

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS  
AND AGRICULTURE,

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.



Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1893.

## CONTENTS.

	Para.	Page.
<b>Introductory</b> ... ..		
Amalgamation of the offices of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture; Prices Current establishment; Director's tours ... ..	1-4	1-2
<b>Divisions of Report.</b>		
<b>I.—ORGANIZATION AND MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE RECORDS—</b>		
Introduction of the Land Records staff into Akmedabad District; Record accommodation; Divisional Inspector's tours; Survey classes; Revised Rules for the Land Records staff ... ..	5	2
Review of Circle Inspectors' Crop, Waste and Boundary-mark Inspection; check by District Inspectors, Sub-divisional Officers and Divisional Inspectors ... ..	6-12	2-7
Check of Village Census and Sanitary Returns; boundary-mark inspection; measurement and classing work; and District Survey Offices ... ..	13-17	7-11
The Land Records staff in the Ratnágiri district ... ..	18	11-12
Remarks by Collectors on the working of the Kanungo staff and the Director's comments ... ..	19	12-15
<b>II.—ANALYSIS OF DISTRICTS WITH REFERENCE TO SECURITY FROM FAMINE—</b>		
Circle Book sanctioned and introduced in all the districts equipped with the Circle-Inspector staff ... ..	20	15-16
<b>III.—COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND RENTAL IN PRECARIOUS TRACTS—</b>		
Realization of revenue with insignificant pressure ... ..	21	16
<b>IV.—MEASURES OF PROTECTION—</b>		
Nothing to report ... ..	22	16
<b>V.—AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS INCLUDING FARMS—</b>		
<i>A.—Experimental Farms—</i>		
<i>Bhadgaon—</i>		
Sale of the farm; season; general remarks as to advantages derived from the working of the farm during the last decade ... ..	23	17-18
<i>Poona—</i>		
General remarks as to use of the farm as Instruction Farm; experiments in fodder crops; trial with rya for gunpowder charcoal; dairy herd; Ganesh Khind Gardens ... ..	24-25	18-20
<i>Nadiad—</i>		
Seed Depôt more appreciated; failure of American cotton discouraging further attempts with exotic varieties of cotton in Gujarát; farm work more systematic ... ..	26	20
<i>Sind (Hyderabad)—</i>		
Conversion of the farm into a Dairy Farm under contemplation ... ..	27	20
<i>Empress Gardens—</i>		
Able management by the Agri-Horticultural Society; permanent improvements; resuscitation of grape vine cultivation ... ..	28	20-21
<i>B.—Experiments on various Indigenous and Exotic Products—</i>		
Muzaffarnagar wheat; acclimatized American cotton; Arrowroot; Strawberries; Indigo; Date palm; Divi-divi; Sericulture; Utilization of bones ... ..	29	21
<i>C.—Crop diseases and pests—</i>		
Potato disease; locusts, &c.; rat plague ... ..	30-32	21-23

	Para.	Page.
<i>D.—Tukávi Advances—</i>		
Progress and popularity in the several divisions compared ...	33	23-24
<i>E.—Improved Agricultural Implements—</i>		
Sibpore plough; grain-cleaning screen; Wood's mower ...	34	24
<i>F.—Wheat and Cotton Trade—</i>		
Large fall in wheat trade; export of wheat flour compares favourably with that of any year before 1891-92; increased exports of cotton to the European Continent; improvement in forecast report forms ...	35-36	
<b>VI.—HORSE AND CATTLE BREEDING AND VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT—</b>		
<i>Civil Veterinary Department—</i>		
The Imperial Bacteriologist and the Superintendent, Bacteriological Survey, directly subordinated to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department; duties of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, enlarged; horse and mule breeding ...	37-38	24-25
<i>Veterinary Dispensaries—</i>		
New dispensaries opened at Shikárpur and Hyderabad; paucity of Veterinary Graduates; brief notice of the working of the dispensaries ...	39	25-26
<i>Cattle Disease—</i>		
Rinderpest; foot and mouth disease, anthrax, &c.; special forms to secure prompt and full reports of breaks of epidemic cattle diseases prescribed ...	40	26
<i>Horse Shows including Agricultural Shows and Exhibitions—</i>		
Ahmadnagar, Sind, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country, Ahmadabad, Nausháhro ...	41	27-29
<b>VII.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—</b>		
<i>A.—Rainfall—</i>		
Rainfall at District head-quarters; season, 1892-93 ...	42	29-30
<i>B.—Agricultural—</i>		
General remarks on the area of available statistics; uncultivated area; current fallows; distribution of cultivated and uncultivated area ...	43-48	30-34
the areas under principal crops; details of kharif and rabi; percentages of food and other crops; Outturn of crops ...	49-51	34-39
Fruit-trees ...	52	39-40
Irrigated area ...	53	40-41
Agricultural Stock—Increase under all classes except sheep; district variations; cattle; sheep and goats; horses and ponies ...	54	41-42
<i>C.—Crop Experiments—</i>		
Experiments conducted on an extended scale ...	55	42
<i>D.—Forecast of Season, 1893-94 ...</i>	56	42-43
<b>VIII.—TRADE AND TRADE STATISTICS—</b>		
Rail-borne trade for the Presidency proper and Sind; Road-borne trade ...	57	43
<b>IX.—ARCHÆOLOGY—</b>		
No reports received ...	58	43
<b>X.—MINERAL STATISTICS—</b>		
Annual Return sent in abridged form ...	59	43
<b>XI.—COLLECTIONS FOR THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE—</b>		
Collections of silk and cotton manufactures sent to the Imperial Institute ...	60	43
CONCLUSION ...	61	43-44

## CONTENTS.

	iii
	Page.
<b>Statistics—</b>	
<i>A.—Rainfall—</i>	
Explanatory Remarks... ..	ii
Synopsis of Rainfall Summary . . .	iii
District Tables . . . . .	iv-xiii
<i>B.—Agricultural—</i>	
I.—Area of Available Statistics . . . . .	xvi
II.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated . . . . .	xvii-xviii
III.—Crops . . . . .	xix-xxvi
IV.—Irrigation . . . . .	xxvii-xxviii
V.—Agricultural Stock . . . . .	xxix-xxx
II-A.—Details of "Current Fallows" . . . . .	xxxi
III-A.—Details under Kharif and Rabi . . . . .	xxxiii-xxxvi
III-B.—Principal Fruit-bearing Trees . . . . .	xxxvii

---

No. 3455 of 1893.

FROM

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

TO

G. W. VIDAL, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,  
Revenue Department,  
Bombay.

*Poona, 18th November 1893.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for the year ending 31st October 1893.

Mr. Cappel continued to hold the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture till 27th March, when I assumed the charge of the amalgamated offices of the Director, Land Records and Agriculture and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 1319 of 16th February 1893, Revenue Department. Mr. Cappel held charge of the combined offices from 23rd September to 15th October during my deputation to attend the Simla Agricultural Conference.

2. During the year a small establishment paid from a special Imperial grant has been entrusted with the duty, under my supervision, of checking the price registers, from which the figures for the Imperial fortnightly statement of prices current, and the Provincial monthly statement for military purposes, are prepared. The experiment, which was recommended by me and was approved by Government Resolution No. 3653 of 1892, General Department, has worked most satisfactorily. Errors of system and many serious misconceptions have been brought to light, and corrected: and certainly more attention on the part of the officers immediately responsible for the registration has been secured. The savings to Government resulting from the scrutiny of the Price Inspectors have amply justified the cost of the establishment and the system of inspection, which, moreover, is valuable in ensuring greater correctness of price quotations for purposes of general administration.

The two Inspectors completed the tour of all the reporting stations during the year.

3. Mr. Cappel visited the horse and cattle shows at Ahmadnagar, Jacobabad, Chinchli and Ahmadabad, the farms at Bhadgaon, Hyderabad (Sind) and Nadiád, and the veterinary grant-in-aid dispensaries at Ahmadabad and Nadiád. From April my tours, as Director, comprised an inspection of the District Survey offices of Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár and a visit to the Haliyál Táluka, where the Survey Department having completed the work, the Revenue Department is responsible for the revision of rates now due.

The Director has thus found little leisure for personally inspecting the Kanungo Staff and the District Survey offices, and indeed little can be expected as long as settlement work demands so large a portion of his time. A close check over the staff has, however, been maintained by the Divisional Inspectors, who in this capacity are virtually Assistants to the Director.

4. My annual report has been delayed by the late receipt of the returns from the Divisional Inspectors. Those of the Southern Division only reached my office on the 23rd October, about which date also the last batch of the Central Division reports was received. These returns were due on the 15th September.

The Divisional Inspectors complain that the returns were delayed by non-receipt of district returns on the prescribed dates.

I.—ORGANIZATION AND MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE RECORDS.

5. The present distribution of the Circle Inspectors or Kanungos is as follows:—

Division.	Former number of Bhág Karkuns.	NUMBER OF CIRCLE INSPECTORS.			Number of Bhág Karkuns deputed to Mámlatdár's Office.
		Bhág Karkuns utilized as Circle Inspectors.	Additional hands.	Total number.	
Southern Division ... (except Kolába)	136	33	96	129	103
Central Division ...	204	98	97	195	106
Northern Do. ... (Ahmadabad)	15	6	8	14	9

Ahmadabad was equipped with the new staff in July. Of the 8 new appointments 6 were made from the Survey Department and 2 from passed students of the Agricultural College.

*Record room.*—Owing to want of suitable accommodation the records of Ahmadabad still remain in the survey head-quarters at Surat. The district survey records are suitably housed in all districts of the Southern Division except at Ratnágiri, where a record room is under construction. In the Central Division, however, temporary accommodation, more or less suitable, has been provided pending the erection of record rooms at the district head-quarters, save that the Násik and Khándesh records are temporarily located in the old survey offices at Málegaon.

The Divisional Inspectors, besides their regular duties of field inspection and of supervision of the District Survey offices, conducted a few crop experiments. Mr. Lushington in the Southern Division was on special duty for two months to settle a disputed boundary between Portuguese and British territory. In the monsoon he went on tour to watch measures for the destruction of rats and to ascertain the extent of their devastations. On this officer has also fallen the duty of preparing proposals for a revision of rates on the expiry of the current lease in the Haliyál Táluka of Kánara. This settlement will be the first to be effected by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture without assistance from the professional survey.

Survey classes at Ahmadabad and all other district head-quarters, except Dhárwár, Bijápur, Belgaum and Ratnágiri, were held in the monsoon for the training, in surveying, of Circle Inspectors recruited otherwise than from the Survey Department. Several members of the subordinate revenue staff joined these classes with the permission of the Collector. At the examinations which follow the classes, Circle Inspectors recruited from the Survey Department, who have not passed the examination already, also appear to prove their acquaintance with the Revenue Manual. All candidates are examined in the special rules for Circle Inspectors which were provisionally sanctioned by Government in 1891. These rules have recently been thoroughly revised by me in committee with the Divisional Inspectors in the light of criticisms and suggestions received from Collectors. The revised rules approved by the Commissioners now await the final sanction of Government.

The rules for the guidance of District Inspectors and for the conduct of work in the District Survey offices have also been revised and submitted for the approval of the Commissioners.

The duties of the Divisional Inspectors have been formulated with the sanction of Government.

6. The work done by the Circle Inspectors will now be passed in review under the set heads, and the extent to which that work has been subjected to test by

superior authority. The special conditions of the Ratnágiri district require separate review.

7. *Crop, Waste and Boundary-mark Inspection.*—The results may be tabulated thus:—

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 day.					
	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhárwár ...	59	60	44	38	8.7	9.4	11.9	11.1	10.4	8.4
Bijápur ...	60	54	44	34	8.8	9.2	16.1	16.2	14.6	14.5
Belgaum ...	65	46	41	29	8.9	9.0	10.6	10.5	9.0	6.3
Kánara ...	32	74	38	40	6.5	9.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Khándesh ...	80	...	54	...	11	...	10.3	...	9.7	...
Násik ...	82	...	42	...	11	...	8.5	...	7.7	...
Ahmadnagar ...	81	...	38	...	10	...	13	...	10.0	...
Poona ...	63	...	42	...	8	...	11	...	7.0	...
Sholápur ...	71	...	35	...	9	...	20	...	16.0	...
Sátára ...	74	...	35	...	8	...	9	...	5.0	...

The period allotted to this inspection includes about 80 working days. Days are lost by sickness among the Inspectors, by their being called on to do other emergent work such as partitions under Court decree, and by the absence of the village accountants at the time of the Inspector's visit. In Kánara the inspection period was authoritatively curtailed for the Haliyál boundary-mark inspection which will be noticed further on in its place. In Bijápur and Belgaum some improvement in the number of days of actual inspection is apparent. In the Central Division the number of working days on which work was done is very satisfactory. In Poona, however, the number is comparatively low.

As was anticipated, the selection of small numbers by Inspectors has been checked, and the gradual inspection of all the lands in turn has thus been ensured. There is an improvement in the number of villages visited in the Southern Division, and the daily tale of work, as shown by column 6, is fairly satisfactory. It has been decided in the revised Circle Inspector Rules that the Collector should fix the standard required for his district in the future.

The difficulty of finding competent substitutes for Circle Inspectors during short absences on leave has been considerable. Collectors have been requested, as far as possible, to follow the precedent of the Survey Department in refusing leave during the fair season, except for urgent reasons. The difficulty will be further decreased if a larger number of revenue kárkuns volunteer for the Survey Class, and thus qualify themselves as substitutes and for permanent appointments in the special staff when there are vacancies. It is very evident that service in this special branch is unpopular, and proposals for special recruitment from outside are under consideration under conditions which will not entail deterioration in the quality of the inspecting staff.

*Inspection Percentage Statement.*

District.	Villages inspected per cent.		CROP INSPECTION.				WASTE INSPECTION.			
			Occupied Lands. Percentage inspected.				Unoccupied Lands. Percentage inspected.			
			On Survey Numbers.		On Area.		On Survey Numbers.		On Area.	
	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhárwár ...	87	75	7.6	10.0	6.7	7.6	20.4	24.2	15.6	16.8
Bijápur ...	90	69	6.3	7.5	5.8	6.9	22.6	31.6	18.4	22.3
Belgaum ...	92	64	7.1	7.0	6.0	4.2	21.5	24.2	17.0	14.8
Kánara ...	64	65	4.7	14.1	4.3	13.6	7.4	19.3	4.2	10.7
Khándesh ...	84	...	12.3	...	11.6	...	20.2	...	14.8	...
Násik ...	89	...	10.8	...	9.8	...	13.6	...	17.0	...
Ahmadnagar ...	93	...	10.4	...	8.1	...	29.3	...	24.6	...
Poona ...	82	...	6.7	...	3.8	...	30.6	...	20.9	...
Sholápur ...	94	...	10.6	...	8.3	...	36.9	...	28.4	...
Sátára ...	94	...	8.2	...	4.2	...	25.3	...	21.1	...

*Note.*—In columns 4 and after, the percentage is on total area of villages inspected.

*Column 2.*—The percentage of villages inspected is generally satisfactory, but improvement must still be insisted on. All villages should be visited. In one district, at least, Assistant Collectors have utilized Circle Inspectors in conducting crop experiments. This does not appear reasonable, unless the motive is to test the competency of the Inspector.

*Column 4.*—Crop inspection is fair throughout in its extent.

*Column 8.*—Waste inspection is also satisfactory in extent in the Central Division, except in Násik. In the Southern Division it is both below the standard and below the outturn of last year. In Kánara the curtailment of the inspection period sufficiently explains the low percentage.

The object of the waste inspection is, in part, a maintenance of boundary marks, but chiefly the detection of unauthorized cultivation. In the Central Division no less than 933 cases of encroachment, presumably in most part cases of unauthorized cultivation of waste, were detected, of which only 257 cases had been detected by the village officers. In the Southern Division, encroachments have clearly been checked by the work done by the Inspectors in previous years. Only 193 cases were brought to light, but of these very few (only 29) had been reported by the village officers. It seems that a case is made out for special attention to this subject on the part of Collectors. It is the duty of the village officers to report every case of unauthorized cultivation, and negligence should be sure of its punishment.

District.	Entries found correct.		District.	Entries found correct.
	1892-93.	1891-92.		1892-93.
Dhárwár ...	46	52	Khándesh ...	69
Bijápur ...	42	52	Násik ...	77
Belgaum ...	44	56	Ahmadnagar ...	52
Kánara ...	72	78	Poona ...	57
			Sholápur ...	56
			Sátára ...	66

The quality of the crop registration by village officers is shown in the marginal percentage table. Where variable crop mixtures abound, as in Dhárwár and Bijápur especially, the work is no doubt more difficult, but in these two districts the improvement noticed last year has disappeared.



8. *Boundary-mark Inspection.*—The quality of the boundary-mark inspection carried out annually by the village officers, which it must be carefully remembered is only checked by the Inspectors as regards those fields of which crop or waste inspection is made, is unsatisfactory, as the following table shows:—

District.	MARKS FOUND IN DISREPAIR. (PERCENTAGES.)					
	Shown in Village Form III as in disrepair.		Omitted.		Wrongly shown as in repair.	
	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.
Dhárwár ... ..	14	15	62	62	24	23
Bijápur ... ..	20	27	43	40	37	33
Belgaum ... ..	13	12	58	53	29	35
Kánara ... ..	27	46	55	32	18	22
Khándesh ... ..	56	...	31	...	12	...
Násik ... ..	39	...	14	...	47	...
Ahmadnagar ... ..	73	...	16	...	11	...
Poona ... ..	42	...	31	...	27	...
Sholápur ... ..	39	...	46	...	15	...
Sátára ... ..	53	...	33	...	14	...

The still high percentage in column 4 shows that village officers have not been more punctual in their boundary-mark inspection. It would appear from the above table that the registration in villages in the Central Division is superior both in punctuality and in correctness, but it is not improbable that the latter superiority is only due to inexperience on the part of the Inspectors and consequent hesitation to class doubtful marks as marks in disrepair.

9. The superior check exercised by District Inspectors is exhibited in the following statement:—

District.	NUMBER OF CIRCLES.		Number of villages in which test taken.	CROP INSPECTION.		WASTE INSPECTION.		BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.	
	Total.	Visited.		Percentage on Circle Inspectors' work.	Quality of work found.	Percentage on Circle Inspectors' work.	Quality of work found.	Percentage on Circle Inspectors' work.	Quality of work found.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dhárwár ... ..	28	27	34	1·60	75	2·40	94	1·50	97
Bijápur ... ..	24	20	44	2·20	78	2·70	97	0·20	96
Belgaum ... ..	24	22	27	0·80	62	0·50	42	0·60	93
Kánara ... ..	23	22	42	2·50	83	1·30	100	0·12	75
Khándesh... ..	48	34	150	4·50	91	3·07	100	4·30	93
Násik ... ..	35	32	60	1·50	70	8·00	100	0·10	61
Ahmadnagar ... ..	33	19	83	3·00	63	4·00	88	2·00	69
Poona ... ..	23	23	128	6·00	81	9·00	94	6·00	90
Sholápur ... ..	19	19	45	1·00	66	3·00	96	2·00	98
Sátára ... ..	32	32	116	5·00	64	9·00	83	2·00	85

Note.—Columns 6, 8 and 10 show the percentage on entries found correct.

*Column 3.*—Satisfactory, except in Khándesh. In Ahmadnagar the comparative small number of villages visited by the District Inspector was due to the special attention paid by him to the instruction of the raw material of which the newly organized staff is composed.

*Column 4.*—In Khándesh there is an Assistant District Inspector, but in Poona and Sátára the number of villages visited is excessive. A thorough check is better secured by confining the test to a few villages in each circle.

*Columns 5, 7 and 9.*—In Belgaum the District Inspector's work is totally insufficient, and he has apparently attempted to disguise the deficiency by over-severity of check. It is impossible to believe that the fairly well trained Inspectors of Belgaum could have misjudged the crop areas in about 40 per cent. of the tested fields and still more impossible to believe that they were so negligent as to omit notice of unauthorized cultivation in about 60 per cent of the waste. This District Inspector has recently been reduced in salary for his general inattention to work, as proved by the examination of his office made by the Divisional Inspector and myself. In Poona and Sátára the District Inspectors were especially

active and their test very comprehensive, though perhaps somewhat excessive. On the whole, with the exception noted, I consider the work done by the District Inspectors to have been very creditable. The training they themselves are receiving will be of special value to Government when they rejoin the regular Revenue Department as Mámlatdárs.

10. *General Duty Inspector.*—Except in Khándesh, where there are still taluka classers, one Circle Inspector, a classer, is placed on general duty to assist the District Inspector in testing the measurement work done by Circle Inspectors and for the disposal of difficult or intricate cases. In Belgaum the General Duty Inspector was utilized specially to measure the lands taken up by two roads. The temptation to use this Inspector for clerical duties proved too great in some districts. This, however, is not likely to recur, for, the exact duties on which the General Duty Inspector is to be employed are now distinctly laid down.

11. I have received from each district a return, in the form prescribed in Government Resolution No. 5671 of 12th July 1892, showing the amount of village inspection performed by Sub-divisional Officers and Mámlatdárs. This return is exactly what the Collectors require to keep themselves systematically informed as to the working of the staff, as disclosed by the test taken and remarks on the return; but for the purposes of my report the form is wanting in that it does not show how far the inspection was a test of the work done by the Inspectors. A slight amplification of the form will make it most useful in this direction, and this amplification I have recommended to the Commissioners. At the end of this section will be quoted the opinions of the Collectors regarding the working of the staff, based, no doubt, largely on the inspection returns from Assistants; I can only say here that, as far as I can judge, the Assistant Collectors and Mámlatdárs have performed a large amount of village inspection, which must have a most beneficial effect in encouraging exertion and checking idleness and fudging.

12. Both of the Divisional Inspectors have conducted the very large duties imposed on them with much energy and judgment. But their charges are too large. I have consistently urged that to do justice to the work there should be at least five Divisional Inspectors in the Presidency, or three for the charge now allotted to each, with prospective increase of two more when the surveys of Gujarát and the Konkan have been completed. As it is, the test of measurement work devolves almost entirely on the District Inspectors, who themselves are and will always be learners for the most part, and the supervision of Mámlatdárs in the matter of boundary-marks and encroachments cannot be so thorough as is requisite when it is borne in mind that on the upkeep of marks depends largely the success of the scheme for the abolition of the professional survey, and the substitution of a permanent establishment to maintain the field record unimpaired.

The following table shows that Messrs. Lushington and Young have been active. They have visited at least two talukas in each district, and have thoroughly examined the work done at each of the District Survey offices. They did not find time to take adequate field test of the measurements done, though pains were taken to exercise a check by systematic scrutiny of the papers showing the tests made by District Inspectors:—

District.	NUMBER OF TALUKAS.		Total Number of Circles.	Datars 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).	REMARKS.
	Total.	Visited.			In how many Circles.	Survey Numbers tested.	In how many Circles.	Marks tested.	In how many Circles.	Survey Number tested.			
Dhárwár	11	2	28	8	1	5	1	181	...	...	...	...	
Bijápúr	8	4	24	10	7	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Belgaum	7	3	24	7	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kánara	8	4	23	19	6	41	10*	1,119	4	5	...	...	
Ratnágiri	9	2	8	8	4	17	...	...	1	8	...	...	
Total current year	43	15	105	47	22	129	11	1,300	5	11	...	...	
Total last year	43	19	126	43	15	80	5	920	5	6	...	...	
Khándesh	16	2	48	5	...	...	2	180	...	...	9	9	
Nasik	12	4	35	11	...	...	5	576	1	3	17	20	
Almadnagar	11	4	33	11	10	20	1	98	...	...	84	77	
Poona	8	3	23	6	5	47	1	30	2	2	51	51	
Sholápúr	7	2	19	6	6	88	...	...	...	...	64	26	
Sátára	11	3	32	8	...	...	5	576	1	1	21	25	
Total	65	18	190	47	21	111	14	1,438	4	6	240	203	

\* 4 s. of 10 Circle Inspectors, as all worked in one taluka.

These officers have under standing orders submitted from time to time the results of their field inspection and inspection of the survey records to the Collectors. The inspection reports are submitted through my office. The Collectors are thus kept informed, as far as possible, of the mistakes and irregularities detected, and presumably take action on the recommendations offered. It seems reasonable that, in cases of grave error or mistake reported, the Divisional Inspectors should know what action has been taken, and with this object in view a form of report of such specially important irregularities has been proposed, which will be returned to the Divisional Inspectors or other reporting officer (for the form may be usefully adopted by Sub-divisional Officers and Mámlatdárs) with intimation of the orders passed by the Collector.

The table above does not show the result of the inspections of survey offices, but the Divisional Inspectors are satisfied with the work done. The state of work in the District Survey offices will be noticed below.

13. *Check of the village census.*—This census under recent ruling of Government is now confined to agricultural stock, except where under special indent from the Survey Department a census of population is also needed for revision settlement reports, or where similar need arises for the settlement reports of Divisional Inspectors in districts with which the professional survey no longer has to deal.

It has been usual hitherto to insist on this check being exercised when the people and their cattle are mostly in their homes, i. e., in the month of July. This rule is relaxed in the revised Rules for Circle Inspectors; and in districts or tracts where travelling in July is especially difficult on account of heavy rain or bad communications such check as is possible will be made at the time of the annual crop and waste inspection, with the sanction of the Collector.

The check of the village enumeration of stock was very fully made in most districts. In Sholápur nearly every village was visited.

In Násik and Belgaum the reasons for non-inspection of all villages have not been given.

Of the entries checked, on the average 84 per cent. were found correct, the percentage of correct entries varying from 77 to 89 per cent. This result seems over favourable.

The test is most difficult, and I should prefer to see a less area covered with more care in the scrutiny exercised.

Owing to leave taken by the District Inspectors, or illness or other urgent duty, their superior test was short. As far as it was accomplished it seems to show that the Inspectors had certainly not burked the disagreeable duty.

14. *Sanitary returns.*—As to the check exercised over the registrations of births and deaths and other vital statistics, the Sanitary Commissioner has expressed his satisfaction. This test is not made at any set period, but is exercised whenever an Inspector visits a village. Omissions and wrong entries are reported at once to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. All that need be said is that the supervision maintained over these important statistics is no longer nominal, as it was, and that it must result in more attention to the duty of prompt registration in the villages.

15. *Boundary-mark Inspection.*—Besides the attention paid to boundary marks during the crop and waste inspection, the Inspectors devote three months to a systematic inspection and repair of marks, village by village, not taking up the work in a new village till the village begun has been thoroughly completed. The scope of this inspection has been described in former reports, but it may be repeated that its object is to thoroughly deal with each village twice or thrice, during the currency of a lease, to maintain the field record up to date, so that at future revisions of rates no field work may be required. The inspection deals with marks defining roads, village site, public tanks and other Government waste,

out only extends to marks between survey numbers in occupation when the village officers cannot, without aid, fix the places of missing marks, or decide the correct position of disputed marks.

The number of villages in which this examination was completed during the year is marginally shown. In some districts the second inspection remains to be completed in the villages entered as complete. At that inspection, marks which were found in disrepair at the first inspection are repaired by the Inspector and the cost recovered from occupants; while at the first inspection, properly speaking, marks for the repair of which Government itself is responsible are immediately put in repair. This has not been the case, owing, I regret to have to report again, to the failure on the part of the Mámlatdárs to provide the Inspectors with the necessary funds to pay the cost of labour. This has been a difficulty and impediment to progress since I first organized the staff in Dhárwár. The rules under which the permanent advance to the Inspector should be promptly recouped have been more than once revised, and no account difficulty remains. As far as I can judge, there is no reason why this impediment should delay the Inspectors even one day.

Dhárwár	...	...	63
Bijápur	...	...	62
Belgaum	...	...	80
Kánara	...	...	107
Khándesh	...	...	574
Násik	...	...	288
Ahmadnagar	...	...	132
Poona	...	...	87
Sbolápur	...	...	96
Sátára	...	...	232

The boundary-mark examination now under review has been carried on in the earlier equipped districts for some years. The progress to date in those districts is shown marginally.

Dhárwár	...	...	531
Bijápur	...	...	607
Belgaum	...	...	132
Kánara	...	...	168

In the newly equipped districts the reported outturn of work points to some misconception. Making every allowance for the presumably fair condition of the field record in districts where the revision survey has been recently introduced, it cannot be credited that on the average the Khándesh Inspectors completed the inspection in as thorough a manner as is absolutely necessary in twelve villages each. This comment applies to Sátára, Násik and Ahmadnagar also. It will be necessary that the Divisional Inspector should test the work in these districts and make a special report.

In Kánara the outturn is specially large, because the Inspectors of the district were massed in the Haliyál Táluka, where revision of rates is due, and where the field record has been neglected for years. Under close supervision the outturn was 139 marks per day per Inspector. Elsewhere the outturn varied from 65 marks in Poona to 100 in Dhárwár. The standard proposed was 200 a day, which is perhaps excessive, when it is borne in mind that till Inspectors master the intricacies of boundary-mark demarcation, much doubt and perplexity retard progress. Here again thoroughness and not pace is desirable, and during the inspection, cases demanding much enquiry must arise, where the District Inspectors would do well to check haste, to ensure proper disposal, provided idleness is also checked.

Out of 75 working days available, a standard of 50 actual days of inspection was only secured in Kánara and Belgaum. The shortness of the work in the Central Division was a natural result of the proportion of Inspectors new to the work.

The absolute necessity of this inspection is sufficiently shown by the following figures. In Sátára and Khándesh the recentness of the correction of the field record by the professional survey caused the percentage of marks in disrepair to be as low as 20 per cent., but in other districts the percentage rises as high as 50 per cent. The marks inspected are just those where a high percentage of disrepair might be expected.

Where the repair can be imposed on occupants, efforts are made to induce them to repair marks themselves rather than incur the larger cost when the repair is made by hired labour. In Bijápur 73 per cent. of such marks were repaired by occupants, and elsewhere the percentage was higher. It certainly should be higher everywhere, but here again the Inspectors are handicapped by want of funds to take prompt action on default of occupants which would ensure prompt disposal by the latter.

In the margin are shown the number of marks the replacement of which

District	Marks fixed by re-measurement.	Encroachments detected.
Dhárwár ... ..	3,005	223
Bijápúr ... ..	463	160
Belgaum ... ..	832	61
Kánara ... ..	1,147	55
Khándesh ... ..	54	111
Násik ... ..	281	437
Ahmadnagar ... ..	73	53
Poona ... ..	89	120
Sholápúr ... ..	.....	65
Sátára ... ..	55	584

required re-measurement, and the number of encroachments on roads and other classes of Government waste brought to light. Here again the necessity of the work is proved. I lay stress on this, for in some quarters there appears to be a want of appreciation of the importance of the work imposed on the Inspectors in the matter.

Measurement and classing work performed by Circle Inspectors.

16. The nature of the work done under this head is shown in the following classified statement :—

Classes of Cases.	SOUTHERN DIVISION.				CENTRAL DIVISION.			
	Arrears on 31st July 1892.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1893.	Arrears on 31st July 1892.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1893.
1. Partition of land under Court's decree ... ..	18	189	187	20	12	185	164	33
2. Sub-divisions on applications of occupants duly sanctioned ... ..	61	118	118	61	3	103	72	34
3. Disputes necessitating measurements of fields ... ..	62	106	115	53	3	363	182	184
4. Disputes requiring fixing of marks by field books ... ..	406	489	566	329	29	778	409	398
5. Encroachments ... ..	247	535	566	216	3	665	516	152
6. Measurement of alterations caused by alluvion and diluvion ... ..	99	168	161	106	1	85	57	29
7. Measurement of land required for public purposes—								
(a) Burial ground ... ..	64	123	135	57	1	31	26	6
(b) Tanks ... ..	6	21	18	9	...	1	1	...
(c) Roads ... ..	47	86	89	44	1	83	56	23
(d) Dharmashálas and other public buildings.	22	38	38	22	2	24	19	7
8. Measurement of land for building sites ... ..	85	256	251	90	4	308	277	35
9. Reclassification of survey numbers ... ..	1	2	3	...	1	20	18	3
10. Miscellaneous ... ..	276	594	625	245	54	1,853	1,407	500
Total ... ..	1,394	2,730	2,872	1,252	114	4,499	3,204	1,409

This, it will be remembered, is work which before the appointment of Circle Inspectors was performed by the Huzúr Surveyor assisted more or less by measurers and classers of the Survey Department told off temporarily or permanently to different districts. With the appointment of Circle Inspectors some classes of work naturally increased largely, for instance encroachments, for the Huzur Surveyor had no time to devote to the detection of encroachments. No doubt also cases of disputes between occupants have become more numerous from the knowledge that subordinates competent to settle disputes are available. It is probable that the head "Disputes requiring fixing of marks by field books" shows an increase which is partly due to the inexperience of many of the Circle Inspectors in measurement work, but it is also partly due to the more systematic attention paid to boundary marks, the supervision over which by the taluka staff was formerly extremely lax. The miscellaneous cases appear very numerous, but in the absence of explanation it is impossible to make any further comment. The small arrears in the Central Division are due to the recentness of the equipment of the districts of that Division. In the Southern Division some progress has been made in disposing of arrears, which still, however, are considerable. The work which is described in the above statement is necessarily done when the Inspectors visit villages for regular inspection duties.

The test of the work done by the Circle Inspectors in measurement and classification is one of the principal duties of the District Inspector, and it is satisfactory to note that, in the opinion of the Divisional Inspector, except in Khándesh and Násik, due attention has been paid by the District Inspectors. The District Inspectors of Dhárwár, Bijápúr and Kánara have taken a larger test of measurement work than in the previous year, but the test was still insufficient, in

Bijápúr especially. In Belgaum it was very unsatisfactory. The neglect in Khandesh and Násik has not been commented on by the Collectors.

*Miscellaneous work.*—In the table given below the work is classified as (1) cases prescribed by the Circle Inspector Rules and (2) those not prescribed:—

Classes of Cases.	SOUTHERN DIVISION.				CENTRAL DIVISION.			
	Arrears on 31st July 1892.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1893.	Arrears on 31st July 1892.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1893.
(1) Prescribed by rules ...	823	4,841	4,745	919	54	2,785	2,454	385
(2) Not prescribed by rules ...	131	1,042	1,083	0	3	1,388	1,250	141
Total ...	954	5,883	5,828	1,009	57	4,173	3,704	526

The returns received give no information as regards the nature of the work included under these two heads, which, however, appears exceedingly heavy; but it may be said generally that the miscellaneous cases prescribed by the rules are references from Mámlatdárs and other authority with respect to prescribed duties. The statement is made up from the monthly return (nikál patrak), which shows all references received, with date of receipt and disposal. It may be taken, then, that the figures show the correspondence work done by Circle Inspectors. It is otherwise as regards the sub-head "Miscellaneous Work not prescribed by the Rules." In spite of the stringent orders of Government and of the Collectors, Circle Inspectors are unauthorizedly utilized for the disposal of work which should not devolve on them at all. The most common classes of work thus unauthorizedly deputed to Circle Inspectors are the numerous miscellaneous auctions of wood, grass, &c., and the recording of statements by individuals required for the purposes of enquiries before the Mámlatdárs. In the Central Division these cases chiefly arose in the year under report before the receipt of a circular by the Collector strictly forbidding Mámlatdárs to employ Inspectors except on prescribed duties, but no such explanation can be given as regards the cases in the Southern Division. The duties of Inspectors are already quite as heavy as they can deal with, and there is no reason why Mámlatdárs should call in their aid, because though the system of bhág kárkuns or travelling members of the Mámlatdár's establishment has been abolished, the regular staff has been relieved by the addition of a large number of those who formerly were bhág kárkuns to strengthen the clerical staff, so that the Mámlatdár should have no difficulty in disposing of miscellaneous work of enquiries, petty auctions and the like, by sending out kárkuns as may be required.

The amount brought to credit on account of Circle Inspectors' pay and allowances while engaged on measurement work, the payment for which is recoverable under the Land Revenue Code from private individuals, is as follows:— Central Division, Rs. 981; Southern Division, Rs. 633.

*District Survey Offices.*

17. The following statement shows the progress made in the maintenance to date of the office record of changes in the field record:—

District.	Number of cases received necessitating correction in Survey papers.	NUMBER OF AKÁRBANDS		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 officers.
		Corrected.	Remaining to be corrected on 1st August.				
Dhárwár ...	74	58	...	483	1,025	1,012	166
Bijápúr ...	45	46	2	368	357	33	125
Belgaum ...	27	48	18	129	795	156	50
Kánara ...	46	210	1,306	2,490	979	89	267
Khandesh ...	237	66	196	113	109	9	...
Násik ...	155	49	222	94	...	4,394	63
Ahmadnagar ...	61	116	71	43	364	21	68
Poona ...	83	72	11	51	244	490	61
Sholápúr ...	33	107	1	14	347	218	48
Sátára ...	50	48	2	48	92	84	3

Ákárband corrections exhibit good progress, except in Ahmadnagar, Násik,

Division.	Extracts from Survey papers applied to applicants.	Extracts supplied to Circle Inspectors.	Village maps.	Fees for making corrections in Survey papers.	Total.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
Central... ..	88 14 6	645 8 6	58 0 10	16 8 0	809 8 10
Southern ... ..	180 6 6	90 0 0	184 0 0	.....	454 6 6

Khándesh and Kánara; but the work is especially heavy in Kánara, because the Forest Settlement Officer disposes of a large number of disforestation cases necessitating correction in the ákárband. This work has been retarded

by the absence of jantris or calculation tables which have now been supplied by the Survey Department. Irrespective of this special class of work, the District Survey Office in Kánara has had an unusual amount of work which has been very satisfactorily dealt with. The large increase under column G is due to the progress of the boundary-mark inspection and the disposal of arrears of the past year. Receipts on account of fees are exhibited in the margin. There is a great want of uniformity of practice in the charges made at the District Survey offices. Uniformity will be secured when the proposed scale of fees now before Government has received sanction.

18. *Ratnágiri District.*—There are no village establishments in this district except in the two tálukas of Vengurla and Málvan. Six Circle Inspectors are regularly employed in these tálukas. The other twelve are employed on miscellaneous measurement and other original work in the district, but they were also from March to May utilized for the special test inspection of boundary marks required by Rule 104 of the Rules under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code.

