611	2,972,371	42,940	45,144	31,691	69,237	198,012	98,246	1,164	54	2	40	99,506																																																																																																													

III.—CROPS, 1894-95—continued.

No.	District.	II.—FIELD.													III.—ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.				IV.—DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.													
		Top (Pigeon Peas) Cajanus indicus.	Gram (Chick) Pennisetum.	Mad Green Gram Phaseolus mungo.	Uda (Black Gram) Phaseolus radiatus.	Muth (Kidney Bean) Phaseolus acutifolius.	Vai (Large-fruited Pigeon) Phaseolus lablab.	Chavil (Small-fruited Pigeon) Phaseolus trilobus.	Kulth (Horse Gram) Dolichos uniflorus.	Field Pea (Vedno) Pisum sativum.	Lentil (Masur), Brum lentis.	Chickling Vetch (Lakh) Lathyrus sativus.	Field Vetch (Green) Crotalaria pinnatifida.	Others.	Total II.	A.—Vegetables (Roots and Tubers).	B.—Green Vegetables.	C.—Green Fodder.	D.—Fruit Trees.	Total III.	Tobacco (Chambel) Nicotiana glauca.	Indian Hemp, Cannabis indica.	Opium (Afghan) Papaver somniferum.	Coffee (Arabica) Coffea arabica.	Tea (China) Thea sinensis.	Cinchona Cinchona officinalis.	Others.	Total IV.				
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																																
I.—G. & A.																																
1	Ahmadabad	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	2,025 2,226 6	29,226 29,424 1,160	12,222 11,225 997	2,726 2,422 304	24,944 23,422 1,522	126 126 0	779 829 50	399 357 42	—	—	—	—	74,126 73,411 715	623 413 210	1,726 722 1,004	1,144 2,128 1,000	942 102 12	4,442 2,240 108	3,221 240 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,221 240 9		
	Total		5,243	49,225	25,024	5,857	49,263	248	1,320	11,580	30	—	—	—	152,277	1,065	2,462	3,267	1,057	7,951	3,818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,818		
2	Kaira	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	12,026 7,222 —	24,224 6,222 —	2,222 712 —	1,222 242 —	12,222 6,222 —	1,222 372 —	2,222 322 —	—	—	—	—	—	77,222 22,222 —	222 122 —	222 222 —	2,222 222 —	172 72 —	2,222 1,222 —	10,222 12,222 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,222 12,222 —		
	Total		90,317	42,063	4,011	1,676	21,242	1,681	2,897	—	—	—	—	—	100,128	730	600	4,498	248	6,136	23,513	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,513		
3	Panch Mahala	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	2,722 1,222 222	22,222 2,222 2,222	1,222 1,222 222	2,222 1,222 222	1,222 1,222 222	222 112 222	222 222 222	72 222 222	—	—	—	—	22,222 12,222 2,222	222 222 222	122 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222			
	Total		4,766	64,451	3,452	9,090	3,711	160	638	73	—	—	—	—	88,616	552	189	612	23	1,376	931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	931		
4	Broach	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	2,222 — —	2,442 — —	222 — —	222 — —	2,222 — —	1,222 — —	222 — —	—	—	—	—	—	22,222 — —	222 — —	1,222 — —	12,222 — —	222 — —	—	14,222 — —	2,222 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,222
	Total		9,042	2,443	878	29	3,561	1,067	327	—	—	—	—	—	47,536	181	1,157	12,347	566	14,251	2,691	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,691		
5	Surat	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	22,222 122 222	1,222 7 1	2,722 22 6	2,222 17 —	471 — —	22,222 22 22	1,222 22 22	—	—	—	—	—	22,222 722 122	222 222 222	2,222 222 222	—	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222	222 222 222		
	Total		23,598	1,863	3,755	3,265	471	55,208	1,098	—	—	—	—	—	98,967	485	2,109	—	533	3,127	841	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	870		
II.—DECCAN.																																
6	Khandesh	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	72,222 2,222 2,222	22,222 2,222 2,222	17,222 122 122	22,222 122 222	21,222 22 222	222 22 222	2,222 22 222	72,222 222 222	2,222 22 222	—	—	—	22,222 11,222 7,222	1,222 122 222	2,222 222 222	122 222 222	2,222 222 222	2,222 222 222	2,222 222 222	2,222 222 222	2,222 222 222	2,222 222 222	2,222 222 222	2,222 222 222	2,222 222 222	2,222 222 222	2,222 222 222			
	Total		82,959	57,001	17,676	61,229	21,941	554	2,230	77,443	3,281	684	134	—	325,133	1,810	4,012	111	3,664	9,597	8,612	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,628		
7	Nasik	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	22,222 — —	74,722 — —	17,122 — —	22,222 — —	20,222 — —	122 — —	122 — —	22,222 — —	2,222 — —	2,717 — —	4,222 — —	—	22,222 — —	2,722 — —	2,222 — —	1,222 — —	1,222 — —	1,222 — —	10,222 — —	2,222 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,222	
	Total		28,106	80,604	17,362	24,358	20,869	169	124	93,199	1,238	9,461	4,418	—	281,928	4,345	3,732	1,918	2,078	12,073	2,480	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,492		
8	Ahmadnagar	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	72,222 — —	112,222 — —	22,222 — —	2,222 — —	22,222 — —	1,222 — —	222 — —	71,222 — —	1,222 — —	222 — —	—	—	22,222 — —	2,222 — —	1,222 — —	1,222 — —	1,222 — —	6,222 — —	7,222 — —	222 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,222	
	Total		83,147	128,794	32,918	2,366	65,947	1,495	697	82,170	1,304	610	162	—	400,610	2,846	1,245	1,494	1,860	7,445	8,273	460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,733		
9	Poona	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	24,452 — —	22,222 — —	2,222 — —	4,222 — —	24,717 — —	4,222 — —	222 — —	22,222 — —	1,222 — —	1,222 — —	—	—	127,417 — —	2,222 — —	1,222 — —	1,222 — —	2,222 — —	12,722 — —	1,222 — —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,222	
	Total		42,306	79,899	3,206	5,654	40,103	4,898	579	45,087	2,330	2,091	—	—	226,153	11,152	2,393	1,703	4,338	18,586	1,380	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,433		

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III.—Crops, 1894-95—continued.

No.	District.	V.—CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.																VI.—STARCHES.			VII.—SUGARS.		
		Cardamom Mystacin cardamomum.	Chillies (Mitcheya), Capsicum frutescens.	Ginger (Zing), Zingiber officinale.	Black Pepper (Mirri), Piper nigrum.	Belal-leaves (Pala), Piper-betel.	Belal-root (Sapari), Areca-catechu.	Turmeric (Haldi), Curcuma longa.	Fennel (Feni-shap), Foeniculum anisum.	Drift-wood (Bilhat-shap), Anethum sowa.	Coriander (Dhans), Coriandrum sativum.	Cumin (Jive), Cuminum cyminum.	Almond (Ora), Prunus amygdalus.	Fenugreek (Methi), Trigonella foenum-graecum.	Common Mustard (Maj), Sinapis Indica.	Garlic (Larun), Allium sativum.	Others.	Total V.	Arrowroot, Maranta arundinacea, Curcuma angustifolia, &c.	Others.	Total VI.	Sugarcane (U. Shardi), Saccharum officinarum.	Others.	Total VII.
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																							
I.—Gujarat.																							
1	Ahmadabad	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	2,339 130 1	355			1	226	5	3	4		1,357	39	36	22	4,604				3,636		3,636
2	Kaira	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	641 264	384			14	459	1		854		71	68	117	294	3,167				902		902
3	Panch Mahals	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	330 182 21	30			2			8	1		36	3	56		932				201		201
4	Broach	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	152	13			18		10	104			19	5	28	4	353				87		87
5	Surat	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	690 46 27	193			111		6	13			159	33	94	36	1,474				5,472		5,472
II.—Deccan.																							
6	Khandesh	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	10,009 18 122	7		221	73	1,714	2,274	13,829		2,976	289	3,207	210		35,035				3,841		3,841
7	Nasik	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	5,180 471	17		126	20	20	32	44		47	2,668	721	488		9,851		54	54	9,877		9,877
8	Ahmadnagar	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	5,700 717			377	10		6	6		4		46	171		7,074				3,210		3,210
9	Poona	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	9,450 2,083			380	142		6	26		2		46	118		13,837				14,874		14,874

III.—Crops, 1894-95—continued.

