

Fourteenth Annual  
of the  
Departments of Land Revenue  
And Agriculture

Bombay Presidency  
for the year 1896-97.

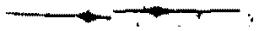
FOURTEENTH A

OF THE YEAR

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY  
AND AGRICULTURE,

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.



Bombay  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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FROM

E. H. HEARN, ESQUIRE,  
Officiating Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture,  
Bombay;

TO

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

Poona, 14th December 1897.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for the year ending 31st October 1897. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie held charge of the office up to the 16th September, when he was deputed on special duty and delivered over charge to me.

2. In the beginning of the year Mr. Muir-Mackenzie after attending the horse show at Ahmadnagar went to Nágpur to consult with the Commissioner of Settlements in connection with Kanungo rules. In December he toured in the Surat district to supervise survey operations. From January to May he travelled rapidly through the famine-stricken districts of Bijápur, Sholápur, Ahmadnagar, Poona, Násik and Sátára to collect information regarding famine as required by Government Resolution No. 87 Famine, dated 9th January 1897.

#### I.—ORGANIZATION AND MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE RECORDS.

3. The Land Record staff now works in the whole of the Central and Southern Divisions except three talukas of Kolába and in the districts of Ahmadabad and Kaira in the Northern Division. The survey records of Kolába were removed to Alibág from the head-quarter office of the Konkan Survey at Poona. The salt godowns at Broach, selected for the central record office for Gujarát, had the alterations and additions completed, and the survey records of Ahmadabad and Kaira districts were removed from Surat and located there. In Násik the B. Division of records were removed from the A. Record-room into a building constructed during the year for the B. records.

Owing to prevalence of famine the Circle Inspectors' departmental examination was postponed in all the districts of the Central Division and in Kolába of the Southern Division. Up to this time Circle Inspectors were examined in paper work only; but during the present year arrangements were made with the sanction of the Commissioners to examine the candidates in practical field work also. Under these arrangements, survey classes will be held at one or two central places in the division instead of at each district head-quarter station, and the Superintendent of Land Records will conduct the practical examination after the written examination is over.

4. As usual, Circle Inspectors in two talukas of the Ratnágiri district performed regular duties, while those of other talukas were employed in the rains at the district survey office in copying Tipan books. They also sorted the survey papers received from the Superintendent, Konkan Survey, prepared new *bot-khats* and completed those left incomplete by the *bot-khat* office on its abolition. They apportioned the assessment shown for groups of phalni numbers in suds for several villages of Chiplun taluka among the individual phalni numbers. Two men were employed in the Collector's record office in stitching kamjasti suds to *bot-khats* and writing the necessary remarks. In the fair season they disposed of measurement and miscellaneous cases and were also employed on famine enquiry. In talukas where there was not sufficient measuring work they did the regular duties of bhág-kárkuns. No mention is made of the progress of the

special boundary-mark inspection in the Deogad taluka referred to in the last report.

In Ahmadabad one of the Circle Inspectors having been solely employed on heavy correspondence work in connection with measurement work in the railway suburb at Ahmadabad and the surrounding villages, the number of Inspectors on regular inspection work was less by one.

5. *Crop Waste and Boundary-mark Inspection.*—The following table shows the average inspection work performed by the Circle Inspectors:—

District.	AVERAGE BY EACH INSPECTOR.						Average Area of occupied Numbers in Acres.		Average Area of inspected Numbers in Acres.	
	Number of days of actual inspection.		Number of villages inspected.		Number of Survey Numbers (occupied and waste) inspected per diem.		1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhárwár ...	29	60	26	36	10	9	11	11	9	11
Bijápur ...	*...	61	34	38	*...	7	*...	16	9	15
Belgaum ...	44	60	32	37	10	9	8	10	8	10
Kánara ...	62	63	50	50	9	8	2	2	2	2
Ratnágiri ...	46	52	9	9	5	4	9	8	7	7
Kolába ...	43	...	52	...	7	...	6	...	10	...
Khándesh ...	71	75	53	53	7	8	10	10	11	10
Násik ...	12	62	12	33	8	8	10	10	10	9
Ahmadnagar ...	11	72	6	36	7	8	12	12	12	12
Poona ...	57	67	41	40	8	7	11	11	9	8
Sholápur ...	25	63	22	33	8	5	20	20	13	20
Sátára ...	38	60	18	29	11	8	9	7	7	6
Ahmadabad ...	71	71	36	34	15	15	5	4	4	4
Kaira ...	72	...	37	...	14	...	2	...	2	...

\* Not reported.

The question referred to in the last report, whether the standard of 80 working days is attainable, is still under consideration. The reports called for from the Superintendents are awaited. In the nine affected districts, Circle Inspectors were engaged in famine enquiries and in compilation of special agricultural statistics, and consequently crop waste and boundary-mark inspection could not be carried on to the usual extent as required by the Circle Inspector's Rules. They travelled actively in their circles and visited all the villages, doing crop inspection every morning as far as possible. The inspection was, however, more or less cursory and was directed principally towards ascertaining whether or not village officers filled in Village Form No. III. The result of this cursory inspection is not accordingly included in the above table except perhaps in Bijápur and Khándesh. This accounts for the general decrease in the number of actual inspection days and the number of inspected villages, especially in Násik and Ahmadnagar. In Poona alone the number of inspected villages shows a slight increase.

Among the unaffected districts Ratnágiri alone shows a fall in the number of days of actual inspection, due principally to sickness of Circle Inspectors and disposal of urgent measurement and miscellaneous cases. In Kolába the employment of Circle Inspectors by Mámlatdárs on famine enquiries and detection of unauthorized cultivation reduced the number of inspection days. In Ahmadabad and Kaira the special compilation of Agricultural Returns took up most of the time that would otherwise have been available for inspection duty. Inspection in Kánara and Kaira was hindered by want of village papers. The number of villages inspected in non-affected districts is the same as last year or shows some improvement.

The daily task of work was generally satisfactorily performed both in the affected and unaffected districts and shows an improvement except in Khándesh.



and Ahmadnagar. The figures in columns 8 to 11 show in Sholapur a tendency to select small-sized numbers, whilst in Poona there is improvement in this respect.

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

District.	Villages inspected.		CROP INSPECTION.		WASTE INSPECTION.		BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.	
			Occupied Lands,		Unoccupied Lands.		Percentage of Survey Numbers of which marks examined on total number of Survey Numbers.	
	Percentage inspected on Survey Numbers.		Percentage inspected on Survey Numbers.					
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhárwár ... ..	52	79	7.2	8.0	19.	29	8.0	8.8
Bijápúr ... ..	81	91	6.	6.0	*...	31	...	6.7
Belgaum ... ..	50	97	7.	7.3	24.	27	7.6	7.9
Kánara ... ..	82	84	8.7	8.0	15.	15	9.5	9.1
Ratnágiri ... ..	100	97	9.2	9.0	26.	28	9.4	9.5
Kolába ... ..	62	...	8.	...	74.	...	10.6	...
Khándesh ... ..	93	95	7.	7.0	21.	23	7.8	8.8
Násik ... ..	29	79	4.	8.0	12.	27	4.3	8.8
Ahmadnagar ... ..	17	97	4.	7.0	2.	31	3.6	7.8
Poona ... ..	95	91	6.	6.0	23.	40	5.8	5.9
Sholápúr ... ..	62	93	5.	5.0	20.	42	5.6	6.0
Sátára ... ..	59	95	9.	7.0	†43.	38	†7.5	7.1
Ahmadabad ... ..	98	98	5.3	6.0	12.	15	6.3	7.1
Kaira ... ..	92	...	3.3	...	11.	...	3.9	...

\* Waste and boundary-mark inspection not done.

† Represents the work of one taluka only, no inspection being done in other talukas.

In Ratnágiri all the villages were visited and in four other districts more than 90 per cent. of the villages came under inspection. As compared with the last year in three districts the percentage was either equal or greater, while in the rest it was much smaller. The reasons already given, account for this decrease. The extent of crop inspection was generally satisfactory, though it was less than in the preceding year in Násik and Ahmadnagar. The figures against Bijápúr include the results of the irrigated area inspected for famine purposes. The special compilation of Agricultural Returns having been made in the later part of the inspection season it was found impossible to bring into force the rule requiring inspection of all the villages in a circle by reduction of percentage test. The question of imposing fine for failure to visit the prescribed number of villages every month is under reference and consideration.

7. The prescribed percentage of waste inspection was more than reached in two districts. In the affected districts, waste and boundary-mark inspection was not insisted on. In Sátára this inspection was done in one taluka only. In Kolába the high percentage is reported to be due to inattention to rules on the part of Circle Inspectors or to their having received instructions to inspect all the waste numbers with a view to detect unauthorized occupation or cultivation. The District Inspector promises to set the matter right in the next year. The low percentage in Ahmadabad and Kaira has not been explained.

Division.	1896-97.	1895-96.
Southern Division...	287	427
Central do. ...	449	1,268
Northern do. ... (Ahmadabad)	161	198

8. The marginal table shows the number of encroachments detected during the year as compared with the last year. In the Central Division the number was only one-third of the last year. This division was generally famine affected and the inspection was neces-

sarily cursorily performed. In Bijápur and Sátára no cases were detected at all.

District.	Percentage of encroachments detected by village officers on the total number.		District.	Percentage of encroachments detected by village officers on the total number.	
	1896-97.	1895-96.		1896-97.	1895-96.
Dhárwár ...	11	15	Násik ...	9	5
Bijápur ...	...	4	Ahmadnagar ...	20	6
Belgaum ...	8	18	Poona ...	12	17
Kánara ...	60	49	Sholápur... ..	18	3
Ratnágiri ...	52	37	Sátára ...	...	18
Kolába ...	85	...	Ahmadabad ...	53	43
Khándesh ...	21	24	Kaira ...	56	...

In Kolába and Kaira, the newly equipped districts, the cases numbered 62 and 481 respectively. In the districts of Kánara, Ratnágiri, Kolába, Ahmadabad and Kaira, where there are stipendiary village accountants, the percentage of cases reported by them on the total varies from 85 in Kolába to 52 in Ratnágiri. In others the percentage did not exceed 21. As compared with the last year there is an improvement in six districts. The delay in the disposal of encroachment cases at the hands of Mámlatdárs was noticeable in one district.

The percentage of cases of unauthorized cultivation on the total number of encroachments shows a decrease throughout the Southern Division. In the Central Division owing to the prevalence of famine both the village officers and Circle Inspectors were not able to pay sufficient attention to the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 9661, dated 1st December 1896, Revenue Department, requiring report of extensive and notorious long standing encroachments discovered. It is reported that in some districts the orders reached the Circle Inspectors late in the season. In Sátára one such case was noticed in the year under report and five in the past four years. Of these four were more than 30 years old. The area encroached upon was, however, small. Documentary evidence was available from the survey papers in the three cases of encroachment on Government trees which were subsequently declared to be Government property. In Khándesh five cases were noticed, of which one only was of more than 15 years' standing. The District Inspector of Poona noticed one serious case and the Superintendent, S. D., five. All these were duly reported to the Revenue authorities. This subject has not been noticed in the district reports of the Southern Division and of Ahmadabad and Kaira. The Khándesh District Inspector's suggestion, that activity in detection of encroachments should secure special claim to promotion, deserves consideration,

9. The quality of the village officers' work as compared with the last year is indicated in the marginal table. Steady improvement is noticeable in all the districts except four, in which there is deterioration which is marked in Sholápur.

Name of the District.	Entries found correct (percentage).		Name of the District.	Entries found correct (percentage).	
	1896-97.	1895-96.		1896-97.	1895-96.
Dhárwár... ..	57	56	Násik ... ..	80	83
Bijápur ... ..	48	39	Ahmadnagar ...	82	64
Belgaum ... ..	70	62	Poona ... ..	77	79
Kánara ... ..	71	75	Sholápur ... ..	44	50
Ratnágiri ... ..	61	47	Sátára ... ..	80	75
Kolába ... ..	57	...	Ahmadabad ...	92	91
Khándesh ... ..	74	74	Kaira ... ..	85	...

The percentage of correct entries was still below 75 in more than half the districts. In most of the districts there were cases in which the Circle Inspectors had to do the crop inspection in the company of village officers owing to unpunctuality on the part of the latter in commencing inspection. This unpunctuality was very considerable in Belgaum and Sholápur. In Kaira, registration of fallow was found to be defective, but fresh orders since issued by the Collector will, it is hoped, remove the misunderstanding. In Kolába the village officers are reported to have not done the crop and boundary-mark inspection currently.

10. *Boundary-mark Inspection.*—The Circle Inspectors examine only the marks of the numbers of which they make the crop or waste inspection, but in the year under report in the affected districts the inspection was not insisted on. In the unaffected districts except in

District.	Marks found in disrepair (percentage).				District.	Marks found in disrepair (percentage).			
	Omitted.		Wrongly shown as in repair.			Omitted.		Wrongly shown as in repair.	
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.		1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.
Dhárwár ...	59	48	18	38	Násik ...	...	4	21	14
Bijápúr ...	...	37	...	39	Ahmadnagar ...	47	22	8	23
Belgaum ...	21	25	53	35	Poona ...	11	17	25	23
Kánara ...	52	53	20	9	Sholápur ...	66	18	12	37
Ratnágiri ...	35	49	29	22	Sátára ...	59	23	8	23
Kolába ...	59	...	40	...	Ahmadabad ...	8	3	18	19
Khándesh ...	17	17	18	...	Kaira ...	2	...	7	...

Kaira, where it was 3 per cent., the quantity of numbers examined by Circle Inspectors varied between 6 to 10 of the total quantity of numbers in the whole village. The quality of the village inspection as indicated by the marginal table shows no improvement except in Khándesh. Unpunctuality on the part of village officers in commencing inspection was very marked in some of the affected districts. In Bijápúr, crop and boundary-mark inspection was stopped altogether after the middle of December. The tendency of wrongly showing as in disrepair marks which had actually been put in repair was specially noticeable in Kánara and Kaira.

11. The results of the District Inspectors' tests are embodied in the following table:—

District.	Number of Circles visited per cent.	Percentage on villages inspected by Circle Inspectors.	CROP INSPECTION.		WASTE INSPECTION.		BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.	
			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
Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijápúr ...	92	7.3	3	81	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	54	6.4	4	75	2.8	100	3.3	95
Kánara ...	100	5.8	3	78	2	83	2	96
Ratnágiri ...	100	36.3	9	90	7	100	10	99
Kolába ...	100	17	4	100	...	...	0.3	...
Khándesh ...	91	3.8	2	90	1	100	2	99
Násik ...	62	8.0	5	92	4	100	5	100
Ahmadnagar ...	30	14.5	17	97	...	...	0.1	90
Poona ...	100	9.3	5	96	6	100	7	100
Sholápur ...	100	9.4	3	90	5	100	6	98
Sátára ...	71	12.4	6	82	10	100	19	95
Ahmadabad ...	100	18	6	95	5	96	6	92
Kaira ...	100	10.5	6	78	5	89	7	95

In the unaffected districts all the circles were visited. Among the affected districts in Poona and Sholapur the test extended to all the circles. In others it was below last year. Owing to the District Inspector's special engagement on famine duty no test was taken at all in the Dhárwár district. In Ahmadnagar three quarters of the inspection period were taken up by famine duty. In others famine enquiry and compilation of agricultural statistics more or less prevented the inspection work. In Kánara the District Inspector having been engaged on special measurement and other urgent duties, the test work was made up by the General Duty Inspector who inspected the work of six Circle Inspectors. The Circle Inspectors' inspection work having been generally small, the extent of the District Inspectors' test is considered to be sufficient. The Circle Inspectors' inspection work was found to be generally fair except in Kolába, where the boundary-mark inspection was incorrectly done.

12. *The General Duty Inspectors.*—The General Duty Inspectors were fully engaged in original or test measurement and classification work. In Dhárwár and Kánara the General Duty Inspectors were ordered to assist the District Inspectors in testing the regular inspection. In Poona he assisted the District Inspector in famine enquiry. The Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, S. D., utilized the services of the Belgaum Inspector in disposing of old standing boundary disputes. In Ahmadabad the Inspector settled a boundary between two Inám villages and worked on the Cutch-Morvi Boundary Commission. In the rains the Inspectors were, as usual, occupied in scrutinizing corrections in the survey records. In Sholapur the Inspector was also employed in re-drawing some of the village maps which were returned by the Photo Office as being unfit for photozincography. The Kolába Inspector accompanied the District Inspector to Poona and helped him in sorting the survey records.

13. *Check of the Village Census.*—The following table shows the extent of the test :—

District.	Circles visited per cent.	Percentage of inspected villages on total number allotted for test.	Percentage of entries found correct on total checked.	
			1896-97.	1895-96.
Dhárwár ... ..	71	96	86	84
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ... ..	100	...	85	85
Kánara ... ..	100	89	80	89
Ratnágiri ... ..	100	100	76	60
Kolába ... ..	100	...	90	...
Khándesh ... ..	71	...	90	86
Násik ... ..	11	...	65	83
Ahmadnagar ... ..	97	...	76	78
Poona ... ..	100	...	78	76
Sholápur ... ..	79	...	85	81
Sátára ... ..	97	...	85	84
Ahmadabad ... ..	100	...	85	90
Kaira ... ..	...	...	...	...

\* Figures not reported.



District.	Gross number of Government villages.	Number of villages completed at the beginning of 1896-97.	Number of villages completed in 1896-97.	Total.	Number of seasons including the current one (1896-97).	Average number of villages inspected per annum.	Years required to complete the district.
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Khândesh ...	2,706	1,635	...	1,635	4	409	7
Násik ...	1,444	462	5	467	4	117	12
Ahmadnagar ...	1,227	409	...	409	4	102	12
Poona ...	1,004	256	...	256	4	64	16
Sholápur ...	665	183	...	183	4	46	14
Sátára ...	962	613	...	613	4	153	6
<i>Northern Division.</i>							
Ahmadabad ...	446	60	11	71	3	24	19
Kaira ...	435	...	28	28	1	28	15

The inspection made in Kolába was not according to rules and has consequently been omitted from the table. The Circle Inspectors were new to the work and the District Inspector was for a time on special duty in connection with the Bubonic Plague which was then raging at Alibág. Apparently the work will have to be redone. The District Inspector ought to have seen that the rules were correctly observed. The progress in Kánara has considerably improved. In Ahmadabad, work was in progress in 21 villages, but re-inspection was not completed in 10 villages. Of the affected districts no inspection was done at all in five, while in others it was considerably interfered with. In Khândesh, first inspection was made in 9 villages but re-inspection was left incomplete. Special measurement work interfered with progress in Belgaum, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri and Ahmadabad. In the Ratnágiri district the inspection having been once completed in some circles, the villages were inspected over again in the past seasons. The omission of these from the statement partly accounts for the small amount of work. In Kánara and Belgaum the Circle Inspectors whose work was well ahead were deputed to assist in circles where it was behind hand.

The days actually devoted to this inspection varied from 16 in Násik and Ratnágiri to 47 in Belgaum and was less than last year except in Belgaum and Kánara. As regards the first inspection, Dhárwár has maintained its first rank with 142 marks and has made steady progress towards the standard (150 marks). Ratnágiri stood last with 39 marks. In the second inspection the work varied from 47 marks in Ahmadabad to 18 in Dhárwár. Of the marks examined, 47 to 9 per cent. were found in disrepair, and of those re-examined all were repaired by the rayats in Násik and more than 75 per cent. in the other districts except in Kánara, where the percentage stood at 62. Tardiness in the supply of funds to the Circle Inspectors was still noticeable in the Belgaum district. The rule requiring the service of notice on individual occupants to repair the marks in disrepair was abolished (*vide* Government Resolution No. 1350, dated 13th February 1897), but owing to the limited nature of the work during the year, as well as to the late communication of the new rule to the Circle Inspectors, it is not possible to remark on the usefulness of this measure in facilitating the progress of re-inspection work.

District.	Encroachments.	Marks fixed by measurement.	District.	Encroachments.	Marks fixed by measurement.
Dhárwár ...	152	1,589	Násik ...	14	...
Bijépur ...	...	...	Ahmadnagar ...	...	...
Belgaum ...	180	586	Poona ...	...	...
Kánara ...	84	409	Sholápur ...	...	...
Ratnágiri ...	15	183	Sátára ...	...	...
Kolába ...	18	...	Ahmadabad ...	9	10
Khândesh ...	6	...	Kaira ...	259	5

The number of encroachment cases detected as well as that of marks fixed by measurement was, as was expected, small except in Kánara.

## MEASUREMENT AND CLASSING WORK PERFORMED BY CIRCLE INSPECTORS.

16. The usual table is appended :—

Classes of Cases.	SOUTHERN DIVISION.				CENTRAL DIVISION.				NORTHERN DIVISION.			
	Arrears on 31st July 1898.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1897.	Arrears on 31st July 1898.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1897.	Arrears on 31st July 1898.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1897.
1. Partition of land under Court's decree ... ..	26	133	121	38	89	131	125	95	8	12	8	7
2. Sub-division on applications of occupants duly sanctioned ... ..	77	182	155	104	67	57	46	78	22	69	58	33
3. Disputes necessitating remeasurement of fields .	54	79	78	60	49	56	81	74	120	330	335	115
4. Disputes requiring fixing of marks by field-books.	306	871	251	426	948	600	517	1,026	78	214	176	116
5. Encroachments ... ..	210	531	507	234	403	852	655	600	95	354	307	142
6. Measurement of alterations caused by alluvion and diluvion ... ..	85	139	123	101	36	69	38	67	8	27	26	9
7. Measurement of land required for public purposes—												
(a) Burial-ground ... ..	56	90	86	60	9	14	18	10	6	10	12	4
(b) Tanks ... ..	3	26	26	3	...	4	2	2	1	27	24	4
(c) Roads ... ..	38	71	60	49	24	49	28	45	6	31	27	10
(d) Dharmashálas and other public buildings ...	9	34	27	16	17	39	31	25	33	99	92	42
8. Measurement of land for building sites ... ..	76	315	273	118	74	157	121	110	69	226	193	102
9. Reclassification of survey numbers ... ..	3	6	7	1	9	20	12	17	3	16	13	6
10. Miscellaneous ... ..	356	1,092	899	549	587	1,898	1,843	642	91	442	389	144
Total ... ..	1,298	3,069	2,608	1,759	2,307	3,946	3,462	2,791	537	1,857	1,660	734

The want of tally still noticeable in the Central Division between the arrears shown in the present return and the closing balance of the last year is confined to the districts of Sholápur and Násik, where the arrears show an increase and decrease of 9 and 6 cases respectively. The difference in the Northern Division is due to the addition of the arrears in Kaira. In Kolába the arrears handed over to the newly appointed Circle Inspector staff seem to have been treated as new cases. As compared with the last year new cases show a falling off of 4 and 19 per cent. in the Southern and Central Divisions respectively, while they rose 17 per cent. in Ahmadabad. The cases in the newly equipped districts of Kolába and Kaira numbered respectively 152 and 621. The work increased in all the unaffected districts, while except Násik all the affected districts showed a decrease. The large increase in Násik is confined to miscellaneous cases including those of measurement of melon beds. Owing to pressure of famine inquiry work, some of these miscellaneous cases were disposed of by the Táluka Establishment. The table does not again this year distinguish clearly the cases in which field measurement was required from those in which it was not. The percentage of cases of actual measurement varies from 25 in Ahmadnagar to 74 in Belgaum.

The progress of disposal was fair in the unaffected districts, especially in Ratnágiri. In the affected districts, as urgent cases only were taken up for disposal, the arrears naturally increased. For the purpose of clearing off the steadily accumulating arrears in Sholápur, a special establishment has recently been sanctioned (Government Resolution No. 7981, dated 3rd November 1897, Revenue Department).

District.	Percentage of District Inspectors' test on Circle Inspectors' cases.	Percentage of General Duty Inspectors' test on Circle Inspectors' cases.
Dhárwár ...	...	...
Bijápúr... ..	...	...
Belgaum ...	6·7	...
Kánara ...	2·3	0·6
Ratnágiri ...	1·0	...
Kolába ...	...	...
Khándesh ...	18·0	4·4
Násik ...	4·0	8·0
Ahmadnagar ...	0·4	8·0
Poona ...	12·5	15·0
Sholápur ...	3·5	8·0
Sátára ...	3·4	15·7
Ahmadabad ...	6·7	...
Kaira ...	6·0	...

The extent of test of measurement cases by the District and General Duty Inspectors is exhibited in the marginal table. Owing to famine or other engagement two District Inspectors took no test at all, and except in Khándesh and Poona it was short. In certain districts the General Duty Inspector was solely employed in original work. In Sholápur, the General Duty Inspector's test work was retarded by want of flag-holders and chainmen. Except in Khándesh the Circle Inspectors' work was found satisfactory.

The amount received for work done for private individuals was, exclusive

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Dhárwár ...	475	Násik ...	251
Bijápúr ...	45	Ahmadnagar ...	234
Belgaum ...	323	Poona ...	252
Kánara ...	1,061	Sholápur ...	245
Ratnágiri ...	876	Sátára ...	510
Kolába ...	218	Ahmadabad ...	...
Khándesh ...	50	Kaira ...	1

of the receipts in Kolába, the same as last year, the fall of 31 per cent. in the Central Division being more than covered by the increase of 34 per cent. in the Southern Division. The increase was mainly contributed by Kánara and Ratnágiri. The rule of recovering the pay and allowances of Circle Inspectors employed on work of private individuals seems not to have been enforced in the Northern Division. The cases of utilization of the rules increased. The increase is confined to the districts of Ratnágiri, Khándesh, Násik, Sholápur and Ahmadabad. In Sholápur and Ratnágiri, the number is abnormally high. In the former, this unauthorized utilization was reported to be unavoidable. The cases in Násik consisted of auction sale of house sites, occupancy rights of waste numbers and dried trees.

Inspectors for work not prescribed by

District.	Current year.	Last year.
Southern Division ...	206	8
Central do. ...	303	64
Northern do. ...	176	123
Total ...	585	200

#### District Survey Offices.

17. The following table shows the extent of the work done at the several District Survey Offices :—

District.	NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVED REQUIRING CORRECTION IN SURVEY PAPERS.			NUMBER OF A.K.A.'S BANDS.			Number of Maps and Field Books corrected.	Number of extracts from Field Books sent to Circle Inspectors.	Number of extracts from Survey Books supplied to Revenue Officers and Petitioners.	Number of Maps supplied to Village and other officers and Petitioners.
	Received during the year, including arrears of past years.	Disposed of during the year.	Arrears on 1st August.	Received during the year, including arrears of past years.	Corrected during the year.	Remaining to be corrected on 1st August.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhárwár ...	136	136	...	156	90	66	882	1,272	448	235
Bijápúr ...	41	39	2	28	26	2	138	102	9	119
Belgaum ...	84	79	5	62	61	1	610	1,407	18	102
Kánara ...	218	217	1	270	269	1	13,311	718	...	884
Ratnágiri ...	751	604	147	445	316	129	289	56	55	136
Kolába ...	292	14	278	292	14	278	2	1	8	...
Khándesh ...	182	182	...	170	110	...	693	108	48	99
Násik ...	92	88	4	67	59	8	85	327	2,608	411
Ahmadnagar ...	108	84	24	302	171	131	251	242	40	840
Poona ...	242	228	14	748	734	14	945	1,142	773	282
Sholápur ...	...	...	...	21	16	5	10	333	35	140
Sátára ...	154	149	5	149	144	5	474	423	244	347
Ahmadabad ...	1,735	1,422	263	62	40	22	378	...	1,169	32
Kaira ...	930	744	186	53	33	20	268	...	85	673



The work in the District Survey Offices increased in Sátára, Poona and Ahmadabad. In others it decreased, especially in Násik and Bijápur. The A'kárband correction work was slow in four districts. In others it was generally satisfactory, especially in Poona. The figures in column 8 against Kánara seems to represent the number of survey numbers corrected. The employment of the Kolába office for the most part on taking charge of the survey records from the Konkan Survey and sorting them, accounts for the small amount of work. The arrear was mostly received from the Survey Department, and the Collector has temporarily put the Huzúr Surveyor and the General Duty Inspectors on its disposal. The question of supplying extra help is under consideration. Proposals for the entertainment of a temporary establishment at the District Survey Office of Ahmadabad to clear off the arrears in connection with the Ahmadabad-Prántij Railway and other miscellaneous cases are already before Government.

The late scarcity accounts for the general decrease in new cases. More than half of the A'kárband correction work in Poona was on account of the forest settlement and demarcation work for the disposal of which the Forest Settlement Officer deputed two members of his office establishment. Correction work connected with Railway land increased in Dhárwár. The District Survey Office of Belgaum sorted the useless papers for destruction from 2,500 bundles. As in last year the special temporary establishment worked in the Ratnágiri District Survey Office. Sorting of the survey papers at the District Survey Office, Ratnágiri, into A and B was commenced during the year.

*Fee Receipts.*—The appended table shows the receipts for the several districts:—

District.	FEES ON ACCOUNT OF SUPPLY OF			Fees for making corrections in Survey Papers.	Total.
	Extracts from Survey Papers to applicants direct.	Extracts from Survey Papers to applicants through Circle Inspectors.	Village Maps.		
Dhárwár ... ..	8	111	5	9	133
Bijápur ... ..	1	5	14	1	21
Belgaum ... ..	3	55	20	10	88
Kánara ... ..	...	344	33	28	405
Ratnágiri ... ..	54	23	128	141	346
Kolába ... ..	...	...	40	...	40
Total ... ..	66	538	240	189	1,033
Khándesh ... ..	...	7	36	2	45
Násik ... ..	...	18	30	4	52
Ahmadnagar ... ..	3	19	51	22	95
Poona ... ..	24	99	55	24	202
Sholápur ... ..	...	18	31	11	60
Sátára ... ..	9	53	96	17	175
Total ... ..	36	214	299	80	629
Ahmadabad ... ..	22	...	80	...	102
Kaira ... ..	1	...	...	1	2
Total ... ..	23	...	80	1	104

The receipts were nearly the same in the Central Division and rose 10 per cent in the Southern Division. The increase was confined to Kánara and Ratnágiri. In Belgaum there was a large falling off.

18. *Superintendents of Land Records and Agriculture.*—The further extension of their appointments referred to in the last year's report has been sanctioned

by the Government of India, but the recommendation to grant them an additional allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem has been vetoed on the grounds (1) that the existing pay was fixed on consideration of all the duties pertaining to their posts and (2) that the duty of drawing up the settlement reports is not one of their legitimate duties. The Government of India point out that the creation of these posts was intended principally to train the village accountants in survey work, but that the progress in this respect is far from satisfactory. Some progress has been made in Gujarát and Konkan under the direction of the Survey Superintendents, but in the Deccan and Karnátak, owing to difficulties of training the Vatandár Kulkarnis, no action was taken. The way out of these difficulties has engaged the attention of the Director, and his proposals will be laid before Government as soon as the information called for from District Officers has been received. The settlement work still continues to be done by the Superintendents, but Government have recently directed that the settlement reports should in the first instance be reviewed by the Assistant Collectors (Government Resolution No. 7494, dated 12th October 1897, Revenue Department).