The amount of crop and waste inspection performed in Vengurla and Málvan is shown below:—

NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN THE CIRCLES.		CROP INSPECTION.		WASTE INSPECTION.	
Total.	Number inspected.	Number and Area of Survey Numbers inspected.		Number and Area of Survey Numbers inspected.	
		Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
69	55	1,071	Acres. 4,851	37	Acres. 382
Percentages ...	80	84	3.6	22	24

The Inspectors examined all the marks of the numbers dealt with at these inspections. In Government waste 150 encroachments were detected, of which only 24 had been duly reported by the village officers. Inspection was not done in 14 villages. The average daily outturn of work, which was from 2½ to 5 survey numbers to each Inspector, is inadequate. The Collector's attention has already been directed to this point. The work of the village officers, as disclosed by the test made, seems even worse than last year. Boundary-mark inspection, described in paragraph 8 above, was commenced in 68 villages. The outturn of marks inspected was 64 daily per Inspector. 20 per cent. of the marks inspected were found out of repair or missing. At the second inspection, 95 per cent. of marks, found out of repair at the first inspection, were found duly repaired. During the boundary-mark inspection, measurement was required in 315 cases to fix missing marks, and 499 encroachments on roads, &c., were detected. The village census was checked in all the 10 villages of Vengurla but none of Málvan. 419 measurement cases were disposed of, as against 257 last year, in the whole district. The District Inspector tested the Circle Inspectors' work in at least two villages of each circle. His test was sufficient, and proved that the boundary-mark inspection done by Inspectors had been carefully made. He tested only 11 cases of

measurement work,—that is, 2 per cent. of the cases,—a test which is insufficient. The work done by the head-quarter office is shown below:—

Number of cases received necessitating corrections in Survey records.	NUMBER OF ÁKA'RBANDS		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 Officers.
	Corrected.	Remaining to be corrected on 1st August.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
424	180	179	212	10	478	205

Some improvement over last year is evident. Rs. 329 were received on account of extracts of maps as against Rs. 121 last year. By recent sanction the number of Circle Inspectors will be increased from 18 to 26, which will bring the number nearly up to that which was originally proposed. With this staff some progress may be made in the collation of statistics, the Inspectors doing the work which in other districts is done by village officers. But, as I tried to make clear in a detailed note dated 19th March 1891, what is required for Ratnágiri is a considerable increase of Circle Inspectors over the allotment for other districts, to provide for the maintenance of the field record and for the collation of statistics. I endeavoured to show that, unless this or some similar plan is adopted, the finality of the present survey will be seriously imperilled, that there will be inadequate data for revisions of rates, and that the agricultural statistics of Ratnágiri will not be fit for inclusion in presidential returns. Moreover, I showed that the cost of this enlargement would still be below the percentage on gross revenue which the cost of taluka and village administration reaches in other districts.

19. I now append the remarks made by the Collectors on the working of the Kanungo staff during the year:—

*Dhárwár.*—“The results show the usefulness of these agricultural departmental subordinates and the altogether untrustworthy nature of the village officers' work. The test of the District Inspector and its results were close and satisfactory. On the whole, the work of the District and Circle Inspectors (so too the head-quarters office work) has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.”

*Bijápur.*—“I have been quite satisfied with Mr. Náik's conduct of the duties. \* \* \* I myself examined the work of 16 Circle Inspectors during the travelling season. I had to fine two, and have had one, whose appointment was sub. *pro tem.*, transferred to his substantive post of kárkun in the Divisional Inspector's office. With these exceptions the work (of Circle Inspectors) seemed to me to be satisfactory.”

*Belgaum.*—“The Circle Inspectors were employed during the year on the duties prescribed under the rules, and the amount of work done is fair.”

*Kánara.*—“The returns show that the Circle Inspectors in many cases still dislike their out-door duties, and that the minima of out-door inspection has not been performed. The amount of work done by the District Inspector was moderate. As far as I can judge, the work of the Circle Inspectors was moderate, and I am not prepared at present to think any very great improvement has been effected by their establishment, though probably they have been able to prevent some of the worst mistakes formerly made by the village officers.”

*Khándesh.*—“We have not yet had sufficient experience of the Circle Inspectors to say positively how they work. The system has hardly got into full swing yet. There are a good many points as to procedure and as to scale of work that are only now getting settled. And the Assistant Collectors have not often found it possible to test the work done by the Inspectors. But it has, I believe, on the whole been fairly done. It has been shown, however, that revenue kárkuns do not do as Circle Inspectors: they have not the physique and they have not the training. Survey men are incomparably the best for the place. It has also been shown that the idea of the Mámlatdár's establishment being strengthened by the creation of a Circle Inspector establishment must be given up. And, lastly, there is, I think, reason to conclude that the ordinary revenue staff cannot supervise these Inspectors properly, and that the supervising staff will have in time to be strengthened.”

*Násik.*—“The Circle Inspector's system is, on the whole, working well. The Divisional Inspector, Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division, speaks in favour-



able terms of the District Inspector. He visited the district twice. The introduction of the system affords little relief to the Mámíatdár's establishment. The District Inspector, Mr. Shesho Bákrishna, is a capable man and is working well."

*Ahmadnagar.*—"The work done is satisfactory. The Collector would again observe that the District Inspector has done his portion of the work with energy."

*Poona.*—"As the undersigned was not here in the travelling season, he has seen nothing of the work of the Circle Inspectors.

"It is, however, clear from Mr. Padhye's report that the work is not only very distasteful to the Inspectors, but that the quantity hitherto expected from them is more than they can or will perform.

"It appears also to the undersigned that a mistake has been made in not allowing for the interruptions caused by rain, especially in the west of the district. It is unreasonable to expect men to go through the ordinary routine of many hours' exposure in the fields, or house visiting for census testing during pouring rain.

"This being so soon after the commencement of the system, criticism is hardly required, as in noting deficiencies it is hardly possible as yet to say whether what appears to be short work, &c., is due to faults on the part of the staff, or to the impossibility of doing all that is laid down as desirable.

"A few years' experience is necessary before the system can be reduced to smooth working. When the Inspectors have learned their work it is probable that they will be able to show more outturn, and the village officers also will learn to have their part of the work done in time.

"At present there appears to be considerable friction between the Inspectors and the village officers."

*Sholápur.*—"The system has worked well under the supervision of the District Inspector."

*Sátára.*—"The District Inspector, Mr. Kiráne, takes much interest in his work, and has exercised thorough supervision over his subordinates. The survey records' head-quarter office is also reported to have been managed ably and creditably."

In most cases these remarks come from the extracts from their administration reports forwarded by the Collectors for my information, but in some cases they were written in the endorsement forwarding the district returns.

It is not for me to pose as a champion for the special staff and combat all adverse remarks. I think I am, as well informed as to its shortcomings as any one, and the Revenue Officers are as interested as I am to improve the special staff as far as possible. I am interested in that it is an essential link in the schemes which I have in my capacity of Director of Land Records initiated to carry out the trust imposed on me to make due provision for the maintenance of the survey record and for prompt revisions of rates when due.

A distaste for the arduous out-door duties of the special staff is clearly proved. This distaste is not conspicuous among Inspectors taken from the Survey rank and file, simply because their former duties were even more arduous, and the change has given many of them a guarantee of employment till pension is due. In most cases the transfer signified to them less work and more pay. On the other hand, the old bhág kárkuns now incorporated in the staff find that they have to account for their time. They were not accustomed to work under fear of test. They envy their fellow bhág kárkuns who were considered less qualified for hard out-door work, who are now in the Mámíatdár's office, with perhaps even better hope of promotion. I do not agree that as compared with the survey men, Inspectors from the revenue ranks are inferior in physique. If they are, the selection made was not right.

Without detracting from the special value which trained measurers certainly possess in contentment and special knowledge of one branch of the Inspector's duties, I do not think that it can be held that they would have even been eligible for the Circle Inspectors' posts if the original orders had been strictly construed. Those orders were that for the old class of bhág kárkuns "a better paid and better educated class" of men should be substituted. That has not been done. The survey measurer cannot claim to be better educated than the revenue kárkun who was selected for travelling duties. It cannot be said that the Circle Inspectors are better paid than the old bhág kárkuns were, and certainly

they have poorer prospects. The closure of the survey operations, setting free numerous men trained as measurers, and the acute financial crisis which existed when the staff was being organized, led to a reduction in the set standard. It is the insufficiency of inducement which is the chief reason for the distaste which has declared itself among the ranks of Circle Inspectors. It is not want of physique, and not the arduousness of the work.

Taking the men as they are, and not expecting miracles from them, I am of opinion that the results of the work of the year are not unsatisfactory. This is partly due to the good work done by the District Inspectors, to the energy of the Divisional Inspectors, and not least to the far greater attention paid by the Revenue officers.

It cannot be expected that crop registration will improve at once. The Inspectors see really a small percentage, and the only chance of improvement lies in their supervision, by virtue of which the village officers are now under fear of test, which they were not formerly. I believe that these do go into the field and make the inspection to the best of their knowledge. And I believe that formerly the inspection was not made, but that the figures were entered from verbal enquiry. If this improvement is made sure, there will still be error arising from the difficulty of apportioning the area in a field between the different crops on it, and in allotting a fairly correct area to fallow. This difficulty is greatest where crop mixtures are most common. In some provinces, out of Bombay, an attempt is made to make the apportionment at head-quarters by the help of set formulæ. In Bombay, mixtures are so variable that I believe that such an attempt would diminish, rather than increase, the general accuracy of the registration. In time the District Inspectors will under the guidance of the Divisional Inspectors be able to fix formulæ for some tracts or clusters of villages of like character, but this procedure demands caution.

Waste inspection is likewise improved, as is evidenced by the detection of numerous encroachments which village officers have failed to report, and which, therefore, formerly were never brought to light.

Boundary-mark inspection requires some technical knowledge, and a full acquaintance with the rules under which marks were put up. Such knowledge the old bhág kárkuns certainly did not possess, and in the case of disputed or missing marks they were helpless. As each revision survey took place, the marks were put in order; but in spite of the detailed orders of the rules under the Land Revenue Code requiring special inspection of all marks for 4 years after the introduction of a revision survey, and annual inspection afterwards of one-quarter of the marks by the táluka officers, *i.e.* by the bhág kárkuns, no attention was paid to marks, and they gradually deteriorated till the new arrangements were introduced, whereby steps to keep the field record correct to date have been taken. I am sure that any experienced Revenue officer will agree with me in saying that even if the bhág kárkuns did possess all the requisite knowledge, and also devotion to duty, the requirements of the Code rules are beyond the physical powers of the táluka staff. This was admitted on all sides. And when once admitted no responsibility was enforced, and the táluka inspection of marks consisted in entries in the village form, "marks correct" often all through and everywhere. I claim that what is now done, though it may be faulty and slow, is real progress in the correction of the field record, and that it will prevent the necessity of future field survey. This alone justifies the present system.

I need not refer to the other duties of the Inspectors, as Relief Inspectors in Famine, as measurers, or as compilers of statistical returns for present administrative use, and for use in framing of proposals for revisions of rates; but I must again refer to the practice, which still remains unchecked, of the use of Inspectors for work which is not their proper work. If this practice is not absolutely checked, the whole fabric will collapse. It is quite unreasonable for Mámlatdárs to act against the orders of Government; but the long experience I have had in the organization of the special staff, makes me believe that, unless every single infringement of the order by Mámlatdárs is not at once met by reprimand or other punishment, the Mámlatdárs will not reform. Experience has shown that, if a Mámlatdár succeeds in saving his office staff a visit to a village, he will attempt to do so again. Inspectors

are most convenient. One may just be close to a village where the Mám-latdár wants some petty auctions made or the statements of half a dozen villagers recorded; and the temptation to use the Inspector is strong. The result is that his regular work is interfered with. The Mám-latdár, knowing that the fault is his and not the Inspector's, refrains from commenting in the diary on the shortness of the Inspector's work, and the Inspector naturally wishes to avoid the Mám-latdár's displeasure, and makes no appeal to the Sub-divisional Officer. I make these comments to meet the statement, made by the Collector of Khándesh, that the "idea that the Mám-latdár's establishment is strengthened by the creation of the Circle Inspector establishment must be given up." It is not intended that all the outside duties of the Mám-latdár's office should devolve on the Inspectors. But it was intended that with the introduction of the special staff, the strengthening of the Mám-latdár's staff should be secured. The financial pressure to which I have referred has not only operated in the introduction of a staff of lower status than was intended, but has also operated in diminishing the numbers of Inspectors, and so far the Collector's remark is justified. The strengthening has not been sufficient. Nevertheless, it can still be shown to have been considerable. To take the case of Khándesh, there were formerly 62 bhág kárkuns for the conduct of all the outside duties of the táluka staff. Of these, 32 were made Circle Inspectors, and 16 new appointments were added to complete the staff, and 30 were added to the Mám-latdár's clerical staff. All the important outside duties are imposed on the Inspectors, and in the Mám-latdár's office in the monsoon they compile the statistical returns of the táluka. If this still leaves the Mám-latdár unable to cope with his correspondence work and with the miscellaneous outside duties, the Collector is clearly bound to make out a case for more clerks, but the Mám-latdár is not justified in imposing on Inspectors, duties not their legitimate duties.

The important question remains whether the present system of recruitment of the special staff is in all respects satisfactory. Admissions are confined to measurers and classers from the Survey Department, and to selected revenue subordinates. The supply from the Survey Department will continue for some time. But the best revenue men cannot be secured. The special branch is a branch of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. The agricultural element is conspicuous by its absence. This is chiefly because the quality of the men from the Agricultural College is still very inferior. That supply has also practically ceased. Diplomates in agriculture will not take the posts without fair prospects of promotion, and diplomates are scarce and will remain scarce till inducements to qualify for the diploma are more substantial. I have asked for permission to allow the Divisional Inspectors to employ candidates from outside who have qualified for, but have not obtained admission to, the Revenue Department. These candidates will not have very bright prospects, but they will fill the places of temporary absentees when qualified, and may with training become useful acquisitions. I am conscious that this plan is not very sound, and that if not carefully worked it may tend to lower the standard of Inspectors, though the special training the candidates will receive will be a better school for many of the duties of the superior revenue staff than the clerical work of an office. I can only see one other means of remedying the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. This is either to raise the pay of the Inspectors by allowing a larger number of appointments of the higher grades, or better, to raise the inducements to join the special branch by keeping revenue kárkuns on the regular cadre, giving them a special personal allowance of a substantial amount while employed on the duties of the special branch in which they should be retained as long as they are fully efficient, or until entitled to promotion above the pay of the highest grade.

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

20. An important step has been effected towards a more detailed district analysis than that contained in the Statistical Atlas of 1883.

The Circle Book has been sanctioned and distributed to all districts where the staff of Circle Inspectors has been introduced. I took advantage of the recent

Simla Conference to compare this book with similar registers adopted in other Presidencies, and I am satisfied that it is not wanting in arrangement. Though it is primarily designed to make provision for the record required at periodical revisions of rates, and in this aspect takes its place beside the systematic record of rainfall and other statistics kept in my statistical office, it is precisely a collation of agricultural and economical statistics such as that required for the district analysis ordered by the Supreme Government on the recommendation of the Famine Commission in 1881, and exactly fills the want in this Presidency of ready means of rendering available the already full record, maintained in each village, of agricultural and economic facts, the possession of which ensures an adequate knowledge of the actual condition of the country, its population and resources.

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

21. By recent orders I include in this section some comment on the special measures taken during the year under the Famine Relief Code, and the ordinary measures for the collection of the land revenue in tracts classed in the Statistical Atlas as insecure. My rainfall analysis shows that the characteristic of the year, a heavy if somewhat unseasonable rainfall, obviated any necessity for action under the Famine Code. For the purposes of comment on the ordinary coercive measures the extent of which is some guide to the burden of the land assessment in precarious tracts, I have received extracts from the administration reports prepared by Collectors for submission to the Divisional Commissioners.

Without trespassing on the ground which will be covered by the Commissioners in their review thereof, I may say that though the number of notices issued is smaller than in the previous year in those districts of the Deccan and Karnatak where tracts have in the Statistical Atlas been classed as liable to famine, the special circumstances of the previous year make comparison unfruitful. In that year there was serious anxiety in both the Deccan and Karnatak, and pressure to collect the revenue was not permitted by the District Officers, so that notices were comparatively few. The cases in which a fine was levied under Section 148, Land Revenue Code, were in the year under report very few indeed—only 9 in the 8 districts which come under the specified category; but as this fine is by standing orders levied only when a rayat is known to be able to pay his assessment, and wilfully delays doing so, it has little bearing on the burden of revenue on insecure tracts.

There were, however, no less than 416 cases where moveables were distrained. Of these 92 occurred in Sátára, where the rainfall did special harm by its excessiveness. In all the cases the distraint was sufficient to induce payment, and was removed. It would seem that in this fertile district the defaulters were endeavouring to induce leniency which was proved undue and unnecessary. 313 cases are reported from the insecure district of Bijápur, which suffered considerably in the previous year. The Collector attributes the hesitation in payment, necessitating distraint, to the forbearance of the previous season. It was not necessitated by any failure of crops from which the assessment had to be met. The remaining 11 cases occurred elsewhere.

In 15 cases land was either forfeited or, after forfeiture, was sold for arrears. Of these 8 refer to the Deccan, and are all confined to one district (Násik). The circumstances are not described, but it may be noted that a sum equal to three times the Government assessment was realized in the sales. There were 7 other similar cases in Bijápur and Dhárwár.

These comments show that the revenue was realized with insignificant pressure.

### IV.—MEASURES OF PROTECTION, including—

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

22. I have nothing to report under this head.

## V.—AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS, INCLUDING FARMS.

A.—*Experimental Farms.*

## Bhadgaon Farm.

23. This farm has just been sold for a satisfactory sum. It measured 1,156 acres. Of that area 812 acres were originally transferred from Government waste for the use of the farm, and have been principally used as grass and hay land. The remainder was purchased from time to time from private occupants, often at a high price, for in this area not only was the land already cleared for cultivation, but there were several wells, which added to its value. It may be said that the sale price was equivalent to 25 times the assessment on the former area and to 40 times on the latter. Such a price is a proof, not merely of the increased value of land, but of the improvement made in it during its utilization as a Government farm. Live and dead stock fetched more than the last valuation made, and the standing crops, which under a favourable season were unusually fine, nearly as large a figure as the gross value of the crop of the previous year, though the purchaser bears the cost of harvest and the risk of untimely rain and the like. As to buildings, the total expenditure on new erection, renovation and repairs during the last 10 years came to Rs. 12,800. The farm buildings together with the bungalow, which originally (1883) cost Rs. 5,000, sold for over Rs. 11,000—a fair price. The whole farm was purchased by a capitalist, who intends to work it as a farm, though he may sublet portions from time to time.

The distribution of the whole price among the various heads stated above is, therefore, somewhat arbitrary, but special care has been taken, and I am satisfied that the distribution is right.

The reason why the farm was sold is, broadly speaking, its isolated inaccessible situation, but among other reasons were the failure of the Jámnda Canal, the unhealthiness of the locality, and the great dearth of labour.

The sale-proceeds are in part available for the acquisition of land for another farm in a more suitable locality, and for the erection of farm buildings and for stocking. In all probability the new farm will be located in the neighbourhood of Surat.

As to the working of the farm in the year under report, I need only say that the kharif season was unfavourable; but the late crops were, partly on this account, good enough to show a profit, on the whole, of Rs. 6 per acre of cropped land, or nearly as large a profit as that shown on the average of the previous 5 years.

Little in the direction of new experiment was undertaken, pending the arrival of the Agricultural Chemist. That officer's aid will be sought elsewhere. The experiments made were chiefly those which have been carried on for a series of years. They may best be described in the following general remarks, which, I think, show what use the farm has served during the last decade:

It has taught us fully the local systems of cultivation, has in some respects shown that that system is improveable, and has given facts of agricultural value which could not have been otherwise obtained. We have demonstrated the benefit of selection of seed, a point to which local cultivators were and are inattentive, but to which more attention has been attracted, and it is not presumptuous to say that this is a lesson taught which will not be wholly forgotten.

We have proved that it is useless to innovate in implements, though we have found a place for improved sugarcane mills, for improved bullock hoes, and, within limitations, for the utilization of English ploughs. We have introduced from abroad as well as from other parts of India, and successfully grown, some new varieties of staple crops, *e. g.* the giant variety of bajri from Gujarát, cotton from Broach and elsewhere, new kinds of jowári, several varieties of wheat from various places, among which the Muzáffarnagar soft white has done very well, and potatoes, the future of which is hopeful.

We have thoroughly studied the merits and demerits of local and other cottons. It has been proved that American long-stapled varieties, though not

successful if sown at once as received from America, will succeed well if first acclimatized in Dhárwár, and that such cottons are very useful on light land. We have demonstrated the unwisdom of attempting to oust the local Varádi variety, but have helped the cultivators by placing at their disposal indigenous seed of this variety, improved by selection on the farm, which they have freely purchased. We have kept alive the Jari and Bani kinds of the Berárs. We have proved that the Government interference, which was once recommended to restrict the growth of indigenous inferior staples, is injudicious, because the climatic conditions suit the short-stapled varieties best.

Our continued trials of different wheats have shown that soft white wheat, with irrigation, not only succeeds well, but yields better than local hard varieties, and that though at first some deficiency of crop must be suffered, the soft kinds will hold their own, without risk of loss of consistency and colour. The trials have been sufficiently satisfactory to warrant a distribution of soft white seed among cultivators in the Tápti valley. If soft wheat finds a better market than hard, it is certain that it will be grown, and this may also be affirmed with regard to the long-stapled cottons.

We have saved the cultivator much by testing various exotics, often highly recommended, on the farm before allowing the rayat to run the risk of experiments doomed to failure. This was notably the case in respect to pedigree wheats from England and Australia.

Our stock-rearing has been the least successful venture, and has cost us more than any other class of trials; but we have shown that the Mysore breed, though very useful and lasting to a considerable age, cannot be stall-reared with profit. The strain has its merits, and will leave its stamp in the neighbourhood. We find that it is difficult to improve on the local breeds of sheep and goats. The Dumba of Sind soon deteriorates.

In the difficult question of crop diseases and insect attack we have proved the value of several specifics—in particular the sulphate of copper and carbolic acid pickles for smut, and bisulphide of carbon for weevil attack in stored grain.

We have demonstrated the unsoundness of the former encouragements given towards the growth of road-side trees in the midst of cultivation as a means of enlarging the area of tree-growth, and shown the direction in which such encouragement is safe.

We have learnt much regarding the effect of manures on black soil. The deduction drawn is a confirmation of a widespread belief as to the inexhaustible character of deep black land, and that on such land manure to a rabi crop does not pay either when the season is favourable or when it is unfavourable, the factors of rainfall or irrigation proving the more potent. We have demonstrated clearly the immense value, in India, of systematic green manuring, particularly with papilionaceous leguminous crops.

Lastly, the farm has largely increased our knowledge as to the adaptability of foreign systems and special practices, such as ensilage and hay-making, and has given us several well-trained native agricultural experts who will be utilized in the future under more favourable conditions. Mr. Mollison himself owes much of his present knowledge of Indian agriculture to the farm.

#### Poona Farm.

24. This farm is primarily intended as an instruction farm for the agricultural students of the College of Science, and this primary object has not been lost sight of. The Agricultural Department is even more interested than the Educational Department in the provision for practice with science. In devoting large attention to dairying and to the growth of fodder crops the utility of the farm for practical instruction has been considerably increased. If the students of the College do not take advantage of the full means at their disposal for the study of practical agriculture, it is because time spent in the acquirement of theoretical knowledge has been found by them of more value than that spent on the farm, for it cannot be denied that in the Diploma examination as yet too little

weight is given to practical knowledge. Perhaps this cannot be remedied, and it may have to be accepted that arrangements for practical instruction must be made either before the students go to College or after they have taken the diploma; for during their College course, even in the opinion of Mr. Mollison, who is their practical as well as theoretical instructor, they cannot be expected to give first attention to practice. I make these remarks chiefly in reference to the comments made by the Principal of the College in his annual report last year, reflecting on the management of the farm as an educational institution.

The farm is now in good hands, the manager having, after passing through the College course, served a full apprenticeship on the Bhadgaon Farm. It is, moreover, closely supervised by Mr. Mollison himself. Hitherto an annual report on the working of this farm has not been submitted to Government, but the work done on the farm is now so thorough and so instructive that I have decided to submit the report in print, and will here only notice, under standing orders, results of special interest which have been obtained during the year.

Last year various fodder crops were grown with the object of showing their comparative outturn, cost of cultivation and value of produce. This year the further steps have been taken (1) of practically testing their feeding value and (2) of studying various leguminous crops to be grown in rotation with cereal fodder crops. To the fodder crops tested last year were added maize, oats, two local varieties of jowári (sorghum vulgare), viz., *nilva* and *sha'lu*, and a foreign variety, *imphi* (*S. saccharatum*). Oats and *imphi* were damaged by excessive rain. In point of merit, as adjudged by the amount of wastage in feeding, the crops are placed as follows:—1, guinea grass; 2, *sundhia* jowári; 3, *shálu* jowári; 4, *nilva* jowári. There was much wastage in *Reana luxurians* owing to its coarse fibrous stalks and still more in maize. Lucerne showed its already marked liability to disease; even when grown on the ridge and furrow system it was not safeguarded. Sulphate of copper in solution with lime had no effect in checking the disease. It has been again proved that the partiality shown by local cultivators to this crop is due to its high price and large yield in favourable seasons. Incidentally a result, which may prove itself important, was secured. A badly diseased patch of lucerne was interplanted with guinea grass. The lucerne recovered and grew well. This mixed crop corresponds somewhat to the rye grass and clover crop of England, a mixture that is of a cereal and leguminous fodder.

No fodder crop of the cereal order except guinea grass can be grown, except in rotation, and general experience points to the necessity of growing leguminous crops in rotation. On a dairy farm it is further an object to secure for the rotation a crop which gives good fodder. The leguminous crops tried were, besides lucerne already mentioned, *kulthi* (*Dolichos uniflorus*), *vál* (*D. lablab*), *chavli* (*D. catiang*), vetches and sainfoin. Little need be said as regards the last two; both failed; and less need be said as regards *Lathyrus sylvestris*, which was worse than a total failure, for it took up ground which might otherwise have been profitably utilized. The common peas of the locality were also tried unsuccessfully. The other pulses did well. *Vál* and *chavli* in good deep soil thrive excellently, and though clearly better fodder than *kulthi*, the coarse stems of which are rejected by milch cattle, they will not grow on light soil as well as *kulthi*. *Kadwal* (or hot weather irrigated jowári of several varieties) was not tried again, the trial of last year proving it inferior to *sundhia*. *Sundhia* is a variety of jowári unknown in the Deccan. It is a rain crop, but also thrives well as an irrigated hot weather crop, and though it will not oust the local *kadwal* it seems likely to be a profitable introduction from Gujarát. I need not refer to the other results on the Poona Farm, except to say that rye was tried in the hope of proving its utility as a source of charcoal for gunpowder, for which the straw is largely used in England. It grew fairly, but instead of sending up straight shoots tillered freely, forming a thick sward. This trial is sufficient to show that, in Poona at all events, it cannot be made useful for the manufacture of gunpowder.

#### *The Dairy.*

25. In spite of famine rates for fodder in the early part of the year, the dairy herd yielded a very good profit, which would have been much larger had the



farm been provided with a grazing area for dry cows and young stock in a locality where they could be fed with greater economy. A suitable area has been selected about six miles off, the possession of which is very desirable. The detailed report shows the dairy record of all cows of different breeds from time of calving till they became dry. Such a record kept continuously will be of very great value. An addition to the herd was made by the purchase of some well-selected Sind cows. They have proved to be docile and very good milkers with a characteristic type and a breedy appearance.

Last year it was noticed that the percentage of butter fat in milk was greater in the hot weather than in other seasons. By giving green fodder throughout the year this difference has been greatly decreased. The Assistant Agricultural Chemist, who lectured to the students of the College during part of the rains, was good enough to make several important analyses of milk. At his next visit it is hoped that this study will be continued.

The new industry of dairying has continued to develop. The Bombay agent of the Dairy Supply Company has sold 47 more separators. A large dairy has been started at Hyderabad (Deccan). Some competition with the Dairy Supply Company by other similar companies has arisen. Separated milk now finds a ready demand. Cream separated from milk in Nadiád in Gujarát is largely taken by rail to Bombay to be made into butter, while the separated milk goes by rail in large quantities to Baroda and Ahmadabad. Butter made from Nadiád cream is sent from Bombay as far as Hyderabad. Incidentally an important success in keeping butter for a long period quite sound and fresh was secured. In April last, a considerable quantity of butter was salted with about 4 per cent. of good table salt and was packed in earthenware jars fitted with close-fitting lids. The intention was to sell this butter to District Officers in the fair season, but in July a sudden demand arose for fresh butter. The salted butter carefully washed to reduce the percentage of salt with the help of the butter-worker was found to be perfectly good, and equal to butter freshly made.

The number of private dairies has increased, and the Government dairy at Poona far from acting as a hindrance to private enterprise has taught a new industry which has already reached dimensions which were unanticipated.

The Ganeshkhind gardens, which form an adjunct to the Poona Dairy Farm, yielded a poorer crop of grass than usual. An attempt was made to make green hay, but the grass first cut was spoiled by untimely rain. The mango crop was also poor, but considerable extension of the mango plantation was made.

#### Nadia'd Farm.

26. An interesting account of the work of this farm will be published as an Appendix to the Poona Farm Report; but it may be noticed here that the Association succeeded in distributing selected seed from its seed store for 800 acres of land, or double the area of last year, which proves that its efforts in the distribution of seed are becoming more appreciated. American cotton failed, its yield as compared with Broach being 36 to 104 lbs. of clean cotton. There is nothing to encourage further attempts in Gujarát with exotic varieties of cotton. The farm is worked more systematically than hitherto, and with Mr. Mollison's help may secure useful results.

#### Sind Farm (Hyderabad).

27. This farm is under the management of the District Board, which, with the concurrence of this Department, proposes to convert it into a dairy farm.

#### Empress Gardens.

28. These gardens in Poona are now managed by the Agri-Horticultural Society with a grant-in-aid from Government (Rs. 3,000). The Society has spent Rs. 1,500 on permanent improvements, both with the object of improving the ornamental character of the garden and with that of introducing new varieties of fruit. A commencement in the resuscitation of the cultivation of the grape vine has been made. The net cost of the gardens (excluding the expenditure on



permanent improvements and a large prepayment (Rs. 600) for seed for next year) has been under Rs. 500. The Joint Secretaries, Messrs. Mollison and N. Padamji, have shown great interest in the management, and have received no small assistance from private members, among whom Colonel C. S. Sheppard may be specially mentioned. It is one of the objects of the present management by the Society to induce such assistance.

*B.—Experiments on various Indigenous and Exotic Products.*

29. A short note of agricultural work outside the farms may now be added:—

*Wheat.*—The demand for Muzáffarnagar wheat in parts of Sind has continued. Though the area under this wheat in the Nára valley has decreased by 1,300 acres, owing to prolonged floods and other causes, the percentage area under selected wheat on the total area of wheat is larger, *viz.* 18 per cent. as against 16 per cent. The outturn of imported wheat also has fallen from 526 to 314 lbs. per acre, but even this lower outturn is above the outturn of indigenous varieties. A further grant of Rs. 500 has been made for the importation of wheat seed and a new grant of Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of a variety of rape seed from Sonmiáni, which is superior to the local variety.

*Cotton.*—Acclimatized American cotton is being tried in Thar and Párkar and also in the Dhandhuka táluka of Amadabad by a private gentleman, who considers the results hopeful.

*Arrowroot.*—Mr. Gogte of Dápoli (Ratnágiri) continues his arrowroot cultivation. A trial shipment, noticed last year, to England induced a larger shipment of four tons this year, but the price of Bermuda arrowroot had in the meanwhile fallen to 5*d.* per lb., and the consignment was sold off at only a little above 1*d.* per lb. Nevertheless, the local demand has increased during the year, about 3,500 lbs. having been sold. Arrowroot is now used as a food on fast days.

*Strawberries.*—The Saháranpur strawberry has continued to thrive at Mahábaleshvar. 2,000 new plants were brought, and though they arrived late for the best results, the quality of the crop was very good.

*Indigo.*—Indigo was grown in Junágad again and also in Mahi Kántha.

*Date Palm.*—It does not seem necessary to note, in detail, the reports received from the numerous places to which seed was distributed. Of the 4 varieties of date palm, *viz.*, Tunisian, Djereed, Egyptian and Persian Gulf, the Djereed plantation in Sind seems to be especially flourishing. The road-side plantation in the Kotri táluka is expected to fruit next year.

*Divi-divi.*—The growth of divi-divi has not extended, and it does not seem necessary to refer again to this dye till results of interest have been secured.

*Sericulture.*—It is estimated that some 15,000 cocoons could be obtained from the forests of Thána only, at a cost of from 4 to 8 annas per 100. A trial consignment was sent to England through Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., but in London, Marseilles and Manchester the cocoons were practically unsaleable.

*Utilization of Bones.*—The export of bones from the port of Bombay has further increased during the year by 1,288 tons in quantity and by Rs. 27,000 in value, the total export having been 17,500 tons valued at Rs. 9,63,000.

*C.—Crop diseases and pests.*

*Potato disease.*

30. The prevalent disease in potatoes has already been noticed in paragraphs 41 and 36, respectively, of the reports for the last two years. A description of the disease and steps taken by this Department to check it were given in a separate note. As promised last year, a further note has been published which with the previous note has now been incorporated in the Imperial Agricultural Ledger Series No. 4. The disease has been studied in the Khed táluka, where perhaps the cultivators depend more on the potato than in any other part of the Presidency. The experiments made show that the Bouillie Bordelaise treatment, described in the note, of the land before it is planted, has proved effective in destroying the germs which the copper sulphate solution reaches. This solution in a large degree protects sound plants from infection. Inconclusive results were obtained

with caustic lime and soot, and the cultivation of the potato on ridges has not proved as beneficial as was expected. Though the disease can be checked by the use of the copper salt, it has been demonstrated that chief reliance must be placed on the distribution of robust seed of varieties experimentally proved to be able to resist the disease. Last year, as was reported, several very good varieties purchased from Messrs. Sutton and Sons, of Reading, gave most excellent results even in land full of the diseased germs, and a Government grant of Rs. 5,000 was made to import a considerable quantity in time for sowing this season. The necessity of ensuring the arrival of the seed potatoes by the 15th October had already been made evident. The seed (12 tons) came in time. Notice having been given of the intended importation, indents for double the quantity were received, but most unfortunately the seed tubers arrived in so unsound a condition that it was not considered safe to allow any distribution at all; but the eagerness with which indents have been made indicates the desirability of importing largely in future. The farms at Poona, Bhadgaon and Nadiád have been utilized to grow acclimatized seed for distribution at prices below that at which new seed can be imported. In this respect the results, except at Poona, have been unsatisfactory, but a considerable amount of seed has been distributed in Khed from Poona at the rate of Rs. 80 per ton, the local rate being between Rs. 40 and Rs. 48 per ton. The Khed cultivators prefer to purchase the seed grown at the farm than to pay Rs. 144 a ton for new seed. The difficulty of storage is considerable. This question is under investigation. The main crop is harvested in March and must be stored until June. During the hot weather it is difficult to keep stored potatoes sound. Long storage is avoided by sowing a late crop from seed just lifted, the produce of which is ready for the next year's early crop. Seedlings raised two years ago from the absolute seed of the potato plant are making satisfactory progress.

#### Locusts, &c.

31. Locusts have been noticed in one district or another of Sindh almost throughout the year, though they have done little damage to crops. The Presidency Proper was free from their visitation. In two talukas of Belgaum grasshoppers did some injury. Mr. Cotes, of the Indian Museum, identified the species as *Hieroglyphus*, which he states is a species which in past years has damaged rice, maize and other crops in their green stages not only in the Bombay Presidency, but in the Central Provinces and Madras. The insect belongs to the family of *Acrididæ*, to which also most of the destructive species of locusts belong, but, unlike these, it does not migrate in flights. It is distinct, then, from *Acridium peregrinum*, which has done so much harm recently in North-West India, and from *Acridium succinctum*, which ravaged the Deccan and Konkan in 1832-83. A single specimen of another *Acridid* grasshopper belonging to the species *Poecilocera picta* was picked up in Káthiáwár. This insect has been harmful in previous years, but the damage done by it cannot be compared with that done by migratory locusts.

A cricket which attacked potatoes in the Karáchi district has been identified as the immature form of *Liogryllus cimaculatus*, which in March last attacked potatoes in Khándesh. It is common in the Poona district.

#### Rat plague.

32. Rats have caused considerable anxiety, appearing first, as they did, in the locality where they first appeared in 1878, that is in the eastern talukas of Belgaum. They were reported also from Sindh and the Deccan, but they did most harm in the Karnátak (Bijápur, Belgaum and Dhárwár).

The numbers, however, never became very numerous, and no special assistance from Government was required. Strong pressure was put upon the people to destroy them. The Divisional Inspector, S. D., made several tours of investigation. Destruction was most successfully effected by digging the rats out of their holes as during the plague of 1879, but in the Parasgad taluka the villagers devised a figure of 4 trap which was successfully used. But again as in 1879 the plague was stayed by opportune heavy rain and by an enormous increase of ticks, which appear to be the ordinary cattle ticks. It is still doubtful whether

the heavy rain. A recommendation was made by this Department that the subject of rat-plagues should be recommended for study by the Imperial Bacteriologist in the hope that enquiry may show a means by which rats may be inoculated with a contagious disease not communicable to man or to domesticated stock.

*D.—Takávi advances.*

33. It seems desirable to show in a tabular form the progress of this valuable means of agricultural improvement:—

Province.	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	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 ...	27,865	13,183	41,048	20,140	9,329	29,469
Deccan ...	2,18,511	21,399	2,39,910	1,55,715	17,431	1,73,146
Karnátak ...	6,96,057	98,861	7,94,918	82,404	26,130	1,08,534
Konkan ...	18,950	1,635	20,585	31,213	4,100	35,313
Sind ...	26,508	84,809	1,11,317	35,925	1,05,190	1,41,115
Total ...	9,87,891	2,19,887	12,07,778	3,25,397	1,62,180	4,87,577

The amount given as takávi in 1891-92 was very unusual and was, as is known to Government, due to the widespread distress in the Deccan and Karnátak during that year, when the policy, strongly recommended in the Statistical Atlas of 1888, page 27, of making very liberal takávi advances in years of distress was generally adopted, and with marked success. Excluding this abnormal year it is worthy of notice that the takávi advances of 1892-93 were nearly double those of 1890-91, which again were double those of the year before. The progress, then, is steady and satisfactory, so much so that the demand has been greater than the sum allotted. The popularity of takávi advances in the five Divisions of the Presidency may be compared. GUJARAT took the least advantage of the loans, an indication to some extent of the easy circumstances of the cultivating classes. In Gujarát a considerable sum was advanced in the Mehmabad taluka to rayats who had suffered largely by the destructive floods of September 1892. The Collector of Broach recommends a reduction of the Government rate of interest, on the ground that private loans on land mortgage, are given at a rate of interest lower than that required for takávi loans.

In Khándesh of the DECCAN, where the rainfall is generally sure, advances were mostly given to Bhils for seed. In Sholápur the two talukas of SÁNGOLA and MÁLSIRAS, which have the most precarious rainfall in the district, absorbed three quarters of the advances. Throughout the Deccan the popularity of takávi shows marked increase. In the KARNA'TAK, where the system has been most popularized, the demand largely exceeded the allotment. In the KONKAN a new and satisfactory development is apparent. In Kánara considerable sums were taken for laying out new spice gardens after special assurance had been given by the Collector that such improvements would not entail liability to increased assessment at revision. In Kolába advances were largely utilized for field embankments, and in Thána advances were applied for for the conversion of dry-crop varkas into rice land. In Ratnágiri the khoti tenure seems fatal to improvement in this direction.