No.	District.	VIII.—OIL SEEDS.										IX.—DYES.					X.—FIBRES.					XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	Gross Area cropped.	Product Area cropped more than once.	Remainder Net Area cropped.						
		Sesame (Til), Sesamum indicum.	Linseed (Alsi, Javab), Linum Usitatissimum.	Castor-oil Seed (Erand), Ricinus communis.	Safflower Seed (Kardai), Carthamus Tinctorius.	Rape seed (Shiras), Brassica napus.	Niger seed (Kharand), Guizotia Abyssinica.	Groundnut (Bhadang), Arachis hypogea.	Cocconut (Khohre), Cocos nucifera.	Others.	Total VIII.	Indigo (Nil, Gull), Indigofera tinctoria.	Safflower (Kusumba), Carthamus Fensicus.	Morinda (A.L. Surang), Morinda Citrifolia.	Others.	Total IX.	Cotton (Kappu), Gossypium herbaceum.	Bombay Hemp (San Tag), Crotonaria Jauca.	Hemp (Ambadi, Sheria), Hibiscus complanatus.	Jute (corchorus).	Rhea.					Others.	Total X.				
1		67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92				
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.												Acres.					Acres.					Acres.					Acres.				
I.—Gujarat.																															
1	Ahmadabad.	19,981 7,641 447	4,293 1,049 7	13,142 4,057 236	95	4,258 2,733 24	—	—	—	—	32,760 15,480 734	117	191	—	—	308	57,822 151,761 25,673	688 918 115	226 157	—	—	—	88,739 162,536 25,788	321 3	651,577 658,661 65,088	27,379 7,835 57	623,998 650,726 65,931				
	Total	19,069	5,319	17,455	95	7,015	—	—	—	—	48,983	117	191	—	—	308	275,256	1,721	383	—	—	—	277,360	324	1,375,126	35,371	1,339,755				
2	Kaira.	3,754 1,523	867	5,221 463	367 1	327 5	—	—	—	—	10,526 1,992	200 142	123 81	—	—	355 223	4,972 3,704	57 7	1,965 978	—	—	—	6,994 4,681	13 5	590,800 165,053	56,469 7,991	734,940 157,056				
	Total	5,277	857	5,684	368	332	—	—	—	—	12,518	372	206	—	—	578	8,676	64	2,943	—	—	—	11,685	18	755,853	64,457	691,396				
3	Panch Mahals.	14,250 803 1,309	324 35 11	2,238 1,066 109	—	1,610 71 56	14,202 2,371 643	—	—	—	32,784 4,536 2,328	—	—	—	—	—	182 5 261	2,704 959 315	376 362 72	—	—	—	3,263 1,327 648	—	325,620 77,180 47,678	75,154 7,578 7,302	250,470 69,602 35,376				
	Total	16,552	370	3,513	—	1,737	17,476	—	—	—	39,648	—	—	—	—	—	448	3,978	810	—	—	—	5,230	—	445,478	90,030	355,448				
4	Broach.	12,017 53	—	934	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,951 43	1,033	10	—	—	1,043	211,626 430	29	3	—	—	—	211,658 43	46	581,048 84	3,710	577,338 824				
	Total	12,070	—	934	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,004	1,083	10	—	—	1,093	212,056	29	3	—	—	—	212,088	46	581,872	3,710	578,162				
5	Surat.	2,566 10 69	6	22,130 342 83	—	2	159 19 3	160	—	—	25,032 371 155	—	1	—	—	1	94,843 1,201 438	2,782 5 4	60	—	—	—	97,685 1,206 44	108	544,960 5,681 3,825	68,320 267 18	476,640 5,114 3,807				
	Total	2,645	6	32,555	—	2	159	191	—	—	35,558	—	1	—	—	1	96,482	2,791	60	—	—	—	99,333	108	554,466	68,905	485,561				
II.—Deccan.																															
6	Khandesh.	87,414 1,766 2,065	105,568 2,313 2,087	10,639 672 120	1,596 — 7	10	5,787 1,478 137	6,118	—	—	217,132 6,229 4,448	1,737	9	61	—	1,807	960,734 1,860 23,158	2,465 328 146	12,261 110 185	—	—	—	97,467 2,798 23,488	58 — 5	2,955,971 54,279 70,392	41,415 67 583	2,914,556 54,212 69,809				
	Total	91,235	109,968	11,431	1,603	10	7,402	6,160	—	—	227,809	1,737	9	61	—	1,807	985,752	3,439	12,556	—	—	—	1,001,748	63	3,080,642	42,065	3,038,577				
7	Nasik.	50,459 — 1,582	60,690 — 3,613	2,670 — 43	11,640 — 1,074	5	94,105 — 4,066	16,561	—	—	236,130 — 11,583	—	—	—	—	—	39,564 — 586	4,051 — 230	4,065 — 32	—	—	—	47,680 — 848	50 — 11	1,917,843 — 109,680	41,105 — 1,915	1,876,738 — 107,765				
	Total	52,041	64,303	2,713	12,714	5	98,171	17,766	—	—	247,713	—	—	—	—	—	40,150	4,281	4,097	—	—	—	48,528	61	2,027,523	43,020	1,984,503				
8	Ahmadnagar.	30,079 — 3,344	30,049 — 5,363	428 — 47	124,826 — 17,862	—	26,280 — 727	3,972	1	—	215,635 — 27,498	257	—	—	—	257	24,403 — 5,986	456 — 31	19,229 — 2,179	—	—	—	44,085 — 8,196	33 — 13	2,448,008 — 317,512	54,174 — 4,515	2,393,834 — 312,997				
	Total	33,423	35,412	475	142,688	—	27,007	4,127	1	—	243,133	257	—	—	—	257	30,389	487	21,408	—	—	—	52,284	46	2,765,520	58,689	2,706,831				
9	Poona.	4,484 — 674	2,821 — 354	221 — 41	83,746 — 9,544	—	33,402 — 5,129	10,097	—	—	134,771 — 18,625	—	—	—	—	—	61 — 3	364 — 111	7,273 — 1,114	—	—	—	7,704 — 1,228	201 — 5	1,753,632 — 315,080	72,595 — 14,780	1,681,037 — 300,300				
	Total	5,158	3,175	262	93,290	1	38,531	12,879	—	—	153,296	—	—	—	—	—	64	475	8,387	—	—	—	8,932	206	2,068,712	87,375	1,981,337				

10	Sholapur	{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated...}	8,056 483 8,541	40,898 2,173 43,071	6,855 558 7,413	130,619 9,323 139,942	16,416 1,461 17,877	29,742 2,113 31,855	232,588 16,111 248,699	7 ... 7	185 ... 185	192 ... 192	2,815 180 3,005	199 ... 199	14,042 789 14,811	17,050 959 18,015	81 1 82	1,944,305 149,681 2,093,986	29,937 2,373 32,210	1,914,638 147,498 2,061,776	
11	Satara	{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated...}	284 ... 285	2,800 436 3,236	415 47 462	21,153 3,150 24,303	13,948 2,620 16,568	56,228 15,249 71,477	94,828 21,508 116,331	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	8,472 288 8,740	3,882 387 3,969	8,764 1,611 10,375	20,818 2,366 23,084	264 131 395	1,476,685 251,286 1,727,971	107,854 24,474 132,328	1,368,821 226,808 1,595,639
III.—Karnatak.																					
12	Belgaum	{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated...}	4,977 1,120 6,136	3,274 637 3,911	6,988 2,011 9,006	26,709 8,928 35,637	6,625 1,519 8,144	11,778 2,903 14,681	60,358 17,157 77,515	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	158,246 28,118 186,364	2,254 1,047 3,301	6,169 1,247 7,416	168,669 30,412 197,081	11 9 20	1,440,095 314,730 1,754,825	29,926 4,191 34,117	1,410,169 310,539 1,720,708
13	Bijapur	{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated...}	25,520 1,998 27,528	89,095 7,538 95,633	5,603 732 6,335	71,067 7,976 79,043	40,287 4,423 44,810	74 15 89	230,756 23,682 253,438	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	325,298 45,192 380,490	111 8 119	9,094 850 9,944	344,503 46,050 390,553	11 ... 11	2,488,048 287,931 2,775,979	16,258 741 10,999	2,477,790 287,190 2,764,980
14	Dharwar	{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated...}	17,044 601 17,445	19,294 913 20,307	11,740 483 12,223	40,653 1,467 42,120	3,059 425 3,487	... ... 1	91,890 3,708 95,593	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	454,651 16,077 471,728	169 15 184	4,492 236 4,828	460,312 16,426 476,740	23 1 24	1,967,394 111,288 2,108,682	23,428 1,546 34,986	1,963,966 109,740 2,073,696
IV.—Konkan.																					
15	Thana	{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated...}	3,303 ... 3,307	2,466 ... 2,466	1 ... 1	10,794 ... 10,868	... ... ...	... ... ...	16,590 ... 16,648	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3,144 ... 3,150	2,993 ... 2,996	6,127 ... 6,146	468,983 1,070 468,639	46 7 40	458,983 1,070 468,639	5,178 7 5,235	453,804 1,063 463,404
16	Kolaba	{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated...}	1,479 3,471 4,950	... ... 4	... ... 4	... ... 1,246	... ... ...	... ... ...	2,357 3,269 6,216	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	296 190 476	151 13 164	640 ... 640	124,185 162,499 410,799	1 ... 1	245,185 162,499 410,799	7,581 4,839 13,455	238,694 156,659 397,344
17	Ratnagiri	{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated...}	1,390 18 1,404	... ... ...	... ... ...	5,802 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	6,462 577 7,214	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1,297 41 1,334	3 ... 3	1,338 ... 1,338	124,490 3,981 133,915	130 ... 130	124,490 3,981 133,915	8,298 134 8,591	116,215 5,847 125,324
18	Kanara	{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated...}	140 ... 140	4 ... 4	140 ... 140	73 ... 73	... ... ...	... ... ...	662 ... 662	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	105 ... 105	135 ... 135	240 ... 240	246,657 ... 246,657	41 ... 41	246,657 ... 246,657	12,529 ... 12,529	234,128 ... 234,128
Total, A.		{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated...}	378,200 13,479 13,531	309,673 3,397 23,132	191,941 6,609 6,399	512,472 1 29,331	6,217 2,809 21,617	271,208 4,391 23,468	134,739 19 23,468	1	324	247	4,914 223 145,909	2,394,699 2,945 2,421	24,713 1,639 8,498	91,291	2,500,728 173,229 136,779	1,432 5 179	2,199,108 1,131,237 2,959,315	695,247 20,128 62,126	21,306,858 1,101,109 1,999,639
Total B.			307,215	385,602	113,081	571,804	9,107	297,621	159,226	1	324	247	4,237	2,699,601	30,102	101,319	2,831,029	1,616	25,276,645	778,076	24,598,569
R.—SIND.																					
19	Karachi		16,890	...	178	29,602	...	...	46,690	93,330	118	1	119	3,297	48	3,245	154	559,205	35,259	524,046
20	Hyderabad		54,164	...	...	15,490	...	...	79,862	149,516	8,242	9	8,251	73,201	302	73,599	21,599	908,165	22,507	885,658
21	Shikarpur		19,384	1	...	81,819	...	...	39,100	140,304	5,098	465	5,563	3,209	50	3,262	4,603	1,184,596	175,600	1,008,996
22	Upper Sind Frontier		78,151	...	...	53,358	...	...	26,828	158,337	211	...	211	100	10	210	167	403,989	22,760	380,223
23	Thar and Parkar		12,074	...	1,681	7,280	...	...	51,158	72,193	690	...	690	30,656	29	30,685	4,457	679,261	8,129	671,232
Total R.			180,663	1	1,859	187,549	243,698	613,686	14,359	...	475	14,834	111,263	439	111,708	30,944	3,734,546	264,261	3,470,285
GRAND TOTAL			487,878	385,603	114,940	571,804	106,656	297,621	159,226	1	243,698	247	475	2,810,864	30,511	101,325	2,942,737	22,560	29,111,161	1,042,337	28,068,824

MAX

IV.—Irrigation, 1894-95.