19. The following table shows the extent of the tests taken by the Superintendents:—

District.	NUMBER OF TALUKAS.		Total Number of Circles.	Dahats examined.	CROP WASTE AND BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.		COMPLETE BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.		MEASURING.		Annual Census tested (number of entries).	Birth and Death Registers (number of tested entries).	Number of Villages in which Statistical Returns were checked.
	Total.	Visited.			In how many Circles.	Survey Instruments tested.	In how many Circles.	Marks tested.	In how many Circles.	Survey Instruments tested.			
<i>Southern Division.</i>													
Dhárwar ... ..	31	10	38	14	6	86	...	...	7	18	129	40	38
Bijápúr ... ..	8	4	24	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ... ..	7	7	24	15	3	21	1	17	3	4	...	...	17
Kánara ... ..	8	2	28	2	2	8	...	...	...	...	37	11	6
Total ... ..	54	23	99	40	11	63	1	17	9	22	166	61	63
Last year ... ..	43	19	105	30	14	68	10	2,298	8	15	409	109	54
Poona ... ..	8	7	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	231	34
Sátára ... ..	11	10	32	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Násik ... ..	12	11	35	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	31	28	90	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	231	36
Last year ... ..	65	19	100	47	23	40	6	675	13	30	344	333	61

Both Messrs. Young and Lushington were in charge of the Superintendent's office throughout the year. The decrease in the ordinary inspection work, especially in the Central Division, is satisfactorily accounted for, because the Superintendents were employed for the most part of the fair season on the special famine enquiry ordered by Government Resolution No. 87 Fam., dated 9th January 1897, Revenue Department, Famine. The ordinary test work was done during the first two months only, when Mr. Young was making special enquiries into the general condition of the Ipdápúr taluka, preparatory to the revision settlement proposals. He could do no crop inspection test, as owing to cessation of late rains hardly a field was sown except under wells. Mr. Lushington visited Poona early in November and again in December to start and supervise the work of taking over charge of the records of the Kolába district from the Konkan Survey. He settled a boundary between the towns of Belgaum and Shahapur, the latter belonging to the Sánгли State. In April Mr. Young paid a special visit to Ahmadnagar to give personal instructions to the District Inspector in connection with the preparation, with the help of classification record, of a statement showing quality of the soil in villages commanded by the proposed Pravara Irrigation Scheme. In spite of the arduous famine duties both the Superintendents were able to examine the District Survey offices of three districts each. The working of these offices was found to be efficient except in Bijápúr. Mr. Lushington also examined the offices of three District Inspectors. He inspected 8 rain-gauge stations.

20. Pending the appointment of the Superintendent of Land Records for the Northern Division, the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey,

managed during the fair season to test the field and paper work of the District Inspectors and some of the Circle Inspectors in the districts of Ahmadabad and Kaira.

21. *Revision Settlements.*—During the year Mr. Lushington submitted revision proposals for the Ratnágiri táluka and for one Government village (Tambargundi) in the Dhárwár district and for one Inám village (Velneswar) in Chiplun táluka of the Ratnágiri district. The report for the Dápoli táluka is under preparation. His report for Ratnágiri was reviewed and forwarded to the Commissioner, S. D., for submission to Government. In the Central Division the current lease of Indápúr táluka expired in 1896-97, and had there been no famine, the second revision settlement should have been introduced before the end of July last. There will be no settlement work in the Central Division for a year or two more. The next táluka that will be due is Mádhá of the Sholápur district the current settlement in which expires in 1899-1900.

*Crop Experiments.*—Mr. Lushington conducted 3 crop experiments, but in view of Government Resolution No. 9672, dated 2nd December 1896, sanctioning the discontinuance of the crop experiment work in the affected districts, no experiment was made by Mr. Young.

22. *Superior Test by Sub-Divisional Officers and Mámlatdárs.*—The following table gives the details. It records the test taken on fields or registers already tested by Circle Inspectors. The figures for Kánara have had for the third time to be omitted. The return is similarly incomplete with regard to census and vital statistics for Dhárwár and Ahmadabad :—

District.	SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.				M'AMLATDAR'S AND MAHA'KARIS.			
	Subject of Test.							
	Crop Record.	Boundary Marks.	Village Census.	Vital Statistics.	Crop Record.	Boundary Marks.	Village Census.	Vital Statistics.
	Number of Survey Numbers.		Number of Register Entries.		Number of Survey Numbers.		Number of Register Entries.	
Dhárwár ... ..	427	551	...	...	676	763	...	...
Bijápur ... ..	19	...	630	853	98	5	259	1,024
Belgaum ... ..	34	53	271	264	495	642	1,164	640
Kánara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri ... ..	...	68	...	...	79	57	...	...
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh ... ..	1,091	1,105	432	1,715	1,105	1,278	403	1,676
Násik ... ..	...	21	8	...	125	126	131	945
Ahmadnagar ... ..	45	19	29	23	374	520	263	541
Poona ... ..	100	74	96	558	1,086	646	1,023	1,995
Sholápur ... ..	23	54	...	20	...	...	...	...
Sátara ... ..	31	4	...	...	1,361	896	809	829
Ahmadabad ... ..	380	442	...	...	366	538	...	...
Kaira ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No test was taken in Kolába and Kaira. In the former the Sub-Divisional Officers are reported to have been unable to take any test, while the Collector of the latter district states that "it was thought better to let the Circle Inspectors settle down to their work before tests were commenced." Considering the pressure of famine work, the quantity of test is not unsatisfactory. It is satisfactory to note that the Sub-Divisional Officers in Khándesh were able to accomplish double the amount of the last year's test. In Ratnágiri the Mámlatdárs' omission to test the returns of village census and vital statistics has not been explained. The Circle Inspectors' work was found to be generally satisfactory.

The Collectors of Dhárwár and Poona took a personal test of the Circle Inspectors' work, and in Kolába the daftars of 6 Circle Inspectors were examined by the Collector's office, and the Chitnis who formerly served as District Inspector in Bijápur tested the field work of one Inspector.

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

- Dhárwār.*—"The outturn of the work during the year necessarily fell short owing to the employment of the staff in the 3 affected talukas on famine work, and throughout the district in the collection of special agricultural statistics called for. The District Inspector has performed his duties satisfactorily during the year. The work of Circle Inspectors has been fairly satisfactory except in a few cases. As observed by Mr. Anderson, most of the men dislike their work and try to revert to the Revenue Line."
- Bijápúr.*—"The inspection work prescribed by the rules was not done during the year by the Circle Inspectors or the District Inspectors in consequence of their employment on special duties under orders given by the Survey Commissioner and Director Land Records and Agriculture and by the Collector in connection with enquiries as to the food and water supply, grain stock in villages, imports and exports, area sown, area left fallow in consequence of the failure of the rains and the anna valuation of crops grown, &c."
- Belgaum.*—"Mr. Divekar (District Inspector) has continued to merit the high opinion I expressed of his work and character last year. The amount and quality of work done by all members of the staff is reported to be on the whole satisfactory. I need here only repeat the remarks made last year on the general results of the introduction of the system. Field work is no more popular among the members of the staff than it was, and driving and harrying seem to be the sole means of forcing their work up to any thing approaching the appointed standard. The weak point of the system is the want of trained reservists, men who can at once with the requisite knowledge and experience take up the work of Inspectors who are on leave or temporarily incapacitated by illness."
- Kánara.*—"I have personally very little experience of the work of Circle Inspectors, but it seems to go on smoothly in this district, the usual objections on the part of litigants to the divisions of their fields under civil Court decrees being of course occasionally received."
- Ratnágiri.*—"The work of the Circle Inspectors is slightly improving, as most of those who could not stand the Konkan climate have now been transferred above gháts. I have also a sufficient number of passed candidates able to take up the places of those who go on leave or are deputed to other duties such as those of partition surveyor. One was fined during the year on the report of the District Inspector after the inspection of his office. Mr. Dhume continues to control the work of the head-quarter office and the Circle Inspectors very well, and I am quite satisfied with his efforts."
- Kolába.*—"I think that considering how many causes have contributed to distract the concentration of the powers of the new establishment on its proper duties, the return of work done is by no means discreditable and gives every reason to anticipate most satisfactory results in the future. His (District Inspector's) work on the whole has been satisfactorily done."
- Khándesh.*—"Circle Inspectors were fined for not visiting every village in their charges in connection with the collecting of 'Famine' information, and one was fined for disobedience. They had heavy and important work to do and with but few exceptions they seem to have tried to do it well. Owing to the careful examination of the village officers' work by Circle Inspectors, the work of the former shows, it is said, marked improvement, and the boundary-mark inspection is becoming more reliable and the registration of births and deaths is being more carefully done."
- Násik.*—"The Circle Inspectors in the district were busily engaged in collecting famine information for almost the whole year and so had little time to inspect boundary-marks, receipt-books, &c., and to instruct the Kulkarnis. Famine work also prevented the Assistant and District Deputy Collectors from testing any large proportion of the work done by the Circle Inspectors."
- Ahmadnagar.*—"The work of the Circle Inspectors and village officers shows improvement and is generally fair. Any irregularity on the part of the Circle Inspectors and village officers brought to notice by the local officers is immediately enquired into and dealt with. There appears to be sufficient check over the work of this class of officers, and they have little opportunity of evading performance of the duties regarding which their time is so strictly regulated by rules."
- Poona.*—"The ordinary work of Circle Inspectors has, this year, to some extent been set aside in favour of famine work and a large number of additional Circle Inspectors have been employed. On the whole the establishment has worked well and has been very efficiently supervised by the District Agricultural Inspector. Progress has continued to be made in the preparation of Circle Books."
- Sholápur.*—"As regards ordinary work a comparison of the work done this year with that of previous years cannot usefully be made, but on the whole a fair amount has been

done. The increase in the number of cases in which the Circle Inspectors were employed on work not authorized by the rules could not be avoided."

*Silára.*—"The Circle Inspectors have been mostly engaged on famine duty and have done very little ordinary work."

*Ahmadabad.*—"The percentage of the total number of boundary marks found in disrepair is 38 against 45 per cent. of the last year. The decrease shows that the condition of the boundary marks is improving and the improvement is chiefly the result of the instructions contained in the rules being properly attended to by the Circle Inspectors. In 21 villages the Circle Inspectors did the complete boundary-mark inspection from March to May. 19,430 marks were examined at the first inspection, of which 8,722 were found in disrepair. 8,026 marks were re-inspected, of which 8,001 or 99 per cent. were repaired as against 91 per cent. of the last year. This result is satisfactory, inasmuch as it shows that due attention is paid by the Circle Inspectors to the inspection of boundary marks and that timely steps are taken to maintain them in good repair."

*Kaira.*—"This agency has been working here for too short a time to enable me to form an opinion about their work. Mr. Maconochie, Deputy Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, who in April last examined the work of the District and 4 Circle Inspectors, states that the District Inspector has done his work in a businesslike way and paid due attention to the rules."

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

24. The Circle Book was instituted in 1893. The following table shows the extent of progress up to the end of October 1896. During the year the Circle Book was introduced into the newly equipped districts of Kaira and Kolába, but the progress of this compilation will be shown in the next report :—

District.	Total number of Government villages.	Total number of villages for which books are to be opened.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH CIRCLE BOOKS COMPILED SINCE THE YEAR OF THE					
			Introduction of the Circle Books.			Introduction of the current settlement.		
			Rough books.	Village copies.	Táluka copies.	Rough books.	Village copies.	Táluka copies.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhárwár ...	1,289	1,269	188	141	139	888	701	723
Bijápur ...	1,011	1,011	877	233	139	806	279	170
Belgaum ...	918	912	677	616	604	896	735	750
Kánara ...	1,416	1,276	1,175	302	293	889	422	425
Ratnágiri ...	1,270	69	69	...	...	69	60	60
Khándesh ...	3,224	1,744	1,742	1,731	1,719	1,244	1,244	1,232
Násik ...	1,536	900	900	900	900	797	786	804
Ahmadnagar ...	1,226	1,151	966	636	631	543	543	543
Poona ...	1,002	1,002	80	80	...	418	162	67
Sholápur ...	665	665	190	189	190	151	134	151
Sátára ...	952	874	863	746	746	292	292	292
Ahmadabad ...	832	446	211	194	194	428	428	428

The table in the last report which showed the extent of progress, roughly included the villages in which more than half the compilation was completed.

The table above given for the current year includes the completed villages only. This accounts for the decrease in the number of villages shown in the present table as compared with last year's table. The increase in the number of villages in column 3 against Násik and Sátára is due to introduction, during the year, of the Circle Book into the recently settled tálukas. The progress is generally satisfactory in Belgaum, Ratnágiri, Khándesh, Násik and Sátára. The compilation of back entries is up to date in Ahmadabad, and considerable progress has been made in Dhárwár. The compilation of rough books shows good progress in Kánara. In others this compilation is very backward, especially in Poona

and Sholápur. In the latter district the Collector ordered the Mámlatdárs to push on the compilation work, and the Sub-Divisional Officers drew especial attention to these orders at the inspection of the táluka offices. In Ahmadnagar, Bijápur and Belgaum, the employment of Inspectors in some of the tálukas on famine enquiry work in October 1896 retarded the compilation work. In one táluka of one district compilation was delayed owing to non-examination of rough books by the Mámlatdár, and in two districts fair copies were filled in before the Mámlatdárs examined the rough books. In one táluka, táluka copies of Circle Books were removed from the táluka office and taken by Circle Inspectors on tour which is against standing orders.

The District Inspectors took a fair test of the entries in the Circle Book. In three districts the Sub-Divisional Officers took a sufficient test of this compilation. In others pressure of famine work allowed little time for this test. Cases were noticed in which remarks regarding the quality of the village officers' work were made in the blank pages at the end of the Circle Book which are intended solely for remarks bearing on assessment or economic condition of the village. Circular instructions were, therefore, issued with a view to check this irregular practice. With a view to expedite general progress it was suggested to Government that the section dealing with this compilation should also be brought under the review by the Divisional Commissioners, and this suggestion has been approved of by Government.

25. Detailed remarks on the progress in the several districts are made below:—

*Dhárwár*.—Since the introduction of the Circle Book the compilation is completely up to date in one táluka; half to three-fourths of the entries are filled in in seven tálukas. Rough books were filled in in one táluka for three years out of four, and for one year in two tálukas, while the fair books showed entries for one year only in two tálukas. Fair books have not been commenced in one táluka. Back entries are to date in six tálukas; in others the progress is fair. On the whole, good progress was made during the year except in one or two tálukas. Entries since the introduction of the Circle Book should have been brought to date before the back entries were written up.

*Bijápur*.—Compilation to date or nearly so in two tálukas. In others rough books only have been filled in to date except for about 130 villages in which entries since the introduction of the Circle Book are two years in arrears. Fair books show little progress except in the two completed tálukas. In one táluka (Bágevádi) no compilation was made during the year and in others except in two tálukas very little progress was made beyond filling in entries for the current year. Famine enquiries interfered with the progress.

*Belgaum*.—Compilation to date except in two tálukas which, however, show satisfactory progress.

*Kánara*.—Compilation to date except in three tálukas where the rough books show considerable progress, but táluka compilation is far behind hand. On the whole progress fair.

*Ratnágiri*.—Circle Book introduced in two tálukas only. Compilation is nearly to date in one táluka. In the other, fair books are behind hand. Very little progress was made in that táluka during the year. In the course of a month two Circle Inspectors spent  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days each on this work.

*Khándesh*.—Compilation to date. Owing to recent introduction of survey settlements the extent of compilation for back years is small and is brought up to date.

*Násik*.—Compilation to date in all the tálukas. In two tálukas no compilation work was done during the year owing to employment of Circle Inspectors on preparation of survey jamábandi papers and because the village and táluka papers sent to the Huzúr Office for audit purposes were not returned before December 1896. The work was, however, apparently finished subsequently.

*Ahmadnagar*.—Current entries to date in six tálukas and fair progress in three tálukas. In the other two, compilation behind hand. Back entries show fair progress in all the tálukas except three. Little or no progress made during the year in four tálukas owing to the employment of Circle Inspectors on famine enquiry work. In two tálukas fair books were written up before the Mámlatdár's scrutiny of the entries in rough books.

*Poona*.—Current entries filled in to date in one táluka and in one for three out of four years. Rough books written up for a year or two in three tálukas, but fair books

not begun. Current compilation not commenced in two talukas. Back entries are up to date in two talukas and show some progress in all the talukas, though fair books not commenced in two talukas. Current compilation including fair books should be brought up to date before the entries for back years are filled in. In four talukas little or no progress seems to have been made during the year. Progress on the whole unsatisfactory.

*Sholapur.*—Current compilation to date in two talukas. In others rough entries written up for a year or two, with fair books for a year in two talukas. In one taluka, where the survey settlement was introduced very recently, no compilation for back years was due. Of the other talukas it is completed to date in two and some progress has been made in the rest. In two talukas (Bārsi and Madhā) fair books not commenced yet. Compilation work as well as the Māmlatdār's test was short during the year. In some talukas, disposal of measurement work impeded the compilation work. Circle Book compilation, which is the allotted work for September and October, should have preference over other work.

*Sátara.*—Compilation to date in all the talukas. Fair books for 128 villages remained to be written up for a year owing to non-examination of the rough books by the Māmlatdār. In one taluka fair books were written up before the Māmlatdār checked and initialed the entries in the rough books, and in one taluka compilation was brought to date by Circle Inspectors after October. The Collector has issued orders with a view to check this irregular practice.

*Ahmadabad.*—Compilation to date in one taluka. In the other talukas, current entries were either filled for one year only, or the compilation was not commenced. Back entries were brought up to date in three talukas and fair progress was made in others, except two which showed no entries. Progress made during the year is reported to have been satisfactory, but comparison of the work shown in the returns for the current and last years shows that little or no progress was made during the year in four talukas.

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

26. The year was one of great scarcity and famine in the precarious tracts of the Deccan and Karnátak. The comparatively small amount of real coercion found necessary for the collection of revenue and the high percentage of revenue collected indicate that the rayat even in the most precarious tracts has resources that he can depend upon in a year of adversity and possibly also that his staying power has improved since the famine of 1876-77.

The following table compares the measures adopted in 1896-97 with those in the previous year:—

District.	Number of notices served.		Number of cases in which penalty was levied.		Number of cases of distraints of moveable property.		Number of cases of forfeiture of occupancies.		Remarks.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
Khándesh ...	4,961	13,539	2	2	...	12	34	75	
Násik ...	2,789	10,617	1	32	2	9	20	32	
Ahmadnagar ...	27	17,529	...	...	4	...	...	2	
Poona ...	6,307	22,087	...	52	3	...	...	130	
Sátara ...	4,049	7,800	2	...	2	6	...	1	
Sholapur ...	1,353	14,456	...	...	2	7	...	...	
Belgaum ...	115	554	...	...	2	3	...	1	
Bijápúr ...	596	3,148	5	...	8	9	2	...	
Dhárwár ...	188	4,008	14	10	3	5	7	7	
Kolába... ..	1,871	12,628	109	...	9	140	1	6	
Ratnágiri ...	1,576	3,271	77	69	107	335	1	16	

The number of notices far exceeds those of last year. It is undoubtedly the case that in a year of famine some landowners though well able to meet their liabilities hope to escape payment by feigning inability to pay. In such cases it is impossible to dispense altogether with coercive process; that the number of cases in which the exceedingly mild form of coercion implied in the notice has proved insufficient should be so few is a striking testimony to the moderation of

the revenue demand; to the ability of the rayat to pay it, and its careful adjustment to the circumstances of tracts liable to severe fluctuations of production. In Khándesh, Dhárwár and Kolába, the large number of notices is attributed to organized attempts to withhold annual payments. In order to frustrate these attempts in Khándesh, the occupancies of a few rich defaulters were forfeited and the number of forfeitures rose from 34 to 75. In the previous year in Poona, there were no cases of penalty or of forfeitures of occupancies, but in the year under report the numbers under these two heads are 52 and 130 respectively. In Kolába and Ratnágiri the number of cases in which moveable property was distrained rose from 9 to 140 and 107 to 335 respectively. In 4 cases in Bijápur, in 5 in Dhárwár, in 12 in Kolába and in 52 in Ratnágiri, the distrained property was sold. In Násik the cases of sale have not been separately shown. In Ratnágiri in 8 cases immoveable property other than land was sold.

In the Deccan, out of the total land revenue demand (Rs. 11,681,406) 93·6 per cent. has been collected, 0·1 per cent. remitted, 4·2 per cent. suspended and 2·1 per cent. ordered to be collected as soon as possible. The percentage of collections varies from 96 in Khándesh and Sátára to 82 in Sholápur. The remissions amounted to Rs. 14,531 or about  $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. of total revenue demand in Khándesh, to Rs. 66 in Ahmadnagar and to Rs. 519 in Sholápur. The percentage of suspensions has varied from 11 per cent. in Sholápur, 7 per cent. in Poona and 6 per cent. in Ahmadnagar to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in Khándesh and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in Sátára. In Khándesh an organized movement against the payment of revenue occurred in certain villages of the Dhulia, Nandurbár and Chopda tálukas; but it was easily overcome, as noticed above, by the forfeiture of occupancies of a few rich landowners and "the revenue was paid up to a much larger extent than was expected and in a way that did credit to the Khándesh rayat." In Násik no remissions or suspensions have been granted, but there is a large outstanding balance which the Collector attributes to lack of energy on the part of some of the táluka officials.

In the Karnátak, out of the total land revenue demand (Rs. 55,05,368) 94 per cent. have been collected, 5 per cent. suspended and a little more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. ordered to be collected as soon as possible. There have been no remissions. In Belgaum and Dhárwár, almost the whole of the land revenue has been collected. In Dhárwár the suspensions, all in the affected tálukas, amount to less than a quarter per cent. The whole of the Bijapur district was famine-stricken and there 77 per cent. of the land revenue could only be collected and 20 per cent. had to be suspended.

In the two Konkan districts of Kolába and Ratnágiri, small sums amounting to a few hundred rupees have been suspended. In Kolába out of the total land revenue demand (Rs. 12,66,550) 99 per cent. has been collected. In Ratnágiri the collections amount to about 97 per cent. of the total sum to be collected (Rs. 8,76,845).

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

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

##### (1).—*Arboriculture.*

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

##### (2).—*Extension of Communication.*

28. The construction of the Ahmadabad-Parántij and Tápti Valley Railways is in progress. The Bársi Light Railway from Bársi Road Station to Bársi Town, a distance of  $21\frac{1}{2}$  miles, was opened for public traffic in March 1897.

##### (3).—*Irrigation.*

29. In the Presidency Proper, the area irrigated from Government canals rose by 60 per cent. as compared with last year. The increase was most marked in the Deccan; 44 per cent. of the increase was on the Nira Canal, 9 per cent. on the Mhasvad Tank, 8 per cent. on the Jámda Canal, 6 per cent. on the Ojhar



Canal and the rest on other irrigational works. Canal water was eagerly taken to raise food-grains and fodder crops. The value of these crops was very much enhanced owing to famine, and this circumstance stimulated great activity in well digging in all the famine-stricken districts. The cultivators were largely assisted in constructing wells by liberal tagái advances, but a very large number of wells were wholly or in part constructed by private capital, and the magnificent crops which were grown under well irrigation in the districts which most severely felt the pinch of famine prove that the owners were well repaid for their enterprize. Moreover, the sinking of wells in the famine tracts afforded employment to the labouring classes and increased the supply of drinking water which for animals was in some places very scanty. During the year under report Rs. 94,150 were spent in repairing 33 tanks in Gujarát and 94 in the Southern Marátha Country.

## V.—AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS, INCLUDING FARMS.

### A.—*Experimental Farms.*

30. Mr. Mollison, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, has, as usual, given in his Annual Report, which was published in July last, an interesting and clear account of the cultural, dairying and breeding operations conducted on the Poona, Mánjri and Surat Farms during the year 1896-97. The report has already been reviewed by the Director; only a short notice of the principal points is therefore given below.

#### Poona Farm.

31. The season of 1896-97 was an abnormal one. It was characterized by heavy rains in the early period followed by a complete drought later on. This was the case throughout the greater portion of the Deccan and the Karnáta. The scheme of the experiments proposed to be carried out on the farm had therefore to be modified, and in part abandoned. Progress had been made in former years in the improvement of seed by selection. It is satisfactory, therefore, that a sufficient supply for future requirements of fully developed seed of all varieties was got from the crops grown.

#### *Fodder Experiments.*

32. The high fodder value of certain varieties of sorghums as compared with other varieties has been more or less fully demonstrated in former years. The two varieties of American sugar sorghum, two varieties of Sundhia jowári, Dudhia of Kaira and Nilva of the Deccan, afford excellent fodder crops, and there is little to choose between them in ordinary seasons. In the present season, Sundhia did better than Nilva on light soil but not so well on heavier soil; and both did much better than the other four varieties. The Sundhia gives very fine fodder and its quick-growing quality is very valuable in a year of drought. Enough has been demonstrated regarding the value of this sorghum introduced from Gujarát to justify a distribution of the seed.

The cultivation of pulse crops in rotation with cereals is an indication of good husbandry in all countries. The mixed crops so common in India have probably done more to maintain the fertility of the soil than any other cause. Tur subordinate to cereals in grain crops has a more ameliorating influence than any other pulse. The mixed crop line of experiment on the farm has been directed to prove which of the pulses in common cultivation yield the best green fodder and greatest weight of green fodder when sown subordinate to sorghums also grown for fodder. The indications are that kulti on light land and wál and chola on heavier descriptions of soil are the best pulses for the purpose. The fodder afforded by the mixed crop is a better food for all descriptions of farm stock than either of the ingredients alone.

In view of the enormous food grain value of irrigated crops of jowári, maize, wheat and gram which has been remarkably demonstrated during the season of scarcity just terminated, it is of the greatest importance that the yields of these crops should be investigated. But it is difficult to grow satisfactory irrigated crops on the farm lands which had been subjected to constant canal irrigation. In the course of the Director's famine tours, inferiority of canal irrigated to well irrigated jowári was seen to be conspicuous, but was attributed to the difficulty of obtaining water exactly when required and to other causes—not to the unfitness of the land for the particular crop. At the same time it is believed that jowári

crops grown on the lands commanded by the Nira canal were on the whole equally satisfactory whether they were taken in rotation with sugarcane or not. In the former case the land on which they were grown must have been habituated to irrigation. Mr. Mollison found the same defect in certain well irrigated jowári crops in the Sholápur district. The conclusion appears to be that the special advantage to jowári crops in the well over canal irrigation has not been demonstrated, and the ill-success of the crop, where observed, may be due to many causes which remain to be investigated, such as the succession in which it is taken, the character of the soil and in such tracts as Sholápur, often the sufficiency and timeliness of the supply of water.

The farm crop of Hundi jowári yielded on an average 7,683 lbs. of green fodder per acre. On part of the field the crop was poor. On the best portion it stood about 8 feet high and gave nearly 11,000 lbs. per acre of green fodder.

Sorghum halepense introduced from Sháharanpur is a handsome grass standing about 5 feet when in flower. The stalks are thin, and cattle like the fodder both green and dry. With favourable early rainfall it starts early into vigorous growth and this is a very valuable characteristic in the Deccan, where fodder is generally very scanty and dear at this season.

Owing to the early cessation of the rains and a deficient supply of canal water for irrigation, guinea grass, lucerne and Mauritius water grass did not give as satisfactory results as usual. The experiments in the combined cultivation of guinea grass and lucerne seem to show, as far as they have gone, that the mixed crop will yield better than either crop alone, and the mixed produce for either cattle or horses is particularly suitable. The importance of growing lucerne in ridges has been fully established and ought to be made widely known. The farm was called upon to supply guinea grass shoots to a large extent. The cultivation of this crop is extending in the vicinity of Poona and will in time become extensive. Its green fodder is generally valuable for dairy cattle or horses.

#### *Experiments with Grain Crops.*

33. Four varieties of bájri were under comparative trial on the farm. These are the only distinct varieties which have been yet identified in the Presidency. As in former years the best heads of grain were selected and kept for seed, and this selection will be continued year by year in full expectation that each variety will thereby get improved. The suitability of each variety for different descriptions of soil is also under trial.

Fifty-nine different varieties of jowári collected from different parts of the Presidency were grown on the farm with a view to identify the characteristics of each variety and to determine the economic value of each variety in the production of grain and fodder. Twenty-five of these have been found to be superior in yield of grain, and seed from well-developed heads of grain has been collected and grown on small plots with the object of further trial.

#### *Cotton.*

34. Numerous unsuccessful efforts have hitherto been made to introduce into India American and Egyptian varieties of cotton. But Mr. J. N. Tata, of Bombay, who had studied the cultivation of cotton in Egypt, suggested a new line of trial in growing the crop as a rabi one. Accordingly a series of experiments were arranged for by the Department in several places in Gujarát and also on the Poona Farm. The results indicate the probability that Mr. Mollison is right in his conclusion that nothing more can be done in India with this variety of exotic cotton than with the others which have been tried. At the same time Mr. Tata, who has been supplying the seed and has shown much interest in the subject, is still sanguine of success. He has promised to supply more seed for the current season. The Sachin State and its late Administrator, Mr. Seddon, gave considerable help by carrying out one of the most thorough of these experiments. The experiments in the present season, which is a normal one, will give results which will definitely settle the question.

### *Other Crops.*

35. The results of the experiments with *til* seed, which were arranged for with the object of comparing varieties and identifying their characteristics, were not quite satisfactory, owing to the abnormal character of the season. They, however, indicate the richness of the white variety in oil, the nutritiousness of the cake and the inefficiency of the native oil press for the expression of oil. Enquiries are being made to see if it is possible to effect some improvement in the ordinary oil mill.

An effort was made to bring under comparative trial on the farm all the different varieties of sugarcane known throughout the Presidency. Their value will be determined by (1) the quantities of manure and of water required to produce a full crop; (2) the suitability of each variety for cultivation under varying conditions of climate and soil; (3) the weight of cane from a given area when grown under suitable conditions; (4) the suitability of the cane for *gul* making or raw eating; (5) the total percentage of juice in the cane; (6) the total percentage of juice expressed; (7) the percentage of juice to cane; (8) the quality of the *gul* and (9) the adaptability of varieties to produce ratoon crops for one or more years. It has been found that the juice of some varieties contains only 8 per cent. of cane sugar, whilst that of others over 17 per cent. There are numerous gradations between these two extremes. Further trials with the more successful varieties have been arranged for, both at Poona and on the Surat Farm. There is hope of valuable practical result in the ascertainment of the most productive varieties.