In SIND the advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were larger than those under the Land Improvement Act. Under the former Act the advances were used for canal clearances, but largely also for the purchase of seed. A large sum of Rs. 63,000 was advanced for seed in Karáchi, the special reason for which has not been reported.

Concurrently with the marked improvement above described it is satisfactory to notice that cases of misapplication of the loans have been very few, which is

an additional proof that the enlarged facilities for Government loans recently accorded have not been abused.

*E.—Improved Agricultural Implements.*

34. A plough manufactured at the Sibpore Government Farm, price Rs. 6-8, was tried at the Poona Farm and in the Broach district. The draft is light. It stirs rather than inverts the soil, and thus approaches the native implement in character. When the soil is in condition it does excellent work, but in moist soil too much earth clings to the mould board, and the plough cannot be used so soon after rain as a wooden plough. It is only suitable in light lands.

A grain-cleaning screen, made up from a diagram in Fream's Agricultural Text Book, was tried on the Bhadgaon Farm and was found useful in separating light grains and seeds of weeds. Its use will be considerable on Government seed farms. It is preferable to the ordinary type of winnowing, in that, being wholly of iron, it does not so easily in hot weather get out of adjustment.

A private purchaser of one of Wood's mowers (last report, paragraph 40) in Belgaum was dissatisfied with its cost and its suitability on rugged ground.

*F.—Wheat and Cotton Trade.*

35. The trade in wheat shows a large fall, especially from Karachi, due partly to unfavourable season and to the abundant supply from America in the European markets. The export of flour also fell, but it compares favourably with that of any year before 1891-92. In Europe, Belgium absorbed a considerable share of the exports of flour, but the export was mostly to Arabia, East Coast of Africa, Ceylon, Persia and Natal,

Anticipated deficiency in the American cotton crop sent up prices and exports, which, however, are still below the average of recent years. A further fall of 22 per cent. in exports to the United Kingdom and of 8 per cent. to Japan was more than counterbalanced by increased purchases on the European Continent, except in Belgium,

The import of American and Egyptian cotton for local manufacture of finer counts of yarn has increased, but is still small,

36. Forecasts of cotton and wheat, together with other staples in export demand, have been improved in form. On the whole the figures of area in forecasts show somewhat greater approach to the actuals returned in the detailed returns. The rapeseed forecasts were vitiated by the inclusion of jambo (*Eruca sativa*) as rapeseed in Sind.

**VI.—HORSE AND CATTLE BREEDING AND VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT.**

*Civil Veterinary Department.*

37. The transfer of the Bacteriological Laboratory to Upper India having been decided on, the Imperial Bacteriologist has been administratively subordinated to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department. The Superintendent Bacteriological Survey under this arrangement becomes Assistant to that officer for the special duty of conducting the survey of cattle disease, with its cognate duty of publishing information collected in a popular form.

Thus Bombay loses one qualified Veterinary Officer, and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, is the only executive officer of the Department in this Presidency. His duties have been enlarged. Besides the primary duty of superintending horse and cattle-breeding, he is enjoined to give assistance to the Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, in the collation and circulation of statistics of animal diseases and to give telegraphic notice to the Inspector-General of the outbreak of serious epidemics.

The duties thus imposed on Veterinary Captain Morgan are very much more extensive than those formerly performed by the Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations. Not only has supervision of cattle-breeding been added, but assistance to the Imperial Civil Veterinary Department, and professional supervision of veteri-

nary grant-in-aid dispensaries. In the opinion of the Agricultural Department, either these duties should be lightened by the appointment of two Superintendents, or by the appointment of a qualified Assistant to the Superintendent. Till the special annual report of the Civil Veterinary Department, which is under consideration, has been finally prescribed, it falls to the province of this report to notice the various subjects included under the heading of this section. These will, it is hoped in future years be separately dealt with by the Superintendent, and submitted with the comments of the Director to Government.

#### *Horse-breeding.*

38 Government stallions have still further been reduced to 94, but the effective strength shows an improvement. Casualties are fewer than in the previous year. The cost of feeding is still large, only lower than the high figure of 1878-79. The number of mares covered has increased slightly, but the increase in branded mares is considerable, though the figure (929) is still below that (1,046) of 1890-91. Each stallion covered on an average 35 mares, while the number of foals produced per stallion was 14 as against 11 of the previous year. The ascertained percentages of unsuccessful coverings, abortions and deaths of foals are still high, and the record still incomplete. Efforts to improve the record by the institution of suitable village registers are being made.

The number of remounts purchased rose from 435 to 555—a satisfactory increase. The number of castrations of inferior animals remains stationary.

Mule-breeding is still practically confined to Sind, where owing to illness among the donkey stallions the number of coverings has fallen considerably. The fall in the number of mares covered per stallion is less marked; the number of foals per stallion has risen from under 5 to over 6.

#### *Veterinary Dispensaries.*

39 Satisfactory progress is still noticeable. New dispensaries have been opened at Shikárpur and Hyderabad, and sanction for the opening of a dispensary at Dhárwár has been given. Applications from Sholápur and Surat are under consideration. A check has been received owing to the difficulty of securing the services of qualified Veterinary Assistants. This difficulty has further prevented the filling of vacancies at Nadiád and Násik among itinerating Veterinary Assistants. The conversion of the College of Science Veterinary Hospital into a Veterinary Grant-in-aid Dispensary is delayed pending the decision on the question of locating the Bombay Veterinary College in Poona by transfer from Bombay. Reports have been received from 6 dispensaries which will be shortly reviewed. In all, 4,466 animals were treated, with the results shown below:—

Year.	Number of Dispensaries open.	Total Animals treated.	PERCENTAGES SHOWN ON TOTAL ANIMALS TREATED.					
			Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Returned incurable.	Results unknown.	Remaining under treatment at end of year.
1890-91	4	2,503	51.1	19.2	3.2	2.6	21.5	2.4
1891-92	4	2,628	54.0	16.3	2.9	2.8	21.6	2.4
1892-93	6	4,466	70.3	10.2	2.9	2.9	11.3	2.4

*Ahmadabad.*—Out-patients 821; in-patients 95. Slight decrease under the latter head due to absence on privilege leave of the Assistant in charge. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit has generously, at the instance of local residents, granted a liberal sum for a new hospital and dispensary. The Committee has a considerable balance at its credit, and it is hoped will soon find it possible to entertain an itinerant Assistant. The dispensary has been well managed and has gained in popularity, as proved by the increase in subscriptions and number of

visits to private stables. The Assistant treats the animals in the Pinjrápole. Total receipts Rs. 2,352, including Pinjrápole contribution of Rs. 300; expenditure Rs. 1,401.

*Nadiúd.*—Out-patients 1,131; in-patients 10. Among out-patients are included 36 animals treated in their villages for rinderpest and foot and mouth disease. The present want of accommodation for in-patients will be removed when the Sheppard Hospital for Animals, erected by the Desái family to commemorate the interest taken by Mr. G. F. Sheppard in all questions relating to agriculture in the Kaira district, is opened. The working of the dispensary was satisfactory. Receipts Rs. 1,728; expenditure Rs. 1,500. The itinerant Assistant resigned owing to ill-health in May, and as yet no successor has been found.

*Dhulia.*—Out-patients 700; in-patients 154. Increase satisfactory. The Assistant in charge was called out to deal with epidemics of rinderpest and foot and mouth disease. One case of glanders occurred. The post of itinerant Assistant is still vacant. Receipts Rs. 1,475; expenditure Rs. 1,300. The dispensary has a large credit balance of Rs. 1,800, and the Committee is anxious to secure an itinerant Assistant.

*Násik.*—Out-patients 331; in-patients 107,—that is, a considerable increase in the former with a slight decrease in the latter. There occurred a mild outbreak of foot and mouth disease and only one case of glanders. A Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit hospital and dispensary is about to be erected. The Committee is well supported by the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Receipts Rs. 2,098; expenditure Rs. 1,229. The itinerant Assistant has obtained an appointment at the College of Science Hospital and has not yet been replaced.

*Belgaum.*—The dispensary was opened on the 1st April 1892. Out-patients 464; in-patients 29. Daily attendance rose from 3 in April to 19 in February. The Assistant performed 7 castrations. An itinerant Veterinary Assistant joined on the 1st December and treated in the villages 334 animals, mostly suffering from foot and mouth disease. Belgaum is thus the only district now provided with an itinerant Assistant besides the stationary Assistant in charge of the dispensary. Receipts Rs. 2,560; expenditure Rs. 2,410.

*Karáchi.*—Dispensary opened on the 10th October 1892. Out-patients 250; in-patients 40. The Assistant made an unusually large number of visits (227) to private stables and visited outbreaks of disease in the neighbourhood. Rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, and contagious pneumonia among camels and goats, were prevalent. No less than 12 cases of glanders were detected. In 9 cases the animals were destroyed, the other 3 died. The Glanders and Farcy Act has been extended to the town of Karáchi, the Veterinary Assistant being appointed Veterinary Surgeon under that Act. The dispensary was maintained by the District Local Board at a cost of Rs. 2,569.

By recent orders, rules for the inspection of grant-in-aid dispensaries have been prescribed, under which the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, the Director of Agriculture, and the Superintendent of Farms have been appointed *ex-officio* inspecting officers for the Presidency, and the Collector, Superintendent of Police and Sub-divisional Officers for the district.

#### *Cattle Disease.*

40 The season reports published in the *Government Gazette* seem to give an incorrect idea of the year. From reports received from Collectors and veterinary dispensaries, rinderpest was prevalent in Khándesh, foot and mouth disease in Broach and other districts, anthrax in Kaira, and a disease, not identified, in Kolába. Even information thus received is incomplete and irregular and, on the initiation of this office, special forms to secure prompt and full reports of break of epidemic disease among cattle have been prescribed. These forms were sanctioned in July, and since that date by their means early intimation has been received of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Kánara (144 cases and 7 deaths); of an outbreak of rinderpest from Násik (14 cases with 3 deaths), and of an unknown disease in Kánara (5 cases with 3 deaths).

*Horse Shows, including Agricultural Shows and Exhibitions.*

41. The principal shows of the year were :—

Province.	Place.	Kind of Show.	Date.	Prize Money.	Contributions.
Deccan ... ..	Ahmadnagar	Horse and Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhibition.	7th—9th November 1892.	Rs. 1,865 Horses ; 283 other animals ; 300 Agricultural Products.	Government grant Rs. 2,000 ; Ahmadnagar and Poona District Local Boards Rs. 500 each ; Their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief Rs. 100 each.
Sind ... ..	Jacobabad ...	Horse Show ...	9th—11th January 1893.	4,485	Government grant Rs. 2,000 ; District Local Board, Shikarpur, Rs. 2,500 ; District Local Board, Upper Sind Frontier, Rs. 1,200.
Southern Marátha Country.	Chinchli ...	Agricultural, Horse and Cattle Show.	2nd—4th February 1893.	2,327 Horses ; 1,266 other animals ; 576 Agricultural Products.	Kolhápúr Darbár Rs. 2,000 ; Miraj (Junior) Rs. 1,000 ; Rám-durg Rs. 700 ; Sāngli Rs. 600 ; Miraj (Senior) Rs. 500 ; other Chiefs Rs. 1,005.
Gujarát ... ..	Ahmadabad ...	Horse Show ...	20th—23rd February 1893.	1,789	Government grant Rs. 1,000 ; His Highness the Gaekwár Rs. 500 ; Ahmadabad District Local Board Rs. 500 ; other contributions Rs. 570.
Sind ... ..	Nausháhró ...	Horse and Cattle Show.	23rd—24th February 1893.	1,433 Horses ; 317 Cattle.	Funds provided by Nausháhró Taluka Local Board.

*Ahmadnagar Horse and Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhibition.—*

The amalgamated Poona-Nagar Show was a decided advance in both number and quality of animals, as compared with former shows held at Ahmadnagar.

\*The primary object of Government is to encourage the breeding of sound well-bred horses, and the better the prices the breeders obtain for their young stock, the more popular will horse-breeding become and the larger will be the production of sound well-bred young stock. Government will benefit by this in the end, even if it has to put up with some disappointment at first (Government Resolution No. 6902, dated 25th September 1893, Revenue Department, reviewing the Show Report.)

though fewer in number, carried off 40 prizes of the value of Rs. 1,070, as compared with 50 prizes, worth Rs. 780, awarded to the Ahmadnagar exhibits.

A decided improvement was visible in cattle, the total number of exhibits having risen from 124 to 417. The exhibits were chiefly from the Ahmadnagar District. Cattle cannot travel with the same ease as horses. The show cannot become attractive to distant cattle-breeders unless the prizes offered are considerably increased in value. Bullocks and milch buffaloes were particularly good. Most of the prize-winners were imported cattle. It is suggested that prizes should be restricted to those imported for *bonâ fide* stud purposes. Otherwise these prizes are a waste of money in no way tending towards the improvement of local breeds, which is their only legitimate object. Prize-winners were photographed. These photographs will be useful to judges and others in the future. The exhibition of agricultural products, except fruits and vegetables, which had been damaged by recent excessive rain, was much better than that of the previous year, and prizes to the amount of Rs. 300 were awarded.



The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,724 as against receipts of Rs. 3,393, and the deficit had to be met from the previous year's balance, which was reduced from Rs. 1,804 to Rs. 473.

*Sind Horse Show.*—This is the third show held at Jacobabad and eighth held in Sind. The number of horses exhibited (1,365) was about the same as at the last Jacobabad Show in 1891, but 50 per cent. more than at the Shikárpur Show of 1892. In point of quality, also, the results were more encouraging than even those of the Shikárpur Show, which was better than any former Sind Show. Out of 17 classes, the judges classed the following only as poor:—Fillies 3—4 years old by Government stallions, colts 3 years and under by Government stallions, geldings, donkey mares, and a section of the miscellaneous class. Eighty remounts at an average price of Rs. 231, 13 young stock for the Government nursery, and 34 mules were purchased by Government. More good remounts could have been sold had there been purchasers, and many, which were sold, failed to fetch their value. The number of mules exhibited was 98 against 168 last year, the highest on record. Many of the exhibits were too young for draft and the proposal to utilize the mule-run at Jacobabad started by the 6th Cavalry as a nursery for young mules for the Commissariat Department is under consideration of Government in the Military Department. The number of geldings exhibited was 88 as against 28 and 41 of the past two years—a satisfactory evidence of progress made in the practice of castration in Sind.

The receipts were Rs. 5,700, of which Rs. 4,485 were given in prizes. Baluchi owners carried off more than half, while Shikárpur, which contributed Rs. 2,500 to the funds, only secured prizes to the amount of Rs. 540. Government has, however, declined to press the Quetta Agency for a contribution or to allow certain closed classes to keep out foreigners, on the ground that healthy rivalry is the best stimulus to improvement in horse-breeding. Baluchistán further holds its own show at Sibi, to which Sind horses are freely admitted. The proposal mooted last year to locate the Sind Show permanently at Jacobabad has been relegated to future consideration. The explanation asked for as to the retention of the smaller numbers in the higher classes of fillies, as compared with those of the lower classes, has been variously given, the chief reasons assigned being either the loss or want of covering certificates, which necessitated the increase of the young stock in the miscellaneous class, and the larger range of age in the lower classes.

The Commissioner in Sind and the Agent to the Governor General at Quetta were present.

*Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country Agricultural Horse and Cattle Show.*—The census prevented a show in 1891, and failure of crops made it inadvisable to hold the show last year. The show of 1893 was graced by the presence of His Excellency the Governor. The exhibition was, on the whole, most satisfactory.

Exhibits numbered 651, including 237 horses. British districts exhibited 95 horses and about 1/3rd of other animals. Among horses, the young stock showed great promise, notably the three-year old fillies. Three animals, bred in British territory, by Government stallions were purchased for the Remount Rearing Depôt. Brood mares were decidedly good, but the best came from the British districts. It is undeniable that, in this part of the country outside the Chiefs' stables, horse-breeding receives very scant attention. This need not be so, for the rayat breeds and rears the high class cattle of the Krishna valley and has favourable surroundings in soil and climate as favourable for horse-breeding. 128 prizes of the value of Rs. 2,327 were awarded.

For cattle there were 83 prizes, worth Rs. 1,138. The cattle classes were well filled. The Krishna valley breed was conspicuous. There was an inferior show of milch cattle. Agricultural implements and products (such as prepared bundles of aloe and plantain fibre, which were particularly good) were also exhibited. The Southern Marátha Chiefs and Sardárs contributed handsomely to the show, so that of a total expenditure of Rs. 7,825, only Rs. 2,000 fell on the Kolhápur Darbár.



*Ahmadabad Horse Show.*—This show was not successful. No remounts were found. Nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the advertised prize money was withheld. The expenditure was only Rs. 3,098, and the closing balance was Rs. 3,500. The suggestion of establishing in Gujarát or Káthiáwár a nursery for the rearing of young stock in lieu of, or in addition to, a show is under consideration in the Military Department. The declining state of the Ahmadabad Show has also led Government to order enquiry into the present system of horse-breeding in Gujarát.

*Naushávro Horse and Cattle Show.*—This is a new and successful show started at the instance of Veterinary Captain Morgan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, for the benefit of Lower Sind, and funds were provided by re-appropriation in the Local Board budgets. The animals exhibited were 325 horses, 13 mules and 226 cattle. The number of prizes advertized was 82, but it was subsequently raised to 123, aggregating Rs. 1,750 in value. There was a strong muster of brood-mares and a fair entry of horses suitable for remounts. Oxen for agricultural purposes formed a very large class. On the other hand, geldings, mules, milch cows, and young stock were meagrely represented. The bullock class did not fill, the explanation being that castration of bulls is little practised on account of the docile tempers of the indigenous breeds. As to quality, the geldings (10 in number) formed the only class described as bad or indifferent. No purchases were made on the show ground.

## VII.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

### A.—RAINFALL.

42. The usual permanent record of rainfall in each district for settlement and administrative reference will be found in the appended tables (pp. i—xiii). The table below compares the rainfall at district head-quarters with the average fall and the fall of the preceding year :—

#### *Rainfall at District Head-quarters.*

No.	District Head-quarters.	ANNUAL RAINFALL ENDING 31st DECEMBER.					
		Average of eleven years ending 1892.	1891.		1892.		
			Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
		Inches.		Inches.			
1	DECCAN.	Dhulia (Khándesh) ...	27·61	24·58	34	27·87	49
2		Násik ...	33·74	25·99	43	35·14	60
3		Ahmadnagar ...	26·87	16·18	28	42·16	63
4		Poona ...	36·60	18·68	42	45·19	57
5		Sholápur ...	32·78	23·76	25	39·28	57
6		Sátára ...	45·30	36·30	48	43·47	80
7	KARNÁ-TAK.	Belgaum ...	51·49	43·34	72	64·01	91
8		Bijápur ...	26·68	13·70	31	35·37	63
9		Dhárwár ...	33·19	27·84	61	37·26	68
10	KONKAN.	Kárwár (Kánara) ...	129·20	82·28	102	154·56	130
11		Ratnágiri ...	106·99	91·17	83	137·60	108
12		Alibág (Kolába) ...	91·77	82·05	83	117·42	97
13		Thána ...	102·50	99·35	84	131·62	100
14	GUJARÁT.	Surat ...	46·64	63·89	40	55·15	60
15		Broach ...	39·71	58·64	38	39·12	52
16		Kaira ...	38·02	28·27	26	58·45	47
17		Godhra (Panch Maháls) ...	40·71	29·03	34	44·72	47
18		Ahmadabad ...	27·95	25·59	20	51·13	48

The season may be described as one of heavy prolonged rainfall with excessive and untimely rain at the time of the kharif harvest. The south-west

monsoon rain came early (27th May) on the littoral of the south Konkan; but its further progress was checked by cyclonic depressions off the west coast. The June rain thus came irregularly from the north-east. The monsoon did not set in till the second week of July. Late October rain was very excessive, except in Gujarát, and caused much damage, both to kharif crops and to rabi seedlings.

*Deccan.*—Though the regular monsoon rain set in very late, heavy June showers were generally sufficient for the commencement of kharif sowings. From July to September the rain was, on the whole, seasonable and sufficient, but at the end of October the Sváti rain was throughout excessive at kharif harvest time. The rabi crops which had been sown with ample moisture would have yielded a bumper harvest, but for unseasonable rain again at harvest time.

*Karnátak.*—The features were generally similar to those of the Deccan. The Sváti rain was even more pernicious, except in south Dhárwár.

*Konkan.*—The south-west monsoon broke early with heavy rain, and sowings commenced everywhere, but after-falls were deficient, and the young rice began to suffer. From July onward rain came seasonably, and the crops were thriving, till checked by the Sváti rain coming just as the early rice was being harvested and the late rice was ripening. However, this late rain did less injury than in the Deccan, and it was absent altogether or moderate and beneficial in north Thána and the above-gát tálukas of Kánara.

*Gujarát.*—Kharif sowings commenced early after heavy antemonsoon showers, but were soon checked by a break which lasted till the second week of July. From that date rain came seasonably till the end of August, but it was excessive in early September. The rain in October was light, and though not useful but rather harmful to kharif crops, was favourable for rabi sowings.

#### B.—AGRICULTURAL.

\*Government Resolution No. 6273, dated 30th August 1893, R. D.

for the year under report.

†Government Resolution No. 6229, dated 2nd August 1892, R. D.

districts outside Sind.

43. The district price return has been modified\* in the direction required (last report, paragraph 51), but the additional information under it cannot be given.

“Fallow”† details are, however, available for review this year, a supplementary return to Agricultural Return No. 2 having been duly received from all districts outside Sind.

District.	Date of receipt.
Khándesh ...	16th September.
Tháns... ..	21st do.
Kánara ... ..	25th do.
Ahmadabad ...	25th do.
Násik... ..	29th do.
Ratnágiri ... ..	2nd October.
Upper Sind	18th do.
Frontier.	
Thar and Pákar.	18th do.

The district agricultural returns were received somewhat more punctually. Delay occurred in the marginally named districts, which must entail delay not only in the submission of the compilation for the Presidency included in my report, but also in the submission of the General Administration Report. In Khándesh, Násik, Kánara and Ratnágiri, where these returns are now compiled by the Land Records and Agricultural staff, their submission should have been, at any rate, more punctual.

#### Return No. I.—Area of available Statistics.

44. This return shows the gross area of the Presidency, inclusive of villages held on various privileged tenures, but exclusive of feudatory and tributary States, to be 121,012 square miles, of which Sind occupies 46,645 square miles. This figure is only approximate, for in certain districts, notably in Sind, large tracts are unsurveyed, and areas are only estimated.

The gross area returned is less by 11 square miles in the Presidency Proper and greater by 1,333 square miles in Sind, as compared with last year. The principal cause of variation, out of Sind, is the ascertainment of more correct figures for alienated villages brought under survey; while in Sind, to the progress of the survey, is added a revised estimate of the unsurveyed area to reconcile it with the estimates included in the Imperial Census Report.

In one district (Ratnágiri) there is some uncertainty as to the number of villages, due to the inclusion of hamlets in one year and their exclusion in another. A reported increase of 67 villages in Sind is not explained.

The decrease in the number of villages and area for which agricultural statistics are returned, points to greater care in the exclusion of villages from which fairly trustworthy figures cannot be obtained, chiefly in Ratnágiri, where there are no village establishments. In Poona there is one newly reporting village, which has been surveyed at the instance of the alienee. The number of villages returning statistics in Sind has, on the other hand, increased largely. Government villages under special tenures and unsurveyed alienated villages chiefly make up the number of non-reporting villages.

Return No. II.—Cultivated (i.e. Occupied) and Uncultivated (i.e. Unoccupied) Area.

45. The table below exhibits the variations as compared with the previous year, except in the Province of Sind and the district of Ratnágiri, for which the comparison would be valueless owing to the changes above noticed in the reported area:—

PRESIDENCY PROPER (EXCLUDING RATNÁGIRI).					
Detail.	Area in Acres (000 omitted.)		Percentage Increase or Decrease.		
	1891-92.	1892-93.			
<i>A.—Cultivated Area.</i>					
Gross cropped area ... ..	24,854	25,815	+ 3·8		
Cropped more than once ... ..	424	774	+ 82·5		
Net cropped area ... ..	24,430	25,041	+ 2·5		
Current fallows ... ..	5,173	4,632	—10·4		
Assessed ... ..	29,522	29,584	+ 0·2		
Unassessed ... ..	81	89	+ 9·8		
Total A ... ..	29,603	29,673	+ 0·2		
<i>B.—Uncultivated Area.</i>					
Available for cultivation ... {	1,226	1,128	— 8·0		
Assessed ... ..	835	754	— 9·7		
Unassessed ... ..	6,750	6,763	+ 0·1		
Not available for cultivation. {	5,029	5,073	+ 0·8		
Forest ... ..					
Other ... ..					
Total B ... ..	13,840	13,718	+ 0·9		
Grand Total ... ..	43,443	43,391	— 0·1		

In the margin a comparison, district by district, is instituted, mainly to

District.	(000 OMITTED.)		
	Net Area cropped.	Current Fallows.	Cultivated, i. e. occupied Land.
Ahmadabad ... ..	+18	—13	+5
Knira ... ..	+7	—1	+6
Panch Maháls ... ..	+12	—4	+8
Broach ... ..	—23	+25	+2
Surat ... ..	+3	—2	.....
Khándesh ... ..	+6	+1	+7
Násik ... ..	.....	+13	+12
Ahmadnagar ... ..	—27	+36	+9
Poona ... ..	—6	+16	+10
Sholápur ... ..	—18	+22	+4
Sátára ... ..	—32	+25	—7
Belgaum ... ..	+100	—63	+33
Bijápur ... ..	+114	—109	+5
Dhárwár ... ..	+459	—459	.....
Thána ... ..	—4	—21	—25
Kánara... ..	.....	+3	+3

show variations in the cropped area. Such variations are due to season, except in so far as the figures (under current fallow chiefly) have been altered by adjustments. But for such adjustments and variations in the area of available statistics, column 4 of the table should show precisely the extent of new land occupied in the year or thrown out of occupation by resignation. The reports received do not enable me to show exactly how far the difference is due to the last named factors. As to adjustments, it is reported from Belgaum that about 29,000 acres, or nearly the total net difference shown in column 4, are due to adjustment. This, being unoccupied land in alienated villages, had been before erroneously

treated as "unoccupied" land. It is unoccupied in the sense that the alienee has no tenant for it, but is occupied in the sense that Government has a tenant, *viz.*, the alienee. It is now shown under "current fallow," the decrease in which is, therefore, diminished to 68,000 from 97,000 acres, as the figure would otherwise have stood.

In Thána, where the difference is also large, one reason is the exclusion of six alienated villages from the reporting area. This only accounts for a difference of 10,000 acres. An adjustment, similar to that described above under Belgaum, accounts for 8,000 acres more.

It is not the province of this report to deal minutely with increased or decreased occupation. That subject will be fully dealt with by the Commissioners in their Jamábandi Reports. The most striking contrast is that in the three Karnátak districts where the drought last season reduced the cropped area by a figure nearly as large as that by which it is increased under a more favourable season this year. In Broach the excessive July rain reduced the area of cotton, and perhaps some cotton land remained uncropped. In Sholápur, Sátára and Poona the decrease is due to excessive rain at rabi-sowing time. In Ahmadnagar it is nominal, due to incorrect inclusion of fallow in cropped land last year. The noteworthy increase in land cropped more than once, though attributable principally to the moisture left by heavy rain enabling an extension of late second crops, is also probably partly due to more attention to the registration of second crops.

46. The following is the summarized information afforded by the new 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.	Ráb land.	Land unsown on account of season.	Other fallow.
Gujarát ... ..	21·94	10·72	31·97	2·02	...	3·32	51·97
Deccan... ..	12·08	28·44	19·49	4·68	1·43	6·65	39·31
Karnátak ... ..	11·75	13·94	24·79	21·35	0·02	2·55	37·35
Konkan (exclusive of Ratnágiri).	44·9	32·55	22·33	4·92	28·69	1·01	10·50
Total ... ..	15·61	22·64	23·68	7·35	5·94	4·10	36·29

This is a new return, and its preparation does not appear correct. It was enjoined to show how far bare fallow in rotation is practised, how far the cultivators set apart occupied land for the growth of grass or for the production of ráb material, how far cultivable land is out of cultivation on account of deep rooted grasses, prickly-pear and the like, and, lastly, how far deficiency or excess of rain prevented sowing.

The extent of fallow under the miscellaneous head is manifestly incorrect, It is impossible to believe that half the fallow in Gujarát is other than the specified descriptions of fallow.

Nevertheless the table is interesting and instructive. It will serve for valuable comparison, when available for several years; and when acceptable as fairly correct, will be the basis of valuable deductions.

47. Under the head "Uncultivated" (i.e., unoccupied) land, a decrease is noticeable in Belgaum, Násik, Khándesh and North Gujarát, which is due to reasons given above under changes in the cultivated or occupied area. In the Panch Maháls a transfer from "Uncultivated" to "Forest" arises from an extension of Government forest. The fluctuations in the forest area are shown marginally. Disforestation is observable in three districts. On the whole, however, the area under forest has been enlarged by a net addition of 13,000 acres.

District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Panch Maháls .. .. .	+43
Khándesh .. .. .	-42
Kánara .. .. .	+8
Thána .. .. .	-5
Násik .. .. .	+4
Poona .. .. .	+8
Sátára .. .. .	+3
Bijápur .. .. .	-2
Kolába .. .. .	+1

48. 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 the gradually contracting margin for future occupation especially and the other main features of Returns Nos. 1 and 2 combined:—

District.	Percentage on gross Areas for which Statistics are not available.	PERCENTAGE ON NET AREA FOR WHICH STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE, OF AREA.				Forest.
		Cultivated, i.e. occupied.		Uncultivated, i.e. unoccupied.		
		Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
<b>A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>						
<i>I.—Gujarát.</i>						
Ahmadabad .. .. .	1.0	58	20	3	18	1
Kaira .. .. .	8.3	76	5	7	12	...
Panch Maháls .. .. .	12.7	39	16	14	9	22
Broach .. .. .	2.0	63	8	3	26	...
Surat .. .. .	2.4	48	24	6	18	4
Average ... { 1892-93	4.4	57	16	6	17	4
... { 1891-92	4.4	56	16	7	17	4
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>						
Khándesh .. .. .	10.5	60	3	15	12	10
Násik .. .. .	4.3	57	8	4	9	22
Ahmadnagar .. .. .	2.5	67	9	1	10	13
Poona .. .. .	1.2	63	11	...	12	14
Sholápur .. .. .	...	74	10	1	9	6
Sátára .. .. .	7.4	59	15	1	9	16
Average ... { 1892-93	4.8	63	9	5	10	13
... { 1891-92	4.7	63	8	5	10	14
<i>III.—Karnátak.</i>						
Belgaum .. .. .	2.4	62	13	3	6	16
Bijápur .. .. .	0.7	79	8	3	5	5
Dhárwár .. .. .	2.5	72	8	3	7	10
Average ... { 1892-93	1.8	72	9	3	0	10
... { 1891-92	1.8	65	16	3	6	10
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>						
Thána .. .. .	3.1	21	21	6	31	21
Kolába .. .. .	3.6	30	24	4	21	21
Ratnágiri .. .. .	84.7	32	33	...	32	3
Kánara .. .. .	...	9	4	2	8	77
Average ... { 1892-93	25.8	19	15	4	23	39
... { 1891-92	23.3	19	16	4	20	41
Average A. { 1892-93	8.0	58	11	4	12	15
... { 1891-92	7.5	56	12	5	12	15

District.	Percentage on gross Areas for which Statistics are not available	PERCENTAGE ON NET AREA FOR WHICH STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE, OF AREA.				
		Cultivated, i.e. occupied.		Uncultivated, i.e. unoccupied.		Forest.
		Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
B.—SIND.						
Karachi ... ..	29.4	7	7	17	67	2
Hyderabad ... ..	...	15	24	40	19	2
Shikarpur ... ..	2.1	19	17	43	15	6
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	48.4	24	39	18	14	5
Thar and Parkar ... ..	...	7	10	5	76	2
Average B. { 1892-93 ... ..	11.9	12	15	23	47	3
{ 1891-92 ... ..	13.9	11	15	23	48	3
Average for the { 1892-93 ... ..	9.5	40	12	12	25	11
Presidency ... { 1891-92 ... ..	9.9	39	13	12	25	11

## Return No. III.—Crops.

49. As a necessary result of the features of the rainfall already described, there is a large increase in the area sown. In exceptional cases, which will be specially noticed, the sowing rain was unfavourable. The increase is found both under food and non-food crops. All cereals, including early jowári, all pulses, and cotton show a considerable increase, while, on the other hand, there is a large decrease under late jowári and a small decrease under tobacco, sugarcane and oilseeds:—

Table to show effect of season on area sown.

PRESIDENCY PROPER, EXCLUDING RATNA'GIRI.						
Crops.	Area in Acres (000 omitted).		Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.		
	1891-92.	1892-93.				
Jowári ... ..	8,325	7,122	...	14.5		
Bájri ... ..	4,837	5,451	12.7	...		
Paddy ... ..	1,554	1,623	4.4	...		
Wheat ... ..	1,738	1,918	10.4	...		
Others ... ..	1,623	1,688	4.0	...		
Total, Cereals ... ..	18,077	17,802	...	1.5		
Tur ... ..	451	808	79.2	...		
Gram ... ..	617	762	23.5	...		
Others ... ..	1,109	1,631	47.1	...		
Total, Pulses ... ..	2,177	3,201	47.0	...		
Tobacco ... ..	76	68	...	10.5		
Sugarcane ... ..	75	68	...	9.3		
Oil-seeds ... ..	1,500	1,493	...	0.5		
Cotton ... ..	2,521	2,702	7.2	...		
Food Crops, Total ... ..	20,499	21,225	3.5	...		
Non-Food Crops, Total ... ..	4,355	4,590	5.4	...		
Total Crops ... ..	24,854	25,815	3.9	...		

**Jowári.**—Jowári is here divided into kharif and rabi jowári. The decrease

District.	ACRES (000 OMITTED).		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Net variation.
Sholápur ... ..	+1	-426	-425
Bijápur ... ..	+101	-870	-769
Ahmadnagar ... ..	+4	-233	-229
Poona ... ..	...	-198	-198
Belgaum ... ..	+185	-252	-67
Sátara ... ..	+17	-47	-30
Násik ... ..	+37	-46	-9
Broach ... ..	+3	-13	-10
Kaira ... ..	-19	+13	+6
Dhárwár ... ..	+160	-29	+131
Ahmadabad ... ..	+10	...	+10

in the total of the latter is more than counter-balanced by increase in the former, taken together with the increase in bájri. The early rains tempted large sowings of bájri or kharif jowári, especially in the Deccan and Karnátak, in preference to leaving the land for rabi. In this year the harvest result was unfortunate, and the selection would have been different had the rayats been able to forecast the injurious harvest rain.

**Bájri.**—The large increase, chiefly noticeable in the south Deccan and

District.	Acres (000 omitted).	District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Bijápur ... ..	+201	Broach ... ..	+7
Sholápur ... ..	+249	Khándesh ... ..	-38
Poona ... ..	+100	Násik ... ..	-35
Belgaum ... ..	+58	Sátara ... ..	-85
Ahmadabad ... ..	+48	Kaira ... ..	-10
Ahmadnagar ... ..	+13		

Karnátak, has just been explained. The north Deccan districts show a small decrease, but this is simply because in these tracts early jowári is the early cereal and not bájri.

**Paddy.**—The net increase is fairly distributed over all districts, being especially large in Ahmadabad (20,000) and Kaira (17,000), Bijápur (18,000) and Sholápur (7,000), where the rice is largely an irrigated crop and not a rain crop as in the Konkan and Ghát districts of heavy rain. Elsewhere the increase varies from one to four thousand acres. In a season of heavy early rainfall, tanks are full, and plentiful water is available in running streams, and thus rice is encouraged.

**Wheat.**—Wheat is a rabi crop. It shows a net increase of 10·4 per cent.,

District.	Acres, 000 omitted.
Ahmadabad ... ..	+60
Dhárwár ... ..	+64
Poona ... ..	+23
Surat ... ..	+11
Broach ... ..	+9
Panch Maháls ... ..	+8
Sátara ... ..	+8
Kaira ... ..	+5
Ahmadnagar ... ..	-48

especially noticeable in Ahmadabad and Dhárwár. In the former district the August rain was excessive for cotton, which, though there sown late, is still sown before wheat. Much land under cotton was swamped, and was, therefore, re-sown with wheat. In Dhárwár and elsewhere heavy late rains favoured the sowing of late wheat. Ahmadnagar is exceptional, because cotton, sown early, occupied much land, which but for promising early rain would have been kept for wheat.

**Other Cereals.**—Other cereals give a net increase of 4 per cent.; the increase

Other Cereals.	Acres (000 omitted).	Other Cereals.	Acres (000 omitted).
Kodra ... ..	+12	Barley ... ..	+5
Ráji ... ..	-21	Maize ... ..	+6
Vari ... ..	+25	Others ... ..	+5
Rála ... ..	+33		

being specially large under vari and rála, early cereals, in tracts where the average rainfall is too great for jowári and bájri.

District.	Acres (000 omitted).
<b>Tur.</b>	
Bijápur ... ..	+111
Sholápur ... ..	+74
Ahmadnagar ... ..	+51
Belgaum ... ..	+28
Poona ... ..	+25
Dhárwár ... ..	+18
Sátara ... ..	+17
Khándesh ... ..	+16
Násik ... ..	+9
Surat ... ..	+5
<b>Gram.</b>	
Poona ... ..	+29
Násik ... ..	+24
Kaira ... ..	+21
Ahmadnagar ... ..	+21
Ahmadabad ... ..	+18
Khándesh ... ..	+16
Belgaum ... ..	+9
Dhárwár ... ..	+8
Panch Maháls ... ..	+7
Bijápur ... ..	-9

**Pulses.**—There is a net increase of 47 per cent., chiefly under tur (79 per cent.) and gram (23 per cent.) The increase is general and is due partly to favourable sowing rain, both for the early and late pulses, and in some degree to increased attention paid to registration of mixed crops and second crops under the introduction of the Circle Inspector Staff. The tendency on the part of the village officers is to allot too small a portion of area to the minor ingredients of the numerous crop-mixtures and to evade the late inspection, by which alone the area of late after-crops of pulses can be ascertained.

District.	Acres.
Kaira...	- 2,577
Khándesh ...	- 3,411
Ahmadnagar ...	- 1,158
Sholapur ...	- 1,479
Belgaum ...	+ 1,404
Bijápur ...	+ 948

Districts.	Acres.
Dhárwár ...	- 3,209
Poona ...	- 1,748
Belgaum ...	- 1,264
Satára ...	- 926

**Cotton.**—There is a large increase of 181,000 acres, or 7 per cent., bringing back the fall last year in the Karnátak owing to scanty rain. The large increase in Ahmadnagar, where cotton is grown as an early crop, has already been noticed under wheat. A similar, though smaller, increase appears in other Deccan districts. In Khándesh, however, where very early rain is required for cotton, the season was unsuitable, as was exemplified on the Government farm. In Gujarát, August rain both restricted sowings and entailed complete failure of cotton in much land, which, however, was immediately put under wheat.