No.	District.	Net area cropped.	Area irrigated from Canals.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total area irrigated.	CROPS OF IRRIGATED AREA.							Product area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance not irrigated Area.		
						Wheat.	Rice.	Other Cereals and Pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.	Fodder Crops.			Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																
I.—Gujarāt.																
1	Ahmadabad ...	Rayatwari --- Other Government --- Alienated ---	2,798 104 344	37,373 15,863 1,822	34,168 34,047 2,726	11,770 9,302 1,314	4,908 358 514	10,708 1,075 221	2,342 1,364 17	2,736 1,200 68	2,306 66 4	649 7,103 120	36,779 16,057 2,268	614 --- 22	36,163 16,087 2,236	
	Total ...	1,339,755	4,241	49,237	53,478	22,366	5,841	11,942	3,623	4,094	3,367	2,871	54,124	646	53,478	
2	Kaira ...	Rayatwari --- Other Government --- Alienated ---	624,340 157,044 ---	12,704 14,429 ---	12,549 14,429 ---	2,955 728 ---	187 5 ---	2,079 1,198 ---	401 849 ---	2,069 1,216 ---	5,711 10,672 ---	535 624 ---	14,247 15,008 ---	704 606 ---	12,543 14,429 ---	
	Total ...	691,236	439	27,532	37,971	3,753	162	3,677	903	3,325	16,383	1,137	29,340	1,309	27,971	
3	Panch Mahals ...	Rayatwari --- Other Government --- Alienated ---	260,470 60,502 35,378	1,316 918 288	1,378 918 288	208 517 185	121 --- ---	9 --- 3	162 21 8	257 264 68	179 4 4	2 --- ---	1,229 918 288	11 --- ---	1,218 918 288	
	Total ...	355,448	---	2,400	2,400	1,100	131	12	201	787	178	2	2,411	11	2,400	
4	Broach ...	Rayatwari --- Other Government --- Alienated ---	577,236 284 ---	--- --- 645	--- --- 645	--- --- ---	--- --- 16	--- --- 4	--- --- 68	--- --- 442	--- --- 120	--- --- 3	--- --- 653	--- --- 8	--- --- 645	
	Total ...	578,162	---	645	645	---	16	4	68	442	120	3	653	8	645	
5	Surat ...	Rayatwari --- Other Government --- Alienated ---	476,649 5,114 2,807	10,408 108 28	10,496 108 28	1 --- ---	2,546 --- ---	45 --- ---	5,472 77 19	1,500 6 8	1,074 20 10	--- --- ---	10,551 108 28	55 --- ---	10,496 103 28	
	Total ...	485,561	---	10,627	10,627	1	2,546	45	5,472	1,514	1,104	---	10,682	55	10,627	
II.—Deccan.																
6	Khandesh ...	Rayatwari --- Other Government --- Alienated ---	2,914,554 54,212 69,809	12,820 97 268	30,776 14 819	43,246 111 1,077	11,803 18 182	2,166 10 1	2,796 48 88	2,718 1 122	7,129 15 197	16,674 19 ---	107 111 1,103	2,229 --- 28	43,246 111 1,077	
	Total ...	3,038,577	12,885	31,549	44,434	12,094	2,176	3,901	3,841	7,676	16,890	111	46,689	2,255	44,434	
7	Nasik ...	Rayatwari --- Other Government --- Alienated ---	1,878,738 --- 107,768	20,573 --- 1,978	62,008 --- 8,488	78,186 --- 10,464	24,457 --- 2,874	4,900 --- 429	16,086 --- 1,878	9,956 --- 1,242	14,221 --- 1,068	17,406 --- 1,849	1,976 --- 68	69,043 --- 11,909	9,267 --- 984	79,188 --- 10,464
	Total ...	1,984,503	28,554	61,096	89,650	28,361	5,389	17,913	11,198	16,284	19,257	2,039	100,441	10,791	89,650	
8	Ahmadnagar ...	Rayatwari --- Other Government --- Alienated ---	2,308,824 --- 512,997	2,079 --- 78	79,245 --- 7,588	79,094 --- 7,612	31,208 --- 2,376	1,278 --- 205	29,085 --- 4,207	2,754 --- 164	6,620 --- 424	11,432 --- 1,851	1,289 --- 108	94,863 --- 8,984	7,929 --- 1,321	79,984 --- 7,612
	Total ...	2,706,831	3,154	81,393	84,547	23,584	1,481	44,192	2,918	7,345	12,783	1,494	93,797	9,250	84,547	
9	Poona ...	Rayatwari --- Other Government --- Alienated ---	1,661,087 --- 300,390	22,874 --- 2,728	62,086 --- 11,841	68,910 --- 14,629	19,629 --- 2,000	1,440 --- 241	46,699 --- 5,829	12,037 --- 2,027	21,080 --- 4,571	8,025 --- 1,174	1,632 --- 292	110,472 --- 17,141	16,508 --- 2,512	92,910 --- 14,629
	Total ...	1,981,337	35,662	72,877	108,539	22,719	1,681	52,528	14,054	25,591	9,199	1,841	127,613	19,074	108,539	

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10	Sholapur	Rayatwari	1,914,968	7,066	84,331	91,936	26,970	2,688	50,966	4,389	8,048	28,435	1,447	117,932	25,996	91,936
		Other Government														
		Alienated	147,408	510	5,681	6,191	1,819	118	4,237	208	344	1,423	21	8,109	1,978	6,191
		Total	2,061,776	8,115	90,012	98,127	28,789	2,806	55,193	4,596	8,392	24,857	1,468	126,101	27,974	98,127
11	Sátara	Rayatwari	1,368,831	7,097	90,286	97,383	20,581	5,878	26,782	12,367	8,574	39,880	547	114,609	17,226	97,383
		Other Government														
		Alienated	226,808	767	19,228	19,995	4,142	2,242	3,119	2,396	1,679	8,392	91	22,000	2,065	19,995
		Total	1,595,639	7,864	109,514	117,378	24,723	8,120	29,901	14,762	10,253	48,272	638	136,669	19,291	117,378
III.—Karnatak.																
12	Belgaum	Rayatwari	1,410,169	1,954	33,418	35,372	2,342	8,327	6,603	9,535	4,345	6,549	163	39,854	4,482	35,372
		Other Government														
		Alienated	310,539	1,486	8,872	10,358	867	290	3,341	2,790	1,537	2,550	128	11,523	1,165	10,358
		Total	1,720,708	3,440	42,290	45,730	3,229	8,617	12,034	12,325	5,782	9,099	291	51,377	5,647	45,730
13	Bijapur	Rayatwari	2,477,790	967	8,461	9,418	1,625	1,238	1,021	1,301	3,477	1,874	199	10,635	1,217	9,418
		Other Government														
		Alienated	287,190	89	1,111	1,170	241	99	163	113	480	195	20	1,311	141	1,170
		Total	2,764,980	1,016	9,572	10,588	1,866	1,337	1,184	1,314	3,957	2,069	219	11,946	1,358	10,588
14	Dhárwar	Rayatwari	1,963,966	4,775	65,710	70,485	51	60,643	523	4,252	3,322	2,641	6	71,238	853	70,485
		Other Government														
		Alienated	109,740	181	7,820	7,991		6,937	42	468	174	191		7,812	11	7,991
		Total	2,073,696	4,956	73,530	78,286	51	67,480	565	4,720	3,496	2,832	6	79,150	864	78,286
IV.—Konkan.																
15	Thána	Rayatwari	453,804		5,946	5,946				1,197	4,139	378	160	4,874	26	5,848
		Other Government	1,083		7	7					7			7		7
		Alienated	5,537		50	50					50			50		50
		Total	463,404		5,905	5,905				1,197	4,196	378	160	5,931	26	5,905
16	Kolába	Rayatwari	228,604		2,156	2,156				29	1,309	822	1	2,161	5	2,156
		Other Government	154,639		5	5					5			5		5
		Alienated	2,081		4	4					4			4		4
		Total	397,344		2,165	2,165				29	1,318	822	1	2,170	5	2,165
17	Ratnágiri	Rayatwari	116,254		5,009	5,009		2,793	893	126	1,067	885		5,644	35	5,009
		Other Government	5,847		286	286		34	27	7	189	29		287	1	286
		Alienated	3,222		228	228		169	25	16	1	27		228		228
		Total	125,324		6,123	6,123		2,986	855	149	1,237	932		6,159	36	6,123
18	Kánara	Rayatwari	234,128	292	23,372	23,564		13,550	466	3,087	4,447	2,019	1	23,570	6	23,564
		Other Government														
		Alienated														
		Total	234,128	292	23,372	23,564		13,550	466	3,087	4,447	2,019	1	23,570	6	23,564
	Total, A.	Rayatwari	21,506,836	101,972	694,141	696,114	143,350	112,677	299,001	72,899	94,826	142,365	8,815	782,979	87,815	696,114
		Other Government	1,101,103	301	21,742	21,943	11,136	497	2,288	1,892	3,192	10,829	2,705	21,939	696	21,943
		Alienated	1,980,610	5,444	72,656	82,100	18,111	11,235	23,123	9,589	12,109	17,386	762	92,285	10,185	82,100
		Total	24,598,549	110,618	699,539	810,157	172,656	124,319	234,412	84,457	110,136	170,561	12,282	908,823	98,696	810,157
B.—SIND.																
19	Karachi		524,046	361,448	162,598	524,046	69,086	176,844	198,466	1,572	7,212	103,174	2,951	559,305	35,259	524,046
20	Hyderabad		885,658	805,091	73,370	878,461	72,149	167,368	394,921	1,176	12,349	231,347	21,569	960,879	22,418	878,461
21	Shikarpur		1,008,996	837,884	171,111	1,008,996	420,003	239,328	348,336	522	22,636	152,374	1,397	1,184,596	175,691	1,008,996
22	Upper-Sind Frontier		380,323	345,127	35,189	380,316	57,499	12,620	170,752	15	1,300	160,895	2	403,082	22,766	380,316
23	Thar and Parkar		671,232	250,949	20,680	271,629	29,971	83,927	64,973	35	1,312	95,092	4,447	279,757	8,128	271,629
	Total, B.		3,470,255	2,600,499	462,948	3,063,447	648,707	680,687	1,177,446	3,320	44,809	742,882	30,366	3,327,619	264,172	3,063,447
	GRAND TOTAL		28,068,804	2,711,117	1,162,487	3,873,604	821,363	804,406	1,411,860	87,777	154,945	912,443	42,648	4,236,442	362,868	3,873,604