The bad season prevented the elephant's foot succeeding to the extent anticipated, and the fall in demand due to the exodus from Bombay due to plague prevented the ready sale of some excellent vegetables grown on the farm.

A fine variety of white onions was grown specially to provide seed for distribution. The object of distributing the seed is to induce the cultivation of a variety suitable for export, the demand for which is at present extending very rapidly.

### *Special Sugarcane Experiments at Mánjri.*

36. This is the third year of these experiments and has an interest of its own as showing the behaviour of the crop in the ratoon stage, as compared with the first year's crop grown from sets. As originally indicated, these experiments will have to be continued for at least five years before conclusive results can be shown. The experiments dealt with in the current year are of three classes. The first and principal class, to test the efficacy and cheapness of various manures, the second to test the number of years during which cane can profitably be ratooned, and the third to ascertain the most effectual and economical system of irrigation. Under the first series there are already indications that the economy and efficiency of edible oil cakes as a manure for sugarcane will be demonstrated. In the third series also the conclusion is foreshadowed that the timeliness, still more than the quantity of water supplied, is the foremost desideratum in the irrigation of sugarcane. The complete establishment of the conclusion, that frequent waterings will enable a crop to do well on a small supply, may entail important alterations of practice, both in the Irrigation Department and among cultivators.

The experiments with Mauritius sugarcane show that the percentage of *gul* and sugar in the ratoon crop approach more nearly to the percentages in the best local varieties than had been expected from the great differences found in the new canes of the two species. Before, however, any final conclusions are drawn, further experiments must be awaited.

### *Ganesh Khind Gardens.*

37. The plantations of graft mangoes in the old Botanical Gardens are now extensive. There are about 2,600 trees. Many of the trees are young and are not yet old enough to bear. When the trees are all old enough to bear fruit, the plantations will be a valuable property and a good revenue may be expected, especially in good mango years. Meantime the chief revenue is from

grass. The grass crop in the year of report was as good as in average years; and as fodder was scant and dear during a considerable portion of the year, the crop was worth a good deal more than usual, and income exceeded expenditure by Rs. 759.

#### *Dairy.*

38. The dairy worked at a net cost of Rs. 385. It would certainly have shown a heavy loss but for the admirable foresight shown by Mr. Mollison in his arrangements for fodder, the supplies of which were so ample that no purchase from outside was required after fodder had become dear. It is to be noted also that despite the scarcity the price of milk and butter supplied to the hospitals was not raised; as perhaps in strict justness it might have been, if it had been desired to show a brilliant book result in the farm accounts. But as the transactions really involved little else than a book transfer between two Government Departments, it was not thought worth while to do this. Butter and milk were sold to the extent of Rs. 17,000 in all.

The value of the dairy has often been alluded to as an example and as the origin of a new industry in India. The slower work of improving the milking powers of suitable breeds is being steadily carried on. Some time must necessarily elapse before the Government farm can announce, as it hopes to do, the appearance of record milkers. Mr. Mollison indeed believes that but for the carrying off of the selected cows in calf by rinderpest, the mark might already have been made.

#### *Feeding Experiments.*

39. No feeding experiments were continued during the year, as owing to short supply of water both in canals and wells, irrigation was confined almost entirely to perennial crops and no fodder crops could be grown at the season when feeding experiments can be properly conducted.

40. The Poona Farm proper worked at a net cost of Rs. 3,476 against Rs. 1,853 in 1895-96. This result is of course due to the unfavourable character of the season. The experiments at Mánjri cost Rs. 1,105. Mr. Mollison remarks that it is inevitable that some cost should be incurred. The deliberate cultivation of some plots with manures, or, after methods, the profitableness of which is most uncertain, and the extra arrangements required to secure uniformity and exactitude in the carrying out of the numberless details and specialities of experimental work, make it inevitable that the expenditure should largely exceed that which would be incurred by an ordinary cultivator.

#### *Surat Farm.*

41. This farm came under the control of the Agricultural Department in April 1896. The farm buildings were completed in July and the two wells which command the land some time afterwards. One of the wells has been fitted with ordinary leather bag lifts, the other with a chain bucket lift. The land intended to grow irrigated crops has been heavily manured with a view to prepare the soil for growing irrigated crops more or less continuously. The dry-crop area has also been brought into condition for experimental cultivation. In fact the farm is now equipped in every way. A complete scheme of comparative experiments has been formulated which is given below.

(1) *Manurial, on dry-crop.*—The chief object being to ascertain the best rotation for the cotton and jowár crops which form the staple of the black-soil tracts of Southern Gujarát. The present rotation of jowári after cotton is suspected of being defective.

(2) *The improvement of staple crops by selection of seed.*—This is one of the chief practical benefits which can be conferred by a Government farm. The crops selected are jowári, cotton and til. In the case of cotton the end in view will be to establish a variety of long and silky staples, but of sufficient hardiness and adaptability to the soils and climate of the country to pay the cultivator to grow it. The attempt to get the finer cottons grown in India have hitherto consisted of the introduction of exotics, chiefly American and Egyptian. These attempts have failed simply because the plant deteriorates, and yield is not sufficient to pay the

cultivator. Thus the general experience (with, however, notable exceptions as in the case of sugarcane) shows that exotic crops are unlikely to pay in India better than exotic cattle, and improvement is expected from selection rather than from importation.

The remarkable superiority of white til over the other varieties, which was discovered to exist on the Poona Farm, shows that there may be a great deal to be done with this crop by selection. The cultivation of these three crops (cotton, jowári and til) in succession will give an opportunity of testing on a larger scale a rotation recently introduced into the district.

(3) A large variety of *fodder crops* are to be grown in order to discover the most prolific and best adapted for the country.

(4) *Experiments in pickling and immunising seed against attacks by fungoid pests.*—A particularly interesting experiment will be with seed steeped in hot water, a method which if it prove effectual, as is expected with some confidence, will commend itself to the ryat for its simplicity.

(5) The *irrigable area* is being utilized for sugarcane, market garden crops and rice. In the case of sugarcane, of which more than 20 varieties have been collected from different parts of the Presidency, the aim will be to grow them with 7 local varieties with a view to discover the best on the same lines as at Poona.

Twenty-five varieties of jowári which were found to yield the best heads of grain on the Poona Farm were cultivated on the Surat Farm. The varieties commonly grown in the district are superior, and it may be difficult to introduce anything better. The experiment, however, will be continued.

At Surat the nucleus of a dairy herd is composed of Gir cows, which have been transferred from Poona, and of buffaloes purchased about the close of the financial year. It was intended to start a dairy at Surat earlier, but when the character of the season had declared itself it was seen that the fodder supply would be short and that concentrated food would be dear, so the purchases were postponed for a time.

#### Nadiád Farm.

42. The Nadiád Farm continued to be worked under the Superintendent, who is a graduate of the Madras Agricultural College, and was inspected by the Deputy Director. The season was an exceptionally poor one throughout Gujarát and the crops on the farm suffered in common with those of the district; and the result of the year's work was not satisfactory. The seed store apparently supplied good seed to cultivators in other parts of India rather than to local cultivators. There was a considerable demand from distant parts of India for Sundhia jowári.

#### Hyderabad Farm.

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

#### Empress Gardens.

44. The year under report was the last of management by the Agricultural Society under Government Resolution No. 771, dated 18th February 1892, Revenue Department. Government have recently sanctioned the continuance of the management by the Society for a further period of five years, (Government Resolution No. 5226 of 3rd July 1897, Revenue Department) under the same conditions as before. The cost to Government since the Society accepted charge has on an average been Rs. 2,047 per annum against Rs. 4,168 per annum (average for the 9 years ending 1891-92) under previous arrangement. The gardens get water by flow from the Khadákwasla canal, and although the incessant rain of July-August did harm to flower and plants in beds, still the season as a whole was about average owing to irrigational facilities taken advantage of during drought.

The fruit plantations, which are now an important feature in the garden, were not all profitable: mangoes as elsewhere in the Deccan gave no crop. The figs did not yield well. Oranges, particularly the Mosambiques, gave heavy crops. The same may be said of the custard apples and of most of the varieties of

plantain. The plantain plantation has been extended, but only with such fine varieties as have succeeded well. The vines improved, mildew having disappeared. A good deal of attention has been given to the propagation of ornamental plants, fruit trees, road-side or good shade trees, roses, ferns and palms.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 6,767 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 240. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,130 and was larger by Rs. 1,171 than that of the preceding year. The net cost of management amounted to Rs. 2,362 and was well within the limit of Rs. 3,000 up to which Government have engaged to make good the deficiency.

The annual flower show came off successfully under the auspices of the Agri-Horticultural Society on 22nd and 23rd September last.

#### B.—Miscellaneous Experiments.

45. *Rapeseed*.—37½ maunds of Punjab yellow rapeseed obtained from Messrs. Ralli Brothers was distributed in the Karáchi district, but the result was not satisfactory as the crop suffered from frost and deficient inundation. In places the seed failed to germinate. In Hyderabad no fresh rapeseed was purchased, but a portion of the stock previously purchased was sown in the Hála Sub-division, but most of the crop was destroyed by insects and cold and excess of water. No experiments were conducted in any of the other districts.

*Coffee*.—The plot of 100 acres leased in Kánara for experimental coffee cultivation has now been exchanged for a plot of similar extent. The present plot has a water-supply which lasts throughout the year. Seedlings are being raised in a nursery, but no further progress in establishing the plantation has yet been made.

46. *Arrowroot*.—The Dápoli plantation arrowroot yielded, owing to early cessation of rain, a poor outturn. A small consignment of arrowroot was sent to Germany, where it fetched 10s. per cwt. Owing to favourable rate of exchange there was no loss.

47. *Strawberry*.—On account of the heavy rain in the monsoon of 1896 the old stock of strawberry plants at Mahábaleshvar was destroyed and a fresh stock had to be obtained from Sháharanpur and Bangalore. The Sháharanpur plants failed but those from Bangalore took well and yielded choice fruit.

48. *Sabai Grass*.—The Deccan Paper Mills Company report that they have not yet been able to ascertain the cause of the excessive growth of the flowering stalks. They believe that free watering promotes the growth of these stalks, that the first crop from seedlings has less stalks than afterwards, and that free flowering is not affected by variation in soil. Four acres out of twelve transplanted at a cost of Rs. 700 failed owing to early cessation of the rain. The crop should be planted on clean, well prepared land; otherwise it is liable to be killed out by weeds. The grass gets ready to be cut in 6 months if grown from roots, and in 9 months if grown from seed. When canal water is issued regularly, the field is watered every 5th day in the hot season, every 8th day in the cold season, and according to rainfall in the monsoon. With watering, an acre, on an average, yields ½ ton of dry grass every crop if cut at intervals of four months, and one ton per crop, if cut twice in the year. The company further report that they intend conducting an experiment at Thána with a view to ascertain whether land near the sea has any influence on the excessive growth of the flower stalks.

At the instance of the company, suggestive remedies for reducing the growth of the flowering stems were asked for, and a note, embodying the opinions of Messrs. Mollison and Woodrow, and those received from the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, and the Commissioner of Settlement and Agriculture, C. P., was submitted to Government, but no definite cure has been proved. Mr. Woodrow suggests that the grass should be cultivated in a moist climate without irrigation. Mr. Mollison suggests a practical method of getting rid of the flowering stalks. His suggestion is "Tie the grass as it is cut into bundles of ordinary size. The band should be securely tied, but not more tightly than usual. The grass should be dried before being tied into bundles. When the bundles are quite dry, the flowering stalks can be drawn from each bundle in handfuls, by gathering together as many as can be grasped

in the hand." This method is adopted in Thásra and Kaira, with ordinary grass intended for transport to Bombay.

49. *European Carrots.*—European carrot seed of three varieties—white, yellow and red—has been distributed for experimental cultivation. The seed is part of that obtained through an English firm for distribution in the North-West Provinces during the famine. The seed was imported in large quantity under the belief that the crops would yield early a heavy weight of food in a famine year. The total quantity distributed in this Presidency amounted to 1,406 lbs. sufficient for about 200 acres; 601 lbs. was taken by 11 British districts and the remainder by Native States. The distribution was not encouraged to any great extent by the Department, because the success in India of exotic seed is always doubtful, and cultivators in the Presidency have at hand many garden crops which can be grown without any risk and which on an average produce as great a yield of food per acre as a heavy crop of carrots.

50. *Utilization of Bones.*—The following figures exhibit the export of bones from Bombay during the seven years ending 1896-97 :—

Year.				Quantity in tons.
1890-91 ...	...	...	...	13,653
1891-92 ...	...	...	...	16,281
1892-93 ...	...	...	...	17,569
1893-94 ...	...	...	...	19,458
1894-95 ...	...	...	...	32,387
1895-96 ...	...	...	...	33,018
1896-97 ...	...	...	...	21,297

The quantity exported during the year under report shows a very considerable fall, the decline being attributed to the fall in European prices. More than two-thirds of the exports were taken by the United Kingdom, about one-fourth by Germany and the rest by Belgium, France, Italy and Ceylon. Messrs. Coen and Co. of Hubli exported 450 tons of bone meal and bone mixture for use on coffee plantations in North Mysore.

### C.—Crop Diseases and Pests.

#### Entomology

51. Locusts appeared in the Mahi Kántha, Karáchi and the Upper Sind Frontier. In the Mahi Kántha they appeared twice in October 1896 and in August last. In their second visit they are reported to have laid eggs in some places. Except a slight damage to rice seedlings in Karáchi and to young crops in the Upper Sind Frontier, these swarms are not reported to have done any damage to crops. In many places in the Deccan and the Karnátak, particularly in the western parts, grasshoppers and caterpillars did considerable damage to young crop in the last monsoon.

### D.—Tagái Advances.

52. The following statement compares tagái advances made during the year ending 31st July last with those of the preceding year :—

Province.	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Under the Land Improvement Loans Act No. XIX of 1883.	Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act No. XII of 1884.	Total.	Under the Land Improvement Loans Act No. XIX of 1883.	Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act No. XII of 1884.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gujarát ...	39,870	1,11,592	1,51,462	27,535	29,417	56,952
Deccan ...	1,81,582	24,135	2,05,717	20,29,472	5,29,168	25,58,640
Karnátak ...	4,31,319	3,355	4,34,674	15,89,205	2,83,212	18,72,417
Konkan ...	42,615	21,935	64,550	72,960	31,914	1,04,874
Sind ...	1,36,049	97,557	2,33,606	1,15,450	86,375	2,01,825
Total ...	8,31,435	2,58,574	10,90,009	38,34,622	9,60,086	47,94,708

N. B.—The figures for 1895-96 are those published in the Jamábandi Reports.

These advances increased at a bound owing to the famine, and the total was more than four times the amount advanced in the previous year.

The increase was most marked in the Deccan and the Karnátak, where the amount advanced was nearly 7 times larger than in the previous year. The Konkan would have shown a larger increase, had not some portion of the amount originally granted to Kánara been transferred to other more necessitous districts. The advances in Gujarát and Sind owing to want of funds considerably declined.

The usefulness of these tagái advances in a year of famine need hardly be recounted: part of it may have been expended by the recipients in an illegitimate way, but most of the money was expended in a manner which helped to maintain or improve the agricultural resources of the famine districts and to keep *boná-fide* cultivators off relief works and also to keep their work cattle alive.

In the Deccan the advances increased by over eleven-fold; of the total Ahmadnagar took 31 per cent., Sholápúr 19 per cent., Poona 19 per cent., Sátára 16 per cent., Khándesh 8 per cent., and Násik 7 per cent. In Khándesh the prejudice hitherto prevailing against tagái was temporarily overcome and the Collector thinks that it is probable that agriculturists will, in future, ask more and more for these advances. In Sátára much of the money advanced was spent on embankments. The Collector observes that tagái advances this year have spoiled to a great extent the market of the sávkárs, who have been very slow to advance money to cultivators even after the germination of the seed. They are afraid, it is said, of the preferential claim of Government on the land for repayment of tagái either already granted or to be granted hereafter. In a famine year it is not an unmixed blessing to find the sávkárs fighting shy of operations. In the Karnátak the advances were considerably over four-fold of the previous year's advances; Bijápúr taking 60 per cent., Belgum 23 per cent. and Dhárwár 17 per cent. Owing to famine having been confined to only three tálukas, each in Belgaum and Dhárwár, the increase in these districts, though very great, was not so enormous as in Bijápúr, where the amounts advanced were more than eleven times of the advances made in the previous year. In the Konkan the increase amounted to 62 per cent., the increase being confined to Kolába and Ratnágiri, where scarcity was felt though to a small extent. In Thána the Collector reports that half the khatedárs are too rich and the other half too poor to borrow, and in Kánara applications had to be refused owing to transfer of funds as noticed above. In Gujarát the advances declined by 62 per cent. The Collector of Ahmadabad observes "The system was just beginning to take root in the district and it is a thousand pities that the grant for this year has been cut off. The result will probably be that the endeavours to popularize the system will have to be begun over again." Among the Dhárála cultivators of Kaira the system works well. In Sind the advances were reduced by 13 per cent., the decrease is general except in Karáchi and is attributed to want of funds. "The sudden stopping of these advances will," the Collector of Shikárpúr thinks, "put the zamindárs to great straits" for the village Bania, because of the change of creditors will not help or assist those who have resorted to Government for help except at an exorbitant and punitive rate of interest.

Of the money advanced under the Land Improvement Loan's Act more than 59 per cent. was taken for sinking and repairing wells, nearly 16 per cent. for raising and repairing embankments, and of the rest the greater portion was taken in Sind for constructing and repairing canals, and in the Karnátak for eradication of deep-rooted grasses.

Though the larger portion of the sums advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans' Act were made for the purchase of seed and cattle, large sums were given in the Deccan and the Karnátak for the purchase of fodder.

Besides these advances, Rs. 42,977 in the Dangi villages of the Akola táluka of Ahmadnagar, Rs. 1,13,932 in the Poona District exclusive of Sirúr, and Rs. 6,205 in Sátára were given out for maintenance under Section 143 (2) of the Famine Relief Code.

Except in Dhárwár the cases of misapplication brought to light were few and resulted in the money advanced being ordered to be forthwith recovered.



In Dhárwár the cases numbered 43 and the Collector thinks "more instances might probably have been brought to light in the north-east talukas if greater vigilance had been exercised, but when clearing and weeding land is the object of the loan, it is difficult to charge fraud against rayats who do the work themselves and live on the loan while doing it."

*E.—Improved Agricultural Implements.*

53. Under this head there is nothing to add to the information given in former reports.

*F.—Forecasts of Wheat, Cotton and Oil-seeds.*

54. The deficient wheat crop of 1895-96 was followed by a poor one of 1896-97, and any of the previous year's stock that could have been sent to the port for shipment was retained for internal consumption. The local produce was so small that wheat had to be imported from the United States, Turkey and Persia. The prevalence of plague at Bombay also influenced adversely the wheat trade, and the local exports of wheat beyond sea declined by 59 per cent.

The cotton trade fared no better. The season was a poor one. In Gujarát the rainfall was fairly good, but elsewhere the drought, which prevailed more or less from the middle of August, seriously affected the crop. During the latter part of the year mill industry was paralysed for some time by the plague. The panic-stricken operatives took to flight and some cotton mills were compelled to cease work and others were able to work only short time. The quarantine restrictions and prohibitions imposed upon trade from Bombay reduced exports to Europe. Among the foreign countries Japan heads the list and took 81 per cent. more cotton than in the previous year. China more than trebled her demand, but the quantity taken was comparatively small.

In consequence of failure of crops, trade in oil-seeds was greatly crippled.

The official forecasts of cotton, wheat and oil-seeds were published as usual. The forecast areas of the two former crops were approximated to the actual area, but the actual area under oil-seeds differed considerably from the forecast areas. This was owing to the usual difficulty of ascertaining the actual area of these seeds, which are mostly grown as row crops. An additional forecast for earthnuts was published for the first time.

VI.—HORSE AND CATTLE BREEDING AND VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT.

*Civil Veterinary Department.*

55. Proposals in connection with the revised scheme of the Government of India for a subordinate civil veterinary service have been promulgated by the Local Government and have recently been submitted to the Government of India for approval.

*Horse, Mule and Cattle-breeding.*

56. The Superintendent travelled in 7 districts in the Presidency Proper and in 4 districts in Sind, and also visited the states of Cutch, Pálanpur, Morvi, Vankáner, Songad, Pálitána and Bhávnagar. He paid 4 visits to Bombay for the purchase of stallions and for other purposes. Though the actual distance covered by him was not as great as in some previous years, he saw nearly all parts of his charge and did a good year's work with plenty of travelling. He visited all the shows and inspected 8 out of 12 veterinary dispensaries. He assisted the Remount Agent in purchasing young stock from the Káthiáwár States. He bought remounts for the Thar and Párkar Police and one stallion each for the Dhrangadhra and Rájkot States.

There were 66 stallions on the register at the close of the year as against 69 during the preceding year, and the number of stallions actually at stud work was 59.52 against 56.37 in the previous year. The number of mares covered per stallion was 32.24 against 33.59 during the previous year.

The percentage of produce to the number of mares covered, showed a slight falling off, being 31·52 against 32·9 during the preceding year. The number, however, compares favourably with that during 1894-95 (27·3) and 1893-94 (26·3). The percentage under results unknown (20·64) showed a rise of about 3 per cent, and the percentage of mares not held (47·84) a fall of about 1½ per cent. The number, however, stands very high.

Of the total number of country-bred remounts purchased (304), about 30 per cent. were the known produce of Government stallions, 27 per cent. were the produce of country sires and the rest unknown.

The number of animals castrated during the year was 148 against 151 during the preceding year and 171 during 1894-95.

The Superintendent branded in all 525 mares against 1,465 during the previous year. The falling off is attributed to the prevalence of scarcity in the Deccan and to the short work done in Sind owing to detention in quarantine. The system of giving certificates introduced in the previous year was tried only in one district (Kaira), and there, too, it was not worked in the right way. It is proposed to give the system a further trial with some modifications.

The number of donkey stallions was 26 at the beginning and 28 at the end of the year. The actual working strength was 25·4 against 23·03 during the preceding year. The number of mares covered per stallion were 29·64 against 39·03 during the preceding year. This great falling off was probably due to the seeming unpopularity of the Persian Jack, and to the stoppage of the Superintendent's tour in Sind. Of the number covered during the preceding year 16 per cent. foaled, 56 per cent. did not hold, and the result of 28 per cent. was not known. It is proposed to abandon further efforts at mule-breeding in the Deccan and Gujarát, and to confine it to Sind, where the progress made is encouraging.

The average cost of maintenance of each stallion was higher than during the preceding year, being Rs. 405 against Rs. 350 in the case of horse and pony stallions, and in the case of donkey stallions Rs. 305 against Rs. 270. The rise was due to higher prices both for food and fodder owing to prevalence of scarcity in parts of the Presidency.

The Local Board horse stallion at Hyderabad covered 23 mares and the cost on his account was Rs. 379.

As regards horse-breeding in Native States a policy of non-interference has been deliberately adopted with marked success. The Chiefs are allowed to conduct their breeding operations in their own way and with sires of their own choosing. They follow the advice of the Superintendent in the selection of stallions and in framing rules for the mating of mares. They also sell to him animals fit for remount purposes. No less than six studs have been established in Káthiáwár, and the stallions working in Cutch have recently been sold to that State and placed entirely under its management.

Under the existing arrangements, the Superintendent has very little time to devote to cattle-breeding. Enquiries recently made, show that in no district in the Presidency Proper are any stud bulls maintained by the Municipalities or Local Boards. The Panch Maháls District Local Board purchased a bull in 1891 and have given him in charge of a well-known herdsman of Rámpur and with the only stipulation that the animal be kept in good condition and no payment be charged for covering. In Sind a bull has been maintained by the Hyderabad Board. The animal was purchased in 1894 for Rs. 100 and is reported to have covered during the year about 18 cows.

#### *Veterinary Dispensaries.*

57. No new veterinary dispensaries were opened during the year. The District Local Board, Broach, wanted to start a dispensary, but the Government grant-in-aid asked for, has not yet been sanctioned, owing to the present financial pressure. The District Local Boards of Poona and Surat are contemplating the appointment of an Itinerating Assistant. The Sholápur Dispensary sanctioned long ago has not been opened for want of a suitable building. Proposals for the starting of a dispensary at Sátára are under consideration.

From the following statement it will be seen that there is a steady and satisfactory increase in the number of patients treated and the percentage of cured, with a corresponding decrease in those of "relieved," "died" and returned "incurable":—

Year.	Number of Dispensaries.	Total number of Animals treated.	PERCENTAGES SHOWN ON TOTAL ANIMALS TREATED.					Remaining under treatment at end of year.
			Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Returned incurable.	Results unknown.	
1890-91...	4	2,503	51.1	19.2	3.2	2.6	21.5	2.4
1891-92...	4	2,628	54.0	16.3	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
1893-94...	9	9,843	74.89	9.99	3.09	1.88	7.80	2.35
1894-95...	10	13,936	76.33	8.27	3.01	1.57	9.05	1.77
1895-96...	12	17,554	75.36	7.57	3.24	1.31	10.08	2.44
1896-97...	12	19,614	78.16	6.14	2.90	1.02	10.27	1.51

The work of the assistants, and the condition of the dispensaries inspected were generally satisfactory. The assistants in charge of dispensaries at Ahmadabad, Karachi, Hyderabad and Belgaum and the Itinerating Officer at the last place have received special commendations for their good work. The number of animals castrated (40) shows an increase of 9 as compared with the preceding year, but it is still too small, and the attention of the veterinary assistants should again be drawn to this important duty. The permanent buildings erected for the Násik and Ahmadabad dispensaries have been occupied, a building for the Dhulia Dispensary is under construction, and one for the Surat Dispensary will shortly be undertaken. For want of funds, buildings for the Belgaum, Hyderabad and Shikárpur dispensaries have had to be postponed. Sir D. M. Petit has generously presented a further contribution of Rs. 5,000 for the fitting out of the Násik Dispensary.

#### Cattle-disease.

58. From the following statement it will be seen that cattle-disease was reported from 17 districts only. No reports were received from the six districts of Ahmadabad, Surat, Panch Maháls, Dhárwár, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar. The last four named have submitted no reports for 3 years. It is unlikely that these districts were as free from disease as the absence of reports would imply. Indeed the dispensary reports each year show that in some districts from which it is not reported, disease did occur, and attention of the Collectors concerned has been called to the subject:—

District.	RINDERPEST.		ANTHRAX.		FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.		PLEURO PNEUMONIA.		CHARBON SYMPTOMATIQU.		OTHER DISEASES.		TOTAL.	
	Attached.	Died.	Attached.	Died.	Attached.	Died.	Attached.	Died.	Attached.	Died.	Attached.	Died.	Attached.	Died.
Bombay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	22	22
Kaira .. .. .	61	18	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	26
Broach .. .. .	338	148	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	364	147
Khándesh .. .. .	826	243	..	..	288	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	814	246
Násik .. .. .	1,235	397	..	..	741	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,976	450
Ahmadnagar .. .. .	1,674	665	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,587	663
Poona .. .. .	1,476	882	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,476	882
Shikárpur .. .. .	121	55	232	61	4	..	..	..	168	37	..	..	625	173
Sátára .. .. .	1,144	877	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,144	677
Belgaum .. .. .	1,031	500	..	..	22	..	..	..	17	10	..	..	1,070	610
Bijápur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Thána .. .. .	616	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	616	316
Kolába .. .. .	139	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	108
Eatnágiri .. .. .	3,610	1,658	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,610	1,658
Kánara .. .. .	1,762	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,762	1,094
Karachi .. .. .	48	7	..	..	64	1	..	..	..	..	64	33	148	41
Shikárpur .. .. .	804	401	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	804	401
Upper Sind Frontier	2,680	1,408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	2,697	1,416
Total, 1894-97 ..	16,862	8,653	237	85	1,140	63	..	..	186	47	83	62	18,513	8,910
Total, 1895-96 ..	17,018	9,202	799	492	287	31	43	25	240	128	248	120	18,635	9,908

The figures reported show that there were 18,513 attacks of epizootic diseases, of which 8,810 or 47 per cent. proved fatal. Ninety-one per cent. of the reported cases were under rinderpest. The districts that suffered most were Ratnágiri, Upper Sind Frontier and Kánara. The last named district suffers heavily every year. It was, therefore, suggested to the Collector that the District Local Board should entertain a veterinary graduate for at least a couple of years to visit promptly the scenes of epidemic disease and aid in its suppression and prevention. The Collector, however, has expressed his inability to do so on financial grounds.

It is of considerable importance that in districts where veterinary graduates are entertained, the arrangements for giving them early information of outbreaks should be more efficient than at present. Instances occur of graduates arriving in affected localities after the cessation of the epidemic. Another point in which improvement has been found to be necessary is the mode in which the graduates report the way in which they deal with the outbreak. A special form of report has been drawn up in this office and circulated for general adoption.

The veterinary graduate employed by the Ratnágiri District Local Board is reported to be doing useful work.

*Horse and Cattle Shows, including Agricultural Shows and Exhibitions.*

Provinces.	Locality.
Deccan ... ..	Ahmadnagar.
	{ Jacobaba
Sind ... ..	{ Moro.
	{ Talhár.
Cutch... ..	Bhuj.

59. Five shows as noted in the margin were held during the year in the Presidency. No show was held at Junágad (Káthiáwár) and Chinchli (Southern Marátha Country) on account of the prevalence of scarcity.

*The Deccan Horse and Cattle Show.*—This show was held on 12th November and the following days. There was some hesitation about holding the show owing to the unfavourable character of the season, but the results have justified the decision to hold it. The total number of horses, ponies and mules exhibited was 373, being less by 311 than that exhibited at the last show. The decrease was due to the bad season. Of the animals exhibited, 184 came from Poona, 185 from Ahmadnagar and the rest from other districts. The classes for branded mares were well filled, and the animals shown were good. The remount class showed 10 animals which were considered a great improvement on those exhibited at the previous show. The produce of Government stallions shown was generally good, except the 3-year old fillies, which were poor. Seven head of young stock were purchased for the Rearing Depôt, and 4 for the Poona Horse. Eleven ponies for transport purposes were also purchased for the latter. The cattle section of the show was a failure and it has been decided to abandon it in future. It has been decided to offer special prizes to horses brought from more distant places. Prizes of the value of Rs. 2,616 were given and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,457.