District,	Acres (000 omitted).
Dhárwár ...	+ 116
Bij-pur ...	+ 77
Ahmadnagar ...	+ 57
Belgaum ...	+ 38
Sholapur ...	+ 12
Nasik ...	+ 9
Poona ...	+ 7
Ahmadabad... ..	- 123
Broach ...	- 22
Khándesh ...	- 22
Surat ...	- 14

Oilseeds.	Acres (000 omitted).
Sesame ...	+ 67
Linseed ...	- 32
Castor ...	+ 4
Safflower ...	- 66
Niger ...	+ 20
Groundnut ...	- 3
Others ...	+ 3

**Tobacco.**—Tobacco gives again a decrease of 8,000 acres, or 10·5 per cent., which is chiefly found in Kaira and Khándesh. It is attributed to the excessive rain of August, which was unfavourable for tobacco sowing.

**Sugarcane.**—The decrease (7,000 acres) is partly the natural result of larger growth of cane in the previous year (12,000 acres over 1890-91), for, usually the crop is grown in rotation. Further, the deficiency of last year's rain at the time when the now reported crop was planted, made growers cautious, and the bad season made capital scarce.

**Oil-seeds.**—These show on the whole a net decrease of 0·5 per cent. There is a large increase under kharif crops of sesame and niger, which is counterbalanced by an equally large decrease under rabi crops of safflower and linseed. Linseed is largely grown with late jowári and wheat, as also safflower with the latter and its area is curtailed with that of safflower, because late jowári was displaced by bájri and early jowári.

Sesame and linseed have been specially dealt with in the forecasts. As these are specially important, the following detailed notice appears advisable:—

Under Sesame there is a net increase of 67,000 acres, or 29·5 per cent., a general decrease in Gujarát (-16,000) with a general increase in the Deccan and Karnátak (+84,000). In Gujarát the rain of September, in which month the crop is generally sown, was excessive, and the damaged crop had to be removed. Where sown with bájri it was crowded out by the luxuriance of the bájri crop, and at the inspection was rightly credited with a small area. Timely sowing rain following previous year's scarcity encouraged extended sowing in the Deccan and Karnátak.

Linseed is chiefly grown in the Deccan and Karnátak. A decreased area is chiefly attributed to the extended cultivation of kharif crop owing to favourable early rains which resulted in a general contraction of all rabi crops.

**Potato.**—The area under this crop is 8,700 acres against 9,800 acres of last year. The decrease of 1,100 is chiefly confined to Poona (990), and is no doubt due to the *Bángdi* or ring-disease noticed in paragraph 30 which has seriously checked the progress of potato cultivation.

**Green Fodder.**—Lucerne and hot weather jowári are the only two important crops under this head. The former is confined to Poona (425), Ahmadnagar (382), Thána (130) and Násik (66 acres). Hot weather jowári shows a small net decrease from 18,500 to 18,145 acres, the decrease (1,800) in Gujarát being counterbalanced by an equally large increase (1,900) in the Deccan.

**Kharif and Rabi Crops.**—The details given in the appended table show variations under kharif and rabi cereals and pulses;—



Year.	AREA IN ACRES (000 OMITTED).			
	Kharif.		Rabi.	
	Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.
1891-92 ... ..	10,664	1,403	7,561	792
1892-93 ... ..	12,246	2,235	5,655	980
	+ 1,582	+ 832	- 1,914	+ 188

Detailed comment on particular crops has already explained the variations.

50. I now give the usual tables showing the distribution of crops. Statement A shows the distribution of the principal crops in each district. Sind is included in this statement. Statement B shows the proportion which the area of each crop in each district holds with respect to the gross area of that crop in the Presidency Proper:—

A.—Distribution of Crops—Percentages shown on District Areas.

No.	District.	FOOD CROPS.									NON-FOOD CROPS.			TOTAL.	
		Cereals.							Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>															
<i>I.—Gujardt.</i>															
1	Ahmadabad ... ..	26	27	6	17	4	2	72	6	1	16	8	...	81	19
2	Kaira ... ..	8	31	15	2	22	1	79	13	1	2	3	3	93	7
3	Panch Mahals ... ..	2	11	14	5	13	25	70	19	...	...	9	1	89	11
4	Broach ... ..	17	4	8	18	1	...	43	12	3	39	2	1	58	42
5	Surat ... ..	22	1	19	8	9	...	59	18	2	14	6	1	79	21
	Average ... { 1892-93 ...	18	14	10	11	10	4	67	12	1	15	4	1	80	20
	... { 1891-92 ...	18	14	9	9	9	4	63	11	1	20	4	1	75	25
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>															
6	Khandesh ... ..	17	22	1	9	1	...	66	9	...	35	5	1	59	41
7	Nasik ... ..	5	38	3	15	9	...	70	14	1	8	11	1	85	15
8	Ahmadnagar ... ..	29	35	...	8	3	...	74	14	1	8	7	1	89	11
9	Poona ... ..	28	37	3	5	5	1	79	12	1	...	7	1	92	8
10	Sholapur ... ..	48	20	1	8	...	1	73	14	...	1	10	2	87	13
11	Satara ... ..	28	30	2	4	...	1	73	19	...	...	5	2	88	7
	Average ... { 1892-93 ...	26	30	2	7	4	...	69	13	1	9	7	1	83	17
	... { 1891-92 ...	22	29	1	7	4	...	74	8	1	9	7	1	83	17
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>															
12	Belgaum ... ..	39	12	6	5	8	...	70	14	1	8	4	3	85	15
13	Bijapur ... ..	50	15	...	5	2	...	72	11	...	11	5	1	83	17
14	Dharwar ... ..	84	...	7	10	8	...	59	12	1	21	4	3	73	28
	Average ... { 1892-93 ...	42	10	4	7	5	...	68	11	1	13	5	2	80	20
	... { 1891-92 ...	52	5	5	6	6	...	74	8	1	10	5	2	83	17
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>															
15	Thana ... ..	...	...	64	...	23	...	86	8	1	...	4	1	95	5
16	Kolaba ... ..	...	...	59	...	32	...	91	6	1	...	2	...	93	7
17	Ratnagiri ... ..	...	...	84	...	42	...	76	11	2	...	6	...	92	8
18	Kanara ... ..	1	...	78	...	2	...	81	9	...	...	1	6	93	7
	Average ... { 1892-93 ...	...	...	62	...	23	...	85	7	3	...	3	2	95	5
	... { 1891-92 ...	...	...	61	...	25	...	86	6	3	...	3	2	95	5
	Average A. ... { 1892-93 ...	24	21	6	7	6	1	69	12	1	16	6	2	82	18
	... { 1891-92 ...	33	19	7	7	6	1	73	9	1	10	6	1	85	17
<b>B.—SIND.</b>															
19	Karachi ... ..	20	8	29	14	...	4	75	6	3	...	16	1	83	17
20	Hyderabad ... ..	10	39	18	7	...	1	75	8	3	5	13	1	81	19
21	Shikarpur ... ..	24	2	20	31	...	1	79	11	1	...	9	1	90	10
22	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	37	8	4	13	...	...	68	7	1	...	80	...	70	30
23	Thar and Parkar ... ..	1	71	15	4	...	...	91	1	2	3	3	...	94	6
	Average B. ... { 1892-93 ...	17	25	19	16	...	1	78	6	2	2	11	1	86	14
	... { 1891-92 ...	15	24	23	14	...	1	77	6	2	4	10	1	85	15
	Average for the Presi- dency. ... { 1892-93 ...	24	22	8	8	5	1	70	12	1	9	6	2	83	17
	... { 1891-92 ...	31	20	8	8	5	1	73	9	1	9	7	1	83	17

B.—Distribution of Crops—Percentages shown on Presidency Area.

No.	District	FOOD CROPS.									NON-FOOD CROPS.			TOTAL.	
		Cereals.							Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops	Non-food Crops
		Jowári.	Bájlí.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>I.—Gujardt.</b>															
1	Ahmadabad ...	5.1	4.5	5.3	12.5	4.0	11.4	5.7	3.5	5.3	8.5	2.7	1.7	5.3	6.0
2	Kaira ...	0.9	4.2	6.7	0.9	10.7	3.1	3.3	8.0	3.3	0.4	1.0	0.0	3.3	1.1
3	Panch Maháls ...	0.1	0.9	3.5	1.3	3.8	46.6	1.7	2.6	0.6	...	2.6	1.9	1.8	0.9
4	Broach ...	1.4	0.4	1.2	5.3	0.6	...	1.4	3.2	7.9	8.3	0.6	1.0	1.0	5.3
5	Surat ...	1.7	0.1	6.5	2.4	3.3	0.2	1.9	3.1	8.8	8.0	2.3	1.2	2.1	2.7
	Total ... { 1892-93 ...	9.2	10.1	23.2	23.3	22.4	61.3	14.0	14.4	20.9	20.2	9.3	11.8	14.1	16.0
	... { 1891-92 ...	7.9	10.6	21.3	18.7	20.9	60.9	12.5	17.8	23.5	28.0	9.9	15.5	13.2	20.8
<b>II.—Deccan.</b>															
6	Khándesh ...	7.5	12.3	1.7	13.7	1.5	2.3	8.5	8.7	4.6	39.7	0.9	9.5	8.8	27.4
7	Násik ...	1.4	14.5	3.2	16.6	13.0	2.3	8.2	9.0	8.2	2.2	15.7	3.9	8.4	6.8
8	Ahmadnagar ...	11.3	18.2	0.8	12.3	2.8	2.9	11.7	12.6	4.6	3.5	12.1	7.4	11.3	6.6
9	Poona ...	8.8	15.1	4.0	6.0	6.8	7.1	9.7	7.7	11.8	0.3	10.0	4.8	9.5	3.3
10	Sholápur ...	14.8	8.0	1.4	2.9	0.3	10.8	8.9	9.5	4.9	0.6	14.5	12.5	9.0	6.1
11	Sátára ...	7.1	10.0	2.3	3.2	9.2	9.4	7.4	10.8	9.9	0.2	5.9	9.6	8.0	2.9
	Total ... { 1892-93 ...	50.9	78.1	13.4	54.7	33.5	34.8	54.8	58.9	44.0	40.5	68.1	47.7	54.3	53.6
	... { 1891-92 ...	54.2	82.8	12.9	59.7	34.4	34.8	56.8	55.0	42.2	47.4	68.8	43.7	56.4	54.5
<b>III.—Karnátak.</b>															
12	Belgaum ...	9.8	3.8	6.8	4.3	10.1	3.4	7.0	7.7	8.7	5.4	4.5	12.9	7.2	5.7
13	Bijápur ...	19.9	7.9	0.8	7.6	3.1	0.5	11.6	9.2	3.4	11.6	10.3	4.9	11.1	10.6
14	Dhárwár ...	10.2	0.1	9.2	11.1	11.6	...	7.1	7.8	5.8	16.3	5.7	15.9	7.2	12.8
	Total ... { 1892-93 ...	39.9	11.8	16.8	23.0	24.8	3.9	25.6	24.7	17.7	33.3	20.4	33.6	25.5	29.1
	... { 1891-92 ...	37.9	6.6	16.5	21.6	22.5	4.3	24.5	23.4	17.4	24.6	16.9	32.9	24.3	23.3
<b>IV.—Konkan.</b>															
15	Thána ...	...	...	18.1	...	6	...	2.3	1.1	8.1	...	1.1	1.9	2.1	0.6
16	Kolába ...	...	...	14.1	...	8.5	...	2.1	0.8	1.3	...	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.2
17	Ratnágiri ...	...	...	2.7	...	3.6	...	0.5	0.5	2.7	...	0.5	0.6	0.6	6.2
18	Kánara ...	...	...	11.7	...	0.4	...	1.1	0.2	10.3	...	0.1	3.9	1.1	0.3
	Total ... { 1892-93 ...	...	...	46.6	...	19.3	...	6.0	2.6	17.4	...	2.2	6.9	5.6	1.3
	... { 1891-92 ...	...	...	49.3	...	22.2	...	6.8	3.8	16.9	...	2.4	8.0	6.1	1.4
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.00	100	100	100	100	100

51. **Outturn of Crops.**—The following table gives the anna valuation of the outturn of the principal crops in each district. The valuation (by Mámlatdárs) purports to conform to the prescribed standard, *i. e.* 16 annas represent an average crop. The table must, however, be taken as representing a merely approximate estimate.

Approximate Anna Valuation of Principal Crops in each District, 1892-93.

No.	District	AVERAGE ANNA VALUATION.										
		Jowári.	Bájlí.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Bagi.	Vari.	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton.	
<b>Gujardt.</b>												
1	Ahmadabad ...	7	7	12	11	9	6	12	11	11	9	
2	Kaira ...	9	9	13	12	9	10	11	13	12	10	
3	Panch Maháls ...	11	7	12	11	10	10	8	7	13	8	
4	Broach ...	11	9	14	16	12	...	...	11	10	17	
5	Surat ...	9	8	14	13	12	8	7	11	9	9	
<b>Deccan.</b>												
6	Khándesh ...	10	14	12	12	...	15	...	11	11	9	
7	Násik ...	13	11	13	13	...	14	13	12	13	11	
8	Ahmadnagar ...	10	11	11	13	...	...	...	11	13	7	
9	Poona ...	13	14	11	10	11	12	11	8	12	2	
10	Sholápur ...	11	8	10	11	4	2	11	8	9	5	
11	Sátára ...	9	9	12	9	7	11	10	9	12	8	

\* Maize.

No.	District.	AVERAGE ANNA VALUATION.									
		Jowári.	Bájrí.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Ragi.	Vari.	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton.
<i>Karndtak.</i>											
12	Belgaum ... ..	10	13	14	11	8	9	10	9	12	13
13	Bijapur... ..	7	9	9	10	...	...	...	6	8	10
14	Dhárwár ... ..	10	8	13	11	6	8	8	5	11	13
<i>Konkan.</i>											
15	Thána ... ..	...	...	13	12	13	11	10	9	12	...
16	Kolába ... ..	...	...	12	...	9	10	11	8	14	...
17	Ratnágiri ... ..	...	...	11	...	11	11	10	7	...	...
18	Kánara ... ..	10	...	14	...	...	11	12	5	7	...
<i>Sind.</i>											
19	Karíchi... ..	8	12	10	10	...	11	10	...	9	9
20	Hyderabad ... ..	12	13	12	12	...	...	...	...	10	11
21	Shikárpur ... ..	12	13	13	13	...	...	...	...	13	9
22	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	13	13	14	14	...	10	...	...	14	12
23	Thar and Párkar ... ..	11	13	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	14

Note.—In the above table the valuations are calculated on the standard by which 16 annas represent an average crop.

The outturn was, on the whole, fairly good. It would have been much better but for the injurious rain of August in Gujarát and of October in the Deccan and Karnátak. Paddy, wheat and gram yielded fairly average harvest all over. Jowári, bájrí and cotton did fairly well.

52. Fruit-Trees.—Increase is reported except under jack and date-palm. The increase is large in cocoanut and mango. The attempt to show the number of important fruit-trees is continued. It may not be accurate, but it shows the distribution well. Trees in forest and on village sites are not enumerated.

#### FRUIT-TREES (EXCLUSIVE OF RATNÁGIRI).

(000 omitted.)

No.	Province.	Mango.	Tamarind.	Jack.	Cocoanut.	Toddy-palm.	Date-palm.
1	Gujarát ... ..	573	126	4	8	237	560
2	Deccan ... ..	787	62	10	8	19	106
3	Karnátak ... ..	361	106	19	76	...	1,029
4	Konkan ... ..	499	34	151	1,660	91	13
Total for the Presidency Proper. } 1892-93		2,220	328	184	1,752	347	1,708
} 1891-92		2,130	318	193	1,519	334	1,717
		+90	+10	-9	+233	+13	-9
5	Sind ... ..	185	...	...	1	...	154
Grand Total, 1892-93.		2,405	328	184	1,753	347	1,862
„ 1891-92.		2,328	318	193	1,520	334	1,871

The enumeration includes a special estimate of trees of local value in particular districts, thus :—

Trees and Districts.	Number.	Trees and Districts.	Number.
<i>1.—Moha (Bassia latifolia).</i>		<i>5.—Hirda (Terminalia chebula).</i>	
Kaira ... ..	136,337	Ahmadnagar ... ..	12,261
Panch Maháls... ..	90,429		
Khándesh ... ..	61,880		
Násik ... ..	3,401		
Broach ... ..	1,765		
<i>2.—Betel-nut (Areca catechu).</i>		<i>6.—Fig (Ficus carica).</i>	
Kánara ... ..	7,823,627	Poona... ..	37,923
Thána ... ..	5,384	Násik ... ..	1,476
Kolába... ..	8,279	Ahmadnagar... ..	1,762
<i>3.—Ráyan (Minusops Indica).</i>		Shikárpur ... ..	950
Kaira ... ..	73,870	Belgaum ... ..	180
Panch Maháls ... ..	3,976	Hyderabad ... ..	918
Broach... ..	2,464	<i>7.—Vine (Vitis vinifera).</i>	
<i>4.—Keshew-nut (Anacardium occidentale).</i>		Násik... ..	39,620
Kánara ... ..	102,352	Poona... ..	35,542
Thána ... ..	5,228	Shikárpur ... ..	25,216
Belgaum ... ..	1,422	Ahmadnagar... ..	14,063
		Khándesh ... ..	1,685
		Karáchi ... ..	706

Return No. IV.—Irrigation.

53. The net irrigated area in the year under report amounts to 3·18 per cent. of the net area cropped in the Presidency Proper, and 86·71 per cent. in Sind, as against 3·23 and 87·31, respectively, last year.

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

*Irrigated Area.*

No.	Detail.	PRESIDENCY PROPER EXCLUSIVE OF RATNÁGIRI.			
		Acres (000 omitted).		Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
		1891-92.	1892-93.		
<i>A.—Area Irrigated.</i>					
1	Irrigated from canals ... ..	131	123	...	6·1
2	Do. from tanks, wells, &c. ... ..	659	673	2·1	...
3	Total Area Irrigated ... ..	790	796	0·7	...
<i>B.—Crops Irrigated.</i>					
4	Rice ... ..	152	146	...	3·9
5	Wheat ... ..	153	197	28·7	...
6	Sugarcane ... ..	74	67	...	9·4
7	Other Crops ... ..	496	498	0·4	..
8	Total Crops Irrigated ... ..	875	908	3·7	...

Note.— The difference between columns 3 and 8 is due to the inclusion, in column 8, of the area cropped under irrigation more than once.

The chief variations in the areas irrigated from various sources are noted in

District.	ACRES (00 OMITTED).		
	Canals.	Tanks and wells.	Net variation.
Ahmadabad ... ..	+7	+9	+16
Kaira ... ..	-20	-40	-60
Panch Mahals ... ..	...	+5	+5
Surat ... ..	...	-3	-3
Khandesh ... ..	+14	+11	+25
Nasik ... ..	+80	+30	+110
Ahmadnagar ... ..	+92	-89	+3
Poona ... ..	-180	+68	-112
Sholapur ... ..	-35	+32	-3
Satara ... ..	-14	+54	+40
Belgaum ... ..	-19	-4	-22
Bijapur ... ..	-8	+21	+13
Dharwar ... ..	-13	+70	+57
Thana ... ..	...	+1	+1
Kanara ... ..	+3	-23	-20

the margin. Canal irrigation shows a considerable decrease in tracts of the South Decan, where the rainfall was very scant last year, and the demand for water unusually large. In tracts where owing to more certain rain the irrigated area is not so variable, the full supply of the canals made a larger area possible. Kaira is exceptional. Area irrigated from tanks and wells gives a general increase as might be expected, when it is noticed that the increase is chiefly conspicuous where irrigation from tanks and running streams (*padhasthal*) is most practised. Kaira is again exceptional. The probable reason

is that dry-crop cultivation under favourable rainfall promised sufficiently good results. In Ahmadnagar the decrease is not so easily explained.

Among irrigated crops wheat shows a general increase of 44,000 acres, chiefly in Poona (+11,000), Nasik (+10,000) and Satara (+7,000). Sugarcane and rice show a decrease of 7,000 and 6,000 acres, respectively.

#### Return No. V.—Agricultural Stock.

54. Cattle exhibit a total increase of 296,000 or 3·8 per cent. The increase occurs under all heads, except that sheep give a small decrease of 31,000 or 1·5 per cent. The result of the enumeration under principal heads is shown in the following table:—

#### Agricultural Stock.

Detail.	PRESIDENCY PROPER EXCLUSIVE OF RATNA'GIRI.			
	(000 omitted).		Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1891-92.	1892-93.		
Plough Cattle ... ..	3,086	3,177	2·9	.....
Breeding Bulls ... ..	20	21	5·0	.....
Cattle for other purposes ... ..	132	140	6·0	.....
Milch Cattle ... ..	2,658	2,763	3·9	.....
Young Stock ... ..	1,949	2,040	4·6	... ..
<b>Total Cattle ... ..</b>	<b>7,845</b>	<b>8,141</b>	<b>3·8</b>	<b>.....</b>
Horses and Ponies ... ..	185	145	7·4	.....
Sheep ... ..	1,972*	1,941	.....	1·5
Goats ... ..	1,331*	1,513	13·6	.....
Ploughs ... ..	1,057	1,083	2·5	.....
Carts ... ..	487	499	2·4	.....

\*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.	Flough Oxen.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Young Stock.	Total Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
1	Ahmadabad ... ..	-1,627	+2,642	+998	+2,276	+3,677	-2,258	+1,149
2	Kaira ... ..	-2,763	-1,007	-633	-2,115	-6,211	-4,284	-1,702
3	Panch Mahals ... ..	+9,427	+5,901	+2,502	+2,948	+19,707	+386	+3,758
4	Broach ... ..	+1,212	+247	+888	+1,714	+4,045	-1,277	+2,335
5	Surat ... ..	-597	-544	+535	-1,065	-697	-2,586	-2,064
6	Khándesh ... ..	+4,758	+6,201	+4,735	+31,271	+47,241	+4,392	+35,565
7	Násik ... ..	+10,425	+9,883	+1,937	+17,741	+44,921	+15,530	+17,778
8	Ahmadnagar ... ..	+10,936	+6,946	+1,425	+22,506	+44,060	+18,824	+31,615
9	Poona ... ..	+12,678	+12,254	+565	+8,291	+35,072	+908	+35,293
10	Sholapur ... ..	+9,942	+4,994	+520	+2,819	+16,986	-14,081	+21,305
11	Sátara ... ..	+4,984	+7,915	+2,132	+10,896	+25,066	-23,184	+16,462
12	Belgaum ... ..	+8,645	+4,541	+5,666	-9,034	+9,415	-14,640	+3,461
13	Bijapur ... ..	+12,345	+10,569	+4,576	-5,508	+24,185	+6,210	+13,841
14	Dhárwár ... ..	+11,727	-1,215	+2,354	-14,204	-4,032	-14,476	-378
15	Thána ... ..	+5,415	+6,621	+959	+8,212	+20,369	+442	+2,460
16	Koliba ... ..	+1,115	+4,583	+1,219	+6,535	+16,244	-304	+1,676
17	Kánara ... ..	-2,489	-4,176	-1,895	+7,589	-4,305	-465	-678

**Cattle.**—All districts of the Presidency Proper, except Kaira, Surat, Dhárwár and Kánara, show a general increase. The increase is especially large in the Deccan and Karnátak, where owing to scarcity of fodder there was a considerable shrinkage in the previous year. The general increase indicates a prosperous year. In Gujarát the increase is marked in the Panch Mahals and is attributed to new births and to influx from outside induced by plentiful supply of fodder. In Poona the increase is partly attributed to inclusion of cattle within municipal and cantonment limits. In Thána, advances made to cultivators for purchasing cattle are said to have helped the increase. Decrease in Kaira is credited to sale of spare cattle, and in Dhárwár to sale and deaths caused by effects of last year's scarcity of fodder. Decrease in Kánara is caused by return to their home of cattle taken to Kánara last year in search of food.

**Sheep and Goats.**—Sheep show a small decrease, while goats a larger increase. Sheep appear to have decreased in south Deccan and Dhárwár. Goats have increased in 13 districts. The increase is very large in the Deccan and in Bijapur. Return of flocks at the end of scarcity is said to be one of the causes. It must, however, be noticed that the enumeration of herds of sheep and goats is specially defective owing to the roving habits of herdsmen.

**Horses and Ponies** also exhibit an increase, chiefly in the Deccan, Ahmadnagar (+2,400), Khándesh (+1,300) and Poona (+1,700).

#### C.—CROP EXPERIMENTS.

55. As noted in last year's report, the work of crop experiments was carried out on an extended scale under the orders of Government (Government Resolution No. 8139, dated 13th October 1892). In all, 127 experiments on crops noted in the margin were conducted during 1892-93 as against 83 in the year before, showing an increase of 50 per cent. Of these 54 were reported from the Northern, 39 from the Central and 34 from the Southern Divisions. A separate report on these experiments will shortly be submitted to Government as usual.

Rice 28; wheat 29; pulses 19; kodra and other hill millets 12; mixed crops 10; jowári 9; oil-seeds 7; potatoes and cotton 3 each; bájri and onions 2 each; sugarcane 2 and navani 1.

#### D.—FORECAST OF SEASON, 1893-94.

56. There was a remarkable and very unusual rainfall in May, which, however, favoured early sowings of rice in the Konkan and of cotton in Khándesh. The June rain was unusually heavy in Gujarát and north Konkan, but deficient in parts of the Karnátak. This irregularity continued through July, for the July rain was generally deficient for young crops in the Deccan and Karnátak and for rice transplantation in the Konkan, but in Gujarát the break proved beneficial for completing kharif sowings delayed by incessant heavy rain. Serious injury from rats and caterpillars was reported at this time in parts of the Karnátak and Deccan. August rain was generally seasonable and sufficient, and injury from rats began to lessen. Rainfall in September was also favourable for standing

kharif crops and for rabi sowing, except in parts of the Karnatak (especially Dhárwár) and the Déccan, where it was deficient. Good rain has fallen in October throughout the south Deccan and Karnatak, where it was most needed, being favourable for standing kharif crops and promising a good rabi harvest. Prospects of the autumn crops are decidedly good all over the Presidency. The anxiety naturally arising from initial irregularity has been removed.

#### VIII.—TRADE AND TRADE STATISTICS.

57. A detailed report on rail-borne traffic on the figures compiled by the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1893 has already been submitted to Government with a separate report for Sind with review. The trade registered is shown below :—

Year.	PRESIDENCY PROPER.				SIND.			
	External Trade.		Local Trade.	Total Trade.	External Trade.		Local Trade.	Total Trade.
	Imports.	Exports.			Imports.	Exports.		
Maunds, 1 maund = 92 lbs. (00000 omitted).								
Average ... ..	302	98	294	694	80	21	70	171
1891-92 ... ..	383	118	333	834	135	33	86	254
1892-93 ... ..	342	112	300	754	57	27	51	135
Increase + or decrease — over average ... ..	+ 40	+ 14	+ 6	+ 60	— 23	+ 6	— 19	— 36
Increase + or decrease — over last year ... ..	— 41	— 6	— 33	— 80	— 78	— 6	— 35	— 119

The total trade of the Presidency Proper during 1892-93 was 8.64 per cent. above average, but 9.59 per cent. below that of last year; while the total trade of Sind decreased by 21 and 46.85 per cent. as compared with average and with last year respectively.

The road-borne trade was, as usual, registered at six selected nákas. Road traffic was also registered by the Public Works Department in parts of Gujarát.

#### IX.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

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

#### X.—MINERAL STATISTICS.

59. The annual return of minerals was submitted to the Government of India in June last in the much abridged form now prescribed.

The grant of a prospecting license in Bijápur noticed in last year's report has been deferred pending the settlement of terms in consultation with the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

#### XI.—COLLECTIONS FOR THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

60. The collection of silk and cotton products and manufactures referred to in paragraph 77 of the last year's report was made and sent to the Imperial Institute.

#### CONCLUSION.

61. Mr. Mollison, the Superintendent of Farms, thrice inspected the Bhadgaon Farm and conducted its sale. The special potato experiments at Khed were conducted under his direct supervision, and visits to Khed were frequent. He attended the Ahmadnagar Horse Show, accompanied Mr. Cappel to Hyderabad to report on the capabilities of the local farm, and purchased at Karáchi, Sind, milch cattle for the Poona Farm and the Ceylon Government. The working of the Poona Farm and the Ganesh Khind gardens was conducted under his supervision. He also conducted the duties of Joint Secretary to the Empress Gardens

now under the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India. He reviewed the reports of the Experimental Farms, and Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Shows, and studied and prepared the review of crop experiments for my annual report thereon. He personally made three crop experiments. He gave lectures for the prescribed courses at the College of Science. Mr. Mollison's local experience has been greatly enlarged, and his services are not only highly valuable, but he has proved how short a time is required for an agricultural expert to master new systems of agriculture. His special attention is being directed to the improvement of dairy breeds of cattle—a subject which his experience enables him to take up thus early in his Indian service.

Mr. Mehta's services are temporarily lost to the Agricultural Department by his transfer, on the sale of the Bhadgaon Farm, to the Survey Department, especially with a view to his qualifying for the post of Divisional Inspector, Land Records and Agriculture, in the Northern Division.

The Assistant to the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India lectured at the College of Science on agricultural chemistry from June to September.

My Personal Assistant Ráv Bahádur Ichhárám Bhagvándás has maintained his high character for zeal and ability. Though the amalgamation of the Survey and Agricultural Departments has made my charge very heavy, the work has not fallen into serious arrears—thanks to the devotion to duty shown by my two Personal Assistants, Mr. Ichhárám in the Land Records and Agricultural Branch and Mr. H. V. Sáthe in the Survey Branch, which has secured like energy from the Superintendents and subordinate members of the large office.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.

---



---

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.
				Āshlesha	...	...	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, 1892-93.

District,	KHARIF.		RABI.		General Remarks as to Rain.
	Rain.	Harvest.	Rain.	Harvest.	
West Khándesh ...	Favourable and plentiful.	Good ... ..	Good but unseasonable at harvest time.	Fair ... ..	Up to average.
East Khándesh ...	Seasonable, except in Uttara and Sváti, when injuriously heavy.	Fair ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Above average and excessive.
Násik ... ..	Do. ... ..	Good, but poor in east.	Do. ... ..	Good ... ..	Up to or above average.
Ahmednagar ...	Plentiful but unseasonable, for Sváti rain excessive.	Fair ... ..	Fair ... ..	Fair ... ..	Above average.
Poona ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Up to or above average.
Sholápur ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. but poor in west.	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Above average.
Sátára ... ..	Do. ... ..	Fair ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do.
Belgaum ... ..	Heavy, but unseasonable and excessive in Chitra and Sváti.	Do. ... ..	Excessive for sowing.	Good in north-east; poor elsewhere.	Do.
Bijápur ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Fair. Injury from blight and rats.	Do.
Dhárwár ... ..	Favourable, but excessive in north.	Do. ... ..	Good but injurious at harvest time.	Fair ... ..	Do. except in south.
Kánara ... ..	Seasonable and sufficient. Sváti injurious on coast.	Good ... ..	Seasonable ...	Do. ... ..	Above average.
Ratnágiri ... ..	Seasonable, but Purva and Sváti excessive and injurious.	Fair ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do.
Kolába ... ..	Do. ... ..	Good ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do.
Thána ... ..	Seasonable, though Hast and Chitra scant.	Very good ...	Do. ... ..	Good ... ..	Do.
Surat ... ..	Favourable, but Purva and Sváti injurious.	Rice good; other crops fair.	Do. ... ..	Good except, val which suffered from blight.	Do.
Broach ... ..	Seasonable; Purva slightly injurious.	Rice and cotton good; other crops fair.	Do. ... ..	Good, save where damaged by frost.	Up to average.
Kaira ... ..	Do. ... ..	Good except bajri.	Do. ... ..	Good ... ..	Above average.
Panch Mahals ...	Do. ... ..	Fair ... ..	Do. but injurious at harvest time.	Fairly good ...	Do.
Ahmedabad ... ..	Do. ... ..	Rice good; other crops fair.	Seasonable ...	Good ... ..	Do.

## West Khândesh, 1892.

Rain Periods.	DHULLA.		PIMPALNER.		NANDURBÂR.		NAYAPUR.		TALODA.		SHA'HA'DA.		SHIRPUR.		SINDRUEDA.		AMALNER.		PA'ROLA.	
	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 ...	2.31	3	1.60	4	1.43	2	2.22	3	1.00	2	2.40	1	3.97	4	1.70	1	0.06	1	1.30	4
Monsoon-Kharif ...	8.37	23	6.21	13	13.72	23	22.87	35	18.33	35	17.23	34	8.73	23	11.25	19	10.52	15	14.39	27
Monsoon-Rabi ...	15.38	21	12.28	16	11.29	20	17.69	24	13.24	21	12.53	19	11.84	17	9.08	14	14.31	20	23.01	23
Late Rains ...	0.91	3	1.73	3	0.25	1	1.31	2	2.15	1	0.63	1	0.71	3	0.79	2	0.52	3	2.06	6
Total ..	27.37	49	24.32	36	20.69	46	44.14	64	34.72	59	32.84	55	25.30	46	22.82	36	26.61	39	41.06	60
Average ...	27.61	34	24.37	33	32.31	37	35.08	52	32.90	42	30.09	35	28.77	41	21.52	35	29.35	35	32.51	40

*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 below average only at Nandurbár. Owing to favourable ante-monsoon showers the fields were ready prepared for kharif sowings, which generally commenced with Mrig rain, but a long break immediately following, a portion of the kharif area remained unsown till good rain in early July had come. August opened (A'shlesha) with favourable rain for the young crops, which was followed (Magha) by a partial break, useful for weeding. Heavy rain fell in September which, though untimely and excessive for bájri and other minor crops, was on the whole beneficial. A very valuable break followed in late September (Hast), and the damaged crops considerably improved. Sváti rain is nearly always bad, and showers in this rain period were again injurious to bájri and cotton ready for harvest, though useful for rabi sowings which were completed by the end of November. Rabi crops were generally good except where slightly damaged by unseasonable rain coming at the time of harvest. The season was on the whole good. Outturn of kharif crops estimated at 8—16 annas and that of rabi at 12 annas.

## East Khândesh 1892.

Rain Periods.	CHA'LIS-GAON.		PA'CHORA.		BHAD-GAON.		ERANDOL.		CHOPDA.		JALGAON.		JA'MNER.		BHU-SA'VAL.		EDAL-ABAD.		SA'VDA.		YA'VAL.		RA'VER.	
	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.	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	0.30	2	0.45	1	0.27	2	0.65	2	1.81	4	1.13	4	0.15	1	0.55	2	...	...	0.33	1	0.16	1	2.53	6
Monsoon-Kharif ...	20.47	24	15.58	27	12.85	28	16.71	29	14.09	23	13.74	25	20.68	27	16.63	25	15.96	23	15.33	20	12.55	20	11.70	19
Monsoon-Rabi ...	24.65	27	32.10	27	26.37	29	25.20	23	17.34	20	20.14	23	24.46	25	22.46	23	17.16	20	22.03	21	22.20	23	18.35	25
Late Rains ...	1.20	6	1.91	4	3.26	7	1.63	5	0.75	2	2.39	5	3.02	3	4.19	6	1.39	3	3.37	6	0.75	1	2.00	5
Total ...	46.62	59	50.04	59	42.75	66	44.19	59	33.99	49	37.45	57	49.21	56	43.83	56	34.51	45	41.06	43	35.66	45	35.08	55
Average ...	36.91	41	34.33	34	30.69	35	35.17	50	32.42	44	36.20	43	37.23	42	36.32	39	30.14	40	32.33	39	29.90	38	32.21	40

*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 Khândesh, but less certain.

*Remarks.*—Rainfall generally above average. Ante-monsoon showers, though less heavy than in west, were on the whole favourable for preparing land. Kharif sowings commenced after general rain of Mrig and continued favourably under occasional fair showers in late June. Early July rain was favourable except in south-western tálnkas where sowings retarded till end of that month. August rain falling at short intervals was very beneficial to standing crops. Uttara rain, however, was heavier than in the western division and was very injurious to crops especially in the Girna valley. The break at end of September improved prospects considerably. With the heavy rain of Uttara there was little need of more rain, but it came in the Sváti rain period and was too abundant as well as unseasonable. It damaged ripe cotton, bájri, &c., and was injurious to rabi seedlings. The rabi crops were further damaged by unseasonable rain at the time of harvest. Season was on the whole fair. Kharif outturn estimated at 6—12 annas and rabi at 8—16 annas.

Násik, 1892.

Rain Periods.	NÁSÍK.		IGATPURI.		SINNAR.		NIPHÁ'D.		YEOLA.		NÁND-GAON.		MÁL-GAON.		SATA'NA.		KALYAN.		CHANDOR.		DINDORI.		PEINT.		
	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.		
Early Rains	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.48	1
Ante-monsoon	2.45	8	2.02	8	3.70	3	2.75	3	1.05	2	0.43	2	0.46	1	0.81	1	2.69	3	3.05	5	3.16	3	3.37	2	
Monsoon-Kharif	14.40	29	85.68	59	13.34	25	13.45	31	10.36	23	13.13	21	12.46	16	5.13	16	10.39	24	16.80	34	14.05	29	38.92	50	
Monsoon-Rabi	14.54	22	47.60	45	17.45	20	20.55	26	23.18	21	21.47	21	23.23	22	14.68	23	15.62	24	19.00	24	16.14	25	45.60	40	
Late Rains	3.66	6	1.55	3	4.44	4	0.71	1	2.32	4	0.80	4	0.56	1	1.07	2	0.37	2	0.50	1	0.40	1	0.30	1	
Total	35.14	60	136.73	110	33.93	51	37.46	61	35.91	49	35.83	48	36.70	40	22.79	42	21.07	53	40.85	64	31.65	58	88.57	94	
Average	33.74	43	141.10	84	20.06	38	25.97	31	24.76	33	34.11	37	25.24	34	26.10	30	20.67	34	31.41	39	33.05	42	65.71	70	

*General characteristics.*—The district is divisible into the Desh (or open country) and the Dángs (near the Sahyádris with heavy rainfall and primitive cultivation). The west portions of Násik, Dindori and Igatpuri and the whole of Peint belong to the Dángs.

*Remarks.*—In the Desh rain up to or above average, while in the Dángs (Igatpuri and Peint) though not perceptibly below average it was spread over the unusual number of days, e. g., in Igatpuri where there were, with a less total, many more rainy days than usual. This feature is noticeable throughout the district. Ante-monsoon showers in Rohini were favourable for preparing land and for sowing catch (tushár) crops in the Desh, and rice, nágli, &c., in Dángi talukas. Kharif sowings were late, commencing after fair showers at end of June (Ardrá), but were nearly completed at end of July except in east, where owing to scanty rain in middle of July sowings retarded and sown crops suffering. Rainfall in August was generally favourable for standing crops and for completing kharif sowings in east. September (Purra and Uttara) rain, though slightly excessive for cotton, bájri, til, &c., in the Desh, was on the whole seasonable. The damaged crops were improved under the favourable break in October. Sváti showers in latter part of October, though slightly injurious to harvested and ripe bájri, were favourable for rabi sowing. Rabi crops were generally good, but slightly damaged by rats in Málgaon. Season was on the whole good. Outturn of tushár crops was generally 6—10 annas, but in Chándor 20 annas. Kharif outturn estimated at 20 annas in Násik and 4—8 annas in Nándgaon; elsewhere 10—16 annas. Rabi outturn was 12—20 annas, except Yeola and Satána, where 6 to 8 annas.