IV.—Irrigation, 1894-95.

No.	District.	Net area cropped.	Area irrigated from Canals.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total area irrigated.	CROPS OF IRRIGATED AREA.							Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance not irrigated Area.	
						Wheat.	Rice.	Other Cereals and Pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.	Fodder Crops.			Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.															
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>															
1	Ahmadabad ...	Rayawari 222,900 Other Government 840,730 Alienated 68,081	2,798 104 344	21,372 15,983 1,200	24,166 16,087 2,228	11,710 9,502 1,218	4,989 318 814	10,708 1,918 221	2,340 1,354 17	2,730 1,290 68	2,308 88 4	969 2,108 120	26,779 16,087 2,228	614 — 22	26,165 16,087 2,228
	Total ...	1,329,755	4,241	49,237	53,478	22,286	5,841	11,942	3,623	4,094	3,367	2,871	54,124	646	53,478
2	Kaira ...	Rayawari 234,200 Other Government 157,066	— —	12,704 14,420	12,704 14,420	2,955 788	187 5	2,479 1,190	401 648	2,000 1,216	5,711 10,672	528 802	14,247 15,098	704 805	12,543 14,293
	Total ...	691,296	439	27,532	27,971	3,753	162	3,677	903	3,325	16,383	1,137	29,340	1,309	27,971
3	Panch Mahals ...	Rayawari 260,470 Other Government 69,802 Alienated 24,378	— — —	1,218 918 208	1,218 918 208	208 517 188	121 — —	— — —	122 21 8	257 264 68	179 4 4	— — —	1,229 918 208	11 — —	1,218 918 208
	Total ...	365,448	—	2,400	2,400	1,100	131	12	201	787	178	2	2,411	11	2,400
4	Broach ...	Rayawari 577,220 Other Government 224	— —	645 —	645 —	— —	18 —	4 —	68 —	442 —	120 —	3 —	653 —	8 —	645 —
	Total ...	578,102	—	645	645	—	18	4	68	442	120	3	653	8	645
5	Surat ...	Rayawari 476,640 Other Government 5,114 Alienated 2,807	— — —	10,498 108 28	10,498 108 28	1 — —	2,548 — —	45 — —	5,325 77 10	1,500 6 2	1,074 20 10	— — —	10,581 108 28	55 — —	10,498 108 28
	Total ...	485,561	—	10,627	10,627	1	2,546	45	5,472	1,514	1,104	—	10,682	55	10,627
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>															
6	Khandesh ...	Rayawari 2,914,556 Other Government 54,212 Alienated 69,809	12,620 97 258	20,716 14 819	22,948 111 1,077	21,292 18 122	2,105 10 1	2,796 48 28	2,718 1 122	7,122 15 528	16,674 19 197	107 — 4	45,475 111 1,103	2,229 — 28	43,246 111 1,077
	Total ...	2,038,577	12,886	21,549	44,434	12,094	2,176	3,901	3,841	7,676	16,890	111	46,689	2,255	44,434
7	Nasik ...	Rayawari 1,274,728 Other Government 107,765 Alienated —	26,578 1,979 —	55,908 5,428 —	72,186 10,464 —	24,487 2,874 —	4,900 429 —	16,085 1,878 —	9,956 1,242 —	14,221 2,008 —	17,408 1,840 —	1,976 68 —	39,043 11,396 —	9,267 684 —	79,186 16,464 —
	Total ...	1,984,503	28,554	61,096	89,650	28,261	5,389	17,913	11,198	16,284	19,257	2,039	100,441	10,791	89,650
8	Ahmadnagar ...	Rayawari 2,208,224 Other Government 212,997 Alienated —	2,079 78 —	73,258 7,420 —	75,084 7,612 —	21,208 2,278 —	1,278 205 —	20,926 4,207 —	2,754 184 —	6,820 325 —	11,422 1,351 —	1,288 106 —	24,263 8,934 —	7,920 1,321 —	75,984 7,612 —
	Total ...	2,706,831	3,154	81,393	84,547	23,584	1,481	44,192	2,918	7,345	12,783	1,494	93,797	9,250	84,547
9	Poona ...	Rayawari 1,061,087 Other Government 200,200 Alienated —	22,574 2,728 —	61,080 11,241 —	62,910 14,029 —	19,029 2,000 —	1,440 241 —	46,020 5,220 —	12,027 2,027 —	21,020 4,571 —	8,025 1,174 —	1,022 220 —	110,472 17,161 —	16,508 2,612 —	93,910 14,029 —
	Total ...	1,981,337	35,662	72,877	108,539	22,719	1,681	52,528	14,054	25,591	9,199	1,841	127,613	19,074	108,539

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10	Sholapur	Rayatwari	1,914,908	7,005	84,331	91,936	26,970	2,688	50,956	4,383	8,048	28,435	1,447	117,933	25,906	91,936
		Other Government	147,408	510	5,681	6,191	1,619	118	4,237	208	344	1,423	21	8,169	1,974	6,191
		Alienated														
		Total	2,061,776	8,115	90,012	98,127	28,789	2,806	55,193	4,596	8,392	24,857	1,468	126,101	27,974	98,127
11	Sátara	Rayatwari	1,568,881	7,097	90,296	97,393	20,581	5,878	26,782	12,367	8,574	39,880	547	114,609	17,226	97,393
		Other Government	234,808	707	19,228	19,935	4,142	2,243	3,119	2,395	1,679	8,392	91	22,000	2,065	19,935
		Alienated														
		Total	1,595,639	7,864	109,514	117,378	24,723	8,120	29,901	14,762	10,253	48,272	638	136,669	19,291	117,378
III.—Karnatak.																
12	Belgaum	Rayatwari	1,410,100	1,954	33,418	35,372	2,342	8,327	8,603	9,535	4,345	6,549	163	39,854	4,482	35,372
		Other Government	510,539	1,486	8,872	10,358	897	290	3,341	2,790	1,537	2,550	128	11,523	1,165	10,358
		Alienated														
		Total	1,720,708	3,440	42,290	45,730	3,229	8,617	12,034	12,325	5,782	9,099	291	51,377	5,647	45,730
13	Bijapur	Rayatwari	2,477,790	957	8,461	9,418	1,625	1,238	1,021	1,301	3,477	1,874	199	10,835	1,217	9,418
		Other Government	287,190	89	1,111	1,170	241	99	163	113	480	195	20	1,311	141	1,170
		Alienated														
		Total	2,764,980	1,016	9,572	10,588	1,866	1,337	1,184	1,314	3,957	2,069	219	11,946	1,358	10,588
14	Dhárwar	Rayatwari	1,903,956	4,775	65,710	70,485	51	60,543	523	4,252	3,322	2,641	6	71,338	853	70,485
		Other Government	109,760	181	7,830	7,991		6,937	42	468	174	191		7,812	11	7,991
		Alienated														
		Total	2,073,696	4,956	73,330	78,286	51	67,480	565	4,720	3,496	2,832	6	79,150	864	78,286
IV.—Konkan.																
15	Thána	Rayatwari	653,804		5,946	5,946				1,197	4,139	378	160	5,974	26	5,946
		Other Government	1,083		7	7					7			7		7
		Alienated	8,537		50	50					50			50		50
		Total	463,404		5,905	5,905				1,197	4,196	378	160	5,931	26	5,905
16	Koláha	Rayatwari	239,804		2,156	2,156				29	1,309	822	1	2,161	5	2,156
		Other Government	154,619		5	5					5			5		5
		Alienated	2,981		4	4					4			4		4
		Total	397,344		2,165	2,165				29	1,318	822	1	2,170	5	2,165
17	Ratnágiri	Rayatwari	116,256		5,609	5,609		2,793	893	126	1,037	885		5,544	25	5,609
		Other Government	5,847		295	295		34	27	7	199	39		287	1	295
		Alienated	3,322		228	228		159	25	16	1	27		228		228
		Total	125,324		6,123	6,123		2,986	855	149	1,237	932		6,159	26	6,123
18	Kánara	Rayatwari	234,128	292	23,372	23,564		13,550	466	3,087	4,447	2,019	1	23,570	6	23,564
		Other Government														
		Alienated														
		Total	234,128	292	23,372	23,564		13,550	466	3,087	4,447	2,019	1	23,570	6	23,564
Total, A.			21,508,838	101,973	894,141	896,114	143,350	112,677	299,001	72,899	94,826	142,365	8,815	793,929	87,815	696,114
		Other Government	1,101,103	301	31,743	31,943	11,195	497	2,298	1,992	3,181	19,820	2,706	35,409	1,943	31,943
		Alienated	1,980,632	8,444	73,856	82,160	18,111	11,235	23,123	9,599	12,109	17,396	762	92,515	14,185	82,160
		Total	24,598,569	110,618	699,539	810,157	172,656	124,319	234,412	84,457	110,136	170,561	12,282	908,823	98,666	810,157
B.—SIND.																
19	Karáchi		524,046	361,448	162,598	524,046	62,086	176,844	198,466	1,572	7,212	103,174	2,951	559,305	35,259	524,046
20	Hyderabad		885,658	805,091	73,370	878,461	72,149	167,368	394,921	1,176	12,349	231,347	21,569	900,879	22,418	878,461
21	Shikarpur		1,008,996	837,884	171,111	1,008,995	420,003	239,328	348,336	522	22,636	152,374	1,397	1,184,596	175,691	1,008,995
22	Upper-Sind Frontier		380,323	345,127	35,189	380,316	57,495	12,620	170,752	15	1,300	160,895	2	403,982	22,766	380,316
23	Thar and Parkar		671,232	250,949	20,680	271,629	29,971	83,927	64,973	35	1,312	95,092	4,447	279,757	8,128	271,629
		Total, B.	3,470,255	2,600,499	462,948	3,063,447	648,707	680,087	1,177,446	3,220	44,809	742,882	30,366	3,327,619	264,172	3,063,447
GRAND TOTAL			28,068,824	2,711,117	1,162,487	3,873,604	821,363	804,406	1,411,860	87,777	154,945	913,443	42,648	4,236,442	362,838	3,873,604