*The Sind Horse Show.*—This show was held at Jacobabad on 11th January and the following days. The total number of animals exhibited this year was 1,395 (the largest on record) against 1,389 at the same place in 1895 and 876 at Shikárpur in 1896. To the total 670 were contributed by Upper Sind Frontier, 163 by Shikárpur and 562 came from beyond the borders. The classes of brood mares were well filled and the mares were in excellent condition. The young stock exhibited was generally poor in quality. Under remounts no animals fit for British Cavalry were shown. Fifty remounts were purchased for Native Cavalry and 45 for the Police and 3 young stock for the Rearing Depôt. The class of ponies exhibited was large and excellent. The mules shown were very large and excellent class, and 31 animals were purchased mostly for the Bombay Lancers. A large number of fine bullocks fit for transport purposes were exhibited, but no officer of Government was present to make purchases. Rs. 4,240 were distributed in prizes; of these Rs. 2,650 were carried off by exhibitors from beyond the borders, Rs. 1,030 were awarded to those from the Upper Sind Frontier and Rs. 560 to those from Shikárpur. With a view to test the financial and other effects of the permanent location of the show at Jacobabad it has been decided to hold the next show at that place.

*The Naushahro Horse and Cattle Show.*—Commenced on 1st February. The number of horse stock exhibited amounted to 878 against 782 in the previous year. The average quality of the exhibits was higher than usual. The class of brood mares was a good one and contained a large number of very useful animals with size and substance and capable of producing good stock. Thirteen remounts were purchased for the Police. Mule breeding has made considerable progress in the district, 57 mules of a very good quality having been shown against 1 animal in 1895. The cattle section was a failure and it has been decided to abandon this part of the show from next year. Rs. 3,300 were awarded in prizes, and other expenses amounted to Rs. 300.

*Talhar Horse Show.*—Held on the 8th February and the following days. There were 791 exhibits in all. The mares exhibited were exceptionally good and in very fine condition. The young stock appeared to have suffered from want of liberty. Remounts were thoroughly suitable for Police work. There is a large number of mares fit for mule breeding in the district and it is hoped that this industry will make steady progress. The total amount of prize money distributed amounted to Rs. 3,187 and the total expenditure came to Rs. 3,900.

*Cutch Horse and Cattle Show.*—The total number exhibited showed a slight increase over last year due to larger entries in the cattle classes. The brood mares and young stock fell below the average of previous years. The cattle shown were in poor condition. Rs. 985 were awarded in prizes, and other expenses amounted to Rs. 711.

## VII.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

### A.—RAINFALL, 1896.

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

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

No.	District Head-quarters.	ANNUAL RAINFALL ENDING 31ST DECEMBER.					
		Average of eleven years ending 1892.	1895.		1896.		
			Fall.	Bainy days.	Fall.	Bainy days.	
		Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.		
1	DECCAN.	Dhulia (Khándesh) ... ..	27·61	29·05	82	26·52	81
2		Násik ... ..	38·74	29·51	51	36·34	55
3		Ahmadnagar ... ..	26·87	25·97	34	19·66	34
4		Poona ... ..	36·60	32·48	40	43·41	62
5		Sholápur ... ..	32·78	31·60	37	18·40	30
6		Sátára ... ..	45·30	37·12	73	50·83	72
7	KARNÁ-TAK.	Belgaum ... ..	51·49	47·09	83	63·70	83
8		Bijápur ... ..	26·68	30·38	40	11·03	28
9		Dhárwár ... ..	33·19	29·88	59	39·64	70
10	KONKAN.	Kárwár (Kánara) ... ..	129·20	102·99	92	99·32	99
11		Ratnágiri ... ..	106·99	85·40	93	67·78	88
12		Alibág (Kolába) ... ..	91·77	81·17	82	113·75	77
13		Thána ... ..	102·50	92·62	94	133·70	90
14	GUJARÁ'T.	Surat ... ..	46·64	29·07	48	42·83	50
15		Broach ... ..	39·71	28·84	48	69·99	46
16		Kaira ... ..	38·02	33·71	30	40·28	47
17		Godhra (Panch Maháls) ... ..	40·71	36·43	45	47·37	54
18		Ahmadábad ... ..	27·95	31·85	33	32·40	46

The most prominent feature of the season was that the south-west monsoon, which broke early in June, was very weak. It disappeared for a time. The regular current did not set in until the middle of that month. The kharif rain

in July and August was very heavy on the tracts bordering on the Sahyádris and brought on heavy floods in many parts. The monsoon ceased early in September and there was no rain in October. The fall in the last week of November was too late to materially improve prospects. Thus both the kharif and rabi crops failed in the Deccan and Karnátak districts and famine works were opened by Government to give relief to the distressed people.

*Deccan.*—The monsoon set in regularly in the middle of June and sowings were well commenced. The July and August rains were excessive and injurious in the districts bordering on the Sahyádris. In places floods washed away the crops and necessitated resowing. In Sholápur and in the eastern tálukas of Poona, on the other hand, these rains were deficient. The break in the second fortnight of August improved crops and permitted necessary resowing. But the break extended throughout September and, therefore, kharif crops began to wither and rabi sowings made little progress. In October, the rains altogether failed and the destruction of kharif crops became more or less complete. Rabi sowings were at a stand-still except where irrigation was possible. Light rain fell at end of November and December. But it was too late to save the kharif crops or to materially change rabi prospects.

*Karnátak.*—In all districts the ante-monsoon showers were sufficient for timely preparation of land and sowing of early crops. In the western tálukas of Dhárwar and Belgaum, the sowing rain was sufficient, and conditions continued to be favourable in July and August. In September, however, after a long break light rain fell only in the last week. The kharif crops withered in many places. In October again, the rain was very light and late; want of rain was keenly felt and rabi sowing was retarded. In the whole of Bijápur and in the eastern black-soil tálukas of the other two districts the rain was deficient from the commencement and did not permit full kharif sowings. The deficiency continuing, the kharif crops almost completely failed and in October were harvested for their value as fodder. The rabi area remained unsown. The fall in the last week of November in Dhárwar and Belgaum was useful to standing kharif crops and induced further rabi sowings, but did not change prospects in Bijápur. December rain was of very little use.

*Konkan.*—The sowing rain in June was sufficient and seasonable. But the July rain was heavy and injurious. It checked all agricultural operations and washed away crops in Thána. This heavy rain was continued in the first fortnight of August and did additional injury. The subsequent light rain of the second fortnight, however, improved the crops. But in September, the fall was very deficient especially for rice. Other crops began to wither. No rain fell in October beyond the light scattered showers in the first week and all kharif crops suffered much by this early cessation of rains. In November, the rain was light and too late. No rain fell in December except a few occasional showers in parts of Kánara. These scanty late rains left very little moisture for the second crops.

*Gujarát.*—The monsoon commenced in the first week of June and gave good sowing rain. In July the fall was heavy and injurious in Surat and Broach, damaging jowár, bájri and cotton. In places, crops were washed away by floods and resowing was necessary. In the other districts the rain was sufficient and useful. In August the districts changed their conditions. Surat and Broach received light rain permitting resowing of damaged crops. In the northern districts, which did not suffer from excess of rain in the previous month, the fall was heavy and injurious to bájri, maize and rice in low lands. The break at the end of the month was, however, very favourable everywhere. In September the rainfall was very light and scattered, and ceased altogether in October. The kharif crops, specially the rice, suffered in outturn. Rabi sowings were retarded. Notwithstanding some rain in November and December, the moisture for winter crop was very insufficient.

#### B.—AGRICULTURE.

61. The district returns of irrigation statistics are compiled this year in the form revised under Government Resolution No. 9956, dated 14th December 1895, Revenue Department, and detailed information showing irrigation from canals, wells and tanks separately is now available as required by the Government of India for the Imperial Table A.

Imperial Forms C and D were compiled in the revised form as remarked in the report for 1895-96.

Forms proposed for Taluka and District Registers in connection with the return of transfer of property (Imperial Form E) are still under consideration.

A revised quinquennial return of outturn statistics, showing the average yield per acre of the principal crops of the Bombay Presidency, was compiled during the year as required by Government Resolution No. 5665, dated 5th August 1893, Revenue Department, and has been submitted to Government for transmission to the Government of India.

The quinquennial return of water-supply compiled in 1891-92 has been revised in the year under report.

District.	Date of receipt.
Dhárwár ... ..	21st September.
Ahmadnagar ... ..	23rd do.
Broach ... ..	25th do.
Surat ... ..	do. do.
Khándesh ... ..	do. do.
Panch Maháls ... ..	27th do.
Sátára ... ..	28th do.
Ratnágiri ... ..	do. do.
Thána ... ..	6th October.
Sholápur ... ..	8th do.
Násik ... ..	11th do.
Bijápur ... ..	18th do.

The marginally noted districts were late in submission of District Agricultural Returns. This list is rather large. The lateness entailed delay in furnishing statistical information to the Compiler for insertion in the General Administration Report. In the districts affected by plague and famine, no doubt, compilation was delayed by pressure of work.

#### Return No. I.—Details of Area.

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

District.	Square Miles.
Ahmadnagar ... ..	-4
Kánara ... ..	+2
Khándesh ... ..	-2
Dhárwár ... ..	-2
Belgaum ... ..	-1½
Násik ... ..	+1½
Bijápur ... ..	+1½

As a net result of Revision Survey operations and corrections in registration in some of the Deccan districts, settlement of boundary dispute in Belgaum and transfer from Dhárwár to Kánara, the gross area returned in the Presidency Proper was about 4 square miles less than in the previous year. The table in the margin shows the districts in which noticeable variations occurred.

In Sind, the total area did not differ much from that noticed last year. For, excepting Hyderabad and Shikárpur, the other districts report nearly the same area. In Hyderabad there is an increase of over 3,000 acres due to cultivation of riverside lands. Alluvial accretions increased the area of Shikárpur by 6,000 acres.

*Area for which statistics are available.*—In the Presidency Proper, there is

District.	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) OF	
	Villages.	Acres.
Bijápur ... ..	+1	+15,373
Sátára ... ..	+1	+14,938
Poona ... ..	+3	+7,336
Ratnágiri ... ..	-1	-3,366
Ahmadnagar ... ..	+1	+2,445
Khándesh ... ..	...	-1,538
Násik ... ..	+2	+1,871
Kánara ... ..	+1	+1,335
Dhárwár ... ..	-1	-1,184
Belgaum ... ..	...	-970
Thána ... ..	+4	+868
Ahmadábad ... ..	+1	+89

a net increase of 12 villages and 36,493 acres. The district variations are tabulated in the margin. In Bijápur one village hitherto wrongly treated as an alienated village is now classed with Government villages. 2½ khoti villages in Ratnágiri are declared khúlsa. In Sátára one village has been transferred from the head "non-available" to "available" statistics. In Poona, statistics of three villages omitted last year have been brought to account and some Government land in alienated villages has been transferred to its proper head. The decrease in Dhárwár and the corresponding increase in Kánara are due to territorial change. Settlement of boundary dispute explains the decrease in Belgaum. One hamlet in Thána and one in Ahmadabad has been treated as separate village. Elsewhere, survey operations and correction of errors account for the changes.

In Sind, survey operations and suspension of irrigational settlement account for the changes in Karáchi. Two alienated villages in Hyderabad are made khálsa. The two additional villages in Shikárpur are alienated lands in Government villages formed into separate 'Dehs' (villages). Two *Dehs* are amalgamated into one in Upper Sind Frontier.

*Non-reporting Villages.*—In the Presidency, 1,610 Government villages with an area of 6,001½ square miles and 847½ alienated villages covering 2,100 square miles are not able to return accurate figures of cultivation. The number of non-reporting villages—Government and alienated—decreased by 10 due to introduction of survey and village papers or correction of mistakes noticed above. The Government villages are under special tenures and the alienated are all unsurveyed. In Sind, the number of such villages is 44 (42 Government and 2 alienated), the same as last year, with an area of 4,609 square miles.

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

63. The following table exhibits variations as compared with last year in areas under sub-heads of cultivated and uncultivated land:—

Area in Acres (000 omitted).

Detail.	PRESIDENCY PROPER.			SIND		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	1895-96.	1896-97.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
<b>A.—Cultivated Area—</b>						
Gross cropped area ... ..	25,000	19,909	—20.4	2,787	3,391	+21.7
Cropped more than once ... ..	675	668	—1.8	132	165	+25.0
Net cropped area ... ..	24,325	19,246	—20.9	2,655	3,226	+21.5
Current fallows ... ..	5,605	10,689	+92.4	4,778	4,267	—10.7
Assessed ... ..	29,729	29,745	+0.1	7,090	7,172	+1.2
Unassessed ... ..	101	90	—10.9	348	321	—8.4
Total A. ... ..	29,880	29,835	...	7,433	7,493	+0.8
<b>B.—Uncultivated Area—</b>						
Available for cultivation ... ..	Assessed ... 991	964	—2.7	811	848	+4.6
	Unassessed... 786	668	—9.2	5,369	5,228	—2.6
Not available for cultivation.	Forest ... 7,049	7,160	+1.6	769	767	—0.3
	Others ... 4,988	5,004	+0.3	12,601	12,649	+0.4
Total B. ... ..	13,764	13,796	+0.2	19,550	19,492	—0.3
Grand Total ... ..	43,694	43,631	+0.1	26,983	26,985	...

In the Presidency both the "gross" and "net cropped" areas decreased by nearly 51 lákhs of acres or over 20 per cent. That cropped more than once declined by 12,000 acres or 1.8 per cent. In Sind, on the other hand, the areas under all these three descriptions increased; the "gross" and "net cropped" areas increasing by over 21 per cent. and that cropped more than once by 25 per cent. The marginal table shows variations in the cropped area district by district. Examination of this table shows that owing to the exceptionally unfavourable season the net cropped area (column 2) decreased in all districts of the Presidency Proper except the Panch Maháls, where there is a small increase, the contraction being more conspicuous in the affected districts of the Deccan and the Karnátak. Of all these districts Bijápur shows the largest shrinkage of 21,36,000 acres or 76.4 per cent. and then come Sholápur and Ahmadnagar with 37.1 and 22.8 per cents. The magnitude of the shrinkage is an index of the intensity of the distress which prevailed during the year. Column 3 shows that nearly the whole of this decrease has appeared in the form of fallow. Changes

District.	Acres (000 omitted).		
	Net area cropped.	Current fallow.	Cultivated, <i>i.e.</i> occupied area.
1	2	3	4
<b>Presidency Proper.</b>			
Ahmadábád ... ..	— 45	+ 20	— 25
Kaira ... ..	— 12	+ 6	— 6
Panch Maháls ... ..	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
Broach ... ..	— 5	+ 4	— 1
Surat ... ..	— 5	+ 5	...
Kharádeh ... ..	—168	+126	— 2
Náik ... ..	—309	+377	—12
Ahmadnagar ... ..	—618	+620	+ 3
Poona ... ..	—257	+293	+ 6
Sholápur ... ..	—787	+787	...
Satára ... ..	— 93	+103	+10
Belgaum ... ..	—245	+248	...
Bijápur ... ..	—2,136	+2,156	+19
Dhárwad ... ..	—272	+284	+12
Thana ... ..	— 13	+ 12	— 1
Kolápa ... ..	— 7	+ 7	...
Katárí ... ..	— 8	+ 4	— 2
Kánera ... ..	— 4	+ 6	+ 2
<b>Sind.</b>			
Karáchi ... ..	+ 68	— 58	+ 7
Hyderabad ... ..	+ 65	— 75	—10
Shikárpur ... ..	+289	—278	+12
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	+ 61	— 45	+16
Thar and Párkár ... ..	+ 93	— 87	+ 8



other than those caused by the effects of the season are shown by column 4 of the table. They are due either to new occupation, relinquishments or forfeitures or to modifications in the gross area of available statistics. Panch Maháls, Bijápur and Dhárwár are the only districts which presented some newly occupied areas. But two-thirds of the land thus taken up in Panch Maháls and the whole of it in Bijápur and Dhárwár remained fallow when the season proved unfavourable. Relinquishments occurred in Ahmadabad, Kaira, Broach, Khándesh, Násik and Thána. The large relinquishment in Ahmadabad has formed the subject of a long correspondence published in Government Resolution No. 2270, dated 23rd March 1897, Revenue Department. In Ahmadnagar, Poona, Sátára and Bijápur accretions to the area in occupation are due to the increases in the gross area of available statistics already explained under Return No. 1.

In Sind the net cropped areas increased in all districts, showing a corresponding decrease in the area left fallow. Copious rain and good inundation led to an expansion of area under actual tillage.

The area cropped more than once underwent a shrinkage of 12,000 acres or 1·6 per cent. only, in comparison with the area of the previous year, which suffered a large contraction owing to deficient late rains. Compared to the year 1894-95 the area in the year under review decreased nearly 15 per cent.

64. The following table summarises the distribution of fallows under the six specified heads:—

*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 ...	{ 1896-97 .	25·43	19·49	22·64	1·87	...	15·18	40·82
	{ 1895-96 .	24·37	19·15	22·89	1·81	...	12·00	44·15
Deccan ...	{ 1896-97 .	30·30	14·45	12·55	2·21	0·62	54·37	15·80
	{ 1895-96 .	15·52	30·58	22·27	4·46	1·15	5·39	36·15
Karnátak ...	{ 1896-97 .	48·29	3·03	6·88	3·96	...	76·87	9·26
	{ 1895-96 .	13·07	10·72	29·81	19·76	...	3·02	36·69
Konkan ...	{ 1896-97 .	47·36	35·03	18·05	4·26	29·17	1·77	11·72
	{ 1895-96 .	45·99	35·80	18·87	4·30	28·99	1·00	11·04
Total ...	{ 1896-97 .	35·49	13·06	12·16	2·99	3·21	52·93	15·65
	{ 1895-96 .	18·45	25·82	23·11	6·69	5·96	5·38	33·04

As expected in a year of rain failure the total fallow increased everywhere, the increases being unusually large in the most affected provinces of the Deccan and the Karnátak. In the former it doubled, in the latter it rose from 13 to 48 per cent. In Gujarát the incredibly large percentage of other fallow decreased 3 per cent. in consequence of a corresponding increase in the land left unsown on account of season. This appears to be a correction in registration. In the Karnátak and the Deccan fallow attributed to seasonal causes swelled remarkably, being 77 and 55 per cents. against 3 and 6 per cents. respectively in the previous year.

65. *Uncultivated, i. e., unoccupied Area.*—The new occupations already noticed under Dhárwár, Bijápur and the Panch Maháls tended to reduce the uncultivated or unoccupied area. But the large relinquishments in Ahmadabad, Násik and Kaira, and the increase in the gross area of Sátára more than made up this reduction.

Of the land available for cultivation, assessed as well as unassessed waste decreased by 27,000 and 68,000 acres respectively. Thus the margin of cultivation was, on the whole, curtailed by 95,000 acres or 5.5 per cent.

Land under forest increased by 111,000 acres or 1.6 per cent. The marginal

District.	Variations in acres (000 omitted.)
Khándesh ... ..	+109
Ahmadábád ... ..	-6
Kánara ... ..	+4
Sátára ... ..	+3
Thána ... ..	+3

table, which gives noticeable variations, shows that this increase is chiefly due to more correct registration of the forest area of Khándesh. A similar cause explains the increase under Kánara. Deforestation took place in Ahmadábád. The increased gross area in Sátára brought the additional land under forest. In Thána, land set apart for other purposes was transferred to forest.

66. An endeavour is made in the table given below (which is inserted in every annual report) to show by combination of the information contained in tables I and II the distribution of cultivation and the margin of land left for the expansion of cultivation in the different districts. In the Deccan the area for which the statistics are not available increased from 5 to 8.9 per cent. chiefly by the inclusion of a large unsurveyed tract in Khándesh hitherto not taken into account. Other changes are not remarkable.

No.	District.	Percentage on gross area, of areas for which statistics are not available.	PERCENTAGE ON NET AREA FOR WHICH STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE, OF AREAS.				Forest.
			Cultivated, i.e., occupied.		Uncultivated, i.e., unoccupied.		
			Net cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
<b>A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>							
<i>I.—Gujarát.</i>							
1	Ahmadábád ... ..	11.1	51.2	21.5	5.3	21.2	0.8
2	Kaira ... ..	8.4	70.8	7.9	8.8	12.5	...
3	Panch Maháls ... ..	12.7	38.5	18.1	12.1	8.7	22.6
4	Broach ... ..	2.0	60.9	10.3	2.4	26.4	...
5	Surat ... ..	2.4	45.8	26.9	5.0	17.6	4.7
Average ... { 1896-97 ...		8.2	52.9	18.1	6.4	18.1	4.5
... { 1895-96 ...		8.2	54.0	17.4	6.1	17.9	4.6
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>							
6	Khándesh ... ..	24.3	56.6	7.6	11.1	11.3	13.4
7	Násik ... ..	4.2	43.4	21.2	4.1	9.4	21.9
8	Ahmadnagar ... ..	2.3	50.6	24.9	1.2	10.1	13.2
9	Poona ... ..	1.9	50.3	23.8	0.3	12.0	13.6
10	Sholápur ... ..	...	44.7	40.1	0.5	8.6	6.1
11	Sátára ... ..	6.9	51.9	22.2	0.8	9.5	15.6
Average ... { 1896-97 ...		8.9	50.1	21.8	3.7	10.3	14.1
... { 1895-96 ...		5.0	61.0	11.1	4.1	10.3	13.5
<i>III.—Karnátak.</i>							
12	Belgaum ... ..	5.5	52.6	23.0	2.5	6.6	15.3
13	Bijápur ... ..	0.3	18.1	69.3	2.1	5.4	5.1
14	Dhárwár ... ..	2.6	62.9	18.4	3.1	7.5	8.1
Average ... { 1896-97 ...		2.6	42.4	39.6	2.5	6.4	9.1
... { 1895-96 ...		2.8	71.0	10.7	2.8	6.4	9.1



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

Crops.	PRESIDENCY PROPR.			SIND.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent.
Jowári ...	7,189	5,430	-23.9	457	742	+62.4
Bájrí ...	4,297	3,918	-8.8	730	750	+2.7
Paddy ...	1,714	1,666	-2.8	655	734	+12.1
Wheat ...	1,796	1,033	-42.5	302	389	+28.8
Others ...	1,652	1,539	-6.8	14	15	+7.1
Total, Cereals ...	16,598	13,586	-18.1	2,158	2,630	+21.9
Tur ...	664	448	-32.5	...	...	...
Gram ...	738	434	-41.2	28	39	+39.3
Others ...	1,567	1,248	-20.4	110	145	+81.8
Total, Pulses ...	2,969	2,130	-28.3	138	184	+33.3
Tobacco ...	92	72	-21.7	8	11	+37.5
Sugarcane ...	71	66	-7.0	3	3	...
Oil-seeds ...	2,049	1,178	-42.5	272	347	+27.6
Cotton ...	2,723	2,415	-11.3	110	122	+10.9
Food Crops, Total ...	19,794	15,996	-19.2	2,340	2,856	+22.1
Non-Food Crops, Total ...	5,206	3,914	-24.8	447	535	+19.7
Total, Crops ...	25,000	19,910	-20.4	2,787	3,391	+21.7

Jowári and Bájrí.—In the marginal table are shown the results of comparison

District.	ACRES (000 OMITTED).			
	Jowári.		Bájrí.	Net variation.
	Kharif.	Rabi.		
Ahmadabad ..	-52	..	+2	-50
Kaira ..	+10	-6	+5	+15
Broach ..	-8	+38	-1	+29
Surat ..	-14	-1	..	-15
Khándesh ..	-15	..	+6	-9
Násk ..	-24	-52	-5	-81
Ahmadnagar ..	..	-77	-58	-135
Poona ..	+130	-163	-52	-80
Sholápur ..	..	-400	-45	-445
Sátára ..	-44	+6	-1	-29
Belgaum ..	-7	-53	-10	-70
Bijápur ..	-204	-658	-208	-1,100
Dhárwár ..	-51	+14	-1	-48
Total ..	-387	-1,312	-378	-2,087

between last and current year's cultivation under jowári—both kharif and rabi—and bájrí. Excepting Kaira and Broach, which show larger cultivation, there are marked decreases everywhere, especially in the distressed districts of Bijápur, Sholápur and Ahmadnagar. This general contraction is the result of the unfavourable rainfall in the Deccan and Karnátak districts both for kharif bájrí and rabi jowári. In Kaira, where the July rain was not heavy, the early rains favoured

sowings of both jowári and bájrí, and in Broach late jowári had to be substituted for cotton either damaged or washed away. The decrease under rabi jowári in Poona is to a large extent made good by increase under kharif jowári, which, however, except where irrigated, yielded a poor outturn of grain.

District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Ahmadabad ..	-5
Kaira ..	-7
Panch Máhálá ..	-4
Broach ..	-2
Surat ..	+2
Khándesh ..	-5
Ahmadnagar ..	-1
Poona ..	-1
Sholápur ..	-10
Sátára ..	+3
Belgaum ..	+1
Bijápur ..	-13
Dhárwár ..	+2
Tháns ..	-3
Ratnágiri ..	-1
Kánara ..	-4

Paddy.—There is an aggregate decrease of 48,000 or 2.8 per cent.—not a very large reduction. Setting aside Sholápur and Bijápur, where the rain was very deficient from the commencement, the variations in all other districts are almost ordinary. In the northern districts of Gujarát the reductions are comparatively larger. Surat, Sátára, Belgaum and Dhárwár, where the situation was less unfavourable, exhibit increases, but they are very small. The monsoon having closed too early, the rice crop suffered more in outturn than in extent of cultivation.

District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Ahmadabad .. .. .	-1
Kaira .. .. .	+1
Panch Mahals.. .. .	-10
Broach.. .. .	+2
Surat .. .. .	+4
Khandesh .. .. .	-92
Nasik .. .. .	-115
Ahmadnagar .. .. .	-163
Poona .. .. .	-50
Sholapur .. .. .	-27
Satara .. .. .	-24
Belgaum .. .. .	-65
Bijapur .. .. .	-172
Dharwar .. .. .	-62

Wheat.—Figures in the marginal table clearly point to the untimely cessation of rains and consequent want of moisture necessary for wheat cultivation. The aggregate decrease is 763,000 acres or 42·5 per cent.

Crop.	Acres (000 omitted).
Kodra .. .. .	-9
Ragi .. .. .	-71
Rala .. .. .	-42
Vari .. .. .	-82
Barley .. .. .	+1
Maize .. .. .	+42
Banti .. .. .	+1
Ehadli .. .. .	-3
Amaranth .. .. .	-1
Others .. .. .	+5

Other Cereals.—Other minor cereals decreased by 113,000 acres or 6·8 per cent. on the whole. The contractions under ragi, rala and vari are very large. Excessive rain at sowing time is said to have restricted the area under ragi and vari. Maize is the only grain which gives a noticeable increase. All districts of the Deccan and Belgaum and Bijapur in the Karnatak extended their usual cultivation of maize—mostly irrigated—to make up the deficiency of fodder.

District.	Acres (000 omitted).	District.	Acres (000 omitted).
<i>Tur.</i>		<i>Gram.</i>	
Ahmadabad .. .. .	..	Ahmadabad .. .. .	+8
Kaira .. .. .	..	Kaira .. .. .	-3
Panch Mahals.. .. .	+1	Panch Mahals .. .. .	-16
Broach .. .. .	+1	Broach .. .. .	..
Surat .. .. .	-8	Surat .. .. .	-1
Khandesh .. .. .	-7	Khandesh .. .. .	-18
Nasik .. .. .	-9	Nasik .. .. .	-21
Ahmadnagar .. .. .	-39	Ahmadnagar .. .. .	-78
Poona .. .. .	-24	Poona .. .. .	-85
Sholapur .. .. .	-32	Sholapur .. .. .	-35
Satara .. .. .	-7	Satara .. .. .	-33
Belgaum .. .. .	-9	Belgaum .. .. .	-17
Bijapur .. .. .	-72	Bijapur .. .. .	-60
Dharwar .. .. .	-11	Dharwar .. .. .	+10
Thana .. .. .	-1	Thana .. .. .	-1
Kolaba .. .. .	..	Kolaba .. .. .	-1

Pulses.—The acreage under tur declined by 216,000 acres or 32·5 per cent. That under gram by 304,000 acres or 41·2 per cent. Tur participated in the decrease of jowar and bajri with which it is grown as a principal row crop. Failure of rabi rains and consequent want of moisture account for the decrease under gram.

District.	Acres.
Kaira .. .. .	-3,036
Khandesh .. .. .	-4,869
Nasik .. .. .	-1,085
Ahmadnagar .. .. .	-2,111
Poona .. .. .	-921
Sholapur .. .. .	-1,712
Satara .. .. .	-3,111
Belgaum .. .. .	-600
Bijapur .. .. .	-1,782
Dharwar .. .. .	-547

Tobacco.—The decrease under tobacco is 20,000 acres or 21·7 per cent. Want of sufficient sowing rain in the Deccan and the Karnatak and unfavourable rain at the time of transplantation are the causes given.

District.	Acres.
Ahmadabad .. .. .	-493
Kaira .. .. .	-288
Surat .. .. .	-132
Khandesh .. .. .	-1,528
Nasik .. .. .	-1,094
Poona .. .. .	-1,544
Sholapur .. .. .	-576
Satara .. .. .	+530
Bijapur .. .. .	-215
Dharwar .. .. .	+1,017

Sugarcane.—The crop exhibits a net decrease of 5,000 acres or 7 per cent. Larger cultivation of vegetables and other crops of more urgent demand, low prices of *gul* in the previous year and unfavourable rain, all combined to lower the total area. In Dharwar and Satara, which afforded irrigational facilities, sugarcane occupied fields which under favourable season would have been occupied by other crops.

Crop.	Acres (000 omitted).
Linseed .. .. .	-425
Safflower .. .. .	-254
Nigerseed .. .. .	-87
Sesame .. .. .	-70
Castor .. .. .	-18
Groundnut .. .. .	-16
Rapeseed .. .. .	-1

Oil-seeds.—All oil-seeds except sesamum grown in Gujarat show a largely reduced area. The decrease under all oil-seeds put together was 871,000 acres or 42·5 per cent. The shrinkage was distributed as shown in the margin. All these crops being important articles of export trade deserve the following special notice.

Sesamum.—Decrease of 18 per cent. In Gujarat sesamum was substituted for cotton and other crops damaged by excessive July rain and gave a general

increase. In the Deccan and the Karnátak deficiency of rain was the principal cause of shrinkage. In the western parts of Dhárwár excessive rain diminished the area and in places in the Deccan young crops were washed away by the heavy rain of the early part of the season.

Linseed.—73 per cent. decrease, mostly in the Deccan and the Karnátak, where the crop is almost entirely grown. Decrease was most marked in Khándesh, Násik and Bijápur and was due to absence of late rains, which over a large area prevented sowings.

Cotton —The table shows the varying effects of the season so far as sowing

District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Ahmadábad ...	+6
Kaira ...	—2
Broach...	—55
Surat ...	+8
Khándesh ...	+148
Násik ...	+24
Ahmadnagar ...	+1
Sholápur ..	—1
Belgaum ...	—37
Bijápur ...	—298
Dhárwar ...	—107

operations were concerned. In the Deccan, where the crop is sown early, the rains in the commencement were favourable and the area increased by 16·5 per cent. ; but in the Karnátak the crop is late and owing to early cessation of rains large tracts remained unsown, particularly in Bijápur and the eastern parts of Belgaum and Dhárwár. In Gujarát the increase in Surat and Ahmadabad was not sufficient to make up for the large decrease in Broach, where excessive rain and heavy flood in July damaged the early sown crops, which had in many parts to be ploughed up and replaced by other crops.