Ahmadnagar, 1892.

Rain Periods.	1 NAGAR.		2 PA'RNAR.		3 SHRIGONDA.		4 KARJAT.		5 JÁ'MKHED.		6 SHEVGAON.		7 NEVA'SA.		8 RA'HUEL.		9 KOPARGAON.		10 SANGAMNER.		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.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	...	...	0.11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ante-Monsoon	8.00	6	3.36	5	3.89	5	1.93	5	6.58	8	2.32	5	1.20	5	2.29	5	0.68	4	1.37	4	1.18	3
Monsoon-Kharif	19.72	23	17.72	26	10.74	14	10.26	15	15.84	23	15.19	19	9.33	21	14.59	20	6.84	22	10.09	20	15.90	25
Monsoon-Rabi	14.21	23	16.87	25	12.66	18	11.33	16	13.04	26	15.17	23	10.43	16	14.43	18	15.61	19	10.31	19	12.81	20
Late Rains	5.33	6	3.81	6	2.57	3	5.08	4	3.08	7	9.44	7	7.78	8	4.52	6	1.72	4	3.34	4	3.68	5
Total	42.16	63	40.87	63	29.86	47	28.62	40	39.64	64	42.12	54	23.79	50	35.83	49	24.85	49	31.11	47	33.57	53
Average	26.67	29	25.71	31	22.35	20	21.85	31	31.75	36	28.50	35	23.21	27	26.02	27	20.11	30	23.28	25	21.96	34

*General characteristics.*—(1) Desh—Godávri 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) Dángs—Half Akola has very heavy rain, half abuts on the Desh. The record shows the fall of the plain portion.

*Remarks.*—Rainfall throughout above average and number of rainy days very large. Monsoon commenced early in June with good showers, sufficient for early catch crops (tushár) and kharif sowings, except in north-west where too much fell in the first week of July. Pushya rain at end of July was rather scant, but not so as to cause injury to young crops. Rain in August, falling at short intervals, was on the whole very beneficial to standing crops. Uttara rain in middle of September was untimely for bájri, causing sprouting in the ear and delaying sowing of rabi jowári. Partial break in Hast and Chitra was favourable for rabi sowing and for standing kharif crops. Sváti rain, however, at end of October was unusually heavy, damaging cotton, reaped and ripe bájri and rabi seedlings. Sowing of wheat, gram, &c., was completed in November and rabi crops generally thrive well except where slightly damaged by rats and rust. Season was on the whole fair. Outturn of tushár and kharif crops estimated at 8—12 annas, except Nagar and Karjat. Cotton was 10 annas in Nevasá; elsewhere 6 annas. Rabi outturn was throughout 8—12 ans.

Poona, 1892.

Rain Periods.	POONA.		PAUD.		VADGAON.		LOHÁVILL.		KHED.		GHODA.		JUNNAR.		SIRUR.		SÁSVAD.		BÁRÁ-MATL.		DHOND.		INDÁPUR.	
	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 ...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	1·28	2	...	...	...	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	2·48	4	2·49	3	2·54	5	3·53	7	3·19	4	2·10	4	1·48	3	1·94	5	3·21	4	2·85	4	5·29	3	2·00	7
Monsoon-Kharif ...	20·24	27	36·42	44	23·43	40	102·87	56	14·90	25	15·93	30	17·32	23	11·49	24	19·81	33	16·53	25	12·00	15	8·10	19
Monsoon-Rabi ...	11·70	20	21·99	32	15·97	24	71·52	51	9·49	12	11·63	23	14·15	23	16·94	23	14·23	25	11·51	23	12·63	19	10·20	21
Late Rains ...	10·74	6	6·21	5	6·15	5	5·79	6	3·75	5	3·69	6	3·64	6	4·19	6	6·23	6	9·34	6	3·73	7	3·89	10
Total ...	45·19	67	66·11	64	49·09	74	183·41	119	31·33	53	32·35	63	36·54	59	34·73	53	49·46	69	41·67	61	33·75	46	24·18	67
Average ...	36·60	43	67·22	64	57·74	51	171·60	100	25·03	27	32·67	34	34·49	46	34·47	31	36·08	33	24·57	31	...	...	26·33	31

*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.*—Number of rainy days large. Rainfall generally up to or above average. Monsoon set in with good showers early in June, and kharif sowings commenced everywhere. A'rdra rain at end of June was scant in the Maval where heavy rain best. But in July the rain was throughout heavy and favourable for transplantation of rice and nagli in the Maval and for sowing bajri and other kharif crops in the Desh, except Indapur. August rain was throughout seasonable and sufficient for standing crops, being especially heavy and favourable at Indapur, where previous rain was deficient. Rainfall of Purva and Uttara in September, though slightly injurious to bajri in some places, was on the whole beneficial both to standing kharif crops and rabi sowings. The partial break in Hast was useful. Heavy rain of Svati, however, damaged kharif crops ready for harvest and rabi seedlings all over except Khed and Indapur, where it was less heavy and more favourable. No rain fell after Svati, and rabi crops were generally good except where damaged by cloudy weather. Season was on the whole good. Outturn of kharif crops was generally estimated at 11—14 annas and that of rabi, wheat and gram at 10—12 annas and kardai at 7 annas.

Sholapur, 1892.

Rain Periods.	SHOLAPUR.		BÁRSI.		MÁHÁ.		KARMA'LA.		PANDHARPUR.		SÁNGOLA.		MÁLSIRAS.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains ...	0·03	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	1	...	...	0·18	1
Ante-Monsoon ...	3·91	6	3·91	8	2·59	7	3·09	6	3·45	8	4·17	8	1·90	4
Monsoon-Kharif ...	10·41	12	25·01	24	21·29	19	10·34	20	11·59	19	9·73	20	17·85	23
Monsoon-Rabi ...	15·49	25	20·39	25	18·04	26	11·65	19	14·74	22	22·50	21	14·25	21
Late Rains ...	6·44	8	7·75	9	6·69	9	6·56	10	6·35	10	3·04	8	4·89	9
Total ...	39·28	57	59·17	66	51·60	61	31·64	55	39·25	60	39·44	57	39·07	58
Average ...	32·78	26	35·67	34	31·81	37	27·06	32	29·01	39	33·17	29	26·36	29

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

*Remarks.*—Number of rainy days very large. Rainfall throughout above average. Ante-monsoon showers were favourable for preparing land, and heavy showers of June (Mrigand and A'rdra) were sufficient for kharif sowings, but rain was short, when sowings were over, for young kharif crops which began to wither in places at end of July. The break, however, was well relieved by the heavy fall of A'shlesha in second week of August. Again after a week's break heavy rain fell in Magha, being very favourable for standing kharif and for rabi prospects. Uttara rain in September, though exceptionally heavy in Sangola, was on the whole seasonable. A favourable break followed in first half of October, but the excessive Svati rain at end of October did much damage to standing kharif and young rabi crops. No rain fell after this in November and December, and rabi crops were generally thriving. Rabi yield, however, was slightly reduced by heavy rain at the reaping time. Season was on the whole fair. Outturn of kharif crops was generally estimated at 6—12 annas, except Pandharpur and Malsiras, where it was below 4 annas. Rabi outturn was generally 6—12 annas.

Sátára, 1892.

Rain Periods.	SA'TA'RA.		KORREGAON.		WA'I.		KHANDA'LA.		ME'DHA.		MALCOLM-PETH.		PA'TAN.		KARA'D.		PETH.		SHIRA'LA.		DAHIYA'DI.		VADUJ.		VITA.		TA'SGAON.		
	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.		In.
Early Rains...	0.11	1	0.36	1	0.10	...	...	...	0.10	1	0.22	1	...	...	0.90	2	0.94	2	3.12	2	0.43	1	0.23	1	0.71	2	0.40	3	
Ante-Monsoon	4.94	7	5.18	9	8.22	8	8.67	5	2.74	9	4.27	8	2.70	8	4.89	10	2.06	7	5.26	8	2.03	5	0.48	8	4.74	9	3.08	10	
Monsoon-Kharif	20.37	38	13.10	31	20.30	30	8.23	22	40.32	45	156.72	62	44.11	46	12.48	29	11.63	25	10.03	29	7.13	17	6.09	20	8.20	24	9.25	20	
Monsoon-Rabi	14.28	25	13.88	24	17.55	22	12.90	23	24.07	26	103.82	43	23.23	30	12.07	26	14.06	22	17.12	23	14.33	24	15.32	25	13.00	31	16.29	25	
Late Rains	8.77	9	7.18	9	7.00	8	6.89	6	8.98	6	8.66	10	5.10	9	5.20	9	5.94	7	7.31	7	4.30	10	6.31	11	7.98	11	7.24	6	
Total	48.47	80	44.63	74	43.17	68	31.69	55	80.21	87	270.71	139	75.14	93	34.94	76	35.63	65	51.84	69	29.32	57	35.02	65	36.23	67	36.86	64	
Average	45.90	48	30.02	45	34.58	38	23.40	21	78.21	60	392.59	110	75.81	87	36.48	58	30.01	48	42.80	45	22.98	30	24.50	35	26.13	41	29.52	41	

*General characteristics.*—Western Belt—Parts of Jávli, Pátan, Wái, Sátára and Válva, hilly. Regular and heavy rainfall. Central Belt—East portions of above and all Koregaon and Karád. Rich, well-watered valleys. Eastern Belt—The rest chiefly a waving plain and of poor land. Uncertain rainfall. But south portion of Tásgaon rich, well-wooded plains.

*Remarks.*—Rainy days very numerous. Rainfall above average. Ante-monsoon showers fairly heavy and favourable for preparing land and for kharif sowings in west. Mrig and Ardra rain with occasional short breaks was very favourable for kharif sowings throughout the district. July rain was seasonable and sufficient for transplantation of rice and nágli in west and for completing kharif sowings elsewhere. The partial break in Áshlesha and Magha was good for weeding, and the general heavy rain in Purva was very beneficial to standing crops. Rainfall of Uttara and Hast was heavier in eastern rabi tracts, and, though slightly harmful to early crops ready for harvest, was on the whole useful for standing kharif and for rabi sowings. So far season all that could have been desired, but heavy rain of Chitra and Sváti was injurious to kharif crops ready for harvest as well as to rabi seedlings. Rabi crops, however, were thriving by the ample moisture produced, till the harvest time when they were slightly damaged by untimely rain. Season was on the whole fairly good: kharif outturn was estimated at 10 annas and rabi at 12-14 annas. Sugarcane and groundnut, for which the heavy October rain was favourable, yielded a bumper crop.

Belgaum, 1892.

Rain Periods.	BELGAUM.		CHANDGAD.		KHA'NA-PUR.		SAMPGAON.		SAUNDATTI.		MURGOD.		GOKA'R.		CHIKODI.		HUKKEL.		ATKRI.	
	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	0.49	3	0.34	1	0.37	2	0.92	3	1.11	1	1.73	2	1.50	1	1.55	4	2.44	2	0.55	3
Ante-Monsoon	8.59	12	7.17	11	6.34	12	5.91	13	4.10	3	7.24	11	7.23	13	6.29	8	7.26	10	4.33	5
Monsoon-Kharif	25.05	40	64.92	51	40.70	44	9.74	24	7.44	16	9.09	23	6.84	21	10.37	27	10.22	18	6.01	14
Monsoon-Rabi	20.51	28	32.81	38	19.45	26	9.94	23	13.35	22	12.93	26	15.03	19	15.17	24	7.92	17	14.73	23
Late Rains	9.37	11	4.73	3	3.59	3	3.43	5	5.06	7	4.36	7	4.03	3	7.07	3	3.60	7	4.49	6
Total	64.01	94	109.97	107	70.45	92	29.94	87	31.96	64	36.00	71	34.68	62	40.45	71	31.53	54	30.71	51
Average	51.49	72	107.26	90	67.27	74	29.15	59	24.78	46	26.64	44	26.72	43	29.23	59	26.79	47	24.07	23

*General characteristics.*—Near the Sahyádris the rain of the south-west monsoon is very constant and heavy (Belgaum and Khánápur). Further east, Chikodi, Gokák and Sampgaon, 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.*—Rainy days more numerous than usual, and rainfall throughout above average. Ante-monsoon showers were useful for preparing land and valuable for commencing early sowings of rice, nágli, &c., in western tracts. Rainfall in June, though rather deficient in south-west, was on the whole favourable for kharif sowings. July rain was throughout seasonable and sufficient for transplantation of rice and nágli and for completing kharif sowings. In August rain fell generally in drizzling showers, which were insufficient, especially in north. Heavy rain of Purva followed by partial break in Uttara was very useful for weeding and cotton sowing. Heavy rain of Hast was very beneficial to all standing crops as well as to rabi cultivation. So far all went well. But the excessive fall of Chitra and Sváti in latter part of October proved very injurious to almost all crops. Very little rain fell in November, and rabi crops thrived well owing to plenty of moisture produced by heavy October rain. Season was on the whole fairly good. Kharif outturn was 8-14 annas. Rabi outturn was 10-16 annas in north-east and 6-8 annas elsewhere.

## Bijápur, 1892.

Rain Periods.	Bijápur.		INDI.		SINDGI.		Bá'GH-VA'DI.		MUDDER-BIHÁ'L.		Bá'GALKOT.		BILGI.		Bá'DÁ'MI.		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 ...	0.26	1	0.14	1	0.05	...	0.35	1	0.31	1	0.33	1	0.08	...	0.50	2	0.09	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	4.29	9	1.96	6	2.61	5	0.31	4	3.22	5	3.63	5	3.25	5	3.08	6	1.30	4
Monsoon-Kharif ...	11.06	20	16.23	13	15.44	26	8.41	16	8.45	17	9.89	20	12.48	21	8.40	24	8.03	18
Monsoon-Rabi ...	12.37	24	21.89	24	25.75	25	13.25	27	21.16	32	20.73	24	20.76	21	23.17	26	17.95	31
Late Rains ...	7.39	9	7.44	9	6.20	10	8.67	9	11.17	8	6.41	5	6.19	7	5.65	4	6.00	5
Total ...	35.37	63	47.65	58	50.05	66	36.99	57	44.31	63	41.19	55	42.76	54	40.40	62	33.49	58
Average ...	26.68	31	28.10	28	31.28	39	26.73	35	47.62	33	26.03	29	23.71	32	28.56	42	28.29	40

*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. Bágalkot and Bádámi fare well as a rule. The rich plains of the Krishna and Don valleys are uncertain. The north talukas of Bijápur, Indi and Sindgi have capricious and light rainfall.

*Remarks.*—Number of rainy days very large. Rainfall throughout above average. Fair preparatory showers in April and May. Mrig rain was generally light, but heavy rain followed in Árdra and kharif sowings commenced everywhere. July rain was light, but on the whole favourable for completing kharif sowings. Rainfall in August, though slightly excessive in north, was seasonable and with the partial break in first week of September proved beneficial to standing crops and for preparing rabi lands. Heavy rain in Uttara and Hast was slightly injurious to jowári, bájri, &c. A short break followed in first half of October, but in the latter part of the month very heavy rain fell in Sváti, being injurious alike to kharif crops and rabi seedlings. Ripe jowári and bájri were laid, and grain in the ear sprouted in some places; further sowing of rabi was retarded, and rabi seedling suffered from excessive moisture. A clear break came from 5th November, favourable for kharif harvest and completing rabi sowings. Cotton and gram slightly suffered from blight and rats in some places. Rabi outturn was further reduced by heavy rain at the reaping time. Season was on the whole fair. Outturn of both kharif and rabi crops was estimated at 6—10 annas.

## Dhárwár, 1892.

Rain Periods.	DHÁ'WA'S.		MUGUD.		HUBLI.		KALGHATGI.		BANKÁPUR.		HÁNGAL.		KOD.		RÁNEBENNUR.		KARAJGI.		GADAG.		MUNDARGI.		NAVAL GUND.		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.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0.76	2	1.12	1	0.15	...	0.13	1	0.63	1	1.40	2	0.16	1	1.21	2	0.19	1	0.40	1	1.10	2	0.41	3	0.50	1	0.06	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	5.67	10	4.56	10	3.65	8	7.11	10	6.35	12	5.29	10	3.39	8	4.57	7	4.36	9	4.72	7	4.45	8	3.75	9	4.17	3	1.93	6
Monsoon-Kharif ...	10.34	26	16.17	30	10.56	23	14.36	34	10.74	28	18.33	38	9.60	28	3.39	10	10.52	29	4.95	13	3.93	12	10.65	17	7.41	14	7.51	15
Monsoon-Rabi ...	15.54	22	16.85	24	16.50	24	19.78	32	11.07	23	11.82	24	9.21	17	5.71	9	9.08	19	17.07	26	11.15	18	23.32	28	18.70	21	20.04	24
Late Rains ...	4.45	8	2.90	5	3.76	6	4.93	7	3.77	7	1.96	5	0.39	1	1.69	5	2.87	6	2.18	6	3.18	3	5.34	4	4.90	3	4.19	8
Total ...	37.26	69	41.60	70	34.62	61	46.30	84	32.56	71	38.80	79	23.25	55	17.07	33	27.00	64	29.32	53	23.91	49	43.97	61	33.68	42	33.73	53
Average ...	33.19	61	36.73	56	28.09	56	36.41	58	25.42	52	41.41	64	29.11	55	24.63	41	25.15	44	25.71	39	20.11	22	28.51	31	20.10	35	28.10	23

*General characteristics.*—The district is composed of hilly tracts—the malád growing rice and hill grains (Hángal, Kalghatgi and Kod) and the black-soil plains growing cotton and wheat (Gadag, Ron, Navalgund and Hubli), or cotton but no wheat (Karajgi and Ránebennur). The Dhárwár and Bankápur talukas are partly malád. The soil of the malád 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.*—Rainfall above average except in south (Hángal, Kod and Ránebennur). Ante-monsoon showers fairly heavy and useful for preparing land and for sowing early rice and nágli in west. Kharif sowing commenced throughout with Mrig, but did not continue well owing to scanty rain in Árdra. July rain was generally favourable for completing kharif sowings and for young crops except in north-eastern rabi talukas. Ránebennur especially suffered from a prolonged break. Heavy rain came all over at end of August and was very favourable for standing crops and for cotton sowing. Uttara and Hast rain was heavy in north, where sowing of cotton, here a rabi crop, was delayed for want of a break. Heavy rain fell again in October, and, though favourable in south, was injurious to ripening kharif crops in north. Very little rain fell in November, and the break was very valuable for harvesting of kharif crops and for rabi sowing. It was also beneficial to cotton, which was suffering from excess of moisture. Rabi crops were further damaged by rain at harvest time. Season was on the whole fair. Outturn of both kharif and rabi crops was estimated at 8—13 annas.



## Ka'nara, 1892.

Rain Periods.	KÁRWÁR.		ANKOLA.		KUMTA.		HONÁVAR.		DHATKAL.		HALIVÁL.		SUPA.		YELLA-PUR.		MUNDOOD.		SIRSI.		SIDDA'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.
Early Rains ...	In. 0'15	1	In. 0'70	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	In. 2'31	6	In. 0'74	2	In. 0'04	1	In. 1'17	2	In. 0'15	1	In. 0'03	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	22'07	13	19'36	11	24'21	12	20'07	11	27'34	15	8'29	12	9'59	9	8'16	11	4'36	11	13'22	14	12'17	13
Monsoon-Kharif ...	76'08	62	87'24	62	93'77	63	103'90	63	106'34	64	23'59	39	58'40	50	64'08	64	23'07	39	67'02	51	72'95	63
Monsoon-Rabi ...	44'27	46	52'32	48	47'01	44	50'95	43	54'99	48	21'29	31	36'79	33	30'55	34	10'64	31	26'81	36	33'23	38
Late Rains ...	11'09	9	8'75	9	13'30	8	17'77	9	10'20	10	4'83	7	5'47	8	4'97	7	4'70	7	2'28	8	1'02	7
Total ...	154'56	130	168'87	131	178'29	127	192'69	126	199'37	137	60'36	94	104'98	102	108'39	107	40'84	90	110'08	110	120'29	111
Average ...	129'20	102	134'76	102	151'83	105	148'02	102	154'61	106	49'27	75	99'52	92	102'66	96	43'02	69	102'45	98	112'21	101

*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 Sahyádrí crest.

*Remarks.*—Rainy days large in number. Rainfall throughout above average, but a very heavy fall can, if seasonable, give very good results. Monsoon broke very early (27th May) with heavy rain, sufficient for early rice sowings which were completed by middle of June. Árdra rain at end of June was scant, and transplantation delayed till second week of July. Rainfall in July and August was throughout seasonable and sufficient for transplantation and weeding; crops were generally thriving, though early rice on coast was slightly damaged by heavy rain of Purva. September rain was generally light and beneficial to standing crops. Heavy rain of Sváti at end of October, though harmful to ripe rice especially on coast, was beneficial to late rice and garden crops in upland tálukas. Season was on the whole good, outturn being estimated all round at 16 annas. Cardamoms, however, were damaged by a beetle, and the yield was reduced to half the average.

## Ratna'giri, 1892.

Rain Periods.	RATNA'GIRI.		VENGURLA.		MA'LVAN.		DEVGAD.		RA'JA'PUR.		SANGA-MESHWAR.		CHITPL'N.		GUHA'GAR.		KHEB.		DA'POLI.		MANDANGAD.	
	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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	9'69	5	12'38	12	11'05	8	12'18	7	15'48	7	8'19	6	4'49	6	4'57	5	1'62	...	3'59	3	6'03	3
Monsoon-Kharif ...	73'91	55	77'31	52	68'73	55	65'62	53	90'09	59	102'74	59	83'20	61	58'09	52	91'97	59	86'20	53	139'76	64
Monsoon-Rabi ...	47'50	40	53'02	42	59'51	41	38'80	37	69'34	42	69'91	47	69'47	48	61'84	42	61'18	47	71'85	53	63'70	46
Late Rains ...	6'50	8	12'12	8	15'37	9	16'30	9	8'44	5	10'81	9	4'77	8	6'36	5	9'00	9	6'96	7	3'81	4
Total ...	137'60	108	154'84	114	154'66	113	132'85	106	191'35	113	190'48	121	166'93	123	130'86	104	166'75	118	168'68	116	211'30	117
Average ...	106'99	83	118'13	87	100'67	86	95'23	84	149'65	98	162'62	93	155'74	93	107'74	79	147'48	87	146'50	94	165'87	103

*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 Sahyádris 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.*—Rainy days numerous. Rainfall throughout above average. Monsoon set in at end of May and sowings commenced everywhere. Mrig rain, though too heavy in places, was on the whole seasonable for kharif sowings. Árdra rain at end of June was too light for transplantation, which, however, was seasonably completed in July. Continuous heavy rain in August and September proved slightly injurious to early crops, delaying harvest, and also to rice crops in low lands. Hast and Chitra rain in early October being light allowed reaping of early crops. Bnt Sváti rain at end of October was again heavy and damaged reaped rice lying in fields. Very little rain fell in November, and the break was favourable for reaping of rice and varkas crops and for sowing second crops. Season was on the whole fair. Outturn of rice and nágli, both early and late, was estimated at 10—11 annas, that of vari 8 annas and harik 9 annas.

Kolába, 1892.

Rain Periods.	ALIBÁG.		PANVEL.		URAN.		KARJAT.		MA'THRA'N.		KHA'LA'PUR.		PEN.		ROHA.		MA'NGAON.		MA'HA'D.	
	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 ...	1'45	3	0'97	3	0'88	2	0'43	1	1'66	3	1'35	4	1'51	3	1'44	3	2'84	3	2'93	4
Monsoon-Kharif ...	57'74	52	83'42	51	55'06	55	65'56	52	123'83	64	65'02	53	60'66	59	68'10	58	88'57	61	67'61	58
Monsoon-Rabi ...	54'53	36	69'04	40	57'22	33	46'98	46	82'66	52	62'21	44	67'65	44	71'90	43	71'89	46	54'52	43
Late Rains ...	3'70	6	4'75	6	5'33	5	9'21	4	15'04	3	7'99	3	4'21	5	4'65	4	5'49	4	9'58	8
Total ...	117'42	97	158'18	100	116'49	95	122'17	103	224'09	127	136'57	106	134'03	111	146'09	109	168'23	114	154'64	118
Average ...	91'77	83	121'59	73	99'85	77	130'81	86	224'93	97	132'13	90	121'92	90	127'67	93	136'16	89	138'95	91

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

*Remarks.*—Rainy days numerous. Rainfall generally above average. Monsoon commenced early in June and kharif sowings were completed in good time. A'rdra rain was deficient for transplantation and for rice seedlings which began to wither. Heavy rain came in July and was throughout seasonable and sufficient for ploughing and transplantation. Rainfall in August and September, though slightly excessive in places, especially that of Purva (28th August—10th September), was on the whole beneficial to standing crops. Sváti rain, however, at end of October was throughout unseasonable and injurious to crops, delaying reaping, especially in southern tálukas. Break since 2nd November was favourable for reaping kharif and sowing rabi crops. Season was on the whole fairly good. Kharif outturn was estimated at 14 annas and rabi at 12 annas.

Thána, 1892.

Rain Periods.	THA'NA.		KALYA'N.		MURBA'D.		SHAHAPUR.		MOKHA'DA.		BRIWDL.		BASSRIN.		VA'DA.		MA'HIM.		DARA'WU.		UMBA'GAON.	
	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	0'10	1	...	...	In.	...	In.	...	In.	...	In.	...	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	2'31	3	1'35	4	1'56	3	0'75	3	3'22	3	1'65	3	0'66	2	1'48	2	2'65	2	0'59	1	1'15	1
Monsoon-Kharif ...	75'36	58	65'89	52	59'85	49	66'54	54	57'65	53	67'67	50	51'31	49	62'66	56	32'16	36	40'46	43	36'00	41
Monsoon-Rabi ...	51'78	35	51'41	34	45'40	38	50'09	41	46'04	43	57'43	37	56'92	34	47'03	37	40'56	32	50'78	35	41'82	29
Late Rains ...	2'17	4	1'50	5	2'72	5	1'86	5	2'16	5	2'77	5	0'94	2	2'26	6	0'42	1	0'44	3	0'70	2
Total ...	131'62	100	120'15	95	109'53	95	119'26	103	109'17	105	128'92	95	109'83	87	113'44	101	75'79	71	92'27	62	82'27	73
Average ...	102'50	84	106'98	76	104'96	81	110'64	84	102'26	84	107'70	76	82'16	68	96'50	71	61'24	57	75'00	56	69'15	52

*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 throughout above average. Monsoon set in with light rain, favourable for kharif sowing, except that of salt rice which needs heavy rain. A'rdra rain was throughout scant, and seedlings began to wither in places. The much needed heavy rain came with Punarvasu in 2nd week of July and continued till middle of September, being throughout seasonable and sufficient for ploughing, transplantation and vigorous growth of all crops. At end of September and in early October the rainfall of Hast and Chitra was insufficient for late rice, which slightly suffered in outturn. Unlike other Konkan districts, Thána did not receive the excessive and injurious rain of Sváti, which being light proved favourable for rabi sowings. Season was on the whole good. Outturn of kharif crops was estimated at 15—17 annas and that of rabi at 12—14 annas.

## Surat, 1891.

Rain Periods.	SURAT.		OLPÁD.		RÁNDHR.		MÁNDVI.		BÁNDOLI.		VÁ'LOD.		JALÁ'POB.		CHIKHLI.		DULSÁR.		PÁ'RDÍ.	
	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 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·23	1	..	..
Ante-Monsoon .. ..	0·40	1	0·75	1	0·25	1	0·10	1	0·45	1	0·82	1	0·53	2	1·60	2	0·64	1	0·75	1
Monsoon-Kharif .. ..	38·53	35	30·15	36	30·93	32	35·77	36	42·90	39	41·29	42	44·39	36	46·76	44	44·65	38	53·03	47
Monsoon-Rabi .. ..	16·22	24	16·34	23	18·21	27	22·21	27	24·60	30	31·09	29	29·89	31	31·99	28	41·33	20	55·93	31
Late Rains .. ..	..	..	..	..	0·51	2	0·26	1	1·81	3	0·02	..	1·77	2	0·42	1	1·15	2	0·78	4
Total .. ..	55·15	60	47·24	60	49·90	62	59·34	65	69·76	73	73·25	72	76·59	71	80·77	75	88·00	71	111·09	83
Average .. ..	46·64	40	37·54	41	43·51	43	56·28	51	58·69	49	61·83	51	62·61	50	72·37	55	70·84	55	80·07	65

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

*Remarks.*—Rainfall throughout above average. Fair showers of Mrig were useful for preparing land and for commencing kharif sowings of rice, cotton, &c. Ádra rain was generally scant. Heavy rain came in July, and though slightly injurious to cotton seedlings, was favourable for kharif sowings and rice transplantation. Rainfall till end of August was generally favourable and crops were in good condition, but the fall of Purva in early September was unusually heavy, especially in south, and injurious to jowár, bájri and cotton. Showers of Chitra and Sváti in October also proved slightly injurious to cotton and reaped rice lying in fields. They were, however, useful for rabi sowings. Season was on the whole good. Of kharif crops rice was good, (14 annas), other crops middling (8—12 annas). Rabi crops were generally fair except vái, which suffered from blight. Cotton suffered from heavy rainfall, and outturn was reduced to 9 annas.

## Broach, 1891.

Rain Periods.	BROACH.		ANKLISVAR.		HÁ'NSOR.		VÁ'GRA.		A'MOD.		JAMBUSAR.	
	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 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ante-Monsoon .. ..	0·41	1	0·17	1	0·25	1	0·37	1	0·35	1	0·05	1
Monsoon-Kharif .. ..	19·74	26	19·76	25	21·71	26	17·42	24	21·77	22	21·00	23
Monsoon-Rabi .. ..	18·83	23	17·15	20	16·24	17	14·67	17	19·01	16	16·33	20
Late Rains .. ..	0·64	2	1·00	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	..
Total .. ..	39·12	52	39·08	47	38·20	44	32·46	42	41·13	39	38·00	44
Average .. ..	39·71	38	38·57	38	33·95	34	29·92	42	37·69	33	34·51	30

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

*Remarks.*—Rainfall was generally up to or slightly above average. The heavy showers of Mrig were very favourable for kharif sowings of cotton, rice, kodra, &c. No rain fell in Ádra, and sowings delayed till 2nd week of July, when heavy rain of regular monsoon commenced. Kharif sowings were completed in the partial break in Pushya at end of July. August rain, being seasonably relieved by short breaks at intervals, proved very beneficial to standing crops. The heavy rain of Purva and Uttara in September was slightly excessive for cotton, jowári, bájri, &c., that were ready for harvest. Except light showers of Sváti, mostly in south, very little rain fell in October, and reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops was carried on favourably. Rabi, gram and wheat, suffered a little owing to frost in Vágra. On the whole, season was good. Cotton and wheat yielded a full average crop. Rice was estimated at 10—16 annas; juár and bájri at 9—11 annas.

Kaira, 1892.

Rain Periods.	KAJRA.		MESHMAD-ABAD.		MĀTAR.		NADIA'D.		KAPADVĀNJ.		THA'ĀRA.		A'NĀND.		BORĀD.	
	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 .. ..	..	..	..	..	0·08	..	..	..	..	..	0·18	1	0·08	..	..	..
Ante-Monsoon .. ..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·03	..	0·03	..	0·03	..	0·25	1
Monsoon-Kharif .. ..	29·01	26	22·06	28	33·46	25	29·27	28	33·54	29	10·09	28	25·69	27	28·23	28
Monsoon-Rabi .. ..	29·48	21	32·55	25	27·14	18	29·79	25	35·98	22	24·27	21	24·43	23	31·15	24
Late Rains .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	..	..	..	0·05	..	0·20	1	..	..
Total .. ..	59·46	47	55·41	53	60·63	43	59·06	58	49·55	50	48·71	50	50·89	51	59·73	53
Average .. ..	38·02	26	34·29	22	35·92	22	37·63	28	35·14	29	33·70	27	35·61	28	36·80	29

*General characteristics.*—The district is mostly one unbroken alluvial plain. In the north and north-east 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.*—Rainy days over-numerous. Rainfall throughout above average. Fair showers of Mrig were useful for preparing land and for sowing rice, kodra, &c. But A'rdra rain held off and sowings soon retarded and seedlings began to wither. Relief came from the 2nd week of July, the fall then being seasonable and sufficient for transplantation of rice and for sowing juar, bajri, &c. August rain was excellent for standing crops, which were thriving till harmful heavy rain came in early September, especially untimely for bajri, which was almost ready for harvest. A break followed in Hast, which was very favourable for weeding of tobacco, &c. for sowing of rabi crops. It was also beneficial to standing crops. Chitra rain, though slightly injurious to reaped rice lying in fields, was on the whole beneficial to rabi crops. Season was on the whole fairly good. Outturn of kharif crops was estimated at 8—13 annas, that of rabi at 12 annas.

Panch Maha'ls, 1892.

Rain Periods.	GODERA.		KĀLŌL.		HĀ'ĀLŌL.		DĀHĀD.		JĀM'ĀLŌD.		JĀMBUGHĀD.	
	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 .. ..	0·16	1	0·06	..	..	..	0·03	..	..	..	0·01	..
Ante-Monsoon .. ..	0·04	..	0·03	..	1·10	1	..	..	0·11	1	0·39	1
Monsoon-Kharif .. ..	22·77	26	19·46	24	22·75	31	16·49	22	14·96	23	24·75	31
Monsoon-Rabi .. ..	21·56	19	29·99	20	40·70	26	23·28	22	22·88	22	29·64	21
Late Rains .. ..	0·19	1	0·02	..	..	..	0·19	..	1·59	3	0·08	..
Total .. ..	44·72	47	48·46	44	64·55	53	39·28	45	39·54	49	54·87	53
Average .. ..	40·71	24	39·69	27	43·29	27	29·30	22	30·16	23	43·56	29

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

*Remarks.*—Rainfall throughout above average. Fair showers of Mrig were favourable for commencing kharif sowings, which, however, soon retarded owing to break in A'rdra. General heavy rain came in July, being seasonable and sufficient for rice transplantation and for completing kharif sowings. Rain in August was generally beneficial, but the abnormally heavy fall of early September (Purva) was injurious to all crops except rice. The partial break in Hast was very valuable for kharif crops suffering from excessive moisture, as well as for rabi sowings. Chitra rain in October was generally light and, though slightly injurious to reaped rice lying in fields in Hā'āl, was on the whole beneficial to rabi crops, which would have turned out very good had not the untimely rain in February slightly spoiled them. Season was on the whole fairly good. Kharif outturn was generally estimated at 8—14 annas and rabi outturn at 10—16 annas, except in Kā'āl and Hā'āl, where both the outturns were reduced by 4 annas.

## Ahmadabad, 1892.

Rain Periods.	AHMADABAD.		PARA'NTIS.		MODA'SA.		SA'SAND.		VIRAMGA M.		DHOLKA.		DHANDHUMA.		GODRA.	
	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 ...	...	...	0.18	1	...	...	0.13	1	0.09	...	0.07	...	...	...	...	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	...	...	0.71	1	...	...	0.37	2	0.07	...	0.01	...	0.82	1	0.15	1
Monsoon-Kharif ...	23.65	26	23.08	33	17.29	33	16.46	28	25.00	24	25.31	26	13.20	24	13.74	18
Monsoon-Rabi ...	27.33	22	20.91	15	31.61	23	27.13	22	29.21	23	24.31	19	22.95	22	19.04	21
Late Rains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	51.18	48	44.69	50	48.40	56	44.18	53	55.00	47	49.70	45	36.07	47	32.93	40
Average ...	27.05	20	27.25	32	33.78	36	27.06	22	29.08	24	34.19	27	27.43	25	25.70	32

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

*Remarks.*—Rainy days very numerous. Rainfall throughout above average. Fair showers of Mrig were useful for preparing land and commencing kharif sowings in places. General sowing rain came in Punarvasu in July, and sowings of juár, bájri, &c., nearly completed. Rainfall in August, especially that of A'shlesha, was heavy and while not needed for other kharif crops, was very favourable for rice transplantation. In September very heavy rain fell in Purva, affecting cotton, juár and bájri in particular. The most needed break came at end of September and was throughout favourable for reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops. Except a few cents of Chitra in middle of October no rain fell further on, and rabi crops turned out well owing to ample moisture produced by heavy rain in August and September. Season was on the whole fairly good. Though outturn of juár, bájri and cotton was reduced to half the average, rice was generally good (8—14 annas). Rabi outturn was 10—13 annas everywhere.

---

**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 Kharif and Rabi Crops.
- III.B.—Principal Fruit-bearing Trees.

I.—Area of Available Statistics, 1892-93.