V.—Agricultural Stock, 1894-95.

No.	District.	CATTLE										OTHER QUADRUPEDS					PLOUGHS		CARTS		
		Plough Cattle.		Bulls for breeding purposes.		Oxen and He-buffaloes for other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total Cattle.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Camels.	Mules and Donkeys.	Small.	Large, i.e., over two bullocks.	For riding.	For carrying loads.
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	He-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	He-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-Calves.										
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
A—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																					
I.—Gujarat.																					
1	Ahmedabad ...	{ Rayatwari ... 74,578 Other Government ... 20,720 Alienated ... 6,473	14 24 2	732 225 21	208 100 0	2,372 857 20	208 20 6	69,098 63,713 5,385	59,710 27,371 3,339	24,023 18,426 5,607	24,023 13,377 1,646	225,960 182,516 43,444	2,824 2,409 415	10,706 29,032 18,326	22,026 23,011 1,985	377 294 83	4,117 2,628 1,489	28,548 23,123 5,425	— — —	900 308 592	12,828 7,628 5,200
	Total ...	131,784	47	1,038	409	3,198	347	95,596	90,489	53,943	48,336	425,177	5,868	32,789	48,375	714	7,233	62,279	—	1,341	21,694
2	Kaira ...	{ Rayatwari ... 89,790 Other Government ... 21,821 Alienated ...	11 9 —	141 28 —	323 137 —	697 291 —	27 23 —	27,223 2,321 —	78,250 28,969 —	27,753 6,944 —	27,944 29,229 —	301,689 91,293 —	1,582 300 —	2,193 829 —	24,744 6,055 —	110 31 —	2,441 1,328 —	68,773 18,198 —	— — —	1,081 613 —	18,744 7,661 —
	Total ...	111,617	20	169	458	808	49	40,314	117,115	42,599	80,283	393,432	1,888	4,032	30,799	141	4,839	61,972	—	1,544	29,305
3	Panch Mahals ...	{ Rayatwari ... 67,612 Other Government ... 18,737 Alienated ... 7,844	22 2 2	292 104 49	187 24 20	1,466 467 24	43 17 —	20,319 16,045 4,274	16,022 4,224 1,831	66,589 12,121 8,411	16,079 2,711 1,092	198,340 63,465 23,221	2,147 560 267	1,927 2,944 244	19,700 5,969 2,181	14 1 1	1,225 221 94	23,123 9,349 2,968	— — —	129 55 74	6,961 2,128 744
	Total ...	94,195	27	415	246	1,899	70	70,386	22,817	65,090	13,881	269,026	2,863	5,125	27,870	16	1,684	46,497	—	201	9,730
4	Broach ...	{ Rayatwari ... 24,204 Other Government ... Alienated ...	4 — —	81 — —	121 — —	1,508 — —	35 — —	12,902 — —	31,327 — —	18,388 — —	21,883 — —	141,743 — —	3,074 — —	15,530 — —	19,914 — —	132 — —	1,940 — —	26,764 — —	— — —	4,043 — —	15,147 — —
	Total ...	55,584	4	81	121	1,508	35	12,902	31,327	18,388	21,883	141,743	3,074	15,530	19,914	132	1,940	26,764	—	4,043	15,147
5	Surat ...	{ Rayatwari ... 109,752 Other Government ... 231 Alienated ... 622	3,230 62 6	373 2 1	180 1 —	9,260 64 2	262 — —	64,170 666 614	66,169 310 294	75,990 863 247	24,614 223 195	235,267 2,011 1,822	1,711 2 4	26,020 80 24	62,852 300 143	— — —	2,216 — —	46,466 408 290	901 7 2	9,900 57 75	29,130 237 299
	Total ...	109,205	3,894	276	187	9,861	262	65,269	46,774	77,090	35,042	340,860	1,717	26,134	63,254	—	2,216	49,161	930	9,732	29,556
II.—Deccan.																					
6	Khandesh ...	{ Rayatwari ... 22,668 Other Government ... 20,310 Alienated ... 9,654	1,487 22 24	2,623 200 25	779 45 18	24,182 777 1,037	2,497 29 97	179,449 17,819 6,630	110,541 2,522 2,969	146,223 12,591 4,226	73,676 1,516 1,780	864,712 56,991 26,237	24,236 494 619	24,832 129 1,474	203,029 4,837 6,119	10 — —	7,429 81 265	88,699 9,984 2,121	17,326 — 963	39,116 323 946	67,079 2,713 1,608
	Total ...	352,822	1,530	3,957	841	25,976	2,032	202,654	116,122	164,040	76,368	946,940	25,949	30,444	213,964	10	7,787	105,764	18,299	40,385	71,395
7	Nasik ...	{ Rayatwari ... 204,184 Other Government ... Alienated ... 14,203	22,701 — 1,296	3,727 — 203	209 — 5	13,448 — 622	634 — 23	149,312 — 2,249	20,002 — 1,711	61,003 — 5,609	14,983 — 896	532,301 — 23,019	15,309 — 976	112,458 — 5,454	133,329 — 5,813	— — —	2,862 — 222	58,420 — 2,084	22,734 — 1,900	10,306 — 618	24,962 — 1,068
	Total ...	218,489	23,996	3,930	314	14,098	666	157,561	31,713	97,172	17,881	565,820	16,485	117,912	141,642	—	3,090	56,454	24,643	10,920	27,918
8	Ahmednagar ...	{ Rayatwari ... 271,294 Other Government ... Alienated ... 21,213	5,088 — 78	280 — 86	149 — 13	11,864 — 1,024	1,300 — 149	182,629 — 19,556	21,974 — 2,968	124,704 — 14,964	16,719 — 1,998	656,910 — 72,107	22,200 — 2,940	227,370 — 24,131	183,358 — 19,200	— — —	7,376 — 997	16,477 — 2,740	41,080 — 4,788	18,037 — 1,331	19,367 — 1,974
	Total ...	303,107	5,146	586	161	13,488	1,523	202,064	34,942	149,668	18,312	729,017	26,155	291,501	202,716	4	8,276	19,217	46,716	14,268	21,241
9	Poona ...	{ Rayatwari ... 211,729 Other Government ... Alienated ... 40,376	6,711 — 374	699 — 87	209 — 28	10,123 — 673	1,196 — 156	134,005 — 22,923	40,049 — 6,144	66,837 — 14,638	18,466 — 2,049	510,533 — 96,446	12,656 — 1,628	206,351 — 22,240	112,029 — 20,966	— — —	5,724 — 972	28,196 — 2,669	23,673 — 5,201	2,196 — 283	18,682 — 4,896
	Total ...	252,115	7,086	696	247	10,806	1,351	157,528	46,193	101,462	21,505	598,989	14,344	228,591	132,995	22	6,706	29,065	28,974	3,479	23,278