Potato.—The area under this crop was 8,280 acres, the lowest on record during the last six years. Poona alone, which recorded 5,557 acres or 67 per cent. of the total cultivation, was responsible for the whole of this decrease. The crop is grown in the Poona district almost entirely under well irrigation, and it was the interest of the cultivators to grow food-grains and fodder crops (chiefly jowár and maize) instead of potatoes. Moreover, owing to the failure of the crop from ring disease the cultivation in the Poona district is declining in favour of onions, which are grown now for export as well as internal consumption. Elsewhere the fluctuations are not material.

Green Fodder.—The important crops are lucerne and hot-weather jowári. The area under the former more than trebled itself and that under the latter nearly quadrupled. The demand for both these varieties of fodder was obviously very keen. Lucerne is grown in Poona (599), Ahmadnagar (2,569) and Thána (169 acres). All districts show abnormal expansion under hot-weather jowári.

Kharif and Rabi Crops —The details given in the subjoined table show variations under kharif and rabi, cereals and pulses, of the Presidency inclusive of Sind and give the main features of the season :—

Year.	AREA IN ACRES (000 OMITTED).			
	Kharif.		Rabi.	
	Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.
1895-96 ...	10,432	2,027	6,165	942
1896-97 ...	9,404	1,532	4,032	598
Variation ...	—938	—495	—2,073	—344

69. Below are the usual tables showing the distribution of crops. Statement A shows the distribution of the principal crops in each district. 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. Sind is included in the Statement A. A separate statement similar to B is prepared for Sind with percentages shown on gross area of Sind :—

*A.—Distribution of Crops—Percentages 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.—Gujarat.</i>															
1	Ahmadabad ... ..	20	12	0	15	4	2	59	10	1	25	4	1	70	30
2	Kaira ... ..	10	24	20	2	25	1	82	0	1	1	2	5	92	8
3	Panch Mahals ... ..	1	11	16	2	14	30	74	16	...	...	8	2	90	10
4	Broach ... ..	28	2	8	9	2	...	44	12	1	30	3	1	57	43
5	Surat... ..	24	1	22	5	9	...	61	10	2	20	6	1	73	27
	Average ... { 1896-97 ...	18	11	12	8	10	4	68	11	1	10	4	2	75	25
	{ 1895-96 ...	18	10	12	8	10	4	62	12	1	19	4	2	75	25
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>															
6	Khandesh ... ..	16	22	1	5	1	...	45	10	1	37	6	1	50	44
7	Nasik ... ..	8	42	3	11	10	1	70	13	2	3	11	1	85	15
8	Ahmadnagar ... ..	34	35	...	3	2	1	75	10	2	4	8	1	87	13
9	Poona ... ..	40	32	4	2	4	1	83	7	2	...	7	1	92	8
10	Sholapur ... ..	60	16	1	2	...	2	81	8	1	...	8	2	90	10
11	Satara ... ..	20	29	3	2	7	1	71	18	2	...	7	2	91	9
	Average... { 1896-97 ...	29	29	2	4	3	1	68	11	2	11	7	1	81	19
	{ 1895-96 ...	29	25	2	7	3	...	66	13	1	8	11	1	80	20
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>															
12	Belgaum ... ..	38	10	7	3	10	1	69	12	1	11	3	4	82	18
13	Bijapur ... ..	65	16	1	1	...	1	84	5	1	7	3	...	90	10
14	Dharwar ... ..	32	...	8	11	6	...	69	12	1	21	5	2	73	23
	Average... { 1896-97 ...	40	6	7	6	7	1	67	11	1	15	4	2	79	21
	{ 1895-96 ...	40	7	4	8	6	...	65	10	1	15	7	2	76	24
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>															
15	Thana ... ..	...	...	67	...	20	...	87	6	2	...	3	2	95	5
16	Kolaba ... ..	...	...	61	...	32	...	93	5	1	...	1	...	99	1
17	Ratnagiri ... ..	...	...	40	...	39	...	78	10	5	...	5	2	93	7
18	Kanara ... ..	1	...	78	...	2	...	81	3	0	...	...	7	83	7
	Average... { 1896-97 ...	...	...	65	...	22	...	87	6	3	...	2	2	96	4
	{ 1895-96 ...	...	...	63	...	23	...	86	7	3	...	2	2	96	4
	Average A. ... { 1896-97 ...	27	20	8	5	7	1	68	11	1	12	6	2	80	20
	{ 1895-96 ...	28	17	7	7	6	1	65	12	1	11	8	2	79	21
<b>B.—SIND.</b>															
19	Karachi ... ..	23	5	42	10	...	1	81	5	2	...	10	2	88	12
20	Hyderabad ... ..	13	29	29	5	...	...	74	2	2	9	9	4	78	22
21	Shikarpur ... ..	39	1	17	21	...	...	81	8	2	1	7	1	91	9
22	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	30	8	4	11	...	...	50	10	1	1	29	...	70	30
23	Thar and Parkar ... ..	2	62	19	2	...	...	85	3	...	5	6	1	88	12
	Average B ... { 1896-97 ...	22	22	22	12	...	...	78	5	1	4	10	2	84	16
	{ 1895-96 ...	16	26	24	10	...	1	77	5	2	4	10	2	84	16
	Average for the Presi- { 1896-97 ...	27	20	10	6	6	1	70	10	1	11	6	2	81	19
	dency. { 1895-96 ...	27	18	9	8	5	1	68	11	1	10	8	2	80	20

## B.—Distribution of Crops—Percentages shown on the Area of the Presidency Proper.

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>I.—Gujarat.</b>																	
1	Ahmadabad ... ..	4.2	3.3	4.4	16.4	8.5	3.9	4.9	5.7	4.3	11.7	3.5	4.3	5.0	8.6		
2	Kaira ... ..	1.4	4.3	8.2	1.4	13.4	2.4	4.5	3.0	3.3	0.3	1.0	10.8	4.0	1.4		
3	Panch Mahals ... ..	0.1	1.1	3.9	0.7	4.3	45.6	2.2	2.9	0.6	...	2.6	1.8	2.3	0.9		
4	Broach ... ..	2.8	0.3	1.1	5.0	0.6	...	1.8	2.2	2.2	6.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.2		
5	Surat ... ..	2.1	0.2	0.5	2.3	3.5	0.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.2	2.5	1.1	2.3	3.4		
	Total ... {1896-97 ...	10.6	9.2	24.1	25.8	25.3	57.0	15.3	17.1	12.5	25.1	11.3	10.8	15.5	20.5		
	Total ... {1895-96 ...	8.4	8.2	24.3	15.0	23.7	63.8	12.8	13.8	14.9	23.9	5.9	15.2	13.0	16.2		
<b>II.—Deccan.</b>																	
6	Khandesh ... ..	8.7	10.1	1.5	15.6	1.5	2.0	9.7	13.1	7.4	44.5	14.6	10.7	10.2	32.7		
7	Nasik ... ..	0.9	17.0	3.3	17.2	11.9	3.7	3.2	3.7	11.7	2.4	14.9	3.3	3.5	6.2		
8	Ahmadnagar ... ..	14.0	19.7	0.7	5.9	2.7	7.3	12.2	10.9	11.9	8.1	15.7	5.2	12.0	7.1		
9	Poona ... ..	13.1	14.6	4.1	4.7	5.4	5.1	10.9	6.2	12.4	...	10.6	3.6	10.3	3.5		
10	Sholapur ... ..	14.8	5.3	0.8	2.3	0.1	11.6	7.9	5.4	4.2	0.1	9.3	6.0	7.5	3.3		
11	Satara ... ..	8.4	11.8	2.6	4.0	9.0	6.4	8.3	13.2	9.6	0.2	8.7	11.3	8.9	3.7		
	Total ... {1896-97 ...	59.9	84.5	13.0	49.7	30.7	36.0	57.2	59.5	57.2	50.3	73.9	40.1	57.4	56.5		
	Total ... {1895-96 ...	54.4	80.0	13.5	54.8	31.8	31.6	54.7	59.0	49.8	38.3	70.9	45.3	55.4	51.7		
<b>III.—Karnatak.</b>																	
12	Belgaum ... ..	10.5	3.6	6.9	4.9	11.3	4.0	7.6	9.8	7.1	6.6	4.1	17.6	7.7	6.8		
13	Bijapur ... ..	7.9	2.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	2.9	4.1	1.5	3.7	1.9	1.6	0.9	3.3	1.7		
14	Dharwar ... ..	11.1	0.1	9.1	18.9	11.4	...	8.1	11.0	5.5	16.1	7.1	13.1	8.4	13.1		
	Total ... {1896-97 ...	29.5	6.2	16.1	24.5	22.9	6.9	19.8	21.3	16.3	24.8	12.8	31.6	19.9	21.6		
	Total ... {1895-96 ...	37.2	11.2	16.2	30.2	24.7	4.4	26.0	23.9	17.9	37.8	21.8	33.1	25.0	31.1		
<b>IV.—Konkan.</b>																	
15	Thana ... ..	...	...	18.1	...	7.2	...	2.9	1.3	2.7	...	1.1	2.4	2.7	0.5		
16	Kulcha ... ..	...	...	14.8	...	9.7	...	2.7	0.9	1.0	...	0.5	0.2	2.4	0.2		
17	Ratnagiri ... ..	...	...	3.0	...	3.7	...	0.4	0.6	2.8	...	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2		
18	Banara ... ..	...	...	11.1	...	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.3	6.0	...	...	5.0	1.4	0.5		
	Total ... {1896-97 ...	...	...	46.8	...	21.1	0.1	7.7	3.1	14.0	...	2.1	9.5	7.2	1.4		
	Total ... {1895-96 ...	...	...	40.0	...	19.8	0.2	6.5	2.7	17.4	...	1.4	6.4	6.0	1.0		
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

B<sup>1</sup>.—Distribution of Crops—Percentages shown on the Area of Sind.

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		
1	Karachi ... ..	14.7	3.0	27.5	11.7	35.6	43.9	14.7	14.1	22.1	0.3	13.6	13.3	14.7	10.6		
2	Hyderabad ... ..	15.0	32.9	29.9	12.4	9.6	30.2	23.9	10.4	29.4	67.2	21.3	51.9	29.1	35.5		
3	Ehikarpur ... ..	50.7	1.6	22.9	60.8	37.2	16.5	30.2	42.8	38.0	4.3	19.8	20.9	31.2	16.5		
4	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	16.3	4.3	2.0	11.3	6.8	6.0	8.7	20.0	5.1	1.1	32.5	1.8	9.4	21.0		
5	Tuar and Parkar ... ..	1.3	58.2	17.7	8.8	10.8	3.4	22.5	12.1	6.4	26.1	12.9	12.1	21.6	15.8		
	Total, 1896-97 ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

70. Outturn of Crops.—The following table gives the reported anna valuation of the outturn of the principal crops in each district. The valuation calculated by Mamlatdars purports to conform to the prescribed standard by which 16 annas represent an average crop.





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

Trees and Districts.	Number.	Trees and Districts.	Number.
<i>1.—Moha (Bassia latifolia).</i>		<i>6.—Fig (Ficus carica).</i>	
Kaira ... ..	143,938	Poona ... ..	97,285
Panch Maháls ... ..	96,566	Násik ... ..	3,474
Khándesh ... ..	53,581	Ahmadnagar ... ..	8,506
Násik ... ..	3,637	Shikárpur ... ..	1,191
Broach ... ..	2,323	Hyderabad ... ..	499
<i>2.—Betelnut (Areca catechu).</i>		Surat ... ..	325
Kánara ... ..	8,812,865	Belgaum ... ..	245
Dhátwár ... ..	162,037	Karáchi ... ..	63
Ratnágiri ... ..	172,320	<i>7.—Vine (Vitis vinifera).</i>	
Kolába ... ..	23,742	Násik ... ..	55,486
Thána ... ..	5,277	Poona ... ..	66,350
<i>3.—Ráyan (Mimusops Hexandra).</i>		Ahmadnagar ... ..	25,806
Kaira ... ..	72,466	Shikárpur ... ..	28,231
Panch Maháls ... ..	4,203	Khándesh ... ..	3,520
Broach ... ..	2,865	Hyderabad ... ..	222
<i>4.—Keshev-nut (Anacardium occidentale).</i>		Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	444
Kánara ... ..	98,599	Karáchi ... ..	627
Ratnágiri ... ..	29,367	<i>8.—Kokum (Garcinia Indica).</i>	
Thána ... ..	5,548	Ratnágiri ... ..	3,637
<i>5.—Hirda (Terminalia chebula).</i>			
Ahmadnagar ... ..	20,102		

Return No. IV.—Irrigation.

72. This return shows for the first time detailed information showing irrigation from canals, wells and tanks separately. In the Presidency Proper, the proportion of area irrigated in the year under report to the net area cropped increased from 3·3 to 5·4 per cent. In Sind the proportion nearly remained the same.

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

*Irrigated Area.*

No.	Detail.	PRESIDENCY PROPER.			SIND.		
		Areas (000 omitted).		Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent.	Areas (000 omitted).		Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent.
		1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.	
<i>A.—Area Irrigated.</i>							
1	Irrigated from Government canals.	98	139	+41·8	1,888	2,285	+21·0
2	Do. private canals ...	1	12	+1,100·0	121	166	+37·1
3	Do. wells ...	458	646	+41·0	23	34	+47·8
4	Do. tanks ...	103	113	+9·7	...	...	...
5	Do. other sources ...	142	143	+0·7	100	96	-4·0
6	Total, Area Irrigated ...	802	1,053	+31·4	2,132	2,581	+21·0
<i>B.—Crops Irrigated.</i>							
7	Rice ... ..	143	161	+12·6	655	735	+12·2
8	Wheat ... ..	156	187	+19·9	258	270	+4·6
9	Sugarcane ... ..	70	65	-7·1	3	3	...
10	Other crops ... ..	528	811	+53·6	1,344	1,732	+28·8
11	Total, Crops Irrigated ...	897	1,224	+36·1	2,260	2,740	+21·2

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

The total of irrigated area in the Presidency Proper increased from 802,000

District.	Acres (00 omitted).		
	Canals.	Tanks, wells, &c.	Net variations.
Ahmadabad ... ..	-1	+86	+85
Kaira ... ..	+3	+165	+168
Panch Mahals ... ..	...	+3	+3
Brosch ... ..	...	...	...
Surat ... ..	...	-3	-3
Khandesh... ..	+66	+148	+214
Nasik ... ..	+77	+202	+279
Ahmadnagar ... ..	+41	+545	+586
Poona ... ..	+245	+113	+358
Sholapur ... ..	+64	+165	+229
Satara ... ..	+36	+346	+382
Belgaum ... ..	+1	+29	+30
Bijapur ... ..	-3	+152	+149
Dharwar ... ..	-6	+61	+55
Thana ... ..	...	+1	+1
Kolaba ... ..	...	...	...
Ratnagiri ... ..	...	...	...
Kanara ... ..	+3	-22	-19

to 1,053,000 acres, *i.e.*, by 251,000 acres or 31·4 per cent. The noticeable variations under canals and tanks and wells are exhibited in the marginal table. Irrigation from all these sources skews considerable increases in all districts, notably the affected districts of the Deccan, on account of the irregularity of the kharif rains and absence of rabi rains.

The irrigated crops increased from 897,000 to 1,224,000 acres, *i.e.*, 327,000 acres or 36·1 per cent. The increase occurred under irrigated wheat (31,000) and rice (18,000 acres) and other food-crops chiefly irrigated millets.

In Sind there is a general increase under all sorts of irrigated area explained by plentiful water in the canals.

Return No. V.—Agricultural Stock.

73. The following table shows the result of the enumeration of the principal heads of agricultural resources in the Presidency. Sind is not yet ready with a return.

*Agricultural Stock.*

Details.	PRESIDENCY PROPER.			
	Number (000 omitted).		Increase (+) per cent.	Decrease (-) per cent.
	1895-96.	1896-97.		
Plough Cattle ... ..	3,211	2,929	.....	8·8
Breeding Bulls ... ..	21	17	.....	19·0
Cattle for other purposes ... ..	155	121	.....	21·9
Milch Cattle ... ..	2,848	2,498	.....	12·3
Young Stock ... ..	2,255	1,990	.....	11·8
<b>Total, Cattle ... ..</b>	<b>8,490</b>	<b>7,555</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>11·0</b>
Horses and Ponies... ..	156	130	.....	16·6
Sheep ... ..	1,786	1,598	.....	10·5
Goats ... ..	1,602	1,545	.....	3·6
Ploughs ... ..	1,090	1,048	.....	3·9
Carts ... ..	533	513	.....	3·8

The district variations are noted below:—

No.	District.	Plough Oxen.	Cows.	Shee- buffaloes.	Young Stock.	Total Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
1	Ahmadabad ... ..	-908	+ 4,205	+ 6,093	+ 3,947	+ 11,890	+ 2,491	+ 1,762
2	Kaira ... ..	-160	-527	+ 1,377	-887	+ 523	-5,317	+ 5,092
3	Panch Mahals ... ..	+ 2,048	+ 241	+ 6	+ 2,502	+ 4,462	+ 775	+ 2,528
4	Broach ... ..	-587	-490	-649	-1,485	-3,247	-546	+ 845
5	Surat ... ..	-1,113	-292	-694	-212	-2,603	+ 1,099	-2,455
6	Khándesh ... ..	-29,147	-32,127	-14,016	-27,891	-110,862	-5,480	-10,924
7	Násik ... ..	-19,267	-26,396	-3,142	-19,595	-75,097	+ 3,172	-18,807
8	Ahmadnagar ... ..	-46,219	-50,341	-7,304	-40,514	-161,737	-41,287	-7,328
9	Poona ... ..	-22,197	-16,960	-5,448	-6,764	-55,151	-19,460	-5,914
10	Sholapur ... ..	-58,244	-53,168	-11,182	-47,821	-173,452	-52,708	-3,970
11	Sátára ... ..	-14,276	-14,034	-4,816	-15,136	-52,185	-11,316	-11,622
12	Belgaum ... ..	-8,749	-12,234	-4,198	-5,636	-35,288	-9,454	-660
13	Bijápur ... ..	-69,661	-74,688	-22,836	-109,105	-284,677	-52,283	-6,862
14	Dhárwár ... ..	-3,694	-4,116	-426	-1,932	-12,444	+ 3,649	+ 1,520
15	Thána ... ..	+ 1,804	-840	+ 827	+ 2,858	+ 5,032	-496	-1,110
16	Kolába ... ..	+ 625	+ 816	-294	+ 4,124	+ 5,096	-466	-2,516
17	Ratnágiri ... ..	+ 927	+ 126	-2	+ 1,528	+ 2,346	+ 252	+ 623
18	Kánara ... ..	-955	-1,959	-753	-3,291	-7,780	-148	+ 221

*Cattle.*—The total number of cattle diminished largely; *i. e.*, by 935,000 or 11 per cent. The decrease is most conspicuous in the Deccan and the Karnátak districts. As these districts suffered from famine, number of animals died or were sold for nominal prices for want of sufficient fodder. Many were taken to other districts in search of fodder. Arranged according to the loss of cattle, the districts stand in the order of Bijápur (-284,000), Sholápur (-173,000), Ahmadnagar (-152,000), Khándesh, (-111,000), Násik (-75,000), Poona (-55,000), Sátára (-52,000), Belgaum (-35,000), and Dhárwár (-12,000). It would seem that these districts suffered in their agricultural resources in proportion to the depth of distress. Kánara registers a decrease of 7,800 attributed partly to rinderpest and partly to death from insufficient fodder or migration. The last two causes are hardly compatible with the fact that the district offered grazing ground for the other affected districts. Among the districts which show increase of cattle are the three northern districts of Gujarát and Thána, Kolába and Ratnágiri of the Konkan. In Ahmadabad the increase, which is pretty large, occurs under milch cattle and young stock and is not explained. The increase in the Panch Mahals is attributed to animals brought from other districts for grazing and to new purchases. The remaining districts show ordinary fluctuations.

*Sheep and Goats.*—Sheep decreased by 188,000 or 10·5 per cent.; goats by 57,000 or 3·6 per cent. All affected districts except Násik and Dhárwár show perceptible decreases under sheep. Bijápur, Sholápur and Ahmadnagar alone together make up 72 per cent. of the total decrease. Goats decreased in all districts of the Deccan and the Karnátak but Dhárwár. The reason assigned in both these cases is famine. Many must have been sold under the pressure of scarcity. In the northern districts of Gujarát there were, on the other hand, increases more perceptible under goats, assigned to new purchases. These increases with those under cattle may be new arrivals for sale from other affected provinces. The enumeration of the sheep and goats, which are mostly roving herds, cannot be accurate.

*Horses and Ponies.*—Decrease of 26,000 or 16·6 per cent. The falling off is very large in all districts of the Deccan and in Bijápur and Belgaum.

#### Return No. VII.—Water-supply.

74. This is a quinquennial return submitted for the third time. The return does not contain the recent changes prescribed under the revised manual (Government Resolution No. 9956, dated 19th December 1895, Revenue Department), as some of the district returns have not furnished detailed information. Owing to the uncertainty in the number of villages of available statistics, figures for Ratnágiri were excluded in 1891-92. For fair comparison they have been excluded in the table below also, though they are included in reviewing all other agricultural returns. During the quinquennial period the returns show a large increase of 28,000 or 16 per cent. under wells—both pakka and kacha—and a small one under tanks.

Wells and Tanks.	1891-92.		1896-97.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1. Wells for irrigation ...	108,274	65,322	123,857	77,442	15,583	12,120	...	..
2. Other wells (exclusive of those in disuse).	82,734	86,642	89,956	38,602	1,222	2,060	...	...
3. Tanks for irrigation ...	791	10,009	717	10,333	...	324	74	...
4. Other tanks (exclusive of those in disuse).	1,487	19,715	1,637	18,594	50	...	...	1,121

*Wells for irrigation.*—There is a net increase of 15,000 under pakka and 12,000 under kacha wells as distributed in the districts marginally noted. Pakka and kacha wells have decreased considerably in Ahmadabad. This large decrease is chiefly attributed to the reduction in the number of villages of available statistics noted in the report for 1895-96. The general increase under both the descriptions of wells is due partly to an increasing tendency, noticeably in the Deccan districts, on the part of rayats to make new wells and to the repair of old ones taking advantage of the takávi advanced by Government.

District.	Pakka.	Kacha.
Ahmadabad ... ..	-742	-575
Kaira ... ..	+303	-27
Panch Maháls ... ..	+11	+169
Surat ... ..	+255	-90
Khándesh ... ..	+3,912	+1,006
Násik ... ..	+1,813	+1,978
Ahmadnagar ... ..	+4,870	+501
Poona ... ..	+1,486	+910
Sholápur ... ..	+1,136	+1,527
Sátára ... ..	+1,298	+1,822
Belgaum ... ..	+127	+1,372
Bijápur ... ..	+414	+1,870
Dhárwár ... ..	-23	+121
Thána ... ..	+83	-12
Kolába ... ..	+50	-19
Kánara ... ..	+596	+1,561

More correct classification has also brought more wells to record.

*Tanks for irrigation.*—There is a net decrease of 74 under pakka and 324 under kacha tanks. The marginal table shows the chief variations. Pakka tanks have decreased in Ahmadabad, Kaira, Ahmadnagar and Poona; while they increased in Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kánara. The decrease is partly explained by a number of tanks falling in disuse and to correct classification. New constructions and excavations designed for irrigational purposes account for the

Districts.	Pakka.	Kacha.
Ahmadabad ... ..	-7	-34
Kaira ... ..	-27	+5
Broach ... ..	.....	+24
Ahmadnagar ... ..	-61	-68
Poona ... ..	-11	-20
Belgaum ... ..	+20	+394
Dhárwár ... ..	+7	-290
Kánara ... ..	+10	+300

increase.

Wells other than those for irrigation have increased in the Presidency Proper. It is said that the increase is due to newly sunk wells. In Ahmadabad, Khándesh, Násik and Dhárwár, some of the wells under this head have been transferred to the head "for irrigation" and some have fallen into disrepair. But the decrease thus caused is small compared to the increase by new wells.

Tanks other than those for irrigation have on the whole decreased, noticeably in Ahmadabad, in the whole of the Deccan except Poona, in Belgaum, Bijápur and Kánara. The decrease is partly due to correct registration and partly to dried up tanks being brought under cultivation. The decrease in Ahmadabad is due to reduction of villages.

#### C.—PRICES.

75. *Price Inspectors.*—During the year under report 58 out of the 59 stations fixed for inspection were visited. Kollhápúr alone was omitted, owing to the strict quarantine rules established by the Darbár during the plague.

The cost incurred and the number of days actually devoted to inspection are compared in the statement given below with similar figures of the previous year:—

Year.	Salary.		Travelling.		Total.		Days of inspection.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	No.
1895-96 ... ..	3,240	0 0	1,086	4 0	4,326	4 0	141
1896-97 ... ..	3,240	0 0	1,373	13 3	4,613	13 3	189

The rise in cost is partly due to the larger number of days spent in inspection, and partly to railway travelling on famine duty.

76. *Retail Prices Current.*—The standing order that the prices should be ascertained by a regular clerk on the establishment of the registering officer, was disregarded in 3 or 4 stations only. In one of these, Belgaum, the Police Pátel reported the prices and in another, Rájkot, the prices were furnished by a nominated committee of 3 traders. Considerable laxity seems again to have been shown in some stations in reporting prices. The price of dry grass in one case was reported at Rs. 2-8-0 a maund, whereas at the inspection it was found to be exactly half that sum. The abnormal increase was explained by the reporting officer to be due to "scarcity of fodder," but the real cause was subsequently, at the inspection, found to be an error in calculation. Again, jowári straw was registered and reported at Rs. 2-0-0 a maund instead of Re. 0-15-8. The mistake here was due to the jantri equivalent of 100 bundles having been erroneously taken at 2½ instead of 5 maunds.

77. Táluka Form No. 38 was examined in all the head-quarter stations visited by the Price Inspectors. The gross inaccuracies found show that due attention was not paid to the rules contained in the Manual of Revenue Accounts in filling up this form.

78. As remarked in the last report (paragraph 79), a return (Appendix C) is prepared, giving for all districts of the Presidency and the several cantonments visited by the Inspectors the annual average retail prices of the principal staple food-grains and articles of ordinary consumption for the year under report.

79. *Return of Wholesale Prices.*—As remarked last year, the supervision of the return by the Price Inspectors has proved to be a very useful check in ensuring correct registration of wholesale prices in the manner required by the Government of India.

The prices to be shown in this statement are those in which wholesale transactions have taken place, *viz.*, transactions over 10 maunds. In two stations the instructions given in the register were not worked up to, and the prices were given per ser instead of per khandi. This practically amounted to the price per Indian maund being returned in the wholesale statement in the manner adopted for the retail register. In two other stations, the specific characteristic transactions which are required to be given as the basis of the quotation, were not noted in the register, whilst in another the descriptions of the transactions were quite insufficient to allow of any scrutiny. In some places, inspection of the dealers' books disclosed the fact that several transactions had taken place on various past fortnights, but that the clerk failed to record them.

#### D.—CROP EXPERIMENTS.

80. Owing to the demand for famine and plague duties and extensive failure of crops, officers were relieved in most districts from the duty of conducting crop experiments. Thus no experiments were reported from the Central Division, from Thána of the Northern Division or from Bijápúr of the Southern Division. From the remaining districts reports on 62 experiments in all, as shown in the margin, were received. Of these 38 were from Northern Division and 24 from the Southern Division. A report on these experiments has been submitted to Government.

Rice 17; kodra 11; jowári 7; báiri 7; nágli 6; castor seed 4; gram 3; wheat 2; cotton 2; sesamum 1; nigerseed 1 and sugarcane 1.

#### E.—FORECAST OF SEASON, 1897-98.

81. The 1897-98 forecast indicates a good general harvest of both kharif and rabi crops. Ante-monsoon showers, very useful for preparatory agricultural operations and for the needed water-supply, fell all over the KarnátaK and the Deccan during May. But the current of the south-west monsoon in the month of June was very irregular and feeble except in parts of the Konkan, KarnátaK and South Deccan. In Gujarát little rain fell throughout June. Kharif sowings were generally either delayed or interrupted, and considerable anxiety was caused. The fall of July was generally sufficient for resuming sowings. But the eastern strip of the Deccan and the KarnátaK continued to suffer from the deficiency of rain until August. A cyclonic storm, however, brought heavy rain early in September and gave timely relief to the failing crops of these affected eastern tracts. It was sufficient and seasonable for full sowings of rabi crops. By the middle of September the season definitely declared itself to be very favourable in all parts of the Presidency. The rainfall of October was well dis-

tributed. The intervening breaks favoured the healthy growth of all crops. The late rains gave good moisture for the rabi crops, which are expected to yield at least a fair outturn even without any further rain.

### VIII.—TRADE AND TRADE STATISTICS.

82. The trade registered in 1896-97 is as shown in the following table extracted from the annual report separately submitted :—

Year.	PRESIDENCY PROPER.				SIND.			
	External Trade.		Local Trade.	Total Trade.	External Trade.		Local Trade.	Total Trade.
	Imports.	Exports.			Imports.	Exports.		
Maunds, 1 maund=82½ lbs. (00000, omitted).								
Average ... ..	330	123	336	789	103	34	80	223
1896-96 ... ..	260	125	365	750	108	36	92	236
1896-97 ... ..	231	125	305	661	52	62	55	169
Increase (+) or decrease (-) over average ... ..	-99	+2	-31	-128	-57	+28	-25	-54
Increase (+) or decrease (-) over last year ... ..	-29	...	-60	-89	-56	+26	-37	-67

In the Presidency Proper the total trade fell off by 16·2 per cent. below average and 11·8 per cent. below last year; in Sind it declined by 28·4 per cent. and 24·2 per cent. below average and last year respectively.

The road-borne trade was, as usual, registered at six selected nákas in the Presidency Proper.

### IX.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

83. The Collectors of Kaira and Thána have under Government Resolution No. 1672 of 30th April 1889, General Department, reported the discovery of coins in their districts. The coins discovered in Kaira are of copper, and were found in two batches, one weighing 16½ lbs. and the other numbering 45 coins. The coins have been sent to the Honorary Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch. The Thána coins are of silver and are of two sets. They have not yet been disposed of.

### X.—MINERAL STATISTICS.

84. The annual return of mines and minerals was, as usual, forwarded to the Reporter on Economic Products, Calcutta, and the return of mineral concessions was submitted to Government for transmission to the Government of India. In addition to these the two half-yearly returns showing particulars of mines being worked were supplied to the Director, Geological Survey.