B 971-5 ap

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		
<b>A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>																					
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>																					
1	Ahmadabad	832	2,818,956	52	123,518	884	2,442,474	447	1,054,129	385	1,261,927	36	98,917	868	2,417,873	...	...	16	24,001	16	24,601
2	Kaira	563	994,259	28	27,464	591	1,021,723	436	737,834	92	178,298	...	...	528	936,132	35	58,127	23	27,464	63	85,591
3	Panch Mahals	611	901,414	79	126,476	691	1,027,890	403	626,447	149	198,181	44	72,563	597	897,191	59	76,780	35	53,913	94	130,099
4	Broach	408	918,179	15	18,724	423	936,903	407	917,000	1	1,179	...	...	408	918,179	...	...	15	18,724	15	18,724
5	Surat	820	1,024,824	82	31,056	858	1,057,879	810	1,014,539	10	13,235	4	5,254	825	1,032,078	...	...	28	25,801	28	25,801
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>																					
6	Khandeesh	3,223	5,446,233	111	212,544	3,334	5,658,777	2,691	4,639,254	167	314,209	63	109,091	2,922	5,062,554	364	492,770	49	103,453	412	590,223
7	Nasik	1,531	3,450,862	165	271,131	1,696	3,721,993	1,500	3,396,410	...	...	80	107,246	1,580	3,503,656	31	54,452	85	103,885	116	156,337
8	Ahmadnagar	1,268	3,678,369	147	538,263	1,415	4,216,632	1,233	3,672,841	...	...	110	440,398	1,333	4,112,729	3	6,618	37	97,875	404	104,493
9	Poona	1,004	2,876,355	193	608,092	1,204	3,384,447	1,003	2,873,847	...	...	162	468,649	1,169	3,342,496	2	2,508	36	36,443	33	39,951
10	Sholapur	665	2,697,398	52	208,607	717	2,906,005	665	2,697,398	...	...	52	209,607	717	2,907,005	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Satara	963	2,478,970	395	606,712	1,358	3,085,682	962	2,462,503	...	...	214	393,219	1,178	2,855,722	1	16,467	181	213,493	182	229,960
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>																					
12	Belgaum	913	2,347,345	221	537,163	1,134	2,884,507	913	2,347,345	...	...	161	466,965	1,074	2,814,310	...	...	60	70,197	60	70,197
13	Bijapur	1,011	3,205,705	163	422,033	1,173	3,627,737	1,011	3,205,705	...	...	155	395,560	1,166	3,601,265	...	...	7	26,472	7	26,472
14	Dharwar	1,239	2,689,256	184	256,580	1,423	2,945,836	1,239	2,689,256	...	...	137	180,371	1,426	2,870,127	...	...	47	75,709	47	75,709
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>																					
15	Thana	1,606	2,180,294	91	110,777	1,696	2,291,071	1,568	2,169,578	17	10,416	29	38,456	1,634	2,218,750	...	...	62	72,321	62	72,321
16	Kolaba	1,539	1,322,067	93	45,939	1,632	1,368,005	1,047	789,301	489	524,384	9	5,502	1,545	1,318,167	3	9,352	84	40,436	87	46,818
17	Ratnagiri	1,270	2,376,946	59	118,996	1,329	2,495,942	1,154	2,76,125	59	98,435	3	7,167	1,773	2,81,747	1,096	2,002,366	54	111,829	1,153	2,114,195
18	Kanara	1,416	2,522,770	...	...	1,416	2,522,770	1,416	2,522,770	...	...	...	...	1,416	2,522,770	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, A		20,892	43,432,790	2,086	4,162,071	22,979	47,594,861	17,928	38,111,130	1,369	2,602,184	1,260	3,059,455	20,559	43,772,769	1,594	2,719,476	825	1,102,616	2,420	3,822,092
<b>B.—SIND.</b>																					
19	Karachi	858	9,062,332	13	32,713	871	9,095,045	774	4,441,434	62	19,51,700	12	23,854	848	6,416,989	22	2,669,198	1	8,859	23	26,78,057
20	Hyderabad	1,458	5,476,254	59	267,463	1,516	5,743,708	1,458	5,476,254	...	...	59	267,452	1,516	5,743,706	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Shikarpur	1,179	4,782,709	19	469,972	1,197	5,252,681	1,169	4,672,674	...	...	18	467,305	1,176	5,139,879	19	110,135	3	2,667	21	112,802
22	Upper Sind Frontier	299	1,574,893	7	40,718	305	1,615,610	232	636,094	1	120,531	6	27,333	299	834,958	65	768,267	1	13,385	66	781,653
23	Thar and Parkar	291	8,145,500	...	...	291	8,145,500	...	...	291	8,145,500	...	...	291	8,145,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, B.		4,084	29,041,687	96	810,855	4,180	29,852,542	3,624	15,276,356	354	10,217,731	92	785,944	4,070	26,280,031	106	3,547,600	4	24,911	110	3,572,511
GRAND TOTAL		24,976	72,474,477	2,182	4,972,926	27,159	77,447,403	21,552	53,387,486	17,234	12,819,915	13,524	3,845,399	24,629	70,052,800	1,700	6,267,076	829	1,127,527	2,530	7,394,603

\* Exclusive of Foreign Territory, Feudatory and Tributary States.



## II.—Area Cultivated and Uncultivated, 1892-93.

No.	District.	Total area as in columns 5, 6, 7 & 8 of Return No. 1.	Grocery	CULTIVATED AREA.						UNCULTIVATED AREA.					
				Area cropped.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Remainder net area cropped.	Add current Fallow.	Total columns 5 and 6.	Details of column 7.		Available for cultivation.		Not available for cultivation.		Total columns 10 to 13.
									Assessed Land.	Unassessed Land.	Assessed Land.	Unassessed Land.	Forest	Other.	
1		2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>															
<i>I.—Gujarāt.</i>															
		Acres.						Acres.							Acres.
1	Ahmadabad	Rayatwāri ... 1,054,129 Other Government. 1,204,827 Alienated ... 98,917 <b>Total ... 2,417,873</b>		730,063 638,308 54,344 <b>1,422,775</b>	24,201 3,857 210 <b>28,304</b>	705,862 634,481 54,128 <b>1,394,471</b>	81,335 855,308 44,708 <b>481,411</b>	787,197 989,849 98,836 <b>18,75,832</b>	784,453 989,185 98,830 <b>1,872,474</b>	2,744 664 ..... <b>3,408</b>	61,731 ..... ..... <b>61,731</b>	10,723 6,631 ..... <b>17,354</b>	21,649 ..... ..... <b>21,649</b>	172,620 268,247 81 <b>441,257</b>	266,932 274,978 81 <b>541,991</b>
2	Kaira	Rayatwāri ... 767,834 Other Government. 178,298 Alienated ... ..... <b>Total ... 936,132</b>		588,395 103,921 ..... <b>752,316</b>	36,331 7,427 ..... <b>43,758</b>	552,064 156,494 ..... <b>708,558</b>	39,123 6,166 ..... <b>45,289</b>	591,187 102,660 ..... <b>753,847</b>	590,634 102,660 ..... <b>753,240</b>	553 54 ..... <b>607</b>	60,630 254 ..... <b>66,884</b>	1,043 ..... ..... <b>1,043</b>	..... ..... ..... <b>...</b>	98,974 15,384 ..... <b>114,358</b>	160,647 15,638 ..... <b>182,285</b>
3	Panch Mahāls	Rayatwāri ... 628,447 Other Government. 188,181 Alienated ... 72,663 <b>Total ... 897,191</b>		311,235 74,621 42,633 <b>423,389</b>	66,224 7,385 6,928 <b>80,537</b>	245,011 67,236 85,605 <b>347,852</b>	28,581 83,674 23,686 <b>141,241</b>	373,832 150,910 64,291 <b>489,093</b>	270,710 150,649 64,291 <b>485,650</b>	3,182 261 ..... <b>3,443</b>	66,265 ..... 740 <b>67,005</b>	59,871 1,013 ..... <b>60,584</b>	186,426 16,730 ..... <b>203,156</b>	40,293 29,528 7,632 <b>77,353</b>	352,555 47,271 8,272 <b>408,098</b>
4	Broach	Rayatwāri ... 917,000 Other Government. 1,179 Alienated ... ..... <b>Total ... 918,179</b>		577,095 841 ..... <b>577,936</b>	1,559 ..... ..... <b>1,559</b>	575,536 841 ..... <b>576,377</b>	74,436 302 ..... <b>74,738</b>	649,972 1,143 ..... <b>651,115</b>	641,406 1,143 ..... <b>642,549</b>	8,566 ..... ..... <b>8,566</b>	23,038 ..... ..... <b>23,038</b>	1,669 ..... ..... <b>1,669</b>	1 ..... ..... <b>1</b>	242,320 36 ..... <b>242,356</b>	267,028 36 ..... <b>267,064</b>
5	Surat	Rayatwāri ... 1,014,589 Other Government. 12,235 Alienated ... 5,254 <b>Total ... 1,032,078</b>		552,006 5,071 3,830 <b>562,707</b>	68,642 682 20 <b>69,324</b>	484,264 5,309 3,810 <b>493,383</b>	241,463 4,375 1,171 <b>247,009</b>	725,727 9,084 4,981 <b>740,392</b>	723,695 9,684 4,975 <b>738,354</b>	2,032 ..... 6 <b>2,038</b>	84,315 665 130 <b>35,110</b>	29,854 759 ..... <b>29,613</b>	44,716 ..... ..... <b>44,716</b>	180,977 1,127 143 <b>182,247</b>	238,862 2,651 273 <b>291,686</b>
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>															
6	Khāndesh	Rayatwāri ... 4,630,354 Other Government. 314,209 Alienated ... 109,091 <b>Total ... 5,062,554</b>		2,952,317 54,721 73,390 <b>3,080,328</b>	27,712 10 308 <b>28,030</b>	2,924,605 54,711 72,982 <b>3,052,298</b>	132,618 353 9,066 <b>142,056</b>	3,057,223 55,064 82,067 <b>3,194,354</b>	3,051,657 3,106 82,023 <b>3,136,786</b>	5,566 51,958 44 <b>57,568</b>	388,324 5 7,604 <b>395,993</b>	245,968 131,934 6,362 <b>384,264</b>	806,615 126,591 750 <b>493,956</b>	581,124 615 12,248 <b>593,987</b>	1,582,031 259,145 27,024 <b>1,868,200</b>
7	Nāsik	Rayatwāri ... 3,896,410 Other Government. ..... Alienated ... 167,246 <b>Total ... 3,563,656</b>		1,969,755 ..... 114,102 <b>2,083,857</b>	49,124 ..... 2,853 <b>51,976</b>	1,920,631 ..... 111,250 <b>2,031,881</b>	273,076 ..... 18,395 <b>296,471</b>	21,99,707 ..... 129,645 <b>23,28,352</b>	2,198,150 ..... 129,611 <b>2,327,761</b>	557 ..... 34 <b>591</b>	61,256 ..... 5,466 <b>66,722</b>	45,451 ..... 8,942 <b>54,393</b>	783,233 ..... 1,462 <b>784,695</b>	307,763 ..... 21,731 <b>329,494</b>	1,197,703 ..... 37,601 <b>12,35,304</b>
8	Ahmadnagar	Rayatwāri ... 3,672,341 Other Government. ..... Alienated ... 440,388 <b>Total ... 4,112,729</b>		2,400,523 ..... 320,789 <b>2,811,312</b>	68,030 ..... 4,450 <b>73,380</b>	2,421,593 ..... 316,339 <b>2,737,932</b>	3,03,785 ..... 47,266 <b>351,051</b>	27,25,378 ..... 363,605 <b>30,88,983</b>	2,725,017 ..... 363,594 <b>3,088,611</b>	361 ..... 11 <b>372</b>	44,968 ..... 8,516 <b>53,482</b>	7,162 ..... 3,859 <b>11,021</b>	539,448 ..... 331 <b>539,779</b>	355,387 ..... 64,077 <b>419,464</b>	946,903 ..... 76,783 <b>1,023,746</b>
9	Poona	Rayatwāri ... 2,873,847 Other Government. ..... Alienated ... 463,649 <b>Total ... 3,342,496</b>		1,863,446 ..... 328,744 <b>2,192,190</b>	84,947 ..... 17,766 <b>102,713</b>	1,778,499 ..... 310,078 <b>2,089,477</b>	307,985 ..... 64,727 <b>372,612</b>	20,86,384 ..... 375,705 <b>2,462,069</b>	2,086,304 ..... 375,476 <b>2,461,780</b>	80 ..... 229 <b>309</b>	11,128 ..... 97 <b>11,223</b>	1,704 ..... ..... <b>1,704</b>	448,457 ..... 1,729 <b>450,186</b>	326,176 ..... 91,118 <b>417,294</b>	787,463 ..... 82,944 <b>880,407</b>

10	Sholapur	Rayatwari ...	2,697,896	20,42,234	32,263	2,009,971	275,489	2,285,460	2,285,228	232	17,136	1,126	177,655	216,019	411,536	
		Other Government.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated ...	209,607	151,380	2,413	148,967	26,074	175,041	174,914	127	125	8,353	.....	31,088	34,566	
	Total ...	2,907,003	2,193,614	34,676	2,158,938	301,563	2,460,501	2,460,142	359	17,261	4,479	177,655	247,107	446,502		
11	Sátara	Rayatwari ...	2,402,503	1,562,448	107,538	1,454,862	325,778	1,780,640	1,780,400	240	22,937	4,727	425,967	228,212	681,863	
		Other Government.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Alienated ...	393,219	253,037	23,147	234,890	101,125	336,015	336,000	15	466	3,350	12,385	41,003	57,204	
	Total ...	2,855,722	1,820,485	130,733	1,689,752	426,903	2,116,655	2,116,400	255	23,403	8,077	438,372	269,215	739,067		
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>																
12	Belgaum	Rayatwari ...	2,347,345	1,468,920	31,554	1,437,366	248,028	1,685,392	1,683,364	2,028	52,583	18,792	433,900	151,678	661,953	
		Other Government.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Alienated ...	466,965	325,395	3,813	321,583	112,043	433,626	433,619	7	.....	1,469	2,907	28,963	39,339	
	Total ...	2,814,310	1,794,315	35,366	1,758,949	360,069	2,119,018	2,116,983	2,035	52,583	20,261	441,807	180,641	695,292		
13	Bijapur	Rayatwari ...	3,205,705	2,544,473	12,608	2,531,865	253,253	2,785,117	2,785,010	107	69,201	18,996	162,451	169,940	420,583	
		Other Government.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Alienated ...	395,560	298,259	673	297,586	36,298	333,684	333,742	142	10,635	1,155	24,843	25,043	61,676	
	Total ...	3,601,265	2,842,732	13,281	2,829,451	289,550	3,119,001	3,118,752	249	79,836	20,151	187,294	194,983	482,264		
14	Dhárwár...	Rayatwari ...	2,689,256	2,015,275	47,893	1,967,377	207,686	2,175,063	2,174,898	165	47,194	1	276,336	190,662	514,103	
		Other Government.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Alienated ...	180,871	111,101	1,839	109,212	30,072	139,284	139,010	274	11,110	14,329	.....	16,148	41,587	
	Total ...	2,870,127	2,126,376	49,732	2,076,589	237,758	2,314,347	2,313,908	439	58,304	14,330	276,336	206,810	555,780		
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>																
15	Thána	Rayatwari ...	2,169,878	464,556	4,806	459,750	432,016	891,766	886,107	5,659	52,718	68,566	478,546	678,342	1,278,113	
		Other Government.	10,416	1,070	7	1,363	7,629	8,692	8,692	.....	13	1,201	197	813	1,724	
		Alienated ...	83,456	7,593	50	7,543	20,542	28,085	28,084	1	.....	628	.....	9,643	10,371	
	Total ...	2,218,750	473,219	4,863	468,356	460,187	928,543	922,883	5,660	52,731	70,535	478,743	688,198	1,290,207		
16	Kolába	Rayatwari ...	783,301	2,38,692	7,296	231,396	176,460	407,856	405,499	2,357	4,330	41,309	193,733	141,063	380,445	
		Other Government.	524,384	160,351	4,209	156,142	135,928	292,070	291,913	157	.....	11,088	88,522	132,704	232,314	
		Alienated ...	5,562	1,972	32	1,940	2,299	4,239	4,239	.....	.....	608	.....	655	1,263	
	Total ...	1,318,187	401,015	11,537	389,478	314,687	704,165	701,651	2,514	4,330	53,005	282,260	274,427	614,022		
17	Ratnágiri	Rayatwari ...	376,125	100,089	6,086	94,003	64,869	178,872	178,781	91	650	2,761	6,690	87,182	97,233	
		Other Government.	98,455	25,204	1,077	24,127	37,981	62,108	62,108	.....	11	959	3,151	32,166	36,947	
		Alienated ...	7,167	3,358	203	3,150	1,503	4,652	4,652	.....	.....	673	.....	1,943	2,515	
	Total ...	381,747	128,651	7,371	121,280	124,352	245,632	245,541	91	721	4,292	9,831	121,271	136,115		
18	Kánara	Rayatwari ...	2,522,770	251,257	13,635	2,37,622	88,903	326,525	326,435	90	63,483	1,413	1,942,802	193,542	2,196,245	
		Other Government.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Alienated ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	2,522,770	251,257	13,635	237,622	88,903	326,525	326,435	90	63,488	1,413	1,942,802	193,542	2,196,245		
Total, A	Rayatwari ...	38,111,130	22,723,679	691,462	22,032,277	3,580,081	25,612,358	25,577,743	34,810	1,082,899	559,776	6,493,640	4,362,469	12,498,772		
	Other Government.	3,803,184	1,125,063	24,664	1,100,404	631,776	1,732,180	1,675,088	53,094	1,008	235,191	4,90,220	679,004	879,004		
	Alienated ...	3,059,455	2,094,727	64,764	2,029,963	543,993	2,573,956	2,573,066	890	44,949	44,827	44,407	351,319	495,499		
	Total ...	43,772,769	25,943,474	780,830	25,162,644	4,755,850	29,918,494	29,829,900	88,594	1,128,845	758,188	6,773,238	5,194,004	13,854,275		
<i>B.—SIND.</i>																
19	Karáchi	.....	6,416,988	515,876	37,351	478,525	439,142	917,667	775,541	142,126	85,624	1,028,073	114,043	4,271,576	5,499,321	
20	Hyderabad...	.....	5,743,706	898,208	18,805	879,403	1,374,322	2,253,725	1,837,851	415,874	432,993	1,836,634	123,938	1,091,416	3,489,981	
21	Shikárpur	.....	5,139,879	1,158,804	178,958	979,846	864,772	1,844,618	1,815,749	28,869	157,276	2,050,904	311,325	775,756	3,295,261	
22	Upper Sind Frontier	.....	833,958	212,759	12,928	199,831	322,964	522,795	440,628	82,167	30,929	120,208	46,404	113,622	311,163	
23	Thar and Párkar	.....	8,145,500	615,033	7,962	607,071	845,278	1,452,349	1,127,494	324,855	40,253	356,479	133,561	6,162,853	6,693,151	
	Total, B.	.....	26,280,031	3,400,680	256,004	3,144,676	3,846,478	6,991,154	5,997,263	993,891	747,075	5,302,298	734,276	12,415,228	19,288,877	
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	70,052,800	29,344,154	1,036,834	23,307,320	8,602,328	36,909,648	35,827,163	1,082,485	1,875,920	6,150,486	7,507,514	17,609,232	33,143,152	

III-X

157

III.—Crops, 1892-93.

No.	District.	I.—CEREALS.														Total I.	
		Jowari (Great Millet). Sorghum vulgare, &c	Bajri (Spiked Millet). Pennisetum Typholodum.	Paddy (Bhat), Oryza sativa.	Wheat (Gahn), Triticum aestivum.	Barley (Jav, Saktu), Hordeum vulgare.	Maize (Maka), Zea mays.	Kodra (Harik), Paspalum scrobiculatum.	Bajri (Nigali), Eleusine coracana.	Rale, Kang (Indian Millet), Panicum Igalicum.	Varai (Sava and Barag) Panicum maliaceum P. miliare.	Banti, Banti, Panicum havidum.	Bhadli, Panicum pilosum.	Amaranth (Rajjira), Amaranthus frutescens.	Others.		Acres.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<b>A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>																	
<b>I.—Gujarat.</b>																	
1	Ahmadabad	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ... Total ...	{ 176,004 176,079 12,063 364,133	{ 137,174 99,624 6,484 243,292	{ 70,489 15,711 2,003 88,203	{ 127,688 102,518 7,925 238,129	{ 15,486 5,567 526 21,579	{ 3,002 785 280 4,067	{ 8,610 7,941 247 16,798	{ 1,723 761 25 2,509	{ 35 97 ..... 132	{ 6,350 7,217 46 13,613	{ 9,416 16,794 871 27,181	{ ..... ..... ..... 42	{ ..... ..... ..... 49	{ ..... 432,092 30,577 1,019,727	
2	Kaira	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ... Total ...	{ 52,897 14,559 ..... 67,456	{ 186,456 40,312 ..... 232,768	{ 98,467 13,760 ..... 112,227	{ 16,408 1,275 ..... 17,683	{ 6,112 296 ..... 6,407	{ 878 27 ..... 403	{ 66,753 84,275 ..... 101,028	{ 48,080 10,340 ..... 58,420	{ 230 19 ..... 249	{ 559 294 ..... 853	{ 1,760 19 ..... 1,779	{ ..... ..... ..... 223	{ ..... 4 1 5	{ ..... 478,261 121,240 599,501	
3	Panch Mahals	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ... Total ...	{ 4,521 2,501 478 7,500	{ 33,014 9,984 3,969 46,967	{ 42,677 11,125 5,162 58,964	{ 18,337 2,073 1,854 22,264	{ 1,413 290 108 1,811	{ 73,182 16,644 12,412 102,238	{ 13,456 4,961 3,500 21,907	{ 10,442 8,673 1,713 15,828	{ 32 ..... 217 249	{ 1,686 1,203 708 3,597	{ 11,017 3,291 1,433 15,741	{ 129 150 74 353	{ ..... ..... ..... 1	{ 767 290 50 1,107	{ 210,673 56,176 31,678 298,527
4	Broach	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ... Total ...	{ 95,725 127 ..... 95,852	{ 21,286 ..... ..... 21,286	{ 20,436 1 ..... 20,437	{ 101,341 40 ..... 101,381	{ ..... ..... ..... 14	{ 14 ..... ..... 14	{ 8,760 ..... ..... 8,760	{ 148 ..... ..... 148	{ 6 ..... ..... 6	{ 79 ..... ..... 79	{ 26 ..... ..... 26	{ ..... ..... ..... 9	{ ..... ..... ..... 9	{ 247,830 169 ..... 247,998	
5	Surat	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ... Total ...	{ 116,688 1,830 2,848 121,366	{ 7,673 7 7 7,687	{ 106,179 1,016 301 107,496	{ 46,881 4 1 46,886	{ ..... ..... ..... 2	{ 85,652 883 103 36,143	{ 12,899 104 52 13,055	{ 4 ..... ..... 4	{ 32 ..... ..... 32	{ 607 ..... ..... 607	{ 224 ..... ..... 224	{ 1 ..... ..... 1	{ 250 ..... ..... 250	{ 327,092 3,344 3,317 333,753	
<b>II.—Deccan.</b>																	
6	Khandesh	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ... Total ...	{ 615,603 2,447 17,752 535,802	{ 653,445 5,883 12,667 671,995	{ 15,878 13,049 1,213 29,140	{ 252,379 5,448 3,677 262,704	{ 3 ..... ..... 3	{ 2,179 298 297 2,774	{ 2,209 1,792 ..... 4,001	{ 7,014 2,066 415 9,515	{ 341 24 2 367	{ 5,106 570 40 5,716	{ 1,533 2,218 79 3,830	{ 1,355 513 155 2,023	{ 185 4 29 218	{ 40 55 ..... 95	{ 1,457,270 31,337 36,523 1,528,183
7	Nasik	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ... Total ...	{ 94,797 ..... 4,370 99,167	{ 755,681 ..... 38,627 794,308	{ 50,869 ..... 2,233 53,102	{ 290,424 ..... 26,833 317,257	{ ..... ..... ..... 1,849	{ 1,756 ..... 93 1,849	{ 1 ..... ..... 1	{ 142,353 ..... 5,883 148,236	{ 561 ..... 10 571	{ 44,947 ..... 2,377 47,324	{ 89 ..... 10 98	{ 2,064 ..... 239 3,203	{ 175 ..... 13 188	{ 1 ..... ..... 1	{ 1,384,617 ..... 80,683 1,465,305
8	Ahmadnagar	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ... Total ...	{ 696,025 ..... 107,452 803,477	{ 691,242 ..... 99,919 991,161	{ 12,835 ..... 215 13,050	{ 216,106 ..... 19,610 235,716	{ 212 ..... 28 240	{ 630 ..... 107 737	{ 128 ..... ..... 128	{ 24,430 ..... 4 24,434	{ 5,228 ..... 368 5,596	{ 12,284 ..... 27 12,311	{ 53 ..... 2 55	{ 4,773 ..... ..... 4,795	{ 305 ..... 19 324	{ 579 ..... 13 592	{ 1,864,330 ..... 227,786 2,092,616
9	Poona	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ... Total ...	{ 530,485 ..... 93,815 624,300	{ 678,316 ..... 135,960 814,276	{ 60,334 ..... 7,056 67,440	{ 98,803 ..... 16,805 115,713	{ 1,140 ..... 155 1,304	{ 2,592 ..... 96 2,688	{ 323 ..... ..... 323	{ 53,747 ..... 5,756 59,503	{ 1,013 ..... 81 1,104	{ 39,383 ..... 2,080 41,463	{ 21 ..... 5 26	{ 6,024 ..... 622 6,646	{ 100 ..... 25 125	{ 4,721 ..... 566 5,287	{ 1,477,066 ..... 263,132 1,740,198

B 971-9

10	Sholapur...	Rayatwari ...	979,777	400,648	23,406	53,630	1,913	11,162	61	16	1,373	1,780	430	49	8,964	4,182,247	
		Other Government...	70,728	37,400	959	3,758	88	1,207	.....	1	130	100	.....	86	.....	641	113,941
		Alienated ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,050,503	438,043	23,365	57,438	1,996	12,369	61	17	1,503	1,880	.....	466	42	9,505	1,597,188	
11	Sátara ...	Rayatwari ...	429,453	488,772	28,379	52,703	3,889	8,074	16	47,221	22,080	41,166	9	13	511	5,686	1,127,967
		Other Government...	78,804	69,214	9,313	8,798	731	1,672	1	12,642	6,555	10,627	.....	.....	207	348	188,912
		Alienated ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	508,257	547,986	37,692	61,506	4,620	9,746	17	59,763	28,615	51,793	9	13	818	6,034	1,316,869	
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>																	
12	Belgaum ...	Rayatwari ...	561,427	166,598	106,850	72,139	137	5,858	59	48,719	60,838	27,897	71	.....	39	216	1,035,845
		Other Government...	138,273	49,168	6,673	10,580	23	1,398	.....	.....	5,176	11,468	.....	.....	9	.....	227,287
		Alienated ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	700,700	205,764	113,423	82,699	160	7,256	59	48,895	72,304	31,538	71	.....	47	216	1,263,132	
13	Bijapur ...	Rayatwari ...	1,262,342	392,308	11,438	133,257	3	783	35	166	31,627	8,388	.....	.....	1	8	1,840,331
		Other Government...	165,979	86,789	630	12,489	.....	208	.....	.....	5,629	936	.....	.....	.....	.....	212,899
		Alienated ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,418,251	429,097	12,368	145,746	3	966	35	180	37,256	9,319	.....	.....	1	8	2,053,230	
14	Dhárwár ...	Rayatwari ...	683,825	5,608	136,691	206,197	17	33	64	41,129	88,495	85,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,106,982
		Other Government...	40,242	338	17,801	6,548	.....	1	.....	.....	4,136	6,137	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,270
		Alienated ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	724,067	5,946	154,292	212,745	17	39	64	45,267	92,632	38,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,273,152	
<i>IV.—Konkan</i>																	
15	Thána ...	Rayatwari ...	57	.....	294,098	148	.....	68	12,510	62,732	.....	26,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,423
		Other Government...	.....	.....	933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	933
		Alienated ...	.....	.....	6,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,142
	Total ...	57	.....	301,748	148	.....	68	12,510	63,026	.....	26,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	404,498	
16	Kolába ...	Rayatwari ...	.....	.....	175,873	.....	.....	.....	3,423	21,896	38	17,503	.....	.....	.....	.....	218,938
		Other Government...	.....	.....	58,057	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,725	89,222	.....	32,575	.....	.....	.....	141,579
		Alienated ...	.....	.....	1,641	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	1,591
	Total ...	.....	.....	235,371	.....	.....	.....	17,153	61,364	38	50,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	364,408	
17	Ratnágiri...	Rayatwari ...	.....	.....	35,387	.....	.....	1	14,442	16,830	20	8,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,910
		Other Government...	.....	.....	7,186	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,271	5,810	.....	8,006	.....	.....	.....	21,072
		Alienated ...	.....	.....	1,329	.....	.....	.....	.....	610	591	.....	213	.....	.....	.....	2,499
	Total ...	.....	.....	43,902	.....	.....	.....	1	19,129	23,181	20	12,248	.....	.....	.....	98,481	
18	Kánara ...	Rayatwari ...	1,636	.....	195,009	.....	.....	.....	18	6,715	107	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	203,835
		Other Government...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,636	.....	195,009	.....	.....	.....	18	6,715	107	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	203,835	
Total, A ...		Rayatwari ...	6,202,253	4,809,314	1,484,145	1,636,501	30,334	109,715	166,507	541,360	210,403	278,863	24,601	15,912	1,598	21,285	15,591,095
		Other Government...	196,543	161,810	119,838	112,354	6,163	17,754	67,338	61,996	140	45,664	22,322	608	69	346	812,991
		Alienated ...	723,729	480,552	63,246	118,158	1,854	17,766	4,272	36,700	30,605	23,295	2,500	1,148	402	1,518	1,506,345
	Total ...	7,122,524	5,450,576	1,667,229	1,918,015	38,140	145,235	238,117	640,056	2,40,763	347,622	49,423	17,723	2,039	23,149	17,900,601	
<i>B.—SIND.</i>																	
19	Karáchi ...	.....	104,823	39,592	147,640	72,911	19,933	583	.....	777	27	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	386,373
20	Hyderabad...	.....	91,131	348,233	159,321	66,403	6,322	150	.....	25	22	623	.....	.....	.....	.....	672,230
21	Fhikárpur ...	.....	279,756	17,747	231,859	359,281	4,616	6	.....	55	551	16	.....	.....	1,523	.....	695,410
22	Upper Sind Frontier	.....	79,991	18,239	10,458	22,004	363	22	.....	1	376	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	131,779
23	Thar and Párkár ...	.....	3,849	435,799	92,518	23,216	234	.....	.....	2	5	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	555,835
	Total, B. ...	.....	559,555	859,610	641,796	543,815	31,473	761	.....	800	981	933	.....	.....	.....	1,843	2,641,627
GRAND TOTAL ...		.....	7,682,079	6,310,186	2,309,025	2,461,830	69,613	145,996	238,117	640,916	241,734	348,555	49,423	17,723	2,039	24,992	20,542,223

III.—Crops, 1892-93—continued.

No.	District.	II.—PULSES.													III.—ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCE.					IV.—DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.								
		Tur (Pigeon Pea), <i>Cajanus indicus</i> .	Gram (Chana), <i>Cicer arietinum</i> .	Mung (Green Gram), <i>Pisaeolus mungo</i> .	Urad (Black Gram), <i>Pisaeolus radiatus</i> .	Moth (Kidney Bean), <i>Pisaeolus acutifolius</i> .	Val (Large fruited Dolichos), <i>Dolichos lablab</i> .	Chavil (small fruited Dolichos), <i>Dolichos catiangu</i> .	Kulth (Horse Gram), <i>Dolichos uniflorus</i> .	Field Pea ( <i>Vicia</i> ), <i>Pisum sativum</i> .	Lentil (Maaur), <i>Ervum lens</i> .	Chickling Vetch (Lathyrus sativus), <i>Lathyrus sativus</i> .	Field Vetch (Guvart), <i>Cyamopsis psoralodes</i> .	Others.	Total II.	A.—Vegetables (Roots and Tubers).	B.—Green Vegetables.	C.—Green Fodder.	D.—Fruit Trees.	Total III.	Tobacco ( <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> ), <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> .	Bhang, Ganja, (Indian Hemp), <i>Cannabis sativa</i> .	Opium (Afio), <i>Papaver somniferum</i> .	Coffee (Kaffi), <i>Coffea arabica</i> .	Tea (Chaha), <i>Thea sinensis</i> .	Cinchona, <i>Cinchona officinalis</i> .	Others.	Total IV.
1		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.															Acres.					Acres.								
I.—Gujarát.																												
1	Ahmadabad ...	Rayatwari ... 2,236 Other Government ... 181 Alienated ... 2	17,839 11,112 602	3,924 8,951 37	1,683 5,611 46	25,845 18,830 718	18 73 ...	311 508 ...	151 8,103 680	...	...	...	3,470 3,365 172	...	55,177 58,034 2,167	638 324 6	2,151 717 51	464 3,699 211	898 99 7	4,151 4,649 274	1,791 250 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,791 250 10
	Total ...	2,419	29,253	12,912	7,240	45,393	91	819	8,834	...	...	...	7,007	...	113,968	977	2,919	4,374	1,004	9,274	2,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,051
2	Kaira ...	Rayatwari ... 11,908 Other Government ... 7,575 Alienated ...	21,019 3,813 ...	3,412 591 ...	1,474 220 ...	22,541 5,541 ...	534 252 ...	4,024 382 ...	...	...	1 ...	...	8,614 3,482 ...	...	73,526 21,758 ...	400 152 ...	768 251 ...	3,896 861 ...	100 51 ...	5,220 1,315 ...	7,947 10,065 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,947 10,065 ...
	Total ...	19,481	24,832	4,003	1,694	28,082	786	4,306	...	1	...	1	12,096	...	95,282	552	1,009	4,757	217	6,535	18,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,042
3	Panch Mahals ...	Rayatwari ... 2,956 Other Government ... 1,358 Alienated ... 789	48,233 4,722 5,208	2,261 821 416	6,717 1,876 630	1,727 914 608	44 54 4	274 383 86	209 ...	725 843 97	...	...	752 209 161	...	63,898 11,310 8,002	144 175 70	157 47 2	573 45 ...	22 2 ...	896 269 72	439 188 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	439 188 45
	Total ...	5,133	58,163	3,498	9,223	3,247	102	743	214	1,765	...	...	1,122	...	83,210	389	206	618	24	1,237	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	672
4	Broach ...	Rayatwari ... 11,631 Other Government ... 2 Alienated ...	3,831 ... ...	390 ... ...	19 ... ...	3,580 ... ...	908 ... ...	290 ... ...	...	1,987 ... ...	...	...	48,046 146 ...	839 ... ...	6 ... ...	70,027 148 ...	229 ... ...	1,170 ... ...	16,273 ... ...	898 ... ...	18,070 ... ...	2,900 ... ...	1 ... ...	...	...	...	...	2,901 ... ...
	Total ...	11,633	2,831	390	19	3,580	908	290	...	1,987	...	48,192	339	6	70,175	229	1,170	16,273	398	18,070	2,900	1	...	...	...	...	2,901	
5	Surat ...	Rayatwari ... 24,561 Other Government ... 243 Alienated ... 36	3,272 11 2	8,511 61 12	3,909 28 17	333 2 ...	53,188 603 33	904 17 2	...	4,440 88 8	2 ... ...	4,628 43 18	1,907 16 2	...	99,714 983 125	806 ... 1	1,979 9 7	...	563 1 3	2,939 10 11	492 3 7	17 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	510 3 7
	Total ...	24,840	2,285	3,584	4,014	834	53,724	923	...	4,481	2	4,689	1,925	...	100,501	397	1,995	...	567	2,959	502	17	...	...	...	...	...	520
II.—Deccan.																												
6	Khandesh ...	Rayatwari ... 68,042 Other Government ... 4,070 Alienated ... 2,507	49,280 4,921 1,925	10,603 26 124	31,177 869 1,308	15,895 104 225	252 ... 23	1,465 ... 28	62,927 235 480	3,763 26 84	566 53 43	164 ... ...	...	...	263,139 10,454 6,696	1,679 1 137	3,242 6 91	45 ... 346	2,592 8 ...	7,558 10 574	8,573 3 184	10 ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,583 3 184
	Total ...	74,619	56,126	10,753	33,454	16,224	274	1,493	83,692	2,828	662	164	...	...	280,289	1,817	3,339	45	2,941	8,142	3,760	10	...	...	...	...	...	3,770
7	Nasik ...	Rayatwari ... 29,945 Other Government ... Alienated ... 2,860	66,759 ... 7,194	11,216 ... 265	31,092 ... 1,687	13,175 ... 240	20 ... ...	148 ... ...	84,393 ... 2,863	2,838 ... 160	8,546 ... 735	4,192 ... 482	...	...	272,418 ... 16,586	3,004 ... 532	3,281 ... 381	1,421 ... 80	1,769 ... 147	9,475 ... 1,090	1,001 ... 71	26 ... 1	...	...	...	...	1,027 ... 72	
	Total ...	32,805	93,947	11,481	32,779	13,415	20	148	87,356	3,098	9,281	4,674	...	...	289,004	3,536	3,662	1,451	1,916	10,565	1,072	27	...	...	...	...	1,099	
8	Ahmadnagar ...	Rayatwari ... 77,033 Other Government ... Alienated ... 12,689	114,094 ... 16,412	32,050 ... 2,048	8,946 ... 8	50,017 ... 8,710	694 ... 8	447 ... 3	72,157 ... 9,023	1,484 ... ...	547 ... ...	139 ... ...	130 ... 6	...	855,638 ... 48,504	1,655 ... 110	955 ... 98	2,204 ... 401	1,426 ... 182	6,240 ... 791	8,015 ... 252	347 ... 35	...	...	...	...	3,362 ... 267	
	Total ...	89,722	127,506	34,698	8,854	58,727	699	450	81,180	1,484	547	139	136	...	404,142	1,765	1,053	2,605	1,608	7,031	3,267	382	...	...	...	...	3,649	
9	Poona ...	Rayatwari ... 40,018 Other Government ... Alienated ... 8,654	63,908 ... 14,296	7,799 ... 741	5,545 ... 1,470	42,784 ... 6,161	3,676 ... 382	191 ... 10	40,961 ... 5,160	1,904 ... 346	1,632 ... 99	2 ... ...	...	...	208,420 ... 40,319	8,617 ... 1,603	1,699 ... 464	1,563 ... 252	3,111 ... 799	15,020 ... 3,118	927 ... 33	10 ... 5	...	...	...	...	937 ... 38	
	Total ...	48,672	78,204	8,540	7,015	48,945	4,058	201	49,121	2,250	1,731	2	...	...	248,739	10,250	2,163	1,815	3,910	18,138	960	15	...	...	...	...	975	

10	Sholapur	Rayatwari ...	107,293	66,664	12,404	1,065	70,950	106	28	26,530	51	89	396	...	...	28	2,753	1,499	1,252	1,393	6,687	1,802	48	...	...	...	1,859	
		Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	
		Alienated ...	5,014	4,716	608	42	5,320	1	...	2,696	1	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	112,337	71,379	12,912	1,107	76,270	106	28	29,226	52	89	417	...	...	...	303,923	2,957	1,642	1,363	1,427	7,389	1,905	48	...	...	1,953	
11	Sátara...	Rayatwari ...	68,781	65,238	14,889	33,392	75,483	3,773	321	45,106	1,249	591	18	...	...	...	303,38	5,121	1,006	1,101	1,041	9,269	6,684	298	14	...	6,996	
		Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated ...	10,361	9,919	2,256	7,870	6,666	597	40	6,275	364	130	...	...	...	...	44,447	912	185	177	184	1,456	567	1	...	...	568	
		Total ...	74,165	75,157	17,184	41,252	82,049	4,370	361	51,381	1,613	727	18	...	...	...	348,285	6,033	1,191	1,278	1,225	9,727	7,251	299	14	...	7,564	
III.—Karnatak.																												
12	Belgaum	Rayatwari ...	68,374	36,114	11,805	5,792	7,330	7,301	1,099	50,142	5,900	5,515	...	...	...	...	199,372	3,494	2,185	244	2,001	7,924	17,834	...	...	...	...	17,870
		Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated ...	19,784	3,116	4,631	937	2,320	815	163	12,356	299	336	...	...	...	...	49,757	1,158	349	218	441	2,165	4,086	...	...	...	...	4,086
		Total ...	88,158	44,230	16,436	6,729	9,650	8,116	1,262	62,498	6,199	5,851	...	...	...	...	249,129	4,652	2,533	462	2,442	10,089	21,920	...	...	...	...	21,956
13	Bijapur	Rayatwari ...	129,824	42,699	89,439	3	10,473	4,892	3,816	31,406	72	...	...	...	...	...	262,624	1,656	1,323	779	2,034	5,783	2,005	19	...	...	...	2,109
		Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated ...	18,798	3,602	4,980	3	853	598	584	4,740	2	...	...	...	...	...	32,160	224	156	108	259	745	159	...	...	...	...	169
		Total ...	146,622	46,301	44,419	6	11,326	5,490	4,400	36,146	74	...	...	...	...	...	294,784	1,883	1,479	885	2,293	6,540	2,254	13	...	...	...	2,267
14	Dhárwar	Rayatwari ...	64,750	44,971	50,182	6,900	13,649	6,330	837	48,265	422	38	...	...	...	...	236,394	1,707	3,688	16	3,646	9,057	994	...	...	...	...	994
		Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated ...	4,210	1,540	3,203	237	610	622	38	3,356	64	9	...	...	...	...	13,787	99	353	8	358	819	39	...	...	...	...	39
		Total ...	68,960	46,511	53,385	7,137	14,259	6,902	873	51,621	486	47	...	...	...	...	250,181	1,800	4,041	24	4,035	9,906	1,033	...	...	...	...	1,033
IV.—Konkan.																												
15	Thána...	Rayatwari ...	6,222	2,429	385	18,740	...	2,958	4,098	1,098	256	...	225	...	...	...	36,411	954	910	130	3,412	5,406	...	...	...	...	...	6
		Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated ...	66	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	18	32	...	201	264	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6,288	2,429	385	18,792	...	2,958	4,098	1,098	256	...	225	...	...	...	36,529	972	950	130	3,742	5,794	6	...	...	...	...	6
16	Kolába	Rayatwari ...	871	2,441	940	2,981	...	5,807	32	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,216	86	389	...	2,083	3,514	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Government ...	1,441	340	1,594	5,885	...	2,837	30	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,981	9	115	...	2	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated ...	...	21	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,312	2,802	2,534	8,879	...	8,574	62	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,261	95	486	...	2,065	2,646	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ratnágiri	Rayatwari ...	226	47	316	1,955	...	1,104	57	7,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,702	45	45	...	5,460	5,550	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Other Government ...	182	...	14	848	...	251	43	1,154	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,002	...	4	...	253	237	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated ...	9	...	2	73	...	...	1	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	...	...	...	162	162	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	417	47	335	2,876	...	1,355	101	9,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,104	45	49	...	5,875	5,969	1	...	...	...	...	1
18	Kánara	Rayatwari ...	211	351	1,384	1,829	...	98	1,136	1,974	316	1	...	...	...	...	7,303	258	602	1,330	17,994	20,184	...	...	...	...	...	21
		Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	211	351	1,384	1,829	...	98	1,136	1,974	316	1	...	...	...	...	7,303	258	602	1,330	17,994	20,184	...	...	...	...	...	21
		Total, A ...	709,890	664,883	206,912	163,169	353,781	91,812	19,478	492,069	24,513	17,526	57,811	15,092	535	2,618,391	32,369	27,006	31,291	49,889	141,154	51,501	770	...	...	...	...	52,243
		Other Government ...	13,082	24,919	12,038	14,837	25,391	3,770	1,263	9,599	1,007	53	189	7,072	13	115,234	671	1,157	4,606	640	6,973	10,539	...	...	...	...	...	10,739
		Alienated ...	84,832	72,562	19,683	14,393	32,329	3,009	933	50,946	1,370	1,359	521	235	6	291,468	5,079	3,321	1,614	3,154	12,064	5,558	42	...	...	...	...	5,398
		Total ...	808,794	762,354	238,633	192,399	411,501	98,631	21,694	553,511	26,890	18,938	58,521	22,489	554	3,215,109	38,613	30,489	37,410	53,683	160,195	67,596	812	...	...	...	...	68,480
B.—SIND.																												
19	Karáchi	...	...	3,731	13,110	2,086	2,844	...	42	...	...	9,606	59	...	...	...	31,478	1,516	2,659	1,828	2,272	8,273	241	65	...	...	1	307
20	Hyderabad	...	...	4,330	2,245	10	65	...	877	...	...	17,952	...	1	...	...	25,400	2,148	4,508	15,324	4,619	26,599	5,681	3	...	...	11	5,695
21	Shikárpur...	...	...	27,046	839	1,029	...	...	8	...	...	101,115	1	60	...	...	130,148	2,183	6,037	2,024	3,919	14,163	3,813	236	...	...	6	4,055
22	Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	4,220	1,376	193	36	...	192	...	...	9,104	...	126	...	...	15,249	110	94	2	74	1,110	95	...	...	...	...	95
23	Thar and Parkar...	...	...	18	7,334	...	...	...	585	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	8,263	192	10,049	4,362	242	14,841	196	...	...	...	...	196
		Total, B ...	18	39,227	24,934	3,320	2,965	...	1,704	...	...	137,760	389	187	...	...	210,544	6,149	24,177	23,540	11,126	64,992	10,026	304	...	...	18	10,348
		GRAND TOTAL ...	808,812	801,581	263,737	195,719	414,466	98,631	23,398	553,511	26,890	18,938	196,301	22,878	741	3,425,551	44,762	51,666	60,950	64,509	225,187	77,622	1,116	...	...	...	...	237,823

III.—Crops, 1892-93 - *contin*

V.—CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.