10	Sholspur	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	191,104 13,885 Total ...	5,445 470 5,915	1,234 45 1,279	311 14 325	8,856 290 9,146	2,565 131 2,696	120,431 9,586 130,017	33,675 2,200 35,875	102,656 7,739 110,395	22,114 1,375 23,489	488,301 35,716 524,016	12,222 849 13,081	202,180 21,007 223,137	112,543 9,116 121,659	38 180 38	3,772 154 3,952	1,676 1,270 1,830	16,307 15 17,667	1,052 15 1,067	14,129 903 15,031
11	Sátara ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	191,581 33,786 Total ...	12,359 2,625 14,994	348 61 409	253 27 180	5,632 822 6,454	602 88 690	121,050 20,900 141,950	66,103 13,070 79,173	95,363 17,071 112,434	43,539 8,087 51,626	536,930 96,557 633,487	12,443 1,516 13,959	282,725 33,901 316,626	103,094 16,267 119,361	...	2,727 178 2,903	17,952 6,065 23,017	20,126 3,179 23,304	929 142 1,071	20,672 3,665 24,337
III.—Karnatak.																						
12	Belgaum	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	150,304 31,494 Total ...	29,281 3,917 33,198	321 76 397	136 25 161	6,697 1,104 8,001	751 128 879	91,428 16,711 108,139	72,871 14,667 87,538	80,916 16,710 97,626	49,303 10,562 59,865	462,708 93,394 578,102	5,932 1,461 7,413	159,758 43,299 202,057	81,179 19,174 100,353	19 5 24	2,794 638 3,432	57,201 8,062 65,264	8,957 2,362 11,319	473 66 539	27,281 4,677 31,958
13	Bijapur ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	181,971 24,669 Total ...	4,492 651 5,043	215 48 263	135 19 154	6,598 598 7,196	2,664 339 3,203	110,788 15,569 126,357	68,373 8,420 66,793	142,756 18,988 161,744	52,117 7,004 59,721	660,300 78,805 637,114	10,538 1,229 11,767	140,379 22,869 163,248	149,819 24,278 174,088	44 2 46	4,884 68 5,564	46,320 7,115 53,435	8,703 1,216 9,919	113 21 134	15,162 1,516 16,668
14	Dharwar	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	197,978 15,054 Total ...	16,896 2,375 19,261	566 30 596	290 13 303	10,895 620 11,515	1,040 49 1,089	98,585 8,600 107,275	77,062 8,449 82,511	123,968 10,440 134,408	64,147 4,616 68,763	591,417 47,336 638,753	4,712 392 5,104	113,154 3,814 116,968	115,900 8,149 124,049	3	6,804 29 7,162	88,852 7,419 96,271	4,891 232 4,823	832 36 868	48,458 3,207 51,660
IV.—Konkan.																						
15	Thana ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	118,977 1,024 2,092 Total ...	40,216 431 382 41,030	300 1 66 477	75 -- 4 79	4,798 368 128 5,104	225 18 5 248	96,855 975 2,012 99,842	21,056 262 454 21,772	67,456 143 1,610 69,456	15,520 202 202 15,865	385,368 3,612 7,296 396,966	1,301 111 18 1,430	3,528 520 12 4,000	42,984 521 569 44,064	...	25 6 1 34	72,697 64 1,351 75,592	...	4,331 25 85 4,451	25,396 270 505 26,171
16	Kolaba ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	49,768 31,115 698 Total ...	25,796 15,364 302 38,520	231 177 -- 408	58 72 -- 130	3,453 645 14 4,112	366 96 2 464	46,444 27,763 496 74,702	14,821 7,050 161 22,012	42,278 19,472 422 62,167	9,798 4,108 91 13,997	193,011 102,842 2,110 297,963	687 79 2 659	677 670 -- 947	22,022 11,197 247 33,466	...	25 -- -- 27	35,367 21,902 654 56,823	...	1,391 196 14 1,501	6,188 1,152 -- 7,320
17	Ratnagiri	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	41,680 2,159 2,016 Total ...	10,580 290 531 11,401	19 -- 1 20	11 -- -- 11	1,419 1 14 1,434	114 -- 2 117	22,186 -1,382 709 24,077	8,611 506 291 9,408	21,196 1,060 718 22,887	5,916 333 286 6,477	111,602 5,554 4,696 121,699	79 9 5 93	133 -- -- 133	7,883 628 162 8,374	...	...	26,763 1,699 1,229 29,081	...	75 1 -- 76	911 23 -- 966
18	Kanara ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	80,082 25,777 Total ...	25,777 -- 25,777	343 -- 343	86 -- 86	5,449 -- 5,449	1,163 -- 1,163	75,851 -- 75,851	26,378 -- 26,378	65,262 -- 65,262	12,596 -- 12,596	292,987 -- 292,987	314 -- 314	1,516 -- 1,516	4,728 -- 4,728	...	60	55,315 -- 55,315	...	99 -- 99	6,327 -- 6,327
Total A.		{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	2,984,727 149,720 285,051 Total ...	216,671 13,212 12,002 236,885	13,714 827 796 15,340	3,831 287 263 4,423	129,380 3,040 7,652 140,053	16,276 230 1,178 17,684	1,642,660 107,913 140,998 1,892,404	823,673 81,230 64,949 968,952	1,433,746 71,779 120,313 1,625,831	658,422 64,680 42,876 645,878	7,436,143 669,914 626,126 8,532,181	135,796 4,022 12,267 152,164	1,576,196 25,023 191,551 1,766,750	1,421,623 52,498 137,372 1,611,593	773 236 51 1,150	57,468 4,696 4,731 66,882	786,679 78,756 48,475 913,801	165,367 5 21,222 186,596	96,744 1,421 3,594 95,819	378,196 21,908 28,698 426,802
Grand Total																						
B.—SIND.																						
19	Karachi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Shikarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Thar and Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not available.																						

ERRATA TO V.—AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Showing corrected number of Sheep and Goats for the five Gujarát Districts for the years 1886-87 to 1893-94 inclusive (*vide* para. 65 of the Report).

Year	AHMEDABAD.		KAJRA.		PANCH MAHALS.		BHOACH.		SURAT.	
	Sheep.	Goat.	Sheep.	Goat.	Sheep.	Goat.	Sheep.	Goat.	Sheep.	Goat.
1886-87	32,984	49,156	5,444	34,310	4,841	30,066	12,146	30,370	23,063	62,095
1887-88	33,143	48,060	5,356	33,655	5,583	26,975	15,264	31,323	30,433	60,337
1888-89	37,981	48,173	5,840	33,891	6,320	34,565	15,759	19,018	35,748	61,313
1889-90	37,173	48,336	6,503	31,515	6,436	27,623	16,836	31,333	31,624	67,451
1890-91	36,881	51,899	6,403	34,340	6,069	34,068	15,773	25,348	28,533	67,343
1891-92	36,304	56,133	6,376	33,349	6,233	27,079	13,630	24,413	23,712	63,594
1892-93	37,353	53,877	5,174	34,565	6,624	30,837	15,955	23,133	26,643	63,003
1893-94	35,343	49,242	6,933	32,194	5,170	30,746	15,327	24,446	26,367	66,413

Accompaniment A to Agricultural Return No. II.

Details of "Current Fallow," 1894-95.

No.	District.	True fallow, i.e. customarily fallow in rotation.	Grass lands, i.e. number or parts of number set apart for grass and never sown.	Grass bound or prickly-pear bound lands.	Shrinkage of RAB lands.	Land uncultivated owing to unseasonable or deficient rainfall.	Land left uncultivated for miscellaneous reasons.	Total fallow (Column 6 of Agricultural Return No. II.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>I.—Gujarāt.</i>								
1	Ahmadabad ...	Rayatwari... 2,487 Other Government... 3,477 Alienated... 43	12,823 56,882 6,826	137	1	45,840 22,420 7,431	61,720 221,147 19,820	122,007 241,097 28,646
	Total	6,007	75,514	137	1	113,907	332,354	527,084
2	Kaira... ..	Rayatwari... 1,566 Other Government... 81	10,528 4,961			9,828 71	21,628 1,121	22,749 6,082
	Total	1,569	15,497			9,106	32,447	28,816
3	Panch Mahals ...	Rayatwari... 1,341 Other Government... 300	145 3,737	322 13,737		2,306 2,575	21,120 22,307	22,626 24,882
	Total	1,641	4,782	14,357		13,341	112,411	140,833
	Broach ...	Rayatwari... 43,474 Other Government... 172	27,828 146			1,325	2,294	27,900 316
	Total	43,646	28,052			1,525	2,294	78,514
5	Surat	Rayatwari... 181,083 Other Government... 1,000	90,804 4,408	26		883	12,500 75	200,118 4,200 1,100
	Total	152,113	95,490	26		863	16,451	205,143
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>								
6	Kharsdeah ...	Rayatwari... 1,066 Other Government... 973	6,304 1,081	1,322 48		25,170 1,525	126,000 227	126,000 273 12,131
	Total	2,239	7,425	1,370		36,924	126,227	194,516
7	Nasik	Rayatwari... 181,950 Other Government... 6,900	87,704 3,323	2,800	21 20	24,851	110,200 10,021	200,624 21,087
	Total	188,910	61,037	2,800	8,150	25,450	120,305	256,721
8	Ahmadnagar ...	Rayatwari... 64,080 Other Government... 16,450	32,221 5,094	2,348 1,720	7 64	14,025 621	220,097 26,912	241,222 24,222
	Total	80,519	39,675	10,065	1,850	15,236	247,009	304,973
9	Poona... ..	Rayatwari... 165,305 Other Government... 20,500	97,185 22,540	12,207 4,178	18,320	23,622 2,204	94,046 18,046	613,216 1,697
	Total	186,904	125,725	17,775	19,782	25,826	112,092	491,341
10	Sholapur ...	Rayatwari... 87,028 Other Government... 6,477	78,978 4,404	73,045 2,480	807	14,826	118,200 13,000	272,514 27,025
	Total	94,435	83,892	74,495	807	16,744	132,026	400,169
11	Satara	Rayatwari... 172,200 Other Government... 64,928	100,850 24,244	2,228 1,022	2,207	4,022	97,200 10,214	410,400 211,740
	Total	238,272	198,103	3,857	2,533	4,286	78,100	522,182
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>								
12	Belgaum ...	Rayatwari... 75,222 Other Government... 12,222	72,174 64,000	21,644 5,007	25	1,700 6,120	22,201 66,222	279,224 122,222
	Total	93,667	116,813	32,851	29	10,824	138,944	302,006
13	Bijapur	Rayatwari... 10,222 Other Government... 2,000	97,222 6,000	122,422 21,671		11,222 2,007	107,222 17,122	222,222 20,222
	Total	12,279	63,607	157,073		13,227	124,222	271,224
14	Dharwar ...	Rayatwari... 2,222 Other Government... 800	22,222 12,222	12,079 2,722		20,222 1,741	22,222 12,222	21,224 21,076
	Total	1,645	110,471	20,827		12,133	20,114	245,190
<i>IV.—Kannan.</i>								
15	Thana... ..	Rayatwari... 92,222 Other Government... 613	22,222 8,222	21,222 122	122,222	2,222	22,222	22,222 22,222
	Total	93,582	100,708	22,027	205,412	3,342	24,722	459,816
16	Kolaba	Rayatwari... 22,114 Other Government... 101,272	22,122 6,121	2,274 222	22,222	22,222	11,222 1,222	22,222 22,222
	Total	170,337	20,749	3,240	77,001	22,222	13,067	215,271
17	Batnagiri ...	Rayatwari... 72,222 Other Government... 2,712	10,222 1,222	1,217 22	21,077	1,222	22,222	22,222 2,222
	Total	82,259	11,079	1,447	82,223	1,022	20,722	149,232
18	Kinara	Rayatwari... 2,000	24,222	4,221		2,222	22,222	22,222
	Total	2,000	34,528	4,421	3	2,222	21,422	24,222
	Total ...	1,151,775	975,224	217,427	202,222	222,222	1,222,222	2,222,222
	Grand Total	1,402,222	1,219,912	377,428	247,222	317,218	1,207,017	2,472,434