The period of license issued to Mr. Nelson for prospecting gold, diamonds, &c., having expired on the 1st October 1896, the land was resumed by Government.

A lease to mine for gold in the village of Alnawar in the Dhárwár District has been executed with Mr. Haji Ismail valad Haji Mohomad.

The Government of India have sanctioned the deputation of an officer of the Geological Survey Department to make a geological survey in the Bombay Presidency and his deputation has been brought to the notice of the Political Agent with a view to make necessary arrangements for the examination of mica mines and other mineral resources of the Rewa Kántha States.

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

85. This year's collection of articles consisted of the following samples :—

1. Memordica cymbalaria—Mar., *Kadvanchi* (roots and botanical specimens).
2. Lippia nodiflora—Mar. and Guj., *Ratoliya* (plants and botanical specimens).
3. Balanites Roxburghii—Mar., *Hinganbeta*; Guj., *Hingoru*; Kan., *Ingalkai* (bark and dried fruit).
4. Lichens—Mar., *Dagadphul*; Guj., *Phattarphul*; Kan., *Kalluhwoo*.

## CONCLUSION.

86. *Agricultural Conference.*—The Government of India have now issued a series of Resolutions after mature consideration of the recommendations made by the Agricultural Conferences held in 1893 and 1895-96. These Resolutions, to quote the wording of the Government of India, are “the outcome of the experience and development of the 15 years which have passed since the Famine Commissioner’s report was, under the orders of Her Majesty’s Secretary of State, first made the foundation of an agricultural programme. They purposely avoid instructions on matters of detail, but aim at a clear and full definition of the large and broad principles on which the scheme of agricultural enquiry and improvement should proceed. They are thus primarily designed for the guidance of officers in charge of Agricultural Departments, on whom the duty of giving effects to them should be strictly imposed.” Under the instructions of these resolutions the work entrusted to the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, and to be reviewed in its annual report, is distributed under the following main heads:—

- I. Prefatory.
- II. Land Records Establishment.
- III. Utilization of Land Records.
- IV. Scientific and national enquiry under imperial control.
- V. Scientific and local enquiry under provincial direction.
- VI. Agricultural education.
- VII. Publication of agricultural information.
- VIII. Final.

The next annual report will be prepared, as far as possible, in accordance with these prescribed heads, after obtaining orders of Government on matters of some detail. At present detailed statistical information bearing on rainfall and agricultural crops and stock is published in the annual report of the Agricultural Department, but it does not find a place in the prescribed heads.

87. *Famine.*—As noticed above (paragraph 60) the season of 1896-97 was abnormal, and famine prevailed in the Deccan and Karnatak to the extent noted below:—

District.	Total area in square miles.	Total population (1891).	Portion affected.
<i>Central Division.</i>			
Sholapur ...	4,539	750,689	Whole district (tálukas of Bársi, Pandharpur and Sholapur less severely than others).
Ahmadnagar ...	6,589	888,755	Whole district (tálukas of Akola, Sangamner and Shrigonda and Párner less severely than others).
Poona ...	5,349	1,067,800	Parts of all tálukas (Bhimthadi and Indápur severely affected).
Sátára ...	4,825	1,225,989	Tálukas of Pátan, Jávli, Sátára, Khánápur, part of Karád and Shirála Petha severely; other tálukas partially.
Násik ...	5,619	843,582	Tálukas of Málegaon, Nándgaon, Yeola, Niphád and Sinnar severely; other tálukas partially.
Khándesh...	10,454	1,460,851	All tálukas partially.
<i>Southern Division.</i>			
Bijápur ...	5,668	796,339	Whole district.
Belgaum ...	4,652	1,013,261	Tálukas of Athni, Gokak and Parasgad (including Murgod Petha).
Dhárwár ...	4,602	1,051,314	Tálukas of Navalgund, Gadag and Ron, Nargund and Mundargi pethas.

*Note.*—Distress in the hilly western tálukas of Ahmadnagar, Poona and Sátára proved to be greater than was first supposed.

In connection with this famine the Director was instructed to apply the energies of the Agricultural Department as far as possible to the collection, collation and test of information likely to aid Government in dealing with the



distress. Government approved of this office proposals that the information under the following heads should be collected :—

- (1) Estimates of areas sown.
- (2) Estimate of outturn of crops.
- (3) The stock of staple food-grains.
- (4) The numbers likely to need relief.
- (5) The condition of the various classes of the population.

The required information was collected by the issue of special circular instructions through the Collectors to the village officers, Circle Inspectors, District Inspectors and the Divisional Superintendents of Land Records. The Director and the Deputy Director moved rapidly into the affected districts to see for themselves the state of affairs, and to be able to test and correct information that was being collected. This office submitted special famine reports, embodying the information indicated by the heads referred to above, for 7 out of the 9 affected districts, while in the remaining two districts of Belgaum and Dhárwár, for which no report was made, distress was less acute and confined to the eastern talukas only.

With the commencement of the south-west monsoon of 1897, the Circle Inspectors were instructed to collect and report to this office, in weekly returns, detailed information for each circle regarding the prospects of the new season. From these returns weekly forecast reports were submitted to Government from the middle of June to the middle of October, containing latest information regarding character of rainfall and progress of kharif and rabi sowings, together with general information concerning condition of people, cattle and crops, supply of drinking water, diseases, variations in prices of food-grains and fodder, as required by Section 10 of the Famine Code.

In collecting information regarding grain traffic, the services of the two Price Inspectors of this office were fully utilized. They travelled expeditiously on the railway lines traversing the affected tracts. Later on the information obtained by the Price Inspectors was supplemented by post-card reports regularly received from the Station Masters of selected stations. This office submitted to Government in all 9 notes on the movement of grain traffic in the affected districts. In addition to these, a detailed note, showing the outturn, consumption and surplus of the Bombay Presidency for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 was prepared. The office work in preparing this note was heavy, the calculations being laborious and intricate. All the notes were published in the *Government Gazette* for general information.

88. *The Deputy Director's tour.*—The Deputy Director as usual supervised the work on the Poona and Surat Farms, paying in all 9 visits to the latter. Besides his ordinary work he inspected certain lands in the Dholka taluka reported to have been thrown out of cultivation at resettlement. He acted as a judge at the Ahmadnagar Horse and Cattle Show and inspected some fields and plots of Egyptian cotton grown experimentally at Navsári and elsewhere at the instance of Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata of Bombay. He gave the prescribed course of instruction in Agriculture at the College of Science, Poona, and was appointed an examiner in the oral and practical examinations in Agriculture held at Madras. He conferred with Doctor Koch at Bombay regarding rinderpest. He visited the Nadiád Farm and the sewage farm at Ahmadabad. He went to Dhárwár to advise the Inspector General of Prisons regarding starting a dairy at the Dhárwár Jail. Under Government Resolution No. 87, Famine, dated 9th January 1897, Mr. Mollison toured in the Poona, Ahmadnagar, Khándesh, Násik and Sholápur districts to collect information regarding the agricultural outlook for famine reports.

89. In conclusion, I have to express my hearty thanks to the Deputy Director, Mr. Mollison, and the Personal Assistant, Ráo Bahádur Ichbárám Bhagwándás, for their very able assistance during the time I have been in charge of this office.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. H. HEARN,

Officiating Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture,  
Bombay.

## Supplementary Note regarding the Land Record Section.

The detailed figures of inspection work of all kinds are given in the usual tabular forms, but as regards the districts affected by famine they are worth very little. The Circle Inspectors in these districts had onerous special duties in connection with famine. In every instance they must have visited all the villages of their circles, many of them several times. But the visits being for purposes of famine work have not been fully recorded in the tables relating to general work. There can be no doubt that in the affected districts a very heavy year's work was obtained from every Circle Inspector employed. The summary of the Collectors' remarks is a satisfactory testimonial regarding the industry displayed by the Inspectors and the value of their work.

The mode and extent to which the Circle Inspectors were employed on famine work varied in the different affected districts. Where the famine was most severe, it was necessary to supplement the permanent Inspectors with temporary hands, and in some districts the permanent men were employed wholly in the collection of the statistical information required to ascertain the amount of grain stocks in the villages and the other particulars enumerated in paragraph 87 of the report. But in the less severely affected parts this information had to be collected by the Inspectors in addition to their ordinary duties. For this purpose the Inspectors had first of all to collect from the village officers and embody in elaborate forms the statistics of area, outturn, stocks, and the like. These statements formed the principal basis of the reports furnished by the Director to Government and when tested in the course of his tour were found to contain much valuable information. Little less valuable was the information which was obtainable on tour by ~~or~~ questioning of the Inspectors, the more efficient of whom exhibited not infrequently intimate and intelligent knowledge of their charges, among their duties enumerated under Sections 10 and 51 of the Famine Code, that of checking the dole registers being particularly difficult and important. In some districts the Inspectors also were entrusted with important reports regarding the water-supply, the grant of tagái, and the solvency of occupants of land, and their competency and usefulness in these descriptions of work received full recognition by the district authorities. Thus Mr. Drew, Collector of Ratnágiri states: "The past district season was by no means an ordinary one and the necessity for husbanding the water-supply made it necessary for the Circle Inspectors to be told off, with other subordinate officers, to discover where the erection of dams across water-courses were most necessary. I am informed from other sources that the Circle Inspectors displayed commendable judgment and ability in this duty, and the fact that the late crops were averagely good ones, proves that their labours in this direction were not thrown away." And Mr. Winchester, Collector of Sátára, observes: "In all talukas except Mán the unsatisfactory nature of the rabi rains made it necessary to have a trustworthy record of the state of crops in the lands of each khatedár in order to facilitate enquiry into claims for suspension and remission of revenue. It was necessary to have the inspection completed before the removal of the crops, and so additional kárkuns were employed, and also in order to avoid delay the formal writing of field books was dispensed with and a form was prescribed in which an eye estimate of the anna valuation of crops was ordered to be entered. This proved a very useful record, and the general understanding that Government were in possession of trustworthy information collected when the crops were standing must have prevented many people from putting forth false claims which would otherwise have been brought forward."

*Paragraph 14—Vital Statistics.*—It is doubtful how far the figures indicate a permanent improvement in the work of the village officers. It is at least possible that the check of the Inspectors may have been, in some cases, less vigorous, owing to the pressure of famine work. The remarks of the Collector of Ratnágiri may very possibly be applicable to other districts. On the other hand the number of births being always fewer in a year of difficulty, the deficiencies in birth registration are likely to be less. As regards deaths, too, more care is undoubtedly taken in famine years to prevent omissions to register.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,  
Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.

Poona, 21st January 1898.

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STATISTICS.

A.—RAINFALL.

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## 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.
				Árdra	...	...20th June - 3rd July.
				Punarvasu	...	...4th July - 17th July.
				Pushya	...	...18th July - 31st July.
				Ashlesha	...	...1st August - 14th August.
Monsoon-Rabi—						
	15th August to 21st Oct.	...	{	Magha	...	...15th August - 27th August.
				Purva	...	...28th August - 10th September.
				Uttara	...	...11th September - 24th September.
				Hast	...	...25th September - 7th October.
				Chitra	...	...8th October - 21st October.
Late Rains --						
	22nd Oct. to 30th Nov.	...	{	Svátí	...	...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, 1896-97.

District.	Kharif.		Rabi.		General Remarks as to Rain.
	Rain.	Harvest.	Rain.	Harvest.	
West Khândesh ...	Good for sowing. July and August injuriously heavy.	Poor ... ..	Deficient ...	Poor ... ..	Below average except in Pimpal-nor and Navâpur.
East Khândesh ...	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Below average.
Nâsik ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Slightly exceeding average in the west, elsewhere up to average.
Ahmadnagar ... ..	Good and sufficient for sowing.	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Below average.
Poona ... ..	Sufficient except in the east for sowing; injuriously heavy in the west in July and August.	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Below average in the east elsewhere above.
Sholâpur ... ..	Deficient ...	Very poor ...	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Far short of average.
Sâtâra ... ..	Sufficient for sowing but scanty in parts afterwards.	Fair ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Above average in the west below elsewhere.
Belgaum ... ..	Sowing rain sufficient, heavy in the west in July and August.	Rice middling, other crops poor.	Do. ... ..	Cotton middling, other crops poor.	Exceeding the average in the west, but far short of it elsewhere.
Bijâpur ... ..	Scanty and insufficient.	Very poor ...	Do. ... ..	Very poor ...	Far below average.
Dhârwar ... ..	Sufficient for sowing; scant afterwards.	Poor in the east; elsewhere middling.	Do. ... ..	Poor ... ..	Above average except in the east.
Kânara ... ..	Sufficient for sowing, July rain heavy in upland tâlukas.	Middling ...	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Above average in the upland tâlukas, below elsewhere.
Batnâgiri ... ..	Sufficient in the beginning, but scant in September and October.	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Generally much under average.
Kolâba ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Middling ...	Exceeded the average.
Thâna ... ..	Do. ... ..	Fair ... ..	Do. ... ..	Very poor ...	Generally above average.
Surat ... ..	Do. ... ..	Fair to good ...	Do., but November rain useful.	Wheat middling, other crops poor.	Generally below.
Broach ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Fair to good ...	Exceeding the average.
Kaira ... ..	Do. ... ..	Fair ... ..	Do. ... ..	Cotton, wheat and tobacco fairly good, other crops poor.	Generally above average.
Panch Mahâls ...	Do. ... ..	Middling ...	Do. ... ..	Poor ... ..	Up to or above average.
Ahmadabad ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Fair to good ...	Generally above average.

## West Kha'ndesh, 1896.

Rain Periods.	DHULIA.		PIMPALNER.		NANDURBAR.		NAVAPUR.		TALODA.		SHA'HA'DA.		SHIRPUR.		SINDKHEDA.		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.	
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		
Early Rains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	...	...	1'30	1	0'66	2	...	...	...	...	...	0'02	...	0'47	1	0'13	...	2'23	2	...	...
Monsoon-Kharif ...	24'63	28	29'19	33	19'03	37	60'53	49	24'26	39	21'19	30	20'10	28	18'44	25	21'51	26	26'18	31	...
Monsoon-Rabi ...	0'40	1	0'64	2	2'14	9	7'84	20	3'46	11	3'63	9	1'71	6	0'44	3	1'48	3	1'62	4	...
Late Rains ...	1'49	2	0'03	2	1'43	3	0'45	2	0'88	2	0'88	3	0'59	2	0'66	1	1'06	3	0'51	2	...
Total ...	20'52	31	31'06	38	23'25	51	58'82	71	28'54	52	25'69	42	22'42	36	20'01	30	24'19	32	30'54	39	...
Average ...	27'61	32	24'37	24	32'31	40	35'08	60	32'90	48	30'00	42	28'77	32	21'52	35	23'35	41	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.*—The total rainfall exceeded the average in Pimpalner and Navápur, elsewhere<sup>e</sup> below average. The regular monsoon set in in the middle of June and gave good sowing rain. The fall in July was excessive and harmful. The heavy floods also damaged crops along river courses. There was no break until the second fortnight of August. Draught during September-October caused kharif crops to wither and interrupted rabi sowing on dry-crop land. Showers which fell in the last week of November and December were too late and light for any material benefit to rabi crops. The yield of kharif crops estimated at 4 annas, cotton 10 annas, wheat partly irrigated 6 annas, gram partly irrigated 10 annas, til 10 annas, tur 4 annas.

## East Kha'ndesh, 1896.

Rain Periods.	CHA'LIS-GAON.		PA'GHORA.		BHAD-GAON.		ERANDOL.		CHOPDA.		JALGAON.		JA'MNER.		BHUSA'VAL.		EDALA'DA'D.		YA'VAL.		RA'VEE.	
	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 ...	...	...	...	...	0'37	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	0'58	2	0'68	2	0'73	2	0'51	1	0'08	3	...	...	0'82	2	0'04	...	0'60	1	0'40	1	0'91	2
Monsoon-Kharif ...	36'32	29	27'89	32	28'84	30	24'00	23	22'44	29	21'10	31	25'66	31	17'19	30	14'65	28	20'53	30	14'69	26
Monsoon-Rabi ...	1'31	5	1'60	3	0'97	2	1'20	3	3'41	4	3'16	5	1'25	5	1'82	5	2'01	7	1'02	6	1'18	6
Late Rains ...	0'11	...	0'27	1	0'91	3	0'45	2	0'99	2	0'39	1	0'60	3	0'93	4	0'44	2	0'35	1	0'90	1
Total ...	38'33	38	30'34	38	31'65	38	26'22	29	27'22	37	24'65	37	29'39	41	19'98	39	17'70	39	22'30	39	17'64	35
Average ...	36'91	38	34'33	39	30'69	40	35'17	40	32'42	43	36'20	53	37'23	43	36'32	38	30'14	39	29'90	60	32'21	34

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

*Remarks.*—Throughout the district the annual fall was much more below average than in West Khándesh. The sowing rain in June and first half of July was fairly good. But the heavy downpour of the second half of July (Pushya) did considerable damage, washing away standing crops and necessitating ploughing up of those that were damaged. The break in the second fortnight of August improved the condition of crops that escaped injury and permitted resowing. But very little rain fell in September and October. The kharif crops dried up except in irrigated fields. Rabi sowings were effected to a very limited extent. Light showers at the end of November and December helped rabi crops that were sown. But they yielded a very poor outturn. The estimated yield being jowár and bájri 4 to 6 annas, wheat partly irrigated 6 annas, cotton 10 annas gram partly irrigated 10 annas, linseed 4 annas.

Násik, 1896.

Rain Periods.	NÁ'SIK.		IGATPURI.		SINNAR.		NIPHÁ'D.		YROLA.		NÁ'ND-GAON.		MÁ'LE-GAON.		SATA'NA.		KALVAN.		CHA'NDOR.		DINDORI.		POINT.	
	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 ...	0.11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.35	1	...	...	...	...	0.23	2	0.04	...	...	...	0.24	1	0.38	1
Ante-Monsoon ...	1.15	2	0.60	2	0.82	2	2.84	3	0.88	2	3.22	6	1.03	3	0.78	3	2.47	1	2.23	3	2.20	2	0.06	...
Monsoon-Kharif ...	31.87	41	135.17	65	20.78	37	10.60	27	20.28	37	23.11	25	20.79	21	25.10	22	28.74	30	23.82	28	29.63	45	105.65	63
Monsoon-Rabi ...	3.16	10	28.51	32	3.27	10	0.51	1	1.48	4	1.19	3	0.60	1	1.90	7	3.37	0	1.43	4	3.13	10	14.02	21
Late Rains ...	0.25	1	0.85	2	0.19	...	0.52	1	0.10	...	0.62	1	0.14	...	1.15	3	0.76	1	0.93	3	0.35	2	0.45	2
Total ...	36.94	55	163.13	101	25.15	40	23.47	32	23.10	34	27.14	35	23.14	25	29.31	37	35.38	50	27.43	38	36.61	60	120.60	87
Average ...	37.74	51	141.10	111	29.05	56	25.97	40	24.76	34	34.11	38	25.21	36	25.10	33	29.07	40	31.41	38	33.05	56	105.71	92

*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 Point belong to the Dángs.

*Remarks.*—Rain slightly exceeded the average in the western Dangi parts, elsewhere nearly average. Monsoon kharif rain commenced early in the first week of June and sowing progressed rapidly. July rain especially of the Pushya period was excessive and injurious. All agricultural operations were retarded. Heavy floods attended by damage to crops and property were reported. This rain continuing far into August, crops received further injury. September rain on the other hand was too deficient for standing kharif crops or rabi sowings. October was practically a dry month. Light showers in the last week (Anuradha) of November were too late to effect any material change in prospects. Very little rain in December. Kharif outturn only 4 to 6 annas. Rabi only 1 to 9 annas, but irrigated rabi crops yielded 12 annas or more.

Ahmadnagar, 1896.

Rain Periods.	1 NAGAR.		2 PA'NNE.		3 SURIGONDA.		4 KARJAT.		5 JA'MKEED.		6 SHEVGAON.		7 NEVA'SA.		8 RA'UCEL.		9 KOPARGAON.		10 SARGANNE.		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 ...	0.61	2	0.11	...	...	...	0.73	2	1.99	1	0.38	3	...	...	...	...	0.30	1	...	...	...	0.96	2
Ante-Monsoon ...	8.00	5	5.16	8	3.05	4	1.21	5	1.08	4	5.78	3	1.16	2	1.02	3	2.26	3	2.53	1	2.39	4	
Monsoon-Kharif ...	12.33	19	18.33	33	10.01	16	8.88	15	11.15	17	18.68	21	13.73	27	10.70	15	21.46	24	11.77	17	21.24	46	
Monsoon-Rabi ...	1.13	5	2.07	7	...	...	1.99	5	2.63	6	1.98	5	0.60	1	1.40	5	1.74	3	1.38	4	3.87	9	
Late Rains ...	2.04	3	1.42	2	2.04	2	4.41	2	2.39	4	0.54	1	0.53	1	0.97	2	0.03	...	0.20	1	0.05	...	
Total ...	19.06	34	27.09	49	15.70	22	17.23	29	10.24	31	24.20	33	16.04	31	14.10	25	25.85	31	15.89	22	30.31	61	
Average ...	26.87	34	26.71	44	22.35	34	24.85	36	31.75	47	23.50	33	20.21	30	20.02	33	20.11	33	23.26	47	24.08	39	

*General characteristics.*—(1) Desh—Godáveri valley (tálukas 6 to 9): rich alluvial plains growing much wheat. Rainfall very uncertain. Bhima and Ghor valley (tálukas 3 and 4) alluvial, but less fertile. Rainfall more capricious. Good year exceptional. Tálukas 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.*—Number of rainy days and rainfall generally below average. Land prepared under timely ante-monsoon showers. Monsoon kharif season opened with good rain, sufficient and useful for sowing. July rain though in excess was not injurious. The fall of August also was seasonable and sufficient for allowing crops to grow. Practically no rain fell throughout the district in September. The crops withered in places and rabi sowing made little progress. The very light showers which fell in the first week of October (Hasta) were not sufficient to save the withering crops or to help the rabi sowing. The southern tálukas only received good rain in the month of November. There rabi sowing progressed rapidly but these late sown crops owing to subsequent drought yielded little but fodder. The erratic character of the rainfall was exemplified by good kharif and rabi crops in particular villages or areas which had timely local showers. Scarcity of fodder and water begun to be felt, and cattle commenced dying. Kharif crops estimated at 2 to 6 annas. Rabi crops where irrigated yielded very well and where sown on dry crop land yielded from 1 to 4 annas and in certain tracts more.

## Poona, 1896.

Rain Periods.	POONA.		PAUD.		VADGAON.		LONÁVLA.		KHED.		GHODA.		JUNNAR.		SIRUR.		SÁSVAD.		BÁRÁMATI.		DROND.		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 ..	2'47	2	0'31	1	0'00	..	..	..	0'52	3	0'45	1	1'01	1	..	..	..	1'70	2	..	..	0'63	1	
Ante-Monsoon..	7'12	6	0'72	2	2'31	2	2'27	7	2'17	3	0'80	2	1'76	2	5'23	5	0'63	2	6'27	7	3'64	5	1'34	3
Monsoon-Kharif.	28'84	44	33'35	60	42'54	53	21'05	00	29'09	43	39'33	45	30'08	50	13'17	20	13'12	42	11'03	22	10'98	25	7'05	10
Monsoon-Rabi..	4'20	9	10'55	17	7'57	12	34'35	20	3'02	5	2'80	11	4'33	7	1'32	4	1'08	6	1'33	7	1'53	6	2'39	5
Late Rains ..	0'78	1	0'94	2	0'21	1	2'61	1	1'05	2	0'73	1	0'58	1	1'03	1	1'20	1	3'07	2	2'18	2	3'35	2
Total ..	43'41	63	31'37	83	52'09	68	249'74	100	37'35	56	33'01	60	37'80	61	21'40	30	21'03	58	23'35	40	18'33	37	14'06	27
Average ..	36'00	40	67'22	77	57'74	50	171'50	113	25'03	39	32'67	57	34'49	55	24'47	36	20'16	37	24'67	54	..	34	20'38	37

*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 Mával. A moderate but regular rainfall characterizes the central belt, while the Bhimthadi and Indápur tálukas are uncertain and irregular like the adjoining tálukas of Sholápur.

*Remarks.*—The total rainfall in the eastern tálukas was below average but in the western tálukas, owing to unusually heavy downpour of monsoon kharif, was above average. The monsoon opened in the first week of June with sufficient and seasonable rain for sowing operations. Excepting in the eastern tálukas, the rain of July and August was excessive and injurious. The break which occurred in the last week of August would have improved the crops if it had been short. But the monsoon ceased and crops began to wither in September which gave only scattered showers. October was equally dry. Kharif crops withered and rabi sowing was retarded. Rain fell on one day only (20th) in November. This rain was general and fairly heavy but came too late. It encouraged rabi sowing over extensive areas, but these late sown crops yielded little but fodder. Light showers in the last week of December had no material value. The kharif yield estimated at 3 to 5 annas only. Irrigated rabi crops were good but dry crop rabi very poor. The average of both about 4 annas.

## Shola'pur, 1896.

Rain Periods.	SHOLÁPUR.		BÁRSI.		MÁDEHA.		KARMÁLA.		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 ..	..	..	0'05	..	..	..	..	0'58	3	0'54	1	0'37	1	..
Ante-Monsoon ..	..	..	1'80	3	0'08	3	1'53	4	1'00	5	2'23	5	4'39	4
Monsoon-Kharif ..	..	..	8'57	19	13'06	21	7'92	17	8'44	19	7'97	15	6'09	13
Monsoon-Rabi ..	..	..	1'42	4	2'25	6	1'18	6	2'13	3	3'37	8	1'76	6
Late Rains ..	..	..	6'76	4	1'14	3	1'30	2	2'77	2	0'61	3	0'67	2
Total ..	18'40	30	19'03	33	11'95	29	14'92	32	15'41	32	18'28	36	13'44	24
Average ..	33'78	37	35'37	44	31'81	37	27'65	40	29'01	41	23'17	38	23'36	35

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

*Remarks.*—The total rainfall was much under average throughout. During the break at the end of June (Ardra) sowing made no progress but was resumed during the timely and useful rain of July. August rain was again deficient and standing crops began to wither at the end of the month. September and October had only light scattered showers and the destruction of crops which commenced in August was complete. Most of the rabi area was left unsown. Some rain fell in the last week of November (Anuradha). It was useful for the sown rabi crops and induced some more sowings. But there was practically no rain afterwards. At the end of the season there was great scarcity of fodder and water. The yield of Kharif crops estimated at 2 to 3 annas; that of rabi crops below 4 annas for irrigated and dry crop area combined.



Sa'ta'ra, 1896.

Rain Periods.	SÁTARA.		KOREGAON.		WÁI.		KHAN-DÁLA.		MEDHA.		MAL-COLM-PETH.		PÁTAN.		KARÁD.		VÁLVA (ISLÁMPUR).		SHIRÁLA.		DAHIVÁDI.		VADUJ.		VITA.		TÁS-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.	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 ...	0.46	2	2.52	3	1.32	3	0.27	1	1.26	3	0.34	2	0.10	1	1.09	4	0.78	3	0.09	2	0.29	1	0.25	..	0.54	2	1.45	5
Ante-Monsoon ...	3.10	7	4.78	9	4.07	6	2.69	7	0.90	2	0.60	7	3.64	7	0.86	1	3.81	5	4.13	7	4.03	9	4.25	6	4.93	7	5.47	8
Monsoon-Kharif...	40.98	51	23.83	44	38.95	46	16.41	36	117.13	69	337.97	67	73.60	59	22.93	47	18.11	34	34.20	44	10.96	27	0.74	25	13.20	30	11.67	34
Monsoon-Rabi ...	5.82	11	4.51	9	4.93	9	1.43	5	12.55	11	55.79	32	11.37	16	5.35	9	6.06	10	6.25	9	3.45	7	2.60	7	4.22	6	3.12	7
Late Rains ...	0.47	1	0.90	1	2.43	4	0.54	1	1.42	2	1.21	3	0.93	3	1.64	2	0.44	2	2.87	4	3.28	3	1.14	2	0.90	2	3.60	4
Total ...	50.83	72	36.54	66	50.35	65	21.64	50	133.32	76	402.41	111	89.79	80	31.93	63	27.20	54	48.49	60	23.04	47	18.24	40	23.94	46	24.51	58
Average ...	45.30	73	30.02	65	34.58	46	23.40	39	70.21	80	292.59	120	75.61	93	36.43	60	30.01	68	42.30	67	22.98	44	24.50	43	20.13	56	20.62	56

*General characteristics.*—Western Belt—Parts of Jávli, Pátan, Wái, Sátara, 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.*—The total fall was above average in the western tálukas. Elsewhere below normal. The ante-monsoon showers (Rohini) were heavy enough for starting early sowings. June rain was sufficient and seasonable for the usual kharif sowing operations. Prospects continued to be favourable in the eastern tálukas in July and August. In the central and the western tálukas, however, the rains in these two months were excessive, continuous and injurious to crops. The break in the latter half of August proved to be a cessation of the rains, and crops, especially in the eastern tálukas, withered in September. The Hasta showers in September-October were not heavy enough to improve prospects. General rabi sowings were retarded. Prices ran high. Fodder became scarce. Showers in the third week of November were too light for any appreciable extension of rabi sowings. The November and December rains helped the earlier sown rabi crops. As the rain was irregular and capricious, the outturn differed with different localities. The kharif yield estimated from 5 to 8 annas. In Mán táluka it is taken at 8 annas. The yield from rabi crops varied from 6 to 9 annas, 6 annas on an average. Some Sháln crops along the Krishna bank are reported to have yielded bumper crops.

Belgaum, 1896.