VI.—STARCHES.

VII.—SUGAR.

No.	District.	V.—CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.																	VI.—STARCHES.			VII.—SUGAR.						
		Cardamom (Veldode) Eleutheria cardamomum.	Chillies (Mirchya), Capsicum frutescens.	Ginger (A'le), Zingiber officinale.	Black Pepper (Mirri), Piper nigrum.	Betel-leaves (Páne), Piper betel.	Betel-nut (Supári), Areca-catechu.	Turmeric (Halsá), Curcuma longa.	Fennel (Badí-shép), Fimipinella ashitum.	Dill-seed (Bálat-shép), Anethum sova.	Coriander (Dhane), Coriandrum sativum.	Cumin (Jire), Cuminum cyminum.	Alwan-seed (Ova), Pycnostis ajowan.	Fenugreek (Methi), Trigonella fenugreek.	Common Mustard (Ráti), Sin-pis Indica.	Garlic (Lasun), Allium sativum.	Others.	Total V.	Arrowroot arundinacea, Curcuma angustifolia, &c.	Others.	Total VI.	Sugarcane (Ua, Sherdi) Saccharum officinarum.	Others.	Total VII.				
1		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66				
<b>A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>																						Aores.			Acres.			Acres.
<b>I.—Gujarát.</b>																												
1	Ahmadabad	Rayatwári ...	1,210	257	...	...	...	229	21	1	7	...	650	6	43	18	2,442	...	...	...	1,118	...	2,118					
		Other Government	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	10	...	184	...	...	...	815	...	815					
		Alienated	28	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	23	...	23					
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>257</b>	...	...	...	<b>231</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	...	<b>707</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2,656</b>	...	...	...	<b>2,961</b>	...	<b>2,961</b>					
2	Kaira	Rayatwári ...	649	141	...	...	17	285	2	2	335	...	93	25	36	159	1,724	...	...	...	625	...	625					
		Other Government	271	55	...	...	4	1	1	...	817	...	6	...	72	61	1,288	...	...	...	396	...	396					
		Alienated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		<b>Total</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>196</b>	...	...	<b>21</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,152</b>	...	<b>99</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>3,012</b>	...	...	...	<b>921</b>	...	<b>921</b>					
3	Panch Maháls	Rayatwári ...	421	9	...	...	2	2	3	...	10	...	83	29	27	...	537	...	...	...	218	...	218					
		Other Government	132	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	81	...	46	...	251	...	...	...	18	...	18					
		Alienated	68	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	72	...	...	...	15	...	15					
		<b>Total</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>12</b>	...	...	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	...	<b>64</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>75</b>	...	<b>860</b>	...	...	...	<b>251</b>	...	<b>251</b>					
4	Broach	Rayatwári ...	171	11	...	...	14	...	8	26	...	...	5	41	36	2	285	...	...	...	97	...	97					
		Other Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		Alienated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		<b>Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>11</b>	...	...	<b>14</b>	...	<b>8</b>	<b>26</b>	...	...	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>285</b>	...	...	...	<b>97</b>	...	<b>97</b>					
5	Surat	Rayatwári ...	556	132	...	...	133	...	2	10	...	23	236	7	116	23	1,239	...	...	...	5,447	...	5,447					
		Other Government	27	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	80	...	80					
		Alienated	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	10	...	10					
		<b>Total</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>136</b>	...	...	<b>133</b>	...	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	...	<b>23</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,305</b>	...	...	...	<b>5,537</b>	...	<b>5,537</b>					
<b>II.—Deccan.</b>																												
6	Khándesh	Rayatwári ...	8,269	6	...	219	...	55	455	674	10,119	...	523	406	387	193	21,311	...	...	...	2,361	...	2,361					
		Other Government	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	1					
		Alienated	133	...	...	14	...	11	16	74	53	...	4	14	18	4	341	...	...	...	54	...	54					
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8,409</b>	<b>6</b>	...	<b>233</b>	...	<b>66</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>10,172</b>	...	<b>532</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>21,665</b>	...	...	...	<b>2,416</b>	...	<b>2,416</b>					
7	Násik	Rayatwári ...	3,636	7	...	128	1	312	...	5	5	...	1	2,141	23	569	6,732	...	13	13	7,469	...	7,469					
		Other Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		Alienated	323	1	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	44	87	898	...	...	...	833	...	833					
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3,959</b>	<b>8</b>	...	<b>169</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>212</b>	...	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	...	<b>1</b>	<b>2,583</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>7,620</b>	...	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8,302</b>	...	<b>8,302</b>					
8	Ahmadnagar	Rayatwári ...	4,775	...	...	402	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	4	9	104	5,300	...	...	...	3,074	...	3,074					
		Other Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		Alienated	502	...	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	639	...	...	10	249	...	249					
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5,277</b>	...	...	<b>424</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	...	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	...	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>5,839</b>	...	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,323</b>	...	<b>3,323</b>					
9	Poona	Rayatwári ...	8,874	8	5	397	1	49	32	...	404	...	6	44	100	531	8,447	...	...	...	7,515	...	7,515					
		Other Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		Alienated	1,480	...	...	368	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	11	...	108	1,973	...	...	...	1,175	...	1,175					
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8,354</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>32</b>	...	<b>407</b>	...	<b>5</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>10,420</b>	...	...	...	<b>8,690</b>	...	<b>8,690</b>					

10	Sholapur	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	8,118 490		343 1	736 1		79 5	17 10	196 8	9,409 500	8,770 210	3,776 210										
		Total	8,608		343	737		84	17	199	9,999	3,986	3,986										
11	Sátara	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	11,061 1,763	52 32	381 50	2,387 401	169 44	881 175	81 1	76 74	15,182 2,641	10,585 2,174	10,585 2,174										
		Total	12,824	84	411	2,788	213	556	32	76	17,723	12,759	12,759										
III.—Karnatak.																							
12	Belgaum	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	13,691 3,201		105 100	176 54	77 28	482 453		143 21	90 6	1,453 292	16,223 4,165	7,476 2,339									
		Total	16,892		205	230	103	935		164	96	1,745	20,378	9,815									
13	Bijapur	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	3,930 453		50 2	6 1	1 1	15 2		1 1	2 13	156 470	4,163 134	1,121 134									
		Total	4,382		52	6	1	17		2	2	169	4,633	1,255									
14	Dhárwar	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	50,034 1,803	4	1,267 58	516 53	32 1	463 2	22	35	123 6	1,083 1,916	53,613 306	2,503 306									
		Total	51,872	4	1,325	569	32	465	22	35	128	1,083	55,538	2,809									
IV.—Konkan.																							
15	Thána	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	264 246		202 6	87 37		623 623			3 3	1,381 1,381	1,341 1,341	1,341 1,341									
		Total	264	246	202	37		623			3	1,381	1,341	1,341									
16	Kolába	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	66 51		16 4	490 4		241 241				813 65	30 10	80 10									
		Total	117		16	494		241				868	40	40									
17	Ratnágiri	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	647 30 18		464 283	2 2						1,013 293 20	181 12 20	181 12 20									
		Total	595		734	2						1,331	213	213									
18	Kánara	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	1,149 254	3	1,938 267	11,476 48		3 3			1 5	233 15,877	3,327 3,327	3,327 3,327									
		Total	1,149	254	3	1,938	267	11,476	48		1	5	233	15,377	3,327								
Total, A		{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	1,149 114,559 663 10,300	873 58 89	1,943 855	8,757 12,964 272 655	3,907 1,231 4 88	721 721 1 75	12,855 11 694	352 817	628 5	3,876 94 490	813 3 73	5,213 123 547	439 61	165,279 2,116 13,495	13 13 10	13 10	59,164 1,332 7,547	59,164 1,332 7,547			
		Total	1,149	125,524	968	1,944	4,412	13,294	4,381	1,323	797	13,560	1,169	633	4,460	889	5,887	500	180,890	23	23	68,043	68,043
B.—SIND.																							
19	Karachi		43				1	15			2,302	34			2,749		8	8	1,284		1,284		
20	Hyderabad		211					2	5		661	87			1,020		28	28	1,208		1,208		
21	Shikárpur		113					6			34	93	18		2,150		12	12	599		599		
22	Upper Sind Frontier		1					1				2			179				7		7		
23	Thar and Párkar		51					3				11	1		95		5	5	21		21		
Total, B			419				1	23	9	2,314	163	1		2,997	227	19	53	53	3,119		3,119		
GRAND TOTAL			1,149	125,943	968	1,944	4,412	13,294	4,382	1,346	806	15,874	1,332	634	4,460	3,886	6,114	519	187,063	76	76	71,162	71,162



III.—Crops, 1892-93—concluded.

No.	Districts.	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, Jaysa), Linum usitatissimum.	Castor-oil Seed (Erandi), Elettaria communis.	Safflower Seed (Kardhi), Carthamus tinctorius.	Rape (Shiras), Brassica napus.	Niger-seed (Khurdani), Verbesina sativa.	Ground-nut (Bhutimg), Arachis hypogea.	Cocanuf (Khobare), Cocos nucifera.	Others.	Total VIII.	Indigo (Nil, Gull), Indigofera tinctoria.	Safflower (Khumbe), Carthamus Persicus.	Morinda (A.T. Surang), Morinda citrifolia.	Others.	Total IX.	Cotton (Kapus), Gossypium herbaceum.	Bombay Hemp (San, Tag), Crotalaria Juncea.	Hemp (Ambadi, Shorta), Hibiscus cannabinus.	Jute.					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.																											
I.—Gujarat.																											
1	Ahmadabad.	Rayatwari... 14,876 Other Govt. 8,439 Alienated ... 367	2,846 541	7,722 2,099 271	110 311 1	2,427 529 12	...	...	...	...	27,981 11,914 651	202	366	...	...	568	78,005 130,812 20,617	445 723	42 75	...	...	...	78,557 181,610 20,617	220 20	730,063 638,369 54,344	24,201 8,887 216	705,862 631,491 54,128
	Total ...	23,679	3,387	10,091	422	2,967	...	...	...	...	40,546	202	366	...	...	568	229,494	1,168	122	...	...	...	230,784	240	1,422,775	28,304	1,394,471
2	Kaira	Rayatwari... 6,099 Other Govt. 2,007 Alienated ...	438	4,926 429	820 60	146 52	...	...	...	...	13,429 2,548	119 183	361 180	...	...	480 363	6,981 4,123	69 11	1,195 752	...	...	...	8,245 4,886	39 34	588,395 163,921	36,331 7,427	552,064 166,494
	Total ...	8,106	438	5,355	880	198	...	...	...	...	14,977	302	541	...	...	843	11,104	80	1,947	...	...	...	13,131	72	752,316	43,758	708,558
3	Panch Mahals.	Rayatwari... 17,030 Other Govt. 1,408 Alienated ... 1,073	321	2,562 584 301	1	1,325 58 80	487 71 134	...	...	8,090 2,386 590	30,476 4,607 2,191	...	2	...	...	2	297 361 84	3,314 1,303 368	485 238 66	...	...	...	4,096 1,902 458	...	311,235 74,621 42,538	66,224 7,385 6,928	245,011 67,236 35,605
	Total ...	19,571	334	3,447	1	1,463	692	...	...	11,666	37,174	...	2	...	2	692	4,985	779	...	...	...	6,456	...	428,389	80,537	347,852	
4	Broach	Rayatwari... 10,624 Other Govt. 9 Alienated ...	...	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,058 14	699	71	...	...	970	224,761 511	45	2	...	...	...	224,804 511	51	577,095 841	1,559	575,536 841
	Total ...	10,533	...	1,537	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,070	899	71	...	...	970	225,272	45	2	...	...	...	225,319	51	577,936	1,559	576,377
5	Surat	Rayatwari... 2,746 Other Govt. 1 Alienated ... 10	...	31,051 807 88	...	4	206 1	277 10 8	2	...	84,316 319 106	...	81	...	...	91	78,888 1,211 210	2,600 15 4	39	...	...	...	81,526 1,231 214	94	552,906 5,971 8,630	68,642 68 20	484,264 5,309 3,810
	Total ...	2,757	...	31,476	...	4	207	295	2	...	34,741	...	31	...	31	80,309	2,619	38	...	...	...	82,966	94	562,707	69,324	493,383	
II.—Deccan.																											
6	Khandesh.	Rayatwari... 60,482 Other Govt. 2,465 Alienated ... 1,384	59,223 1,179 1,160	8,905 599 164	1,353 12 2	...	6,092 1,222 55	4,682 2 13	...	...	140,736 5,479 2,778	829	...	104	...	933	1,045,673 8,350 25,801	2,010 915 161	7,691 109 169	...	...	...	1,055,375 4,374 26,131	51	2,952,317 54,721 78,290	27,712 16 308	2,924,605 54,711 72,982
	Total ...	64,331	61,561	9,668	1,367	...	7,370	4,696	...	...	148,993	835	...	104	...	939	1,074,824	3,066	7,960	...	...	...	1,085,880	51	3,080,328	28,030	3,052,298
7	Nasik	Rayatwari... 45,736 Other Govt. 41,036 Alienated ... 1,657	41,036	2,571	10,400	...	100,029	14,369	1	35	223,196	...	...	...	...	...	68,795	3,871	2,040	...	...	...	64,715	93	1,969,755	40,124	1,929,631
	Total ...	47,393	43,442	2,599	11,406	18	112,006	15,512	1	35	235,412	...	...	...	...	...	60,140	4,184	2,115	...	...	...	66,439	98	2,083,857	51,976	2,031,881
8	Ahmadnagar.	Rayatwari... 20,676 Other Govt. 8,746 Alienated ...	19,559	287	97,270	...	24,840	8,640	...	...	160,271	154	...	...	...	154	74,218 18,974	711 50	16,656 2,196	...	...	...	91,614 21,222	40 8	2,490,523 320,789	4,450	2,486,073 316,339
	Total ...	24,422	15,848	299	111,528	...	25,576	3,991	...	...	181,664	154	...	...	...	154	93,187	761	18,854	...	...	...	112,836	48	2,811,312	73,380	2,737,932
9	Poona	Rayatwari... 4,092 Other Govt. 292 Alienated ...	1,543	181	72,634	...	40,575	13,763	...	29	131,622	...	...	...	...	...	7,014	197	6,555	...	...	...	13,769	450	1,869,446	84,947	1,784,499
	Total ...	4,484	1,625	223	82,022	...	45,432	16,248	...	29	150,063	...	...	...	...	...	7,049	246	6,29	...	...	...	14,482	485	2,192,190	102,713	2,089,477

10	Sholapur	{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated ...	19,522 1,500 Total ...	25,251 1,616 26,297	7,171 601 7,772	105,016 6,337 111,353	12,644 1,400 14,044	36,788	202,437 43,839 210,276	1	182	183	13,759 1,476 15,235	154 2 156	35,817 1,458 37,275	49,730 2,896 52,666	51 1 51	2,042,234 151,390 2,193,614	32,263 2,413 34,676	2,009,971 148,967 2,158,938																																																																																																				
11	Satara	{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated ...	190 3 Total ...	1,716 359 2,075	886 16 402	17,061 2,131 19,192	13,564 2,328 15,892	41,293 11,140 52,433	34 15,977 90,221	34	182	183	4,433 117 4,550	2,647 299 2,945	8,209 1,544 9,753	15,289 1,959 17,248	89 1 89	1,563,448 258,037 1,820,485	107,586 23,147 130,733	1,454,862 234,890 1,689,752																																																																																																				
<b>III.—Karnatak.</b>																																																																																																																								
12	Belgaum	{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated ...	8,846 932 Total ...	947 120 1,067	8,062 2,090 10,152	23,317 5,955 29,272	8,452 972 9,424	10,017 2,400 12,417	54,641 12,469 67,110				123,377 21,465 144,842	1,682 584 2,246	4,519 1,085 5,603	129,557 23,134 152,691	13 3 15	1,468,920 325,393 1,794,315	81,554 3,812 35,366	1,437,368 321,583 1,758,949																																																																																																				
13	Bijapur	{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated ...	80,095 2,255 Total ...	39,020 3,101 42,121	5,811 879 6,690	51,763 4,970 56,733	14,655 1,426 16,081	61 18 79	141,405 12,649 154,054				275,500 37,788 313,288	79 15 94	11,330 1,240 12,570	236,900 39,048 325,952	17 1 17	2,544,473 298,259 2,842,732	12,608 673 13,281	2,531,865 297,586 2,829,451																																																																																																				
14	Dharwar	{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated ...	21,174 589 Total ...	14,203 661 14,864	12,780 691 13,371	29,893 1,029 30,922	8,639 362 4,001		81,693 3,232 84,925				429,002 13,309 442,311	241 14 255	5,880 307 6,247	435,123 13,690 448,813	17 2 19	2,015,275 111,101 2,126,376	47,898 1,889 49,787	1,967,377 109,212 2,076,589																																																																																																				
<b>IV.—Konkan.</b>																																																																																																																								
15	Thana	{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated ...	4,009 2 Total ...	2,458 5 2,456	5 14 5	10,653 75 10,738			17,147 77 17,224				3,434 5 3,434	3,007 5 3,012	6,441 5 6,446	464,558 1,070 473,219	4,806 7 4,863	459,750 1,063 468,356																																																																																																						
16	Kolaba	{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated ...	1,755 3,937 Total ...	5 19 24	5 19 24	1,129		107	2,756 4,248 7,019				801 339 640	120 13 133	421 365 773	238,692 180,351 401,015	7,290 4,208 11,537	231,396 156,142 389,478																																																																																																						
17	Ratnagiri	{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated ...	1,507 1,043 Total ...	5 19 24	5 19 24	4,678		1	5,678 1,354 7,292				1 206 1	921 206 1,127	1 1 1	929 206 1,129	100,069 25,204 128,651	6,086 1,077 7,371	94,003 24,127 121,280																																																																																																					
18	Kanara	{Rayatwari... Other Govt. Alienated ...	165 7 Total ...	248 7 248	248 7 248	231		310	961				82 128 82	128 1 128	1 1 1	211 1 211	251,257 13,635 237,622	13,635 237,622																																																																																																						
<b>Total, A.</b>																																																																																																																								
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Rayatwari...</td> <td>261,441</td> <td>203,108</td> <td>96,686</td> <td>408,643</td> <td>3,920</td> <td>247,075</td> <td>131,960</td> <td>3</td> <td>9,206</td> <td>1,354,245</td> <td>2,201</td> <td>631</td> <td>286</td> <td>3,321</td> <td>2,420,759</td> <td>22,713</td> <td>108,730</td> <td>1</td> <td>36</td> <td>2,547,309</td> <td>1,391</td> <td>22,723,679</td> <td>691,402</td> <td>22,032,277</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Govt.</td> <td>19,388</td> <td>17,300</td> <td>4,041</td> <td>3,833</td> <td>639</td> <td>1,834</td> <td>12</td> <td></td> <td>2,307</td> <td>30,833</td> <td>183</td> <td>180</td> <td></td> <td>303</td> <td>140,368</td> <td>3,512</td> <td>145,067</td> <td>51</td> <td></td> <td>145,067</td> <td>51</td> <td>1,125,068</td> <td>24,694</td> <td>1,100,404</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alienated ...</td> <td>13,917</td> <td>11,238</td> <td>5,083</td> <td>40,077</td> <td>110</td> <td>18,593</td> <td>20,487</td> <td></td> <td>590</td> <td>116,094</td> <td>6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>141,171</td> <td>1,858</td> <td>161,844</td> <td>54</td> <td>2</td> <td>161,844</td> <td>54</td> <td>2,094,727</td> <td>64,784</td> <td>2,029,963</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total ...</b></td> <td><b>293,929</b></td> <td><b>216,066</b></td> <td><b>105,810</b></td> <td><b>455,103</b></td> <td><b>4,668</b></td> <td><b>267,501</b></td> <td><b>142,459</b></td> <td><b>3</b></td> <td><b>12,183</b></td> <td><b>1,500,722</b></td> <td><b>2,393</b></td> <td><b>1,011</b></td> <td><b>286</b></td> <td><b>3,690</b></td> <td><b>2,702,298</b></td> <td><b>28,153</b></td> <td><b>113,732</b></td> <td><b>1</b></td> <td><b>38</b></td> <td><b>2,844,222</b></td> <td><b>1,499</b></td> <td><b>25,943,474</b></td> <td><b>780,830</b></td> <td><b>25,162,644</b></td> </tr> </table>																					Rayatwari...	261,441	203,108	96,686	408,643	3,920	247,075	131,960	3	9,206	1,354,245	2,201	631	286	3,321	2,420,759	22,713	108,730	1	36	2,547,309	1,391	22,723,679	691,402	22,032,277	Other Govt.	19,388	17,300	4,041	3,833	639	1,834	12		2,307	30,833	183	180		303	140,368	3,512	145,067	51		145,067	51	1,125,068	24,694	1,100,404	Alienated ...	13,917	11,238	5,083	40,077	110	18,593	20,487		590	116,094	6			6	141,171	1,858	161,844	54	2	161,844	54	2,094,727	64,784	2,029,963	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>293,929</b>	<b>216,066</b>	<b>105,810</b>	<b>455,103</b>	<b>4,668</b>	<b>267,501</b>	<b>142,459</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12,183</b>	<b>1,500,722</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>2,702,298</b>	<b>28,153</b>	<b>113,732</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2,844,222</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>25,943,474</b>	<b>780,830</b>	<b>25,162,644</b>
Rayatwari...	261,441	203,108	96,686	408,643	3,920	247,075	131,960	3	9,206	1,354,245	2,201	631	286	3,321	2,420,759	22,713	108,730	1	36	2,547,309	1,391	22,723,679	691,402	22,032,277																																																																																																
Other Govt.	19,388	17,300	4,041	3,833	639	1,834	12		2,307	30,833	183	180		303	140,368	3,512	145,067	51		145,067	51	1,125,068	24,694	1,100,404																																																																																																
Alienated ...	13,917	11,238	5,083	40,077	110	18,593	20,487		590	116,094	6			6	141,171	1,858	161,844	54	2	161,844	54	2,094,727	64,784	2,029,963																																																																																																
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>293,929</b>	<b>216,066</b>	<b>105,810</b>	<b>455,103</b>	<b>4,668</b>	<b>267,501</b>	<b>142,459</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12,183</b>	<b>1,500,722</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>2,702,298</b>	<b>28,153</b>	<b>113,732</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2,844,222</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>25,943,474</b>	<b>780,830</b>	<b>25,162,644</b>																																																																																																
<b>B.—SIND.</b>																																																																																																																								
19	Karachi	...	6,902	29	29	16,123			61,970	85,024	3		1	4	315	57	372	2	515,876	37,351	478,525																																																																																																			
20	Hyderabad	...	42,793			7,852			64,818	115,463	4,787		9	4,796	45,445	306	45,751	16	893,298	18,805	879,403																																																																																																			
21	Shikarpur	...	13,267	2		43,837	701		47,854	105,661	1,462		452	1,914	3,837	60	3,897	815	1,158,804	172,958	979,846																																																																																																			
22	Upper Sind Frontier	...	27,689			19,503	16,367			63,559	23			23	626	19	645	113	212,759	12,929	199,831																																																																																																			
23	Thar and Parkar	...	5,025			413			14,451	19,889	171			171	15,558	26	15,585	122	615,033	7,962	607,071																																																																																																			
<b>Total, B.</b>																																																																																																																								
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>...</td> <td>95,676</td> <td>2</td> <td>29</td> <td>87,728</td> <td>17,068</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>189,093</td> <td>359,596</td> <td>6,446</td> <td></td> <td>462</td> <td>6,908</td> <td>65,781</td> <td>468</td> <td>60,252</td> <td>1,068</td> <td>3,400,650</td> <td>256,004</td> <td>3,144,676</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b></td> <td><b>392,605</b></td> <td><b>216,068</b></td> <td><b>105,839</b></td> <td><b>455,103</b></td> <td><b>92,306</b></td> <td><b>284,569</b></td> <td><b>142,459</b></td> <td><b>3</b></td> <td><b>201,276</b></td> <td><b>1,890,318</b></td> <td><b>8,839</b></td> <td><b>1,011</b></td> <td><b>286</b></td> <td><b>462</b></td> <td><b>10,598</b></td> <td><b>2,763,079</b></td> <td><b>28,621</b></td> <td><b>113,735</b></td> <td><b>1</b></td> <td><b>38</b></td> <td><b>2,910,474</b></td> <td><b>2,567</b></td> <td><b>29,344,154</b></td> <td><b>1,036,834</b></td> <td><b>23,307,320</b></td> </tr> </table>																					...	95,676	2	29	87,728	17,068				189,093	359,596	6,446		462	6,908	65,781	468	60,252	1,068	3,400,650	256,004	3,144,676	<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>392,605</b>	<b>216,068</b>	<b>105,839</b>	<b>455,103</b>	<b>92,306</b>	<b>284,569</b>	<b>142,459</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>201,276</b>	<b>1,890,318</b>	<b>8,839</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>10,598</b>	<b>2,763,079</b>	<b>28,621</b>	<b>113,735</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2,910,474</b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>29,344,154</b>	<b>1,036,834</b>	<b>23,307,320</b>																																																				
...	95,676	2	29	87,728	17,068				189,093	359,596	6,446		462	6,908	65,781	468	60,252	1,068	3,400,650	256,004	3,144,676																																																																																																			
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>392,605</b>	<b>216,068</b>	<b>105,839</b>	<b>455,103</b>	<b>92,306</b>	<b>284,569</b>	<b>142,459</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>201,276</b>	<b>1,890,318</b>	<b>8,839</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>10,598</b>	<b>2,763,079</b>	<b>28,621</b>	<b>113,735</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2,910,474</b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>29,344,154</b>	<b>1,036,834</b>	<b>23,307,320</b>																																																																																															

IV.—Irrigation, 1892-93.

No.	District.	Net area cropped.	Area irrigated from Canals.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total area irrigated.	CROPPING OF IRRIGATED AREA.							Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance net irrigated Area.	
						Wheat.	Rice.	Other Cereals and Pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.	Fodder Crops.			Total.
						6	7	8	9	10	11	12			13
<b>A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>		Acres.			Acres.								Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<b>I.—Gujarāt.</b>															
1	Ahmadabad ...	Rayatwari ... 705,862 Other Government ... 634,481 Alienated ... 54,128	3,470 220 830	43,718 18,488 2,535	47,189 18,708 2,855	10,564 9,078 1,426	16,223 1,791 582	16,049 2,127 584	2,112 815 28	3,241 1,177 64	2,781 170 30	449 3,649 211	51,418 18,857 2,005	4,230 149 60	47,189 18,708 2,855
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,394,471</b>	<b>4,020</b>	<b>64,731</b>	<b>68,751</b>	<b>21,068</b>	<b>18,596</b>	<b>18,739</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>4,482</b>	<b>2,981</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>73,180</b>	<b>4,429</b>	<b>68,751</b>
2	Kaira ...	Rayatwari ... 552,064 Other Government ... 150,464 Alienated ...	2,098	19,335 12,932	21,433 12,932	4,795 920	2,571 100	5,132 1,103	525 396	2,455 970	6,162 9,425	1,558 618	23,199 13,532	1,705 600	21,433 12,932
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>708,558</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>32,267</b>	<b>34,365</b>	<b>5,715</b>	<b>2,671</b>	<b>6,235</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>15,587</b>	<b>2,176</b>	<b>36,730</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>34,365</b>
3	Panch Mahals ...	Rayatwari ... 245,011 Other Government ... 67,238 Alienated ... 35,605		1,244 772 407	1,244 772 407	465 420 313	129	18	217 19 16	271 273 78	144 16	45	1,244 772 407		1,244 772 407
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>347,852</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,423</b>
4	Broach ...	Rayatwari ... 575,536 Other Government ... 841 Alienated ...		746	746	2	10	10	82	516	136		756	10	746
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>576,377</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>746</b>
5	Surat ...	Rayatwari ... 484,264 Other Government ... 5,309 Alienated ... 3,810		10,857 100 22	10,857 100 22		3,097	17	5,447 80 9	1,258 9 2	1,125 11 11		10,944 100 22	87	10,857 100 22
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>493,383</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10,979</b>	<b>10,979</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3,097</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5,536</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>11,066</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>10,979</b>
<b>II.—Deccan.</b>															
6	Khândesh ...	Rayatwari ... 2,924,605 Other Government ... 54,711 Alienated ... 72,982	12,538 67 232	26,520 17 724	39,108 84 956	13,360 14 181	1,843	3,585 53 41	2,361 1 54	7,318 8 490	12,319 8 188	44	41,330 84 957	2,223 1	39,108 84 956
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,052,298</b>	<b>12,887</b>	<b>27,261</b>	<b>40,148</b>	<b>13,555</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>2,416</b>	<b>8,316</b>	<b>12,515</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42,371</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>40,148</b>
7	Násik ...	Rayatwari ... 1,920,631 Other Government ... Alienated ... 111,250	30,841 3,534	44,277 3,327	75,118 6,861	28,037 2,731	3,258	17,215 1,379	7,369 790	13,219 1,501	15,398 789	1,263 94	85,808 7,409	10,690 548	75,118 6,861
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,031,881</b>	<b>34,375</b>	<b>47,604</b>	<b>81,979</b>	<b>30,818</b>	<b>3,383</b>	<b>18,594</b>	<b>8,159</b>	<b>14,720</b>	<b>16,187</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>93,217</b>	<b>11,238</b>	<b>81,979</b>
8	Ahmadnagar ...	Rayatwari ... 2,421,593 Other Government ... Alienated ... 316,339	12,243 1,093	64,409 7,383	76,652 8,476	27,677 2,734	759	36,138 4,898	2,908 249	8,984 1,302	9,795 770	2,204 401	88,465 10,501	11,813 2,025	76,652 8,476
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,737,932</b>	<b>13,336</b>	<b>71,792</b>	<b>85,128</b>	<b>30,411</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>41,036</b>	<b>3,157</b>	<b>10,286</b>	<b>10,565</b>	<b>2,605</b>	<b>98,966</b>	<b>13,838</b>	<b>85,128</b>
9	Poona ...	Rayatwari ... 1,773,499 Other Government ... Alienated ... 810,979	26,567 2,919	62,608 10,436	69,175 13,355	24,119 3,893	1,174	44,656 4,885	7,176 1,171	23,111 4,564	6,005 949	2,753 154	108,994 15,693	19,819 2,338	69,175 13,355
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,089,477</b>	<b>29,486</b>	<b>73,044</b>	<b>102,530</b>	<b>28,012</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>49,541</b>	<b>8,347</b>	<b>27,675</b>	<b>6,954</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>124,687</b>	<b>22,157</b>	<b>102,530</b>

dp 8-116 B

10	Sholapur	{ Rayatwari ... ..	2,009,971	8,043	72,824	80,867	29,972	3,611	38,831	3,776	9,467	19,167	1,254	105,978	25,111	80,867	
		{ Other Government ... ..	148,967	291	5,657	5,948	2,351	174	3,860	210	351	920	107	7,973	2,025	6,948	
		{ Alienated ... ..															
	Total		2,158,938	8,334	78,481	86,815	32,223	3,785	42,691	3,986	9,818	20,087	1,361	113,951	27,136	86,815	
11	Sátara...	{ Rayatwari ... ..	1,454,862	5,523	81,448	86,971	22,596	4,710	25,769	10,540	11,185	28,970	1,020	104,790	17,819	86,971	
		{ Other Government ... ..	234,890	678	17,358	18,036	4,511	1,954	3,145	2,119	2,209	6,703	155	20,796	2,760	18,036	
		{ Alienated ... ..															
	Total		1,689,752	6,201	98,806	105,007	27,107	6,664	28,914	12,659	13,394	35,673	1,175	125,586	20,579	105,007	
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>																	
12	Belgaum	{ Rayatwari ... ..	1,437,566	2,116	81,740	83,856	2,466	8,348	7,503	7,472	6,222	4,960	274	37,245	3,389	83,856	
		{ Other Government ... ..	821,583	1,409	8,602	10,011	963	310	2,683	2,839	2,444	2,113	155	11,007	996	10,011	
		{ Alienated ... ..															
	Total		1,758,949	3,525	40,342	43,867	3,429	8,658	10,186	9,811	8,666	7,073	429	48,252	4,385	43,867	
13	Bijápur	{ Rayatwari ... ..	2,531,865	53	12,291	12,344	2,894	1,609	1,516	1,121	3,656	2,559	780	14,135	1,791	12,344	
		{ Other Government ... ..	297,586	4	1,497	1,501	354	106	202	134	535	280	105	1,696	195	1,501	
		{ Alienated ... ..															
	Total		2,829,451	57	13,788	13,845	3,248	1,715	1,718	1,255	4,191	2,819	885	15,831	1,986	13,845	
14	Dhárwár	{ Rayatwari ... ..	1,967,377	7,823	71,393	79,215	39	70,935	509	2,415	3,716	2,310	41	80,067	852	79,215	
		{ Other Government ... ..	109,212	401	8,678	9,074								9,129	55	9,074	
		{ Alienated ... ..															
	Total		2,076,589	8,223	80,066	88,289	39	79,334	654	2,695	4,029	2,396	49	89,196	907	88,289	
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>																	
15	Thána...	{ Rayatwari ... ..	459,750		4,793	4,793					1,264	3,378	124	130	4,897	164	4,793
		{ Other Government ... ..	1,063		7	7									7		7
		{ Alienated ... ..	7,543		50	50						50			50		50
	Total		468,356		4,790	4,790					1,264	3,436	124	130	4,954	164	4,790
16	Kolába	{ Rayatwari ... ..	231,896		2,471	2,471					30	1,811	630		2,471		2,471
		{ Other Government ... ..	156,142		5	5							1		5		5
		{ Alienated ... ..	3,940														
	Total		389,478		2,476	2,476					30	1,815	631		2,476		2,476
17	Ratnágiri	{ Rayatwari ... ..	94,003		5,015	5,015		2,362	737		133	989	800		5,020	5	5,015
		{ Other Government ... ..	24,137		665	665		274	41		7	319	26		667	2	665
		{ Alienated ... ..	3,150		204	204		154	30		2	15	5		204		204
	Total		121,280		5,884	5,884		2,790	808	142	1,322	829		5,891	7	5,884	
18	Kánara	{ Rayatwari ... ..	237,822	277	23,815	24,092		14,398	558	3,004	4,151	1,999	1	24,111	19	24,092	
		{ Other Government ... ..															
		{ Alienated ... ..															
	Total		237,822	277	23,815	24,092		14,398	558	3,004	4,151	1,999	1	24,111	19	24,092	
Total, A.	{ Rayatwari ... ..	22,012,277	111,641	579,444	691,085	166,936	135,037	199,342	57,952	105,450	115,384	11,770	790,871	99,786	691,085		
	{ Other Government ... ..	1,190,404	287	32,956	33,273	10,432	2,185	1,817	2,767	9,657	4,362	34,024	751	33,273			
	{ Alienated ... ..	2,029,963	10,891	66,865	77,764	19,457	12,081	3,334	7,401	13,918	12,622	1,310	89,749	10,993	77,764		
	Total		25,162,644	122,819	679,265	802,114	196,825	149,233	223,398	66,670	122,133	137,863	17,522	913,644	111,530	802,114	
<i>B.—SIND.</i>																	
19	Karáchi ... ..		478,525	326,020	152,505	478,525	72,911	147,640	197,300	1,294	6,447	88,466	1,828	515,876	37,351	478,525	
20	Hyderabad ... ..		879,403	793,996	56,708	850,704	64,800	159,321	463,386	1,208	12,077	154,635	13,842	869,269	18,565	850,704	
21	Shikárpur... ..		979,846	735,961	243,884	979,845	359,281	231,859	434,417	599	14,987	115,813	1,847	1,158,803	178,958	979,845	
22	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..		199,831	185,355	14,476	199,831	22,004	10,458	114,566	7	1,108	64,614	2	212,759	12,923	199,831	
23	Thar and Pákar... ..		607,071	217,967	28	217,995	22,005	92,518	73,510	21	716	32,360	4,457	225,587	7,592	217,995	
	Total, B.		3,144,676	2,259,299	467,601	2,726,900	541,001	641,796	1,283,179	3,119	35,335	455,898	21,976	2,982,294	255,394	2,726,900	
GRAND TOTAL			28,307,320	2,382,118	1,146,896	3,523,014	737,826	791,020	1,506,577	69,789	157,468	593,751	39,498	3,895,033	366,924	3,523,014	