ACCOMPANIMENT A TO RETURN No. III.
Details of Kharif and Rabi under Cereals and Pulses, 1914-15.

No.	District.	CLASS I.—CEREALS.														Total Cereals.	
		Jowar, Sorghum Vulgaris.	Bajra, Pennisetum Typhalorum.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Mais.	Kudra, Paspalum Scribnerianum.	Bari, Eleusine Coccinea.	Raja, Panicum Italicum.	Vara, P. Miliare.	Batti, P. Savadum.	Bhadri, P. Pihoum.	Rajira, Amaranth.	Others.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>I.—Gujarát.</i>																	
1	Ahmadabad ...	{ Kharif ...	287,845	141,132	109,097	.....	.....	3,625	15,536	5,376	.....	33,244	19,171	.....	.....	.....	Acres.
		{ Rabi ...	.....	.....	.....	246,550	13,421	.....	.....	.....	834	.....	.....	.....	23	11	615,036
		Total ...	287,845	141,132	109,097	246,550	13,421	3,625	15,536	5,376	834	33,244	19,171	.....	23	11	875,865
2	Kaira ...	{ Kharif ...	67,065	170,458	156,935	.....	.....	130	108,840	67,455	.....	92	1,394	.....	.....	.....	562,434
		{ Rabi ...	7,566	.....	.....	22,850	3,452	.....	.....	.....	121	473	.....	.....	256	29	34,776
		Total ...	64,641	170,464	156,935	22,850	3,452	133	108,840	67,455	121	565	1,394	.....	256	104	597,210
3	Panch Mahals ...	{ Kharif ...	3,564	46,085	73,797	.....	.....	100,410	17,722	16,295	.....	3,924	13,602	279	31	799	276,690
		{ Rabi ...	2,101	.....	.....	26,735	3,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,848
		Total ...	5,665	46,085	73,797	26,735	3,012	100,410	17,722	16,295	182	3,924	13,602	279	31	799	308,538
4	Broach ...	{ Kharif ...	20,620	11,364	23,507	.....	.....	1	6,527	185	.....	6	.....	.....	9	.....	62,220
		{ Rabi ...	96,383	.....	.....	109,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207,608
		Total ...	119,003	11,364	23,507	109,120	.....	1	6,527	185	1	6	.....	.....	9	.....	269,723
5	Surat ...	{ Kharif ...	113,371	6,133	111,637	.....	.....	6	31,258	11,386	.....	37	581	114	7	417	274,948
		{ Rabi ...	849	.....	.....	33,759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,608
		Total ...	114,220	6,133	111,637	33,759	.....	6	31,258	11,386	1	37	581	114	7	417	309,556
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>																	
6	Khandesh ...	{ Kharif ...	513,241	625,987	29,515	.....	6	1,962	4,710	9,807	750	4,939	3,059	1,815	527	2,074	1,196,392
		{ Rabi ...	.....	.....	.....	268,589	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	968,589
		Total ...	513,241	625,987	29,515	268,589	6	1,962	4,710	9,807	750	4,939	3,059	1,815	527	2,074	1,466,981
7	Nasik ...	{ Kharif ...	35,593	758,576	52,383	.....	12	1,593	53	142,496	1,293	37,966	63	2,692	255	.....	1,032,975
		{ Rabi ...	84,059	.....	.....	297,912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381,971
		Total ...	119,652	758,576	52,383	297,912	12	1,593	53	142,496	1,293	37,966	63	2,692	255	.....	1,14,946
8	Ahmadnagar ...	{ Kharif ...	5,560	870,809	13,123	.....	51	1,026	136	25,007	9,607	11,245	90	5,179	630	186	942,649
		{ Rabi ...	858,611	.....	.....	241,100	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	80	1,100,079
		Total ...	864,171	870,809	13,123	241,100	233	1,026	136	25,007	9,607	11,245	90	5,179	786	216	2,042,728
9	Poona ...	{ Kharif ...	48,502	652,670	67,626	.....	.....	1,496	26	55,150	1,910	37,137	48	5,770	132	1,559	867,026
		{ Rabi ...	659,875	.....	.....	101,904	902	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,074	763,969
		Total ...	703,377	652,670	67,626	101,904	902	1,710	26	55,150	1,910	37,137	48	5,770	132	2,633	1,630,995

10	Sholapur	{ Kharif Rabi	..... 1,317,229	210,891	17,410 .....	..... 50,347	..... 1,735	15,681	66	50	1,539	2,087	2	449 488	68 1	8,139 2	256,382 1,369,802
		Total	1,317,229	210,891	17,410	50,347	1,735	15,681	66	50	1,539	2,087	2	937	69	8,141	1,626,184
11	Sátara	{ Kharif Rabi	247,492 218,297	483,563	40,425 .....	..... 62,385	..... 4,705	8,732 602	53	55,659	27,571	45,666	15 .....	.....	566	2,099	911,841 285,789
		Total	465,789	483,563	40,425	62,385	4,705	9,134	63	55,659	27,571	45,666	15	.....	566	2,099	1,197,630
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>																	
12	Bolgaum	{ Kharif Rabi	425,810 176,268	189,287 4,223	110,090 1,260	811 114,087	6 109	6,416 1,864	40 9	51,093 207	78,741 7,866	31,799	2 .....	.....	5	508	889,050 305,093
		Total	601,168	193,640	111,350	114,348	115	8,280	49	51,272	81,607	31,799	2	.....	5	508	1,194,143
13	Bijapur	{ Kharif Rabi	346,708 1,086,006	289,385	12,644 .....	..... 182,486	..... 9	783	27	229	87,812 800	10,011	3 .....	.....	3	11	606,800 1,219,004
		Total	1,382,401	289,385	12,644	182,486	9	783	27	229	87,812	10,011	3	.....	3	11	1,915,804
14	Dhárwār	{ Kharif Rabi	675,564 157,853	4,637	150,818 .....	..... 262,561	18	33	68	43,680 231	86,353 4,049	39,703 108	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	706,486 444,532
		Total	633,147	4,637	150,818	282,561	18	33	68	43,680	86,353	39,703	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,241,018
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>																	
15	Thána...	{ Kharif Rabi	..... .....	..... .....	303,518	143 .....	..... .....	67	12,304	59,212 .....	..... .....	25,221 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	400,465
		Total	.....	.....	303,518	143	.....	67	12,304	59,212	.....	25,221	.....	.....	.....	.....	400,465
16	Kolába	{ Kharif Rabi	..... .....	..... .....	241,774 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	17,830	60,664 .....	..... .....	52,877 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	873,205
		Total	.....	.....	241,774	.....	.....	.....	17,830	60,664	.....	52,877	.....	.....	.....	.....	873,205
17	Ratnágiri	{ Kharif Rabi	..... .....	..... .....	49,689 1,028	..... .....	..... .....	1	18,158	23,834	31	10,808 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	102,519 1,028
		Total	.....	.....	49,689	.....	.....	1	18,158	23,834	31	10,808	.....	.....	.....	.....	102,519
18	Kánara	{ Kharif Rabi	1,582 .....	..... .....	179,092 13,409	..... .....	..... .....	21 1	..... .....	6,308	183	503 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1	197,721 12,490
		Total	1,582	.....	192,541	.....	.....	22	.....	6,308	183	503	.....	.....	1	.....	201,211
Total		{ Kharif Rabi	2,877,892 4,615,629	4,460,947 4,209	1,741,992 15,797	484 2,040,235	99 27,227	141,963 2,464	232,416 9	632,070 173	238,105 12,579	347,189 501	39,020	16,783 600	2,573 426	18,957 1,167	344,574 6,722,975
Grand Total		.....	7,103,131	4,465,336	1,757,789	2,040,789	27,620	144,467	233,423	634,153	240,775	347,730	39,020	16,783	2,573	17,014	171,85,721

ACCOMPANIMENT A TO RETURN No. III.
 Details of Kharif and Rabi under Cereals and Pulses, 1894-95.