Rain Periods.	BEL-GAUM.		CHAND-GAD.		KHÁNÁ-PUR.		SAMP-GAON.		SAUN-DATTI.		MURGOD.		GOKÁK.		CHIKODI.		HUKERI.		ATHNI.	
	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 ...	1.63	1	1.27	5	1.21	3	0.92	2	0.15	1	0.78	2	1.03	3	0.40	1	2.19	2	0.18	..
Ante-monsoon ...	4.16	8	2.90	6	2.21	4	5.85	6	3.18	7	4.14	7	1.95	5	4.96	8	3.44	6	4.79	9
Monsoon-Kharif...	46.59	66	132.95	61	78.22	59	14.49	38	9.59	21	9.10	23	7.24	23	17.01	34	10.97	26	4.95	19
Monsoon-Rabi ...	8.74	15	14.56	23	13.25	20	4.90	9	2.37	5	2.28	6	3.53	7	7.80	11	3.85	9	3.91	8
Late Rains ...	2.88	3	0.87	1	0.72	4	0.94	3	1.48	5	1.58	6	0.02	4	0.88	1	0.58	2	0.77	2
Total ...	63.70	83	161.75	66	91.62	90	20.20	68	16.74	39	17.83	44	14.67	43	31.95	55	21.03	45	14.60	38
Average ...	51.49	83	107.26	64	67.27	94	29.15	53	24.78	45	26.64	55	26.72	47	29.23	54	26.79	43	24.07	41

*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 tálukas 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.*—The fall of the year exceeded the average in the western tálukas, but was far short in the eastern parts. The ante-monsoon showers were good for the sowing of early crops. The regular monsoon broke about the middle of June and gave sufficient and seasonable kharif sowing rain almost throughout the district. In the western tálukas rain fell without interruption in July and August and damaged the kharif crops. In the eastern tálukas it was, on the other hand, deficient, but not injuriously so. About the end of August the monsoon abruptly ceased and very little rain fell beyond the scanty showers of Hasta (September). The monsoon rabi rain completely failed in the eastern tálukas. The standing kharif crops dried up and rabi crops were not sown to any extent. In the western Ghát tálukas, rice, sava and ragi suffered considerably. The light rain at end of November benefited the standing crops and served to lower the famine prices, but was not enough for general rabi sowings. The December (Anurádhá) showers were too scant and too late to improve the situation. The outturn of rice and cotton estimated between 7 and 10 annas. The other crops yielded 3 to 5 annas. In Chikodi all crops fared better, yielding 10 or 11 annas. Sngarcane in that táluka yielded as much as 14 annas.

Bija'pur, 1896.

Rain Periods.	BIJÁPUR.		INDL.		SINDGI.		BÁG- YÁDI.		MUDD- BINÁL.		BÁGAL- KOT.		BILGI.		BÁDÁMI.		HUN- GUND.	
	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 ...	0.58	1	0.50	2	0.19	1	0.41	2	0.35	1	0.29	2	0.21	1	0.09	7	0.31	2
Ante-Monsoon ...	2.54	5	3.88	6	1.53	3	1.90	4	2.56	8	1.23	4	4.69	9	3.46	15	2.02	3
Monsoon-Kharif ...	3.03	10	6.15	17	3.82	9	3.08	10	4.80	12	3.12	11	3.59	11	6.08	15	4.41	18
Monsoon-Rabi ...	2.04	7	1.60	2	2.23	6	4.48	4	3.11	7	2.28	7	2.23	5	2.20	5	1.41	3
Late Rains ...	1.94	5	1.14	3	2.33	3	1.65	2	2.30	3	2.32	2	0.75	4	2.81	4	1.25	3
Total ...	11.03	28	13.33	30	10.10	22	11.52	22	13.42	31	9.24	26	11.47	30	14.65	31	9.40	23
Average ...	26.68	40	28.10	32	31.28	40	26.73	88	27.02	37	26.03	34	23.71	33	28.50	38	23.29	36

*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 tálukas of Bijápur, Indi and Sindgi have capricious and light rainfall.

*Remarks.*—The total fall everywhere far below average. In places only one-third the normal fall. The monsoon-kharif rain commenced early in June but towards the end of the month was very scant. Sowings were therefore checked. July rain was also deficient and sowing made little progress. In August the rainfall sustained the kharif crops already sown but did not allow further sowings. In September and October no rain fell and the crops withered. Fodder and water became scarce. Prices rose very high. Cattle began to die or to be sold for nominal prices. The rabi area was left unsown except in river-side villages. The light rain at the end of November (Anuradha) was too late for the dried up kharif crops. No rain fell subsequently. The estimated outturn of crops exceptionally poor, being only 1 or 2 annas for almost all crops except late jowári which is estimated as high as 10 annas in river-side places.

Dhárwar, 1896.

Rain Periods.	DHÁR- WÁR.		HUBLI.		KAL- GHATGI.		BANKÁ- PUR.		HÁNGAL.		KOD.		RÁNE- BENNUR.		KARAJ- GI.		GADAG.		MUN- DABGI.		NAVAL- GUND.		NAR- GUND.		RON.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0.45	2	0.20	1	0.16	1	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.65	2	1.35	2	0.22	1
Ante-Monsoon ...	8.61	11	7.11	8	4.76	9	4.32	5	0.76	8	2.50	6	5.45	9	7.05	7	2.05	5	2.71	6	6.04	9	8.86	10	4.71	7
Monsoon-Kharif ...	19.06	41	12.66	39	24.08	40	18.88	41	34.35	54	25.41	51	14.28	84	15.66	34	4.64	18	3.04	7	5.47	19	0.31	20	4.04	15
Monsoon-Rabi ...	8.91	12	10.59	13	5.96	14	0.57	15	7.01	17	5.60	10	3.65	8	7.59	16	2.09	7	2.76	6	5.88	7	3.31	5	0.50	...
Late Rains ...	1.71	4	3.46	6	1.92	4	3.14	6	1.50	2	2.22	4	4.07	5	2.92	4	3.91	3	0.51	2	4.31	5	3.08	4	2.17	4
Total ...	39.64	70	34.02	67	36.88	74	32.91	67	42.06	77	38.42	71	28.02	66	33.22	61	12.60	33	9.02	21	22.15	42	20.91	41	11.62	27
Average ...	33.19	59	28.09	58	36.41	68	25.42	57	41.41	71	29.11	40	24.68	50	25.15	56	25.71	46	20.11	25	28.51	43	26.10	40	28.10	42

*General characteristics.*—The district is composed of hilly tracts—the Mallád 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 (Karaji and Ránebennur). The Dhárwar and Bankápur tálukas are partly Mallád. The soil of the Mallád 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.*—The total rainfall above average in the western and the central tálukas but very deficient in the eastern tracts. Land was timely prepared during the good ante-monsoon showers. Kharif sowings were completed with the seasonable and sufficient rain in June. In the western Mallád and the central tálukas the July and August rain was very heavy and continuous. It injured crops by its excess. This was followed by a rather protracted break. But the Hasta showers in September—October gave relief. The October and November showers were also fairly good for the kharif crops though not sufficient for full rabi sowings. In the eastern tálukas the crops suffered from deficiency of rain after July. In October they dried up. Rabi sowings were sparsely effected. The November rain was, however, good. It permitted rabi sowings in fields left unsown and benefited the rabi crops that were already sown. It also lowered prices that had abnormally risen in October and improved the condition of many of these tálukas. The December showers were capricious and partial and helped rabi crops in places only. The eastern tálukas suffered from a deficiency of water-supply until the general rain in April relieved this scarcity. The outturn of crops in the eastern tálukas are placed under 2 annas. Elsewhere the yield of early jowári yielded 10 annas, rice 2 annas. Late jowári and cotton 6 annas. Wheat 6 annas. Gram 5 annas.

## Ka'nara, 1896.

Rain Periods.	KA'WA'R.		ANKOLA.		KUMTA.		HOKA'VAR.		DHATEAL.		HALITA'L.		SUPA.		YELLA'PUR.		MUNDGOD.		SIBBI.		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.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'18	1	0'02	...	...	0'36	3	...	...	...	...	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	5'30	7	4'15	5	5'04	6	3'59	8	6'02	7	3'62	10	1'63	3	3'39	5	4'46	5	0'17	1	0'75	2
Monsoon-Kharif ...	80'75	65	92'82	66	94'97	66	97'13	65	122'04	68	36'83	43	106'54	65	118'65	62	37'66	49	114'19	66	137'33	62
Monsoon-Rabi ...	12'78	25	20'44	24	19'62	27	21'24	26	14'88	27	9'38	18	15'39	25	16'16	20	7'02	20	20'70	24	19'07	27
Late Rains ...	0'42	2	0'35	1	1'47	1	0'90	2	0'88	2	1'21	3	0'03	...	1'03	1	1'64	2	1'66	3	0'07	2
Total ...	99'32	99	117'78	98	121'10	102	122'36	102	144'72	104	51'20	80	122'66	93	139'23	88	51'14	78	136'61	94	167'90	93
Average ...	129'20	92	134'78	97	151'88	101	146'02	101	165'01	111	49'27	68	99'52	105	102'00	101	43'92	85	162'45	114	112'31	104

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

*Remarks.*—The fall was above average in the upland talukas and below in the coast talukas. The sowing rain in June was seasonable and sufficient. In July the rain was too heavy in talukas above the Ghats. On the coast the deficiency of the earlier part of the month was made up at the end. The fall of August was not unfavourable and crops were so far good. But in September and October the fall was very deficient and rice on the coast and garden crops in the hilly tracts began to suffer very much. In places they withered. In November there were scattered light showers only useful for second crops. The outturn of rice, the principal crop, is estimated at 8 annas. The garden crops estimated to yield only 2 to 4 annas.

## Ratna'giri, 1896.

Rain Periods.	RATNAGIRI.		VENUGURLA.		MALVAN.		DRUGAD.		RA'JA'PUR.		SANGA-MARWAR.		CHIFLU'Z.		GUNIAGAR.		KHED.		DA'FOLI.		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.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'01	...	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'11
Ante-Monsoon ...	2'64	6	2'09	4	2'20	4	3'47	4	3'64	2	2'33	5	4'54	4	3'62	6	4'30	3	1'88	5	2'62	4
Monsoon-Kharif ...	51'48	60	59'74	54	42'48	50	35'94	39	87'75	66	117'51	64	125'27	64	53'90	57	134'31	64	118'43	65	167'21	63
Monsoon-Rabi ...	10'45	21	10'51	19	11'52	21	10'07	15	10'10	23	20'20	24	28'70	25	10'07	22	23'07	22	20'07	24	17'66	22
Late Rains ...	0'21	1	0'81	3	1'56	1	2'00	3	0'81	1	2'29	5	2'70	5	0'28	1	3'98	2	1'41	3	1'60	1
Total ...	67'78	88	73'18	80	57'76	70	51'48	61	108'10	92	162'35	96	161'30	98	73'85	86	105'66	91	150'29	97	180'30	96
Average ...	106'99	93	118'13	85	100'57	93	95'23	82	149'55	101	162'62	116	155'74	109	107'74	87	147'45	106	140'59	101	166'87	106

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

*Remarks.*—The total fall above average in the four northern talukas. Elsewhere much under the normal. The kharif rain for sowing commenced early in June. Transplanting operation was checked in some of the southern talukas in July. But they were completed in August which by its excessive rain made up the deficiency of July. September rain was very scanty. This deficiency continuing, all crops suffered very much in October. The few showers in November did no good to the kharif crops. The outturn estimates are—rice 10 annas, nagli 8 annas, vari 7 annas, harik 4 annas.

Kola'ba, 1896.

Rain Periods.	ALINA'S.		PANVEL.		URAY.		KARJAT.		MA'THERA'S.		KHA'LA'PUR.		PEN.		ROKA.		MA'NGAON.		MAHA'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 ...	2-65	3	0-83	4	2-08	3	1-61	3	3-54	5	2-08	3	1-46	4	2-45	4	0-83	2	2-43	1
Monsoon-Kharif ...	99-17	54	129-76	62	95-91	60	160-62	66	246-48	66	144-37	60	128-98	62	142-37	64	139-45	69	145-09	62
Monsoon-Rabi ...	11-37	18	17-21	22	10-01	21	22-90	22	32-02	28	19-93	22	22-39	23	14-25	16	20-03	22	22-37	24
Late Rains ...	0-66	2	0-27	1	0-02	3	0-09	2	0-64	2	0-67	2	0-81	2	0-67	3	1-61	2	1-21	3
Total ...	113-75	77	148-17	89	108-92	87	185-72	93	282-68	101	167-17	87	153-54	91	159-74	87	162-02	85	171-60	90
Average ...	91-77	82	121-59	97	99-86	77	130-61	102	224-93	114	132-12	97	121-92	93	127-67	107	136-16	105	138-95	110

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.—The total fall exceeded the average in all talukas on account of the abnormally heavy rain in July and August. The commencement of the kharif rain in June was good for sowing and starting transplantation. The abnormally heavy rain in July over-flooded fields and damaged crops particularly in low lands. This heavy fall continued in August, rotting crops in salt land. Those that escaped injury improved in the light fall of the latter half of the month. Then the excess suddenly changed into deficiency. Crops which had improved at end of August suffered seriously from deficient rain in September and complete drought in October. The light November showers were too late for kharif crops, but they helped the rabi crops, which, however, owing to insufficient moisture, were under average. Their yield is estimated at 8 annas. Among the kharif crops rice yielded from 6 to 8 annas, warkas crops from 4 to 6 annas.

Tha'na, 1896.

Rain Periods.	THA'NA.		KALYA'N.		MUMBA'D.		SHE'NA'PUR.		MOKHA'DA.		BRIWEDI.		DASSHIN.		VA'DA.		MA'HIM.		DA'NA'PU.		UMBAB-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.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Ante-Monsoon ...	1-73	4	1-71	3	4-01	3	1-17	3	0-35	2	1-63	3	2-59	2	0-95	2	4-63	3	0-07	...	...	...
Monsoon-Kharif ...	117-46	62	119-99	60	118-48	60	120-61	60	103-16	62	122-66	60	117-57	55	91-31	62	67-50	48	60-00	55	56-62	60
Monsoon-Rabi ...	13-91	21	16-56	23	13-07	19	17-70	23	18-51	23	12-62	20	8-82	16	13-52	20	7-67	13	9-12	14	9-64	17
Late Rains ...	0-58	3	0-26	1	0-42	2	0-56	2	0-44	2	0-98	2	0-07	..	0-10	1	0-22	1	0-21	1	0-29	2
Total ...	133-70	90	138-51	87	135-06	84	139-94	80	122-46	83	138-28	86	129-05	73	106-88	85	80-02	65	78-40	70	60-55	69
Average ...	102-50	94	106-98	86	104-06	86	110-64	106	102-23	95	107-70	91	82-16	85	96-50	94	61-24	77	75-00	75	60-16	61

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.—Excepting in the northern petha of Umbargaon the annual fall exceeded the average. The monsoon set in timely in June and the fall was adequate for sowing and transplanting operations. Subsequently the excessive rain in July submerged large tracts and washed away or destroyed rice, &c., seedlings. The rainfall of the first three weeks of August was again heavy and injurious. The rains were very light in September and almost ceased in October. Rice in salt lands withered and in other lands greatly damaged. The outturn of rice and nagli varied from 5 to 10 annas. Owing to the failure of the late rains the rabi crops also suffered considerably. Their outturn being 2 or 3 annas only.

## Sarat, 1896.

Rain Periods.	SURAT.		OLPÁD.		RÁNDER.		MÁNDVI.		BÁRDOLI.		VÁLOD.		JALÁ- PUR.		OHIRHLI.		BULSAR.		PÁRDI.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains ..	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Ante-Monsoon..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·71	1	0·40	1	0·05	..
Monsoon-Kharif ..	38·61	42	39·07	30	34·10	42	52·34	45	58·38	46	55·17	50	43·78	41	65·38	51	40·80	46	56·18	55
Monsoon-Rabi..	8·43	7	4·31	8	4·08	7	4·91	11	8·34	13	11·17	19	6·20	14	11·68	18	9·35	14	10·50	19
Late Rains ..	0·79	1	0·45	1	0·54	1	0·90	3	0·60	3	0·09	..	0·20	1	0·40	2	0·43	3	0·49	2
Total ..	42·83	50	43·83	30	39·82	60	58·15	50	67·58	67	69·43	69	62·15	56	78·32	73	50·08	63	67·31	76
Average ..	46·64	48	37·54	32	43·51	40	56·28	55	58·68	59	61·83	63	63·61	47	72·37	73	70·84	63	80·07	70

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

*Remarks.*—In four talukas the total fall was above the average. Kharif sowings were well commenced in June but the fall of July, specially of the latter half, (Pushya) was abnormally heavy. It washed away standing crops and checked all agricultural operations. The needed break came very late at end of August and allowed resowing where necessary. September rain was deficient specially for the rice crops. No rain fell in October. But the land being generally black and deep the ordinary dry-crops jowár, cotton, &c., did not suffer extremely. The November rain though late and injurious to early crops ready for harvest, proved useful to the crops put in late and improved rabi prospects. The kharif crops of jowár and báji were middling (8 to 10 annas). Cotton fairly good (10 annas). Rice and wheat middling (8 annas). Vá and castor seeds poor for want of moisture.

## Broach, 1896.

Rain Periods.	BROACH.		ANKELESVAR.		HÁNSOT.		VÁORA.		ÁNOD.		JAMBUSAR.	
	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.	
Ante-Monsoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monsoon-Kharif ..	61·68	34	53·60	39	37·63	39	39·74	32	33·23	32	29·04	33
Monsoon-Rabi ..	7·75	10	4·55	8	1·03	6	3·84	11	6·13	7	5·42	9
Late Rains ..	0·56	2	0·25	1	2·19	3	1·41	2	1·11	2	1·30	1
Total ..	69·99	46	58·40	47	41·75	45	44·79	45	40·47	41	35·76	43
Average ..	39·71	43	38·57	43	33·35	40	29·92	37	37·68	39	34·51	37

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

*Remarks.*—The total rainfall very much exceeded the average in all talukas. In June there was timely and sufficient rain for sowing. But the heavy fall of July surpassed all previous records of the month. The head-quarter station recorded in one month more than the annual fall. Cotton and other crops rotted, and all tillage operations were at a stand still. The break in the second half of August was very beneficial to standing crops and useful for completing resowings of cotton and til. The September rain fell only in occasional light showers and was, therefore, too deficient for these resown crops or for rabi sowings. No rain fell in October. Kharif crops suffered somewhat but not to the same extent as on light soil. Light showers at end of November and December were beneficial to rabi crops. The estimated yield of jowár (rabi) was 12 annas. In one taluka a full average of 16 annas was secured. Báji and rice yielded from 6 to 8 annas. Wheat from 8 to 10 annas. Cotton 10 to 12 annas.

## Kaira, 1896.

Rain Periods.	KAIRA.		MEHMAD- ABAD.		MÁTAR.		NADIÁD.		KAPAD- VANJ.		THÁSSA.		A'NAWD.		BORBAD.	
	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 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ante-Monsoon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monsoon-Kharif.. .. .	32'30	35	27'00	39	36'03	35	41'74	39	28'30	38	41'37	31	40'65	44	38'32	40
Monsoon-Rabi .. .. .	6'38	10	5'45	7	7'63	6	9'42	7	5'08	12	4'42	6	6'64	5	4'62	8
Late Rains .. .. .	1'12	2	1'19	2	1'18	2	1'19	2	0'62	2	0'33	2	2'36	2	1'11	2
Total .. .. .	40'28	47	33'64	48	44'84	42	52'35	48	34'48	52	40'32	39	49'65	51	44'35	50
Average .. .. .	38'02	30	34'29	37	35'92	29	37'03	43	35'14	43	33'70	32	35'61	43	36'60	41

*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.*—The total fall was much above average in all talukas but two, where it was nearly normal. The sowing rain in June was seasonable and in July the fall was not excessive as in the two southern districts of Gujarát. Sowings were satisfactorily completed. There was a very useful though protracted break at the end of August. It was followed by occasional light showers of September and a complete dry period in October. The kharif crops suffered a good deal during these two months. More than usual rain fell in November. It benefited the standing crops and materially improved rabi prospects. The kharif crops did poorly for want of: Hasta and Sváti rains. The anna-estimates of the staple crops are—Rice 6 annas. Kodra 7 annas. Bávtó, jowár and bájri 4 to 5 annas. Gram 6. Tur 12. Cotton 8 annas. Wheat and tobacco 11 annas.

## Panch Maha ls, 1896.

Rain Periods.	GODHRA.		KÁLOL.		HÁLOL.		DONAD.		JHÁLOD.		JAMBUGHODA.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0'02	..	..	..	..	..
Ante-Monsoon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monsoon-Kharif .. .. .	38'76	44	31'94	43	33'31	40	24'78	36	30'16	37	38'49	43
Monsoon-Rabi .. .. .	7'76	8	7'63	11	6'99	7	1'77	6	6'40	6	4'58	11
Late Rains .. .. .	0'35	2	0'78	3	0'65	3	1'07	3	1'01	4	0'32	3
Total .. .. .	47'57	54	40'40	57	41'45	50	27'64	43	37'59	46	43'39	57
Average .. .. .	40'71	46	39'69	48	43'39	43	29'60	35	30'16	35	40'56	50

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

*Remarks.*—The rainfall was above average in three talukas, slightly below average at the other three stations, but as elsewhere badly distributed. In June and July, it was timely and useful. Sowings were well completed everywhere except at Kálol which reported some injury from the continuous fall. The heavy July rain lasted far into August and injured maize and bájri. The break at end of the month, though delayed, would have been very useful if the subsequent rain in September had not been very light and scattered. The standing kharif crops began to wither and rabi sowings made very little progress. There occurred a complete drought in October. Some rain fell in the latter part of November. It was too late for the kharif crops, but beneficial to the rabi crops already sown and for further sowings. The few cents in December further helped the rabi crops. Areas sown with kharif and rabi were under average. The former yielded 8 annas and the latter 6 annas. The mhowra yielded a bumper crop, and helped the poor people in the summer months.

Ahmadabad, 1896.

Rain Periods.	AHMAD- ABAD.		PARÁNTLY.		MODÁSA.		SÁNAND.		VIRAMGÁM.		DHOLKA.		DHAN- DHUKA.		GOGHA.	
	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 ...	...	...	0.01	...	...	...	0.04	...	0.05	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	0.11	1	...	...	...	...	0.38	1	...	...
Monsoon-Kharif ..	22.77	38	26.99	30	29.00	37	19.14	30	24.74	26	23.00	34	18.03	21	30.40	27
Monsoon-Rabi ...	8.58	11	11.00	10	0.95	9	5.88	7	9.33	7	6.57	6	4.50	8	2.41	7
Late Rains ...	1.04	2	0.68	2	0.54	2	1.02	2	0.90	1	0.90	2	0.03	1	1.65	1
Total ...	32.40	46	39.26	46	36.58	48	26.10	40	36.58	34	30.40	42	25.30	31	34.46	35
Average ...	27.85	33	27.26	41	35.78	44	27.96	32	28.99	33	34.11	28	27.43	37	23.70	43

*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.*—The total fall was decidedly above average in all talukas except Sánand and Dhan-dhuka and in these two it was not much below the average. The kharif sowing rains in June and July were favourable. The heavy fall in the first three weeks of August was somewhat injurious to the bájri, jowár and til crops; but the break at the end of the month repaired the injury to a great extent. The monsoon, however, ceased at this stage, giving a very scanty scattered fall of Purva and Uttara (September) and no rain whatever in October. The result was that the rice crop suffered to a large extent and other kharif crops withered. Rabi sowing was not completed for want of moisture. The Anurádha showers in November extended rabi sowings and benefited wheat and gram. No rain fell in December or afterwards. Owing to the early cessation of the rains, kharif crops suffered in outturn. Rice yielded 8 annas, bájri 8 to 12 annas, jowár 6 to 8 annas, wheat and cotton fared better. In places the former yielded a full average crop, the latter 8 to 12 annas. Maize occupied fields left unsown and gave an outturn of 12 to 15 annas. Rice in low-lying fields, where they usually suffer from excess of moisture, yielded as much as 14 annas.

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**STATISTICS.**

**B.—AGRICULTURAL.**

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

I.—Area of Available Statistics, 1896-97.

No. 1733-5

No.	District.	NUMBER AND AREA OF VILLAGES*						VILLAGES FOR WHICH STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE.								VILLAGES FOR WHICH STATISTICS ARE NOT AVAILABLE.					
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Surveyed Government Rayatwari.		Other Government.		Surveyed Alienated.		Total.		Government.		Alienated.		Total.	
		No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
<b>A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>																					
<b>I.—Gujarat.</b>																					
1	Ahmadabad...	873	2,320,104	52	123,518	885	2,443,622	448	1,655,388	341	1,115,440	3	2,101	793	2,179,195	44	149,070	49	121,417	83	270,487
2	Kaira ...	563	993,853	28	27,464	591	1,021,317	438	769,005	82	175,718	...	...	528	925,726	35	58,127	23	27,444	63	85,571
3	Panch Mahals ...	6111	901,195	701	120,449	691	1,027,644	493	926,237	1491	108,178	441	72,636	597	899,051	59	76,730	25	53,913	94	139,626
4	Brosch ...	403	918,232	15	18,724	423	936,956	407	917,053	1	1,179	...	...	409	918,232	...	...	15	18,724	15	18,724
5	Surat...	8201	1,026,710	321	31,055	559	1,057,771	8101	1,014,475	10	12,241	41	5,254	825	1,031,970	...	...	28	25,501	28	25,501
<b>II.—Deccan.</b>																					
6	Khandesh ...	3,221	6,476,307	1111	212,794	3,3351	6,689,101	2,7041	4,654,321	1554	299,809	1021	104,650	2,9221	5,069,780	364	1,522,177	49	106,144	418	1,639,321
7	Nasik ...	1,536	3,456,426	159	267,736	1,695	3,724,162	1,501	3,296,685	...	...	81	169,780	1,583	3,566,465	35	69,741	78	97,956	113	157,697
8	Ahmadnagar ...	1,2261	3,678,979	1471	631,533	1,374	4,310,512	1,2331	3,673,261	...	...	111	412,596	1,3111	4,115,167	31	6,618	301	91,074	391	97,694
9	Poona ...	1,9041	2,872,379	1091	851,103	1,294	3,123,547	1,001	2,860,084	...	...	1091	492,269	1,172	3,315,353	21	8,293	30	63,880	32	65,194
10	Sholapur ...	903	2,095,307	52	299,599	717	2,995,196	665	2,695,597	...	...	62	299,599	1,172	2,995,196	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Satara ...	902	2,478,494	396	609,327	1,358	3,087,821	902	2,478,494	...	...	215	395,896	1,177	2,874,390	...	...	181	213,521	181	213,521
<b>III.—Karnatak.</b>																					
12	Belgaum ...	918	2,316,333	221	629,956	1,134	2,946,289	918	2,316,333	...	...	161	467,006	1,074	2,813,339	...	...	60	162,950	60	162,950
13	Bijapur ...	1,012	3,213,938	101	415,851	1,113	3,629,789	1,012	3,213,938	...	...	155	403,880	1,167	3,616,763	...	...	6	11,971	6	11,971
14	Dharwar ...	1,288	2,638,804	184	358,550	1,472	2,997,354	1,288	2,638,804	...	...	137	150,371	1,425	2,789,175	...	...	47	78,799	47	78,799
<b>IV.—Konkan.</b>																					
15	Thana ...	1,506	2,178,365	61	111,066	1,567	2,289,431	1,569	2,167,715	18	10,640	32	39,429	1,638	2,317,784	...	...	59	71,037	69	71,637
16	Kolaba ...	1,540	1,317,491	93	44,451	1,633	1,361,942	1,619	782,532	469	524,515	13	7,447	1,551	1,314,544	2	10,394	79	27,004	81	47,398
17	Ratnagiri ...	1,2791	2,381,557	70	177,469	1,3491	2,559,026	1,2791	2,381,557	93	18,852	3	7,453	1,372	2,399,010	1,069	1,851,725	67	179,018	1,133	2,121,741
18	Kanara ...	1,417	2,525,126	...	...	1,417	2,525,126	1,417	2,525,126	...	...	...	...	1,417	2,525,126	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total A		20,9001	44,468,851	2,0911	4,347,089	22,9921	48,815,940	18,0251	38,276,146	1,2651	2,351,778	1,2431	3,002,887	20,5341	43,630,811	1,610	38,40,927	8471	1,344,202	2,4671	5,185,129
<b>B.—SIND.</b>																					
19	Karachi ...	906	9,101,010	17	48,923	923	9,149,933	807	4,758,091	77	1,677,465	17	48,923	901	6,484,469	32	2,665,464	...	...	22	2,665,464
20	Hyderabad ...	1,332	4,912,184	227	355,329	1,559	5,267,513	1,362	4,912,184	...	...	227	381,329	1,589	5,297,513	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Shikarpur ...	1,163	4,708,233	57	512,614	1,220	5,220,847	1,144	4,577,623	...	...	56	511,161	1,200	5,088,816	19	130,581	1	1,459	20	132,031
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	892	1,827,713	7	40,063	899	1,867,776	853	1,183,595	38	395,273	6	27,277	897	1,516,145	1	158,845	1	18,385	2	162,230
23	Thar and Parkar ...	726	8,570,918	4	18,493	730	8,589,411	646	2,035,873	161	6,544,040	4	18,492	730	8,598,315	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total B		4,549	28,929,053	312	1,005,930	4,861	29,934,983	4,211	17,467,385	296	8,526,778	310	991,095	4,817	26,985,258	42	2,931,890	2	14,835	44	2,946,725
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		25,4491	78,397,904	2,4031	5,353,019	27,8531	78,769,923	22,2361	55,743,531	1,5611	10,878,556	1,5531	3,993,982	25,3511	70,616,069	1,652	6,775,817	8491	1,359,037	2,5011	8,134,854

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

II.—Area Cultivated and Uncultivated, 1896-97.