XXVIII

162

No.	District.	CATTLE AND OTHER QUADRUPEDS.															PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		
		Plough Cattle.		Bulls for breeding purposes.		Oxen and He-Bufferaloes for other purposes.		Milch 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-Bufferaloes.	Bulls.	Bull Bufferaloes.	Oxen.	He-Bufferaloes.	Cows.	She-Bufferaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo Calves.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
<b>A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>																					
<i>I.—Gujarát.</i>																					
1	Ahmadábád	Rayatwári ... 83,053 Other Government ... 57,955 Alienated ... 6,018	130 20 23	309 260 17	319 173 5	2,085 439 4	301 64 9	51,459 41,836 4,440	60,074 28,395 3,628	30,043 18,076 1,548	30,464 12,163 1,421	258,164 158,341 17,128	3,226 2,627 786	27,608 23,791 2,418	11,675 22,915 2,763	465 230 25	5,301 2,367 186	40,067 25,917 2,712	5 1 1	972 245 65	13,071 7,736 1,063
	Total	146,125	173	585	426	2,528	374	97,595	92,097	49,667	44,058	433,628	6,639	53,877	37,353	720	7,854	68,696	21	1,272	21,870
2	Kaira	Rayatwári ... 90,606 Other Government ... 22,217 Alienated ...	53 11	130 80	291 143	512 210	83 220	59,540 3,360	75,524 37,321	36,657 5,702	58,722 23,683	800,133 92,857	1,865 328	27,300 7,265	4,081 1,093	167 38	3,707 1,496	48,652 11,538	7	1,055 542	18,953 7,749
	Total	112,823	64	166	434	722	303	42,909	112,845	42,419	80,305	392,990	2,191	34,565	5,174	205	5,203	6,3240	7	1,597	26,682
3	Panch Mahals	Rayatwári ... 69,068 Other Government ... 20,837 Alienated ... 8,953	7 2	452 155	220 43	1,410 351	50 13	50,609 16,061	15,882 4,662	45,763 12,783	9,121 2,279	193,590 57,166	2,294 624	3,005 3,392	21,798 6,724	18 6	1,514 406	33,434 9,695	145 62	145 62	6,699 2,160
	Total	97,959	9	637	279	1,784	69	72,571	22,209	64,270	12,360	272,147	3,088	6,024	30,837	26	2,104	47,114	211	9,506	
4	Broach	Rayatwári ... 57,103 Other Government ... Alienated ...	2	83	110	743	25	12,510	30,461	21,271	21,154	143,462	2,895	23,136	15,955	89	1,684	27,318	3,129	16,294	
	Total	57,103	2	83	110	743	25	12,510	30,461	21,271	21,154	143,462	2,895	23,136	15,955	89	1,684	27,318	3,129	16,294	
5	Surat	Rayatwári ... 98,573 Other Government ... 739 Alienated ... 684	3,914 45 11	276 2 2	200 2 1	8,804 52 84	141 4 2	63,698 657 386	44,167 313 262	75,371 849 427	82,659 255 116	827,803 2,918 1,875	1,531 2 2	65,533 359 110	26,477 95 76	2 443 ...	48,293 383 269	023 8 2	8,292 62 62	26,529 224 186	
	Total	99,896	3,970	280	203	8,940	147	61,741	44,742	76,647	33,030	332,596	1,533	66,008	26,648	2	443	48,951	933	9,406	28,938
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>																					
6	Khándesh	Rayatwári ... 332,015 Other Government ... 21,986 Alienated ... 10,807	1,544 93 85	3,448 231 53	779 20 12	19,860 802 680	2,569 80 99	178,337 2,795 5,542	107,221 2,795 8,009	139,569 13,719 4,236	72,354 1,829 1,891	656,695 58,330 26,214	33,724 476 612	37,221 174 1,820	177,838 3,533 6,134	7 70 280	7,949 70 280	97,615 10,703 2,327	18,324 389 1,046	37,052 389 871	65,911 2,853 1,603
	Total	364,608	1,722	3,732	811	21,342	2,728	200,674	113,025	156,523	76,074	941,239	24,512	39,215	187,505	7	8,296	110,645	19,369	38,309	70,397
7	Násik	Rayatwári ... 209,558 Other Government ... Alienated ... 15,070	23,063 1,283	3,937 293	300 12	12,660 689	529 16	158,865 8,716	29,354 1,623	97,562 5,893	16,122 912	551,941 34,508	14,162 892	111,075 8,047	146,935 8,636	2,804 170	54,795 3,155	23,657 2,137	11,598 833	21,431 1,708	
	Total	221,628	24,346	4,230	312	13,346	535	167,581	30,977	103,455	17,034	586,444	15,054	119,122	155,571	2,974	57,950	25,824	12,401	23,139	
8	Ahmadnagar	Rayatwári ... 263,462 Other Government ... Alienated ... 82,336	5,119 80	1,036 61	157 12	8,500 1,167	1,116 163	184,585 19,873	29,928 2,871	130,141 14,523	14,425 1,449	638,469 72,335	21,069 2,578	285,876 34,425	223,662 24,132	6 965	7,102 3,403	19,235 4,426	40,430 1,127	11,647 1,770	16,996 1,770
	Total	295,848	5,199	1,097	169	9,667	1,279	204,258	32,799	141,664	15,874	710,854	23,647	320,301	247,794	6	8,067	22,698	44,856	12,774	18,766
9	Poona	Rayatwári ... 209,382 Other Government ... Alienated ... 59,695	6,739 341	815 48	156 17	7,905 780	657 44	128,756 21,972	36,904 5,560	70,110 11,499	15,000 2,575	476,624 82,507	11,734 1,639	203,554 20,918	126,396 22,031	113 628	4,620 3,110	20,972 4,800	22,139 462	2,967 4,134	19,270 4,134
	Total	249,077	7,080	863	173	8,685	901	150,728	42,470	81,579	17,575	559,131	13,373	224,472	148,447	113	5,248	33,032	26,939	3,429	22,404

10	Sholapur	Rayatwari ...	194,410	671	1,063	319	8,089	2,499	124,860	33,940	97,057	21,008	490,364	12,130	227,045	123,630	44	3,749	3,669	16,930	633	13,605
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated ...	13,708	688	90	7	300	158	9,216	1,988	7,103	1,315	34,471	767	21,784	10,680	.....	182	355	1,182	113	770
	Total ...	208,118	7,705	1,153	326	8,389	2,657	134,076	35,928	104,160	22,323	524,835	12,897	248,829	134,210	44	3,931	3,923	18,112	946	14,275	
11	Sátara	Rayatwari ...	188,080	11,799	583	130	6,381	822	117,206	61,852	76,208	36,233	409,195	12,261	290,233	87,611	8	2,264	20,082	19,010	1,410	18,984
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated ...	34,221	2,610	81	31	570	79	20,898	12,515	15,940	7,943	94,696	1,751	33,388	15,481	1	158	5,458	3,489	137	3,563
	Total ...	223,201	14,409	664	161	5,951	902	137,902	74,367	92,148	44,176	593,881	14,012	322,619	103,092	4	2,422	25,540	22,499	1,547	22,517	

III.—Karnatak.

12	Belgaum	Rayatwari ...	146,858	29,708	586	108	7,209	868	86,261	68,233	65,106	36,475	441,360	5,659	146,041	71,664	20	2,297	54,317	8,895	400	25,866	
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated ...	30,472	3,963	91	23	1,155	98	15,198	13,391	13,172	8,014	85,576	1,470	42,162	17,758	3	581	7,271	2,307	54	4,287	
	Total ...	177,330	33,668	627	131	8,364	966	101,459	81,624	78,278	44,489	526,936	7,129	188,203	89,422	23	2,878	61,568	11,202	454	30,153		
13	Bijapur...	Rayatwari ...	164,935	4,378	184	154	6,026	2,173	89,574	50,361	106,306	33,775	462,866	9,278	158,828	135,335	49	4,827	41,300	8,520	109	12,646	
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Alienated ...	22,139	610	18	18	618	276	12,268	6,887	14,544	5,458	62,825	1,128	24,626	22,721	2	598	6,476	949	34	1,410	
	Total ...	187,065	4,988	202	172	6,644	2,449	101,840	57,248	120,850	44,233	525,691	10,407	183,454	158,056	51	5,425	47,776	9,469	143	14,056		
14	Dhárwar	Rayatwari ...	193,640	19,041	509	210	10,380	898	90,463	68,369	101,918	47,356	532,784	4,247	100,947	65,467	1	5,891	87,868	4,890	668	45,612	
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Alienated ...	14,634	2,623	16	12	653	77	8,073	5,082	9,407	3,687	44,244	33	3,500	5,932	.....	302	7,324	263	47	3,253	
	Total ...	208,274	21,664	525	222	11,033	975	98,536	73,451	111,325	51,023	577,028	4,582	104,447	91,419	1	6,193	95,192	5,153	715	48,867		

IV.—Konkan.

15	Thána	Rayatwari ...	124,876	85,756	771	89	4,220	267	100,127	20,957	90,694	16,186	393,435	1,329	3,433	40,688	.....	25	71,229	.....	4,252	24,507
		Other Government ...	1,155	538	.....	.....	240	4	1,145	169	386	105	8,733	13	210	1,319	.....	.....	720	.....	42	306
		Alienated ...	3,226	436	5	.....	107	7	1,078	216	804	134	6,006	10	2	331	.....	.....	1,597	.....	58	802
	Total ...	128,756	36,732	776	89	4,573	278	102,350	21,341	91,854	16,425	403,174	1,352	3,645	42,338	.....	25	73,546	.....	4,382	25,615	
16	Kolaba	Rayatwari ...	51,666	27,720	341	65	3,933	573	48,599	15,996	44,699	10,759	203,575	599	783	22,565	.....	21	36,857	.....	1,424	6,345
		Other Government ...	31,077	12,677	160	78	435	124	26,970	7,253	22,140	5,103	106,017	70	132	12,321	.....	.....	20,491	.....	142	654
		Alienated ...	764	891	.....	.....	39	.....	698	160	693	113	2,658	6	.....	155	.....	.....	498	.....	34	64
	Total ...	83,527	40,788	501	173	4,407	702	76,167	22,708	67,302	15,975	312,250	675	915	34,941	.....	21	57,846	.....	1,600	7,083	
17	Ratnágiri	Rayatwari ...	33,839	9,036	33	15	1,509	103	17,506	6,720	14,893	4,672	88,316	86	79	6,165	.....	.....	21,568	.....	75	605
		Other Government ...	8,096	1,761	7	6	85	59	5,550	1,746	4,903	1,256	23,469	21	2	2,318	.....	.....	4,851	.....	10	82
		Alienated ...	1,927	618	.....	.....	22	7	639	242	606	142	4,003	2	.....	191	.....	.....	1,167	.....	1	84
	Total ...	43,862	11,305	40	21	1,616	169	23,695	8,708	20,302	6,070	115,788	109	81	8,694	.....	.....	27,560	.....	86	871	
18	Kánara	Rayatwari ...	62,276	27,425	387	73	6,386	1,278	61,801	27,608	64,670	12,720	304,324	307	1,462	4,137	.....	78	54,143	.....	7	6,190
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	82,276	27,425	387	73	6,386	1,278	81,301	27,608	64,670	12,720	304,324	307	1,462	4,137	.....	78	54,143	.....	7	6,190	

Total A.	Rayatwari ...	2,493,817	212,643	14,898	3,654	115,612	15,149	1,624,265	783,050	1,306,897	492,205	7,162,000	123,397	1,713,225	1,332,110	94	64,276	790,649	163,766	87,081	360,533
	Other Government ...	163,162	16,147	850	465	2,620	548	112,234	62,664	78,508	40,573	602,851	4,157	85,325	64,218	274	4,339	87,288	20	1,481	21,794
	Alienated ...	233,497	13,559	800	168	6,558	1,040	134,394	59,104	105,889	39,120	591,457	12,148	192,425	139,256	33	4,234	49,277	20,601	3,922	25,416
	Grand Total ...	2,990,476	241,219	16,548	4,285	125,120	16,737	1,870,893	921,808	1,491,384	574,898	8,256,398	144,702	1,940,975	1,521,593	1,291	62,840	927,214	184,391	92,484	407,653

B.—SIND.

19	Karachi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Hyderabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Shikárpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Thar and Mirkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Not available.

Accompaniment A to Agricultural Return No. II.

Details of "Current Fallow," 1892-93.

No.	District.	True fallow, i.e., customary fallow, in rotation.	Grass lands, i.e., numbers or parts of numbers set apart for grass and never sown.	Grass bound or prickly-pear bound lands.	Shindad or rāb land.	Land unsown owing to unseasonable or deficient rainfall.	Land left unsown for miscellaneous reasons.	Total fallow (Column 8 of Agricultural Return No. II)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>I.—Gujarāt.</i>								
1	Ahmadabad	Rayatwari ... 5,537 Other Government ... 46,484 Alienated ... 190 Total ... 52,211	1,571 45,490 4,500 51,561	..... ..... ..... ..	..... ..... ..... ..	1,203 16,327 ..... 17,530	73,074 247,067 40,018 360,109	81,335 855,869 44,708 481,411
2	Kaira	Rayatwari ... 450 Other Government ... 61 Alienated ... .. Total ... 511	4,428 4,103 ..... 8,531	19 2 ..... 21	21 ..... ..... 21	194 184 ..... 378	34,011 1,816 ..... 35,827	39,123 6,166 ..... 45,289
3	Panch Mahals	Rayatwari ... 551 Other Government ... .. Alienated ... .. Total ... 551	50 3,000 1,300 4,350	1,079 14,252 2,166 17,497	..... ..... ..... ..	4,584 7,641 2,117 13,342	22,817 68,781 24,103 105,501	28,881 83,074 28,036 141,241
4	Broach	Rayatwari ... 51,689 Other Government ... .. Alienated ... .. Total ... 51,689	18,641 ..... ..... 18,641	2,342 ..... ..... 2,342	..... ..... ..... ..	1,445 ..... ..... 1,445	621 ..... ..... 621	74,738 ..... ..... 74,738
5	Surat	Rayatwari ... 1,139 Other Government ... .. Alienated ... .. Total ... 1,139	227,808 4,343 1,157 233,306	134 ..... ..... 134	..... ..... ..... ..	114 ..... ..... 114	12,271 81 14 12,316	241,464 4,374 1,171 247,009
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>								
6	Khandesh	Rayatwari... 1,432 Other Government ... .. Alienated ... .. Total ... 1,432	5,481 ..... 0 5,481	410 ..... 1,121 1,531	..... ..... 84 84	31,788 249 1,837 33,874	93,507 104 6,037 99,648	132,618 353 9,085 142,056
7	Nasik	Rayatwari... 111,061 Other Government ... .. Alienated ... .. Total ... 118,196	40,065 1,885 ..... 41,950	4,248 589 ..... 4,837	5,598 ..... ..... 6,596	36,956 2,881 ..... 39,837	79,150 5,905 ..... 85,055	378,076 18,395 ..... 296,471
8	Ahmadnagar	Rayatwari... 39,321 Other Government ... .. Alienated ... .. Total ... 43,339	10,374 4,018 1,171 11,545	25,728 10,142 ..... 35,870	807 ..... ..... 807	6,502 669 ..... 7,171	221,052 31,267 ..... 252,319	303,784 47,267 ..... 351,051
9	Poona	Rayatwari... 126,335 Other Government ... .. Alienated ... .. Total ... 144,092	62,388 22,014 ..... 84,400	9,851 1,010 ..... 10,861	16,925 1,189 ..... 18,114	8,412 1,545 ..... 9,957	83,976 21,212 ..... 105,188	307,885 54,727 ..... 372,612
10	Sholapur	Rayatwari... .. Other Government ... .. Alienated ... .. Total ... ..	81,601 ..... 8,701 85,302	32,087 ..... 1,152 33,189	..... ..... ..... ..	24,398 ..... 3,640 23,028	187,463 ..... 17,681 155,044	275,439 ..... 36,074 301,563
11	Satara	Rayatwari... 173,570 Other Government ... .. Alienated ... .. Total ... 230,612	102,323 37,461 ..... 139,784	2,017 193 ..... 2,210	1,430 49 ..... 1,479	5,171 1,779 ..... 6,950	41,267 4,601 ..... 45,868	325,718 101,125 ..... 426,903
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>								
12	Belgaum	Rayatwari... 68,239 Other Government ... .. Alienated ... .. Total ... 83,892	55,737 40,345 ..... 96,082	32,929 12,309 ..... 45,238	72 ..... ..... 72	10,126 1,418 ..... 11,539	60,923 42,323 ..... 123,246	249,026 112,043 ..... 360,069
13	Bijapur	Rayatwari... 2,881 Other Government ... .. Alienated ... .. Total ... 2,881	51,695 3,024 ..... 54,719	114,851 17,529 ..... 132,380	..... ..... ..... ..	3,423 369 ..... 3,792	80,402 15,378 ..... 95,778	253,232 36,208 ..... 289,550
14	Dharwar	Rayatwari... 84,266 Other Government ... .. Alienated ... .. Total ... 36,961	59,723 9,435 ..... 69,157	10,547 1,279 ..... 11,826	54 ..... ..... 54	6,698 630 ..... 7,326	98,401 18,039 ..... 112,434	207,686 30,072 ..... 237,758
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>								
15	Thana	Rayatwari ... 95,755 Other Government ... .. Alienated ... .. Total ... 95,755	92,531 7,629 8,278 108,428	29,963 ..... ..... 29,963	182,867 ..... ..... 182,867	5,704 ..... ..... 5,704	25,206 12,264 ..... 37,470	432,016 7,629 20,542 460,187
16	Kolaba	Rayatwari ... 71,650 Other Government ... .. Alienated ... .. Total ... 176,620	44,453 104,610 390 55,302	3,881 1,500 829 5,381	45,474 18,347 1,105 64,826	713 ..... ..... 713	10,289 1,051 5 11,945	178,460 135,928 2,299 314,687
17	Ratnagiri	Rayatwari ... 59,094 Other Government ... .. Alienated ... .. Total ... 88,780	1,188 2,025 770 3,211	434 199 ..... 633	7,462 6,223 ..... 13,690	590 400 ..... 990	16,102 214 732 17,048	84,868 37,982 1,502 124,352
18	Kanara	Rayatwari ... 6,778 Other Government ... .. Alienated ... .. Total ... 8,778	29,293 ..... ..... 29,293	7,184 ..... ..... 7,184	171 ..... ..... 171	2,298 ..... ..... 2,298	41,209 ..... ..... 41,209	88,903 ..... ..... 88,903
	Total	Rayatwari ... 851,748 Other Government ... 180,071 Alienated ... 105,920 Grand Total ... 1,137,439	889,303 78,510 135,108 11,00,919	277,654 15,953 47,490 341,097	281,679 24,475 2,427 288,781	150,307 24,801 15,880 190,988	1,149,491 309,884 237,471 1,696,626	3,580,332 631,474 543,094 4,755,850

Note.—Details for Sind are not available.

C. S. P. 1892-93

---

ACCOMPANIMENT A TO RETURN No. III.

---



ACCOMPANIMENT A TO RETURN No. III.

Details of Kharif and Rabi under Cereals and Pulses, 1892-93.

No.	District.	I.—CEREALS.														Total Cereals.	
		Jowari, Sorghum Vulgare.	Báji, Pennisetum Typhoideum.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Malza.	Kodra, Paspalum Scrobiculatum.	Ráji, Eleusine Coracana.	Rájo, Panicum Italicum.	Vari, P. Millare.	Banti, P. flavidum.	Bhádi, P. pilosum.	Rájjira, 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 .. 364,133 Rabi .. .. .	{ 243,292 .....	{ 88,203 .....	{ ..... 238,129	{ ..... 21,579	{ 4,067 .....	{ 16,798 .....	{ 2,509 .....	{ ..... 132	{ 13,613 .....	{ 27,181 .....	{ ..... 42	{ ..... 49	{ ..... 759,887 259,840	Acres.	
	Total ...	364,133	243,292	88,203	238,129	21,579	4,067	16,798	2,509	132	13,613	27,181	42	49	1,019,727		
2	Kaira ...	{ Kharif .. 51,514 Rabi .. 15,942	{ 232,768 .....	{ 112,226 1	{ ..... 17,683	{ ..... 6,407	{ 403 .....	{ 101,028 .....	{ 58,420 .....	{ ..... 249	{ ..... 853	{ 1,779 .....	{ ..... 223	{ ..... 5	{ ..... 568,143 41,858		
	Total ...	67,456	232,768	112,227	17,683	6,407	403	101,028	58,420	249	853	1,779	223	5	599,501		
3	Panch Maháls ...	{ Kharif .. 5,292 Rabi .. 2,208	{ 46,967 .....	{ 58,964 .....	{ ..... 22,264	{ ..... 1,811	{ 102,238 .....	{ 21,907 .....	{ 15,828 .....	{ ..... 249	{ 3,597 .....	{ 15,741 .....	{ ..... 853	{ ..... 1	{ 1,107 .....	{ 272,244 26,283	
	Total ...	7,500	46,967	58,964	22,264	1,811	102,238	21,907	15,828	249	3,597	15,741	353	1,107	298,527		
4	Broach ...	{ Kharif .. 22,598 Rabi .. 73,254	{ 21,286 .....	{ 20,437 .....	{ ..... 101,381	{ ..... .....	{ 14 .....	{ 8,760 .....	{ 148 .....	{ ..... 6	{ 79 .....	{ 26 .....	{ ..... 9	{ ..... .....	{ ..... 73,363 171,636		
	Total ...	95,852	21,286	20,437	101,381	.....	14	8,760	148	6	79	26	9	.....	247,998		
5	Surat ...	{ Kharif .. 120,366 Rabi .. 1,000	{ 7,687 .....	{ 107,496 .....	{ ..... 46,886	{ ..... .....	{ 2 .....	{ 36,143 .....	{ 13,055 .....	{ ..... 4	{ 32 .....	{ 607 .....	{ ..... 224	{ ..... 1	{ 250 .....	{ 235,867 47,896	
	Total ...	121,366	7,687	107,496	46,886	.....	2	36,143	13,055	4	32	607	224	250	333,753		
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>																	
6	Khándesh ...	{ Kharif .. 535,802 Rabi .. .. .	{ 671,995 .....	{ 29,140 .....	{ ..... 262,704	{ ..... 3	{ 2,774 .....	{ 4,001 .....	{ 9,515 .....	{ ..... 367	{ 5,716 .....	{ 3,830 .....	{ 2,023 .....	{ ..... 218	{ ..... 95	{ 1,266,476 262,707	
	Total ...	535,802	671,995	29,140	262,704	3	2,774	4,001	9,515	367	5,716	3,830	2,023	218	1,528,183		
7	Násik.. ...	{ Kharif .. 39,329 Rabi .. 59,838	{ 794,308 .....	{ 53,102 .....	{ ..... 317,257	{ ..... .....	{ 1,849 .....	{ 1 .....	{ 148,236 .....	{ ..... 571	{ 47,324 .....	{ 98 .....	{ 3,203 .....	{ ..... 188	{ ..... 1	{ 1,088,210 317,095	
	Total ...	99,167	794,308	53,102	317,257	.....	1,849	1	148,236	571	47,324	98	3,203	188	1,465,305		
8	Ahmadnagar ...	{ Kharif .. 4,062 Rabi .. 799,415	{ 991,161 .....	{ 13,050 .....	{ ..... 235,716	{ 126 114	{ 730 7	{ 128 .....	{ 24,434 .....	{ ..... 5,596	{ 12,311 .....	{ 55 .....	{ 4,795 .....	{ ..... 324	{ 592 .....	{ 1,057,364 1,035,252	
	Total ...	803,477	991,161	13,050	235,716	240	737	128	24,434	5,596	12,311	55	4,795	324	2,092,616		

9	Poona ...	{ Kharif Rabi ...	42,851 581,749	814,276	67,440	115,731	323 932	2,605 83	323	59,503	1,104	41,463	26	6,646	125	3,890 1,897	10,39,774 700,424
		Total ...	624,300	814,276	67,440	115,713	1,304	2,688	323	59,503	1,104	41,463	26	6,646	125	5,287	1,740,198
10	Sholapur...	{ Kharif Rabi ...	1,187 1,048,316	438,043	23,365	57,438	1,996	12,369	61	17	1,503	1,880	460	42	9,505	488,439 1,103,750	
		Total ...	1,050,503	438,043	23,365	57,438	1,996	12,369	61	17	1,503	1,880	466	42	9,505	1,597,183	
11	Sátára ...	{ Kharif Rabi ...	330,053 178,204	547,986	37,692	61,506	4,620	9,034 712	17	59,763	28,615	51,793	13	818	6,083 1	1,071,826 245,043	
		Total ...	508,257	547,986	37,692	61,506	4,620	9,746	17	59,763	28,615	51,793	9	13	818	6,034	1,316,869
<i>III.—Karnátak.</i>																	
12	Belgaum...	{ Kharif Rabi ...	617,775 82,925	205,550 214	113,423	82,698	15 145	5,760 1,490	59	48,856 89	70,814 1,490	31,516 22	71	47	216	1,094,103 109,029	
		Total ...	700,700	205,764	113,423	82,699	160	7,256	59	48,895	72,304	31,533	71	47	216	1,263,132	
13	Bijápur ...	{ Kharif Rabi ...	703,653 714,689	429,097	12,368	145,746	3	800 168	35	180	37,256	9,319	1	8	1,192,709 860,521		
		Total ...	1,418,251	429,097	12,368	145,746	3	966	35	180	37,256	9,319	1	8	2,053,230		
14	Dhárwár...	{ Kharif Rabi ...	609,527 114,540	5,946	154,292	212,489	17	38 1	64	45,267	89,348 3,234	37,599 484	...	...	...	942,354 330,798	
		Total ...	724,067	5,946	154,292	212,745	17	39	64	45,267	92,632	38,083	...	...	...	1,273,152	
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>																	
15	Thána ...	{ Kharif Rabi ...	57	...	301,748	148	...	68	12,510	63,026	...	28,941	...	...	...	404,436 2	
		Total ...	57	...	301,748	148	...	68	12,510	63,026	...	28,941	...	...	...	404,438	
16	Kolába ...	{ Kharif Rabi ...	...	...	235,371	...	...	...	17,153	61,364	88	50,482	...	...	...	364,403	
		Total ...	...	...	235,371	...	...	...	17,153	61,364	38	50,482	...	...	...	364,403	
17	Ratnágiri ...	{ Kharif Rabi ...	...	...	43,023	879	...	1	19,129	23,143	20	12,248	...	...	...	97,554 917	
		Total ...	...	...	43,902	...	...	1	19,129	23,181	20	12,248	...	...	...	98,481	
18	Kánara ...	{ Kharif Rabi ...	1,636	...	195,009	...	...	19	...	6,715	107	350	...	...	...	199,422 14,413	
		Total ...	1,636	...	195,009	...	...	18	...	6,715	107	350	...	...	...	203,835	
Total ... { Kharif Rabi ...			3,449,535 3,672,989	5,450,363 214	1,651,936 15,293	403 1,917,612	480 37,660	142,770 2,105	238,117	639,979 77	235,509 5,135	344,263 1,859	49,423	17,723	1,816 223	21,243 1,904	12,245,613 5,054,953
Grand Total ...			7,122,524	5,450,576	1,667,229	1,918,015	38,140	145,235	238,117	640,056	240,753	347,622	49,423	17,723	2,039	23,149	17,900,601

AIXX

ACCOMPANIMENT A TO RETURN No. III—continued.

Details of Kharif and Rabi under Cereals and Pulses, 1892-93.

No.	District.	II.—PULSES.													Total Pulses.
		Tur, Cajanus Indicus.	Gram, Cicer arctinum.	Mug, Phaseolus mungo.	Udid, P. radiatus.	Math, P. sconitifolius.	Vál, Dolichos lablab.	Chavil, D. catiang.	Kulth. D. uniflorus.	Vátáne, Pisum sativum.	Lentil (Masur).	Lakh (Lang) Chickling vetch.	Field Vetch (Guvár).	Others.	
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>															
1	Ahmadabad ...	2,419	29,253	12,912	7,240	45,393	91	819	8,834				7,007		Acres. 84,715
	{ Kharif ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,253
	{ Rabi... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	2,419	29,253	12,912	7,240	45,393	91	819	8,834				7,007		113,968
2	Kaira ...	17,308	24,832	4,003	1,694	28,082	743	4,306				1	12,096		68,133
	{ Kharif ...	2,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,149
	{ Rabi... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	19,481	24,832	4,003	1,694	28,082	786	4,306			1		12,096		95,282
3	Panch Mahals ...	5,133	58,163	3,498	9,223	3,247	102	743	214				1,122		73,283
	{ Kharif ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,928
	{ Rabi... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	5,133	58,163	3,498	9,223	3,247	102	743	214	1,765			1,122		83,210
4	Broach ...	2,945	2,831	390	19	3,580	908	290					339	6	7,462
	{ Kharif ...	8,688	.....	818	.....	79	217	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,713
	{ Rabi... ..	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	691	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	11,633	2,831	390	19	3,580	908	290		1,987			48,192	6	70,175
5	Surat ...	24,123	2,285	3,584	4,014	334	53,724	923					1,925		35,757
	{ Kharif ...	717	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,044
	{ Rabi... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	24,840	2,285	3,584	4,014	334	53,724	923		4,481		2	4,689		100,801
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>															
6	Khandesh ...	74,619	56,126	10,753	33,454	16,224	274	1,493	83,692	2,828	662	164			231,335
	{ Kharif ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,954
	{ Rabi... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	74,619	56,126	10,753	33,454	16,224	274	1,493	83,692	2,828	662	164			280,289
7	Nasik ...	32,805	93,947	11,481	32,779	13,415	20	148	87,356	3,098	9,281	4,674			178,004
	{ Kharif ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111,000
	{ Rabi... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	32,805	93,947	11,481	32,779	13,415	20	148	87,356	3,098	9,281	4,674			289,004
8	Ahmadnagar ...	89,722	127,506	34,698	8,854	58,727	699	450	81,180	1,484	547	139		136	274,444
	{ Kharif ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129,068
	{ Rabi... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	89,722	127,506	34,698	8,854	58,727	699	450	81,180	1,484	547	139		136	404,142

AXXX

9	Poona ...	...	...	Kharif	48,672	.....	8,540	7,015	48,945	1,223	201	49,121	9	9	.....	.....	.....	163,736			
					Rabi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,004
					Total	48,672	78,204	8,540	7,015	48,945	4,058	201	49,121	2,250	1,731	2	.....	.....	.....	248,739	
10	Sholapur ...	...	...	Kharif	112,337	.....	12,912	1,107	76,270	48	23	29,226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231,923			
					Rabi	.....	71,379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,995	
					Total	112,337	71,379	12,912	1,107	76,270	106	28	29,226	52	89	417	.....	.....	.....	303,923	
11	Sátára...	...	...	Kharif	74,165	.....	17,184	41,252	82,049	4,267	361	51,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270,667			
					Rabi	.....	75,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,618	
					Total	74,165	75,157	17,184	41,252	82,049	4,370	361	51,381	1,613	727	18	.....	.....	.....	348,285	
<i>III.—Karnátak.</i>																					
12	Belgaum ...	...	...	Kharif	88,095	4	16,326	6,729	9,650	1,684	1,240	61,498	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186,236			
					Rabi	83	44,226	110	.....	.....	6,432	22	.....	6,199	5,851	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,903	
					Total	88,158	44,230	16,436	6,729	9,650	8,116	1,262	62,498	6,199	5,851	.....	.....	.....	.....	249,129	
13	Bijapur ...	...	...	Kharif	146,622	.....	44,419	3	11,326	4,933	4,400	36,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217,849			
					Rabi	.....	46,301	.....	3	.....	657	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,935	
					Total	146,622	46,301	44,419	6	11,326	5,490	4,400	36,146	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294,784	
14	Dhárwár ...	...	...	Kharif	68,960	96	43,968	6,072	14,258	3,546	827	46,822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189,549			
					Rabi	.....	46,415	4,417	1,065	1	3,356	46	.....	486	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,632	
					Total	68,960	46,511	53,385	7,137	14,259	6,902	873	51,621	486	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,181	
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>																					
15	Thána ...	...	...	Kharif	6,204	971	851	18,792	.....	2,344	4,093	1,098	247	.....	225	.....	.....	34,331			
					Rabi	84	1,453	84	.....	.....	614	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,199	
					Total	6,288	2,429	385	18,792	.....	2,958	4,093	1,098	256	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,529
16	Kolába...	...	...	Kharif	421	.....	.....	3,358	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,823			
					Rabi	1,891	2,802	2,534	5,521	.....	8,574	63	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,439	
					Total	2,312	2,802	2,534	8,879	.....	8,574	62	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,261
17	Ratnágiri ...	...	...	Kharif	313	2	253	2,181	.....	600	51	8,326	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	11,574			
					Rabi	104	45	83	215	.....	755	50	746	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233	2,230	
					Total	417	47	335	2,376	.....	1,355	101	9,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	401	14,104	
18	Kánara ...	...	...	Kharif	209	21	45	236	.....	21	8	1,642	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,155			
					Rabi	2	230	1,339	1,583	.....	77	1,128	332	316	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,119	
					Total	211	351	1,384	1,829	.....	98	1,136	1,974	316	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7,303
Total ...				Kharif	794,972	1,094	230,101	184,002	411,421	21,790	20,301	547,580	257	671	890	22,404	315	2,235,293			
				Rabi	14,822	761,260	8,732	8,397	80	78,841	1,383	5,931	26,633	18,267	63,131	85	239	979,811			
Grand Total ...					808,794	762,354	238,833	192,399	411,501	98,631	21,684	553,511	26,890	18,938	68,521	22,489	554	3,215,109			

## ACCOMPANIMENT B TO RETURN NO. III.

## Number of Principal Fruit-bearing Trees, 1892-93.

No.	District.	Manga.	Tamarind.	Jack.	Cocoanut.	Toddy-palm.	Date-palm.
<b>A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>							
<b>I.—Gujardt.</b>							
1	Ahmadabad ... ..	104,466	21,794	...	74	177	610
2	Kaira ... ..	222,628	24,749	...	.....	15	...
3	Panch Maháls ... ..	41,201	6,053	...	.....	129,062	...
4	Broach ... ..	25,745	5,441	1	82	33,594	1,247
5	Surat ... ..	178,768	67,660	3,554	7,319	73,759	558,513
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>572,808</b>	<b>125,697</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>7,475</b>	<b>236,607</b>	<b>560,370</b>
<b>II.—Deccan</b>							
6	Khándesh ... ..	222,086	14,638	19	130	258	...
7	Násik ... ..	172,355	8,132	112	194	52	...
8	Ahmadnagar ... ..	74,615	10,944	24	382	...	4,436
9	Poona ... ..	113,682	8,171	824	1,308	18,499	...
10	Sholápur ... ..	36,271	8,524	1	195	1	100,969
11	Sátára ... ..	167,637	11,372	9,020	6,079	265	...
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>786,646</b>	<b>61,781</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>8,288</b>	<b>19,075</b>	<b>105,405</b>
<b>III.—Karnátak.</b>							
12	Belgaum ... ..	115,653	23,296	10,844	2,334	38	83,308
13	Bijápur ... ..	72,880	24,399	50	2,505	107	420,000
14	Dhárwár ... ..	173,092	57,922	8,472	70,905	4	525,874
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>361,625</b>	<b>105,617</b>	<b>19,366</b>	<b>75,744</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1,029,182</b>
<b>IV.—Konkan.</b>							
15	Thána ... ..	186,384	13,502	2,952	87,629	71,562	12,532
16	Kolába ... ..	91,619	4,997	5,089	90,202	19,866	33
17	Ratnágiri ... ..	79,071	3,272	42,272	497,375	...	...
18	Kánara ... ..	141,688	12,785	101,204	985,012	6	...
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>498,762</b>	<b>34,556</b>	<b>151,517</b>	<b>1,660,218</b>	<b>91,434</b>	<b>12,565</b>
	<b>Total, A. ...</b>	<b>2,219,841</b>	<b>327,651</b>	<b>184,438</b>	<b>1,751,725</b>	<b>347,265</b>	<b>1,707,522</b>
<b>B.—SIND.</b>							
19	Karáchi ... ..	38,362	55	...	980	...	738
20	Hyderabad ... ..	90,636	24	...	.....	...	2,062
21	Shikárpur ... ..	49,270	...	...	.....	...	149,902
22	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	2,703	1	...	.....	...	1,024
23	Thar and Párkar ... ..	4,320	...	...	.....	...	9
	<b>Total, B. ...</b>	<b>185,291</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>153,735</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>2,405,132</b>	<b>327,731</b>	<b>184,438</b>	<b>1,752,705</b>	<b>347,265</b>	<b>1,861,257</b>