No.	District.	CLASS II.—PULSES.													Total Pulses.
		Tur. Cajanus Indicum.	Gram, Cicer semitinum.	Mug. Phaseolus Mungo.	Urd. P. munitaria.	Black. P. monococcum.	Vil. Pisicaria Pisum.	Chick. D. castaneus.	Kuntz. D. umbellatus.	Vatika, Pisum sativum.	Lentil (Lentil).	Lentil (Lentil) Chickling Vetch.	Field Vetch (Vetch).	Others.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
I.—Gujarat.															
1	Ahmadabad ...	5,343	49,825	25,024	5,857	49,263	348	1,320	11,580	30		3,687		106,422	
	{ Kharif	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,856
	{ Rabi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	5,343	49,825	25,024	5,857	49,263	348	1,320	11,580	30		3,687		152,277	
2	Kaira... ..	18,274	42,063	4,011	1,676	21,842	1,681	2,897			1	5,636		55,711	
	{ Kharif	2,061	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,417
	{ Rabi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	20,317	42,063	4,011	1,676	21,842	1,681	2,897			1	5,636		100,123	
3	Panch Mahals.	4,766	64,451	3,462	9,090	3,711	160	638	73	1,645		620		22,520	
	{ Kharif	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,096
	{ Rabi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	4,766	64,451	3,462	9,090	3,711	160	638	73	1,645		620		88,616	
4	Broach	2,409	2,443	378	29	3,561	1,067	327		1,609		184		7,403	
	{ Kharif	6,233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,138
	{ Rabi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	9,042	2,443	378	29	3,561	1,067	327		1,609		184		67,536	
5	Surat... ..	22,029	1,863	3,756	3,265	471	55,208	1,098		4,101	16	4,164	1,428	93,967	
	{ Kharif	1,569	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,195
	{ Rabi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	23,598	1,863	3,756	3,265	471	55,208	1,098		4,101	16	4,164	1,428	93,967	
II.—Deccan.															
6	Khandesh ...	82,959	57,001	17,676	61,229	21,941	554	2,230	77,443	3,281	684	134		325,133	
	{ Kharif	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,292
	{ Rabi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	82,959	57,001	17,676	61,229	21,941	554	2,230	77,443	3,281	684	134		325,133	
7	Nasik... ..	28,106	80,604	17,382	24,358	20,869	169	124	93,199	3,238	9,461	4,418		281,928	
	{ Kharif	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184,207
	{ Rabi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,721
	Total ...	28,106	80,604	17,382	24,358	20,869	169	124	93,199	3,238	9,461	4,418		281,928	
8	Ahmadnagar...	83,147	128,794	32,918	3,366	65,947	1,495	697	82,170	1,304	610	162		400,610	
	{ Kharif	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269,726
	{ Rabi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130,884
	Total ...	83,147	128,794	32,918	3,366	65,947	1,495	697	82,170	1,304	610	162		400,610	
9	Poona... ..	42,306	79,899	3,206	5,654	40,103	4,898	579	45,087	2,330	2,091			226,153	
	{ Kharif	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,497
	{ Rabi...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,656
	Total ...	42,306	79,899	3,206	5,654	40,103	4,898	579	45,087	2,330	2,091			226,153	

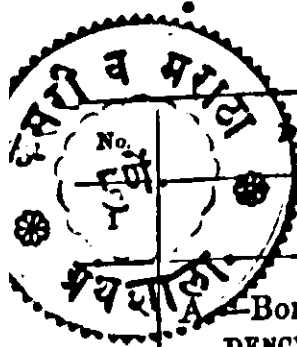
1551-10

10	Sholapur	{ Kharif Rabi...}	45,614	69,180	5,279	892	36,334	37 139	43 ...	14,861	9 66	1 112	..... .....	..... .....	103,070 69,984
	Total		45,614	69,180	5,279	892	36,334	176	43	14,861	75	113	437	.....	173,004
11	Sátara	{ Kharif Rabi...}	64,592	84,869	13,908	41,954	70,985	4,580	440	51,519	2,175	633 .....	..... .....	..... .....	248,108 87,677
	Total		64,592	84,869	13,908	41,954	70,985	4,580	440	51,519	2,175	633	.....	128	335,783
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>																
12	Belgaum	{ Kharif Rabi...}	62,051 305	667 49,321	11,528 90	8,272	7,142	1,589 5,693	1,614	56,937 211	5,507	4,973 .....	..... .....	..... .....	149,800 66,004
	Total		62,256	49,988	11,618	8,272	7,142	7,282	1,614	57,148	5,507	4,973	.....	4	215,804
13	Bijapur	{ Kharif Rabi...}	70,044 1	63,606	24,950	4	7,726 1	4,874 257	4,127 1	27,494 1	43	1 .....	..... .....	..... .....	139,219 63,911
	Total		70,045	63,606	24,950	4	7,727	5,131	4,128	27,495	43	1	.....	.....	203,130
14	Dhárwár	{ Kharif Rabi...}	53,814	50 54,197	33,076 3,285	3,371 613	10,131	4,283 1,374	924 3	45,135 7,716	439	55 .....	..... .....	..... .....	150,794 67,684
	Total		53,814	54,247	36,361	3,984	10,133	5,657	927	52,851	439	55	.....	.....	218,468
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>																
15	Thána...	{ Kharif Rabi...}	6,515 139	441 2,217	311 81	18,037 65	..... .....	2,223 768	4,086	934	166 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	32,896 3,270
	Total		6,654	2,678	392	18,102	.....	2,991	4,086	934	166	.....	163	.....	36,166
16	Kolába	{ Kharif Rabi...}	517 1,951	..... 2,670	..... 2,983	2,733 6,360	..... .....	..... 10,190	..... 37	75 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	3,328 24,191
	Total		2,468	2,670	2,983	9,093	.....	10,190	37	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,516
17	Ratnágiri	{ Kharif Rabi...}	102 279	..... 46	61 241	2,556 223	..... .....	779 732	73 91	5,494 3,548	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	433 54	9,498 5,307
	Total		374	46	302	2,779	.....	1,511	164	9,042	.....	.....	.....	477	14,805
18	Nánara	{ Kharif Rabi...}	221	264	112 1,215	463 1,247	..... .....	124 9	13 797	1,301 533	287	1 .....	..... .....	..... .....	2,947 2,910
	Total		221	262	1,327	1,710	1	133	810	1,734	257	1	.....	1	6,457
	Total	{ Kharif Rabi...}	393,191 12,431	1,432 833,067	196,681 8,351	192,406 7,898	360,006 29	23,344 77,887	21,230 929	513,202 12,009	7,454 25,746	688 17,961	301 88,077	31,553	549 59	7,921,144 1,666,927
	Grand Total		605,622	834,489	204,932	201,314	360,000	108,231	22,159	525,211	26,200	18,639	58,378	11,555	611	2,972,371

MXXX

ACCOMPANIMENT B TO RETURN NO. III.

Number of Principal Fruit-bearing Trees, 1894-95.



District.		Mango.	Tamarind.	Jack.	Coconut.	Toddy-palm.	Date-palm.
2		3	4	5	6	7	8
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.							
I.—Gujarát.							
1	Ahmadabad ...	80,051	18,623	10	120	75	1,838
2	Kaira ...	212,995	33,247	...	...	15	...
3	Panch Maháls ...	41,995	5,852	...	...	130,971	...
4	Broach ...	24,647	6,026	1	101	83,830	1,275
5	Surat ...	180,323	67,871	3,759	7,208	77,211	521,849
Total ...		540,011	131,619	3,770	7,429	242,102	524,462
II.—Deccan.							
6	Khándesh ...	236,671	15,150	16	184	364	2,978
7	Násik ...	183,557	8,776	112	213	2,782	...
8	Ahmadnagar ...	80,261	11,312	17	359	1	994
9	Poona ...	153,224	11,127	1,146	1,418	110	20,767
10	Sholápur ...	42,748	8,819	1	243	1	97,652
11	Sátára ...	175,446	11,913	9,668	6,397	...	227
Total ...		871,907	67,097	11,160	8,814	3,258	122,643
III.—Karnátak.							
12	Belgaum ...	126,912	27,489	14,458	2,898	2	113,528
13	Bijápur ...	74,277	24,887	45	2,452	101	434,475
14	Dhárwár ...	176,700	58,778	7,764	68,598	1	502,493
Total ...		377,889	111,154	22,267	73,958	104	1,050,886
IV.—Konkan.							
15	Thána ...	183,180	17,832	3,014	33,413	75,512	12,331
16	Kolába ...	94,818	3,961	6,694	62,635	22,033	80
17	Ratnágiri ...	99,583	5,000	52,740	562,311	...	...
18	Kánara ...	167,076	16,816	111,795	1,013,329	...	...
Total ...		534,157	42,409	174,233	1,671,594	97,545	12,361
Total A ...		2,323,964	852,279	211,430	1,761,775	343,009	1,710,802
B.—SIND.							
19	Karachi ...	43,314	88	...	991	...	391
20	Hyderabad ...	94,995	31	...	...	...	1,667
21	Shikárpur ...	54,423	8	...	...	...	151,293
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	3,301	4	...	...	...	1,048
23	Thar and Párkar ...	7,164	...	...	...	...	...
Total B ...		203,196	121	...	991	...	154,399
GRAND TOTAL ...		2,527,160	852,400	211,430	1,762,766	343,009	1,864,701