No.	District.	Total area as in Columns 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Return No. 1.	CULTIVATED AREA.					UNCULTIVATED AREA.						
			Gross area cropped.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Remainder uncropped area.	Add current fallows.	Total Columns 5 & 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.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<b>A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>		Acres.	Acres.											
<b>I.—Gujarāt.</b>														
1	Ahmadabad ...	{ Rayatwari ... 1,055,388 Other Government ... 1,115,640 Alienated ... 2,101 Total ... 2,173,135	{ 627,031 809,510 1,568 1,138,750	{ 23,117 2,609 120 26,875	{ 604,544 606,001 1,459 1,112,884	{ 139,040 326,891 379 467,200	{ 744,434 833,732 1,818 1,580,034	{ 741,809 835,732 1,916 1,577,109	{ 2,075 ..... ..... 2,075	{ 106,789 ..... 161 106,950	{ 8,786 411 ..... 9,197	{ 16,018 ..... ..... 16,018	{ 170,311 281,453 122 460,886	{ 310,004 281,864 283 593,051
2	Kaira ...	{ Rayatwari ... 760,003 Other Government ... 175,718 Alienated ... Total ... 935,726	{ 534,358 157,422 ..... 691,780	{ 27,582 6,992 ..... 29,574	{ 511,778 150,830 ..... 662,206	{ 64,943 9,119 ..... 74,061	{ 570,718 159,549 ..... 730,267	{ 576,561 169,522 ..... 736,083	{ 157 27 ..... 184	{ 80,891 797 ..... 81,588	{ 1,321 ..... ..... 1,221	{ 101,188 15,502 ..... 116,650	{ 181,290 16,169 ..... 199,459	
3	Panch Mahāls ...	{ Rayatwari ... 626,237 Other Government ... 198,178 Alienated ... 72,830 Total ... 896,951	{ 282,825 69,937 41,680 393,422	{ 30,332 4,567 4,563 48,452	{ 243,603 64,340 37,057 344,940	{ 48,112 89,613 27,203 102,918	{ 291,615 151,023 64,320 506,958	{ 257,643 120,619 64,320 502,602	{ 3073 334 ..... 4,356	{ 56,767 ..... 670 57,436	{ 50,378 559 ..... 51,277	{ 186,322 16,730 ..... 203,052	{ 41,165 28,546 7,537 78,253	{ 334,622 47,155 8,216 390,993
4	Broach ...	{ Rayatwari ... 917,053 Other Government ... 1,179 Alienated ... Total ... 918,232	{ 556,108 838 ..... 559,056	{ 271 ..... ..... 271	{ 557,897 858 ..... 558,785	{ 94,206 294 ..... 94,460	{ 652,103 1,142 ..... 653,245	{ 643,935 1,143 ..... 645,077	{ 8,168 ..... ..... 8,168	{ 20,143 ..... ..... 20,143	{ 2,285 ..... ..... 2,285	{ 242,522 37 ..... 242,559	{ 264,050 57 ..... 264,987	
5	Surat ...	{ Rayatwari ... 1,014,475 Other Government ... 12,241 Alienated ... 8,354 Total ... 1,031,970	{ 484,686 5,698 3,778 494,129	{ 20,547 284 10 20,841	{ 404,138 5,314 3,763 473,297	{ 271,870 4,370 1,234 277,374	{ 730,008 9,054 4,909 750,661	{ 725,013 9,054 4,092 740,559	{ 100,95 ..... 7 10,102	{ 29,485 698 113 30,394	{ 20,927 769 ..... 21,686	{ 48,042 ..... ..... 48,042	{ 179,915 1,132 142 181,187	{ 278,467 2,537 255 281,259
<b>II.—Deccan.</b>														
6	Khāndesh ...	{ Rayatwari ... 4,654,321 Other Government ... 209,809 Alienated ... 106,050 Total ... 5,060,780	{ 2,782,734 44,436 68,418 2,896,588	{ 32,001 3 410 32,510	{ 2,751,643 44,433 68,002 2,864,078	{ 307,613 1,351 14,980 383,944	{ 3,118,256 45,784 82,982 3,248,022	{ 3,114,134 2,861 82,048 3,200,063	{ 5,122 42,803 34 47,959	{ 283,848 8 7,127 290,980	{ 142,508 123,040 4,870 271,067	{ 846,511 129,410 760 676,680	{ 502,108 612 11,221 574,031	{ 1,535,005 254,025 23,668 1,812,758
7	Nāsik ...	{ Rayatwari ... 3,300,082 Other Government ... 169,780 Alienated ... Total ... 3,566,456	{ 1,601,080 81,370 ..... 1,593,050	{ 46,002 2,409 ..... 47,471	{ 1,456,618 89,961 ..... 1,546,579	{ 714,198 43,028 ..... 757,226	{ 2,170,816 151,999 ..... 2,302,805	{ 2,170,616 151,063 ..... 2,302,479	{ 306 26 ..... 326	{ 49,877 5521 ..... 55,398	{ 83,503 8,314 ..... 92,377	{ 782,017 1,592 ..... 783,609	{ 310,412 21,664 ..... 332,276	{ 1,325,800 37,791 ..... 1,263,660
8	Ahmadnagar ...	{ Rayatwari ... 3,672,301 Other Government ... 442,500 Alienated ... Total ... 4,115,167	{ 1,943,940 255,966 ..... 2,199,906	{ 107,280 9,637 ..... 116,917	{ 1,636,660 246,320 ..... 2,082,989	{ 908,949 122,713 ..... 1,026,662	{ 2,740,609 360,042 ..... 3,109,651	{ 2,740,142 360,019 ..... 3,109,161	{ 467 23 ..... 490	{ 28,050 8,059 ..... 33,709	{ 8,569 6,652 ..... 15,121	{ 541,801 400 ..... 542,201	{ 352,732 01,763 ..... 414,485	{ 991,753 78,764 ..... 1,005,516

9	Poona	Rayatwari... Other Government. Alienated ...	2,800,094	1,605,214	82,505	1,422,379	70,593	2,092,072	2,092,844	128	6,858	3,014	451,555	311,390	773,113
			492,269	270,944	12,977	256,067	127,018	394,835	394,831	4	6	2,808	94,510	87,384	
			<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,358,353</b>	<b>1,785,188</b>	<b>95,842</b>	<b>1,689,346</b>	<b>798,511</b>	<b>2,487,857</b>	<b>2,487,725</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>6,859</b>	<b>3,014</b>	<b>454,723</b>	<b>405,900</b>
10	Sholapur	Rayatwari... Other Government. Alienated ...	2,605,597	1,249,601	35,559	1,214,102	1,973,405	2,287,507	2,287,276	291	11,842	145	177,569	218,474	408,039
			309,599	84,478	1,836	92,637	92,356	174,003	174,038	55	215	3,354	31,037	34,606	
			<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,905,196</b>	<b>13,34,134</b>	<b>37,395</b>	<b>1,296,739</b>	<b>1,165,821</b>	<b>2,462,560</b>	<b>2,462,214</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>12,057</b>	<b>3,499</b>	<b>177,569</b>	<b>249,511</b>
11	Sátara	Rayatwari... Other Government. Alienated ...	2,478,494	1,354,971	73,640	1,291,831	510,000	1,791,331	1,790,648	683	15,701	3,821	454,110	233,471	687,163
			395,606	229,913	16,433	212,460	128,357	340,817	340,803	15	427	2,058	12,857	39,347	61,989
			<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,874,300</b>	<b>1,583,884</b>	<b>90,093</b>	<b>14,93,791</b>	<b>638,357</b>	<b>2,132,148</b>	<b>2,131,450</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>16,188</b>	<b>6,479</b>	<b>416,667</b>	<b>272,818</b>
<b>III—Karnatak.</b>															
12	Belgaum	Rayatwari... Other Government. Alienated ...	2,346,333	1,229,283	22,726	1,206,567	467,160	1,693,607	1,690,008	3,059	27,847	40,642	429,977	187,100	652,006
			497,000	277,422	3,707	273,715	159,393	433,598	431,581	17	1	1,469	2,907	29,031	32,408
			<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,813,333</b>	<b>1,506,655</b>	<b>26,433</b>	<b>1,480,222</b>	<b>647,043</b>	<b>2,127,265</b>	<b>2,123,589</b>	<b>3,676</b>	<b>27,948</b>	<b>42,111</b>	<b>429,884</b>	<b>186,131</b>
13	Bijapur	Rayatwari... Other Government. Alienated ...	3,212,903	612,093	8,230	603,838	2,211,930	2,815,723	2,815,852	71	46,153	19,211	160,652	171,104	397,169
			493,880	50,989	763	50,226	293,582	344,108	343,965	143	3,856	1,024	23,964	25,028	59,772
			<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,616,783</b>	<b>663,052</b>	<b>8,993</b>	<b>654,059</b>	<b>2,505,772</b>	<b>3,159,831</b>	<b>3,159,617</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>55,009</b>	<b>20,235</b>	<b>184,616</b>	<b>197,092</b>
14	Dhárwar	Rayatwari... Other Government. Alienated ...	2,688,304	1,754,474	51,558	1,703,016	488,620	2,191,636	2,190,388	648	55,268	9,709	282,798	199,308	497,168
			180,871	105,314	2,631	102,683	38,812	141,446	141,371	74	10,444	13,029	15,083	39,420	
			<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,669,675</b>	<b>1,859,888</b>	<b>54,239</b>	<b>1,805,649</b>	<b>527,432</b>	<b>2,333,081</b>	<b>2,332,359</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>65,712</b>	<b>22,798</b>	<b>232,798</b>	<b>215,286</b>
<b>IV.—Konkan.</b>															
15	Thána	Rayatwari... Other Government. Alienated ...	2,167,715	439,987	2,018	437,969	445,382	883,351	880,785	3,016	44,709	64,513	703,627	471,515	1,284,351
			10,640	1,027	7	1,029	6,199	7,219	7,219	19	1,737	107	1,408	3,421	1,284,351
			39,429	9,543	60	9,493	19,151	25,679	25,679	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,217,784</b>	<b>450,562</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>443,487</b>	<b>470,762</b>	<b>919,249</b>	<b>916,633</b>	<b>2,616</b>	<b>44,728</b>	<b>72,220</b>	<b>704,026</b>	<b>477,561</b>	<b>1,298,535</b>		
16	Kolába	Rayatwari... Other Government. Alienated ...	788,632	239,205	4,298	235,057	261,118	416,170	410,265	5,905	3,141	20,470	103,682	148,113	396,412
			531,815	154,349	3,470	150,249	145,590	298,509	296,212	297	.....	5,000	89,222	133,774	228,096
			7,447	2,569	42	2,948	2,914	5,162	5,162	.....	.....	493	.....	1,792	2,286
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,314,544</b>	<b>395,970</b>	<b>7,650</b>	<b>388,320</b>	<b>329,521</b>	<b>717,841</b>	<b>711,639</b>	<b>6,202</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>25,975</b>	<b>282,904</b>	<b>284,679</b>	<b>596,703</b>		
17	Ratnágiri	Rayatwari... Other Government. Alienated ...	415,969	118,333	8,120	110,213	159,224	200,437	200,322	115	2,942	4,905	7,328	140,368	155,543
			13,352	3,583	121	3,462	5,895	9,377	9,327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			7,453	3,375	183	3,182	1,714	4,836	4,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>437,285</b>	<b>125,291</b>	<b>8,434</b>	<b>116,857</b>	<b>157,803</b>	<b>274,660</b>	<b>274,545</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>5,649</b>	<b>7,328</b>	<b>146,678</b>	<b>162,625</b>		
18	Kánara	Rayatwari... Other Government. Alienated ...	2,525,126	389,476	10,473	328,008	103,219	313,213	332,676	537	63,234	1,344	1,969,412	167,923	2,191,913
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,525,126</b>	<b>238,476</b>	<b>10,473</b>	<b>228,003</b>	<b>105,210</b>	<b>333,213</b>	<b>332,676</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>63,234</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>1,969,412</b>	<b>167,923</b>
<b>Total A.</b>		Rayatwari... Other Government. Alienated ...	38,276,148	17,468,888	589,079	16,869,189	8,323,487	25,791,676	25,751,767	45,009	924,389	480,107	6,878,721	4,189,292	12,478,470
			2,351,778	945,820	17,973	927,817	546,142	1,613,959	1,470,478	43,611	1,469	133,932	457,829	657,789	1,248,470
			8,002,837	1,605,031	55,596	1,419,165	1,071,548	2,623,738	2,623,335	399	28,609	49,475	45,240	346,530	479,154
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>43,630,811</b>	<b>19,909,789</b>	<b>663,568</b>	<b>19,246,221</b>	<b>10,589,177</b>	<b>29,835,398</b>	<b>29,745,580</b>	<b>89,818</b>	<b>964,448</b>	<b>667,515</b>	<b>7,159,529</b>	<b>5,003,921</b>	<b>13,795,413</b>		

II.—Area Cultivated and Uncultivated, 1896-97—continued.

No.	District.	Total area as in Columns 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Return No. 1.	CULTIVATED AREA.					UNCULTIVATED AREA.						
			Gross area cropped.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Remainder net cropped area.	Add current fallows.	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.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<b>B.—SIND.</b>														
19	Karachi ...	Rayatwari... 4,758,061 Other Government... 23,507 Alienated... 48,923 <b>Total ... 4,830,491</b>	443,007 23,507 9,547 <b>476,061</b>	18,741 1,139 40 <b>19,920</b>	435,258 22,373 9,507 <b>467,138</b>	400,392 5,816 29,410 <b>435,618</b>	885,038 29,194 43,923 <b>958,155</b>	839,624 ..... 35,211 <b>874,835</b>	62,914 28,194 19,712 <b>110,820</b>	124,915 ..... ..... <b>124,915</b>	808,927 87,649 ..... <b>896,576</b>	136,715 3,302 ..... <b>140,017</b>	2,713,466 1,653,230 ..... <b>4,366,696</b>	5,872,449 1,040,271 ..... <b>6,912,720</b>
20	Hyderabad ..	Rayatwari... 4,912,164 Other Government... ..... Alienated... 385,829 <b>Total ... 5,297,993</b>	747,116 ..... 104,266 <b>851,382</b>	7,510 ..... 384 <b>7,894</b>	739,600 ..... 103,821 <b>843,421</b>	969,760 ..... 281,260 <b>1,251,020</b>	1,709,568 ..... 365,081 <b>2,074,649</b>	1,670,259 ..... 340,605 <b>2,010,864</b>	39,107 ..... 44,476 <b>83,583</b>	425,449 ..... ..... <b>425,449</b>	1,570,497 ..... ..... <b>1,570,497</b>	134,824 ..... ..... <b>134,824</b>	1,072,048 ..... 248 <b>1,072,296</b>	3,302,813 ..... 248 <b>3,303,061</b>
21	Shikarpur ...	Rayatwari... 4,577,652 Other Government... ..... Alienated... 611,164 <b>Total ... 5,188,816</b>	920,768 ..... 58,310 <b>979,078</b>	102,646 ..... 2,058 <b>104,704</b>	818,118 ..... 56,252 <b>874,370</b>	503,940 ..... 454,912 <b>958,852</b>	1,322,069 ..... 611,164 <b>1,933,233</b>	1,303,175 ..... 811,164 <b>2,114,339</b>	19,883 ..... ..... <b>19,883</b>	168,610 ..... ..... <b>168,610</b>	1,226,521 ..... ..... <b>1,226,521</b>	302,099 ..... ..... <b>302,099</b>	1,557,464 ..... ..... <b>1,557,464</b>	3,255,594 ..... ..... <b>3,255,594</b>
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	Rayatwari... 1,133,585 Other Government... 805,273 Alienated... 27,277 <b>Total ... 1,966,135</b>	381,787 48,564 7,851 <b>438,202</b>	21,229 1,412 148 <b>22,789</b>	310,568 47,152 7,703 <b>365,423</b>	428,630 25 19,674 <b>448,329</b>	730,204 41,077 27,277 <b>798,558</b>	729,263 ..... 2,012 <b>731,275</b>	9,944 41,917 ..... <b>51,861</b>	42,846 ..... ..... <b>42,846</b>	183,247 180,610 ..... <b>363,857</b>	19,071 25,184 ..... <b>44,255</b>	199,528 24,596 ..... <b>224,124</b>	444,301 205,200 ..... <b>649,501</b>
23	Thar and Parkar ...	Rayatwari... 2,025,878 Other Government... 6,544,040 Alienated... 18,402 <b>Total ... 8,588,320</b>	376,816 420,075 4,333 <b>799,224</b>	6,824 1,157 107 <b>8,088</b>	267,322 419,818 4,036 <b>691,176</b>	718,791 308,088 14,300 <b>1,041,179</b>	987,113 798,006 18,402 <b>1,803,521</b>	852,788 776,338 17,790 <b>1,646,916</b>	34,327 12,668 612 <b>47,607</b>	81,787 9,157 ..... <b>90,944</b>	535,101 543,442 ..... <b>1,078,543</b>	141,440 ..... ..... <b>141,440</b>	290,432 6,292,635 ..... <b>6,583,067</b>	1,949,760 5,755,134 ..... <b>7,704,894</b>
	<b>Total, B.</b>	Rayatwari... 17,467,385 Other Government... 8,620,178 Alienated... 891,053 <b>Total ... 26,978,616</b>	2,710,510 487,630 184,140 <b>3,382,280</b>	158,655 3,698 2,327 <b>164,680</b>	2,589,684 434,148 161,819 <b>3,185,651</b>	3,029,615 874,929 896,528 <b>4,801,072</b>	5,642,379 2,273,000 890,847 <b>8,806,226</b>	6,489,108 776,338 906,722 <b>8,172,168</b>	154,278 82,739 84,065 <b>321,082</b>	843,608 916,907 ..... <b>1,760,515</b>	4,471,423 316,907 ..... <b>4,788,330</b>	785,049 6,816,301 248 <b>7,601,600</b>	5,833,328 6,816,301 248 <b>12,651,877</b>	11,824,006 7,601,701 248 <b>19,425,955</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	Rayatwari... 55,743,681 Other Government... 10,872,659 Alienated... 3,993,222 <b>Total ... 70,610,069</b>	20,178,407 1,488,869 1,639,237 <b>23,306,513</b>	749,354 21,671 53,723 <b>824,748</b>	10,480,053 1,311,995 1,030,505 <b>12,822,553</b>	12,011,009 951,071 1,681,075 <b>14,643,155</b>	31,441,958 2,273,000 3,614,580 <b>37,329,538</b>	31,240,573 2,240,819 3,489,117 <b>36,970,509</b>	200,162 126,250 84,463 <b>410,875</b>	1,767,056 5,816 88,600 <b>1,859,472</b>	4,897,480 949,540 48,475 <b>5,895,495</b>	7,614,376 261,144 48,240 <b>7,923,760</b>	19,022,500 7,258,190 847,078 <b>26,127,768</b>	24,302,476 8,606,490 479,402 <b>33,388,368</b>

III.—Crops, 1896-97.

No.	District.	I.—CEREALS.														Total I.
		Towari (Great Millet), Sorghum vulgare, &c.	Bajri (Spiked Millet), Penna setum typobol- deum.	Pecky (Blade), Oryza sativa.	Wheat (Gahni), Triti- cum sativum.	Barley (Jay, Setu), Hordeum vulgare.	Maka (Maka), Zea- mays.	Kodra (Hark), Penna- lum escholzianum.	Ragi (Najid), Eleusine coracana.	Ralo, Kang (Italian Millet), Panicum Italicum.	Vari (Sava and Bars), Panicum malaccanum P. miliare.	Rajri, Rajri, Panicum flavidum.	Bhadli, Panicum pilo- sum.	Amarrath (Redigra), Amarrathum leucan- t.	Others.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>A—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>																
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>																
1	Ahmadabad	Rajawari ... 123,700 Other Government ... 97,289 Alienated ... 331 Total ... 227,289	59,033 42,032 147 131,212	61,800 11,546 124 73,570	82,395 60,944 12 169,231	15,715 8,445 92 18,712	3,128 862 ..... 4,088	9,030 4,181 18 14,129	4,972 1,345 33 6,340	262 498 ..... 695	4,156 5,203 1 7,362	3,608 12,895 2 16,475	..... ..... ..... .....	22 ..... ..... 22	..... ..... ..... .....	403,051 294,164 1,360 689,175
2	Kaira	Rajawari ... 56,778 Other Government ... 16,567 Alienated ... .. Total ... 73,635	126,171 41,337 ..... 167,491	121,591 13,486 ..... 136,080	13,069 1,745 ..... 14,414	5,256 171 ..... 5,427	298 26 ..... 622	74,150 3,684 ..... 106,864	51,119 9,507 ..... 60,686	441 115 ..... 556	1,638 949 ..... 2,586	1,024 1 ..... 1,025	..... ..... ..... .....	120 29 ..... 149	13 3 ..... 15	461,551 117,939 ..... 569,550
3	Panch Mahils	Rajawari ... 2,641 Other Government ... 5,400 Alienated ... 478 Total ... 5,449	49,231 8,831 4,096 42,208	4,198 1,108 5,33 64,549	5,808 1,000 793 7,604	1,691 106 251 1,358	81,835 17,936 16,134 114,405	13,443 3,370 2,773 20,085	12,179 5,669 1,741 17,589	2 ..... ..... 2	1,075 802 531 2,408	10,112 9,103 80 14,007	32 80 5 47	4 ..... ..... 4	695 461 493 1,649	293,423 55,703 33,229 292,354
4	Broach	Rajawari ... 153,457 Other Government ... 195 Alienated ... .. Total ... 153,652	10,794 ..... ..... 10,794	19,023 56 ..... 19,084	51,307 17 ..... 51,374	..... ..... ..... .....	0 ..... ..... 9	7,883 ..... ..... 7,883	156 ..... ..... 156	3 ..... ..... 3	117 ..... ..... 117	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	242,913 293 ..... 243,081
5	Surat	Rajawari ... 111,749 Other Government ... 1,600 Alienated ... 2,907 Total ... 116,382	6,777 1 7 6,785	107,244 1,591 302 108,679	23,381 12 ..... 23,394	..... ..... ..... .....	11 363 106 17	31,103 363 106 31,577	12,677 83 83 12,823	1 ..... ..... 1	67 ..... ..... 67	272 ..... ..... 272	17 ..... ..... 17	1 ..... ..... 1	139 ..... ..... 139	293,496 3,151 5,127 300,104
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>																
6	Khandesh	Rajawari ... 422,843 Other Government ... 3,012 Alienated ... 16,247 Total ... 472,101	618,811 2,749 16,184 631,754	15,411 9,214 1,050 25,675	154,864 5,350 2,711 161,425	62 ..... ..... 62	3,083 191 170 3,459	1,917 2,037 7 3,961	7,273 2,100 283 9,973	409 16 18 437	3,719 597 74 4,180	862 1,100 77 2,199	931 417 70 1,418	102 ..... 28 130	68 6 ..... 104	1,200,319 25,550 30,109 1,316,878
7	Nasik	Rajawari ... 43,343 Other Government ... .. Alienated ... 2,059 Total ... 50,402	635,214 ..... 29,713 664,957	51,928 156,430 3,219 213,661	..... ..... ..... 178,281	..... ..... ..... .....	5,092 ..... 149 5,241	1 ..... ..... 1	115,929 ..... 7,334 123,213	605 ..... ..... 512	27,023 ..... 1,713 28,741	51 ..... 2 53	2,809 ..... 233 3,041	40 ..... ..... 40	1,196 ..... 28 1,224	1,044,593 ..... 66,257 1,110,853
8	Ahmadnagar	Rajawari ... 645,807 Other Government ... .. Alienated ... 113,272 Total ... 759,109	693,679 ..... 78,567 772,210	11,928 ..... 110 11,936	86,620 ..... 5,036 61,676	487 ..... 44 531	10,835 ..... 1,144 11,979	24 ..... ..... 24	20,619 ..... ..... 20,619	4,148 ..... ..... 4,639	8,790 ..... 17 8,807	33 ..... 3 36	3,020 ..... ..... 3,023	111 ..... ..... 117	2,739 ..... 180 2,919	1,458,760 ..... 196,836 1,657,655

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III.—Crops, 1896-97—continued.

No.	District.	I.—CEREALS.														Total A.	
		Jowari (Great Millet), Sorghum vulgare, &c.	Bajri (Spiked Millet), Pennisetum typhoides.	Foddy (Bhat), Oryza Sativa.	Wheat (Gahni), Triticum sativum.	Bajri (Jar, Sici), Hordeum vulgare.	Maize (Maka), Zea mays.	Kodra (Harika), Pennisetum scrubiculatum.	Bagi (Maggi), Eleusine coracana.	Bala, Kang (Jalhar Millet), Paspalum Italicum.	Var (Skeva and Barag), Panicum malaccense, Pombiliare.	Banti, Bari, Panicum glaberrimum.	Bhadli, Panicum pilosum.	Amaranth (Bijjira), Amaranthus frutescens.	Others.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
																Acres.	
9	Poona ...	{ Rayatwari ... 612,746 Other Government... 99,623 Alienated ...	{ 460,202 110,652	{ 59,227 7,608	{ 40,508 7,963	{ 698 102	{ 4,204 459	{ 11 .....	{ 37,364 4,838	{ 736 69	{ 24,240 1,949	{ 11 2	{ 1,940 722	{ 20 4	{ 4,364 811	{ 1,240,567 234,684	
	Total ...	712,369	570,854	67,232	48,488	800	4,663	11	42,197	815	26,198	13	2,662	24	4,875	1,481,201	
10	Sholapur...	{ Rayatwari ... 754,081 Other Government... 49,243 Alienated ...	{ 280,632 19,367	{ 11,943 463	{ 22,043 1,209	{ 1,012 134	{ 18,130 1,260	{ 37 .....	{ 37 .....	{ 787 62	{ 903 24	{ ..... .....	{ 200 16	{ ..... .....	{ 22 .....	{ 7,311 672	{ 1,004,700 72,459
	Total ...	803,324	206,019	12,425	23,855	2,046	19,490	37	27	789	927	...	215	22	7,983	1,077,159	
11	Satara ...	{ Rayatwari ... 382,483 Other Government... 71,391 Alienated ...	{ 412,002 51,375	{ 32,445 10,512	{ 32,350 6,430	{ 3,296 508	{ 8,026 1,480	{ 59 .....	{ 35,265 9,620	{ 21,081 5,638	{ 34,318 8,438	{ 12 1	{ 1 .....	{ 385 108	{ 1,948 213	{ 985,271 105,969	
	Total ...	453,873	463,377	42,958	39,280	3,864	10,156	59	44,785	26,967	43,304	13	1	443	2,160	1,131,240	
	III.—Karnatak.																
12	Belgaum...	{ Rayatwari ... 452,586 Other Government... 118,308 Alienated ...	{ 105,946 38,364	{ 105,921 6,571	{ 45,784 6,220	{ 66 2	{ 7,565 2,580	{ 37 .....	{ 37,507 5,065	{ 49,743 11,661	{ 26,111 4,482	{ ..... .....	{ ..... .....	{ ..... .....	{ 4 24	{ 49 24	{ 841,268 102,307
	Total ...	570,894	144,300	112,492	51,034	68	10,145	37	42,632	71,394	30,593	...	...	4	72	1,033,665	
13	Bijapur ...	{ Rayatwari ... 395,039 Other Government... 34,005 Alienated ...	{ 99,170 5,245	{ 3,478 387	{ 7,223 434	{ 6 .....	{ 6,849 664	{ 5 .....	{ 11 .....	{ 1,421 112	{ 648 35	{ 2 .....	{ ..... .....	{ ..... .....	{ 3 .....	{ ..... .....	{ 513,758 40,822
	Total ...	430,044	103,415	3,805	7,657	6	7,513	5	11	1,536	583	2	...	3	...	554,580	
14	Dharwar...	{ Rayatwari ... 263,710 Other Government... 86,055 Alienated ...	{ 2,713 179	{ 135,391 15,928	{ 166,676 8,141	{ 9 .....	{ 105 6	{ 83 .....	{ 31,142 3,717	{ 65,112 4,530	{ 36,111 2,451	{ ..... .....	{ ..... .....	{ ..... .....	{ ..... .....	{ ..... .....	{ 1,024,052 72,003
	Total ...	599,765	2,892	152,319	194,817	9	111	83	37,859	69,698	38,562	...	...	...	...	1,096,115	
	IV.—Konkan.																
15	Thana ...	{ Rayatwari ... 46 Other Government... Alienated ...	{ ..... .....	{ 239,707 823 7,457	{ 56 .....	{ ..... .....	{ ..... .....	{ 1 .....	{ 11,505 .....	{ 56,639 540	{ ..... .....	{ ..... .....	{ ..... .....	{ ..... .....	{ ..... .....	{ ..... .....	{ 335,063 823 8,319
	Total ...	46	...	302,047	56	...	1	11,505	57,188	...	23,427	...	...	1	...	394,271	

16	Kolaba ...	Rayatwari ... Other Government... Alienated ...	181,450	59,688	1,990	2	2,864	32,351	17,794	254,461						
			...	...	...	...	12,483	36,395	31,786	140,851						
			...	...	...	...	176	176	124	2,290						
			<b>Total</b> ...	<b>243,108</b> ...	<b>2</b> ...	<b>15,347</b> ...	<b>58,922</b> ...	<b>519</b> ...	<b>49,704</b> ...	<b>367,602</b> ...						
17	Ratnagiri ...	Rayatwari ... Other Government... Alienated ...	47,307	944	1,459	2	14,770	20,037	9,036	92,140						
			...	...	...	...	728	635	313	2,820						
			...	...	...	...	234	788	160	2,850						
			<b>Total</b> ...	<b>49,710</b> ...	<b>2</b> ...	<b>15,732</b> ...	<b>22,410</b> ...	<b>20</b> ...	<b>9,518</b> ...	<b>79,410</b> ...						
18	Kánara ...	Rayatwari ... Other Government... Alienated ...	1,908	184,897	...	346	...	5,584	134	193,171						
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
			<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,908</b> ...	<b>346</b> ...	<b>5,534</b> ...	<b>134</b> ...	<b>352</b> ...	<b>193,171</b> ...							
Total, A	Rayatwari ... Other Government... Alienated ...	4,784,898	3,474,378	1,491,485	878,253	28,008	180,073	167,861	474,841	165,274	219,423	16,037	8,930	789	18,450	11,816,166
		121,371	96,030	110,173	93,818	8,683	19,115	56,348	54,111	37,639	17,221	29	447	29	470	61,319
		543,953	347,836	61,970	59,870	1,198	23,063	3,138	34,022	32,804	20,368	1,687	1,047	146	2,220	1,123,579
		<b>Total</b> ...	<b>5,430,192</b> ...	<b>3,918,304</b> ...	<b>1,665,713</b> ...	<b>1,032,728</b> ...	<b>32,883</b> ...	<b>192,250</b> ...	<b>227,345</b> ...	<b>562,964</b> ...	<b>178,728</b> ...	<b>277,436</b> ...	<b>34,995</b> ...	<b>10,424</b> ...	<b>964</b> ...	<b>21,140</b> ...
B.—SIND.																
19	Karachi ...	Rayatwari ... Other Government... Alienated ...	102,458	22,177	183,565	43,820	4,548	438	907	84	357,985					
			1,297	58	16,732	887	164	14	14	19,148						
			5,189	303	1,846	737	38	1	1	8,139						
			<b>Total</b> ...	<b>108,924</b> ...	<b>22,594</b> ...	<b>202,143</b> ...	<b>45,434</b> ...	<b>4,745</b> ...	<b>433</b> ...	<b>922</b> ...	<b>4</b> ...	<b>84</b> ...	<b>385,283</b> ...			
20	Hyderabad ...	Rayatwari ... Other Government... Alienated ...	103,306	316,170	187,382	42,583	2,285	77	19	8	652,017					
			7,732	50,767	32,526	5,841	1,165	26	14	77,660						
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
			<b>Total</b> ...	<b>111,038</b> ...	<b>246,927</b> ...	<b>219,857</b> ...	<b>47,929</b> ...	<b>3,450</b> ...	<b>103</b> ...	<b>19</b> ...	<b>8</b> ...	<b>246</b> ...	<b>623,577</b> ...			
21	Shikárpur ...	Rayatwari ... Other Government... Alienated ...	55,498	11,761	165,170	213,264	1,692	13	61	768	125	296	743,638			
			20,658	257	3,084	23,246	23	...	101	...	23	47,990				
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
			<b>Total</b> ...	<b>376,146</b> ...	<b>12,018</b> ...	<b>168,254</b> ...	<b>236,510</b> ...	<b>1,614</b> ...	<b>13</b> ...	<b>61</b> ...	<b>869</b> ...	<b>135</b> ...	<b>318</b> ...	<b>795,928</b> ...		
22	Upper Sind Fron- tier.	Rayatwari ... Other Government... Alienated ...	195,622	30,761	14,485	20,566	154	21	1	185	46	182,031				
			8,863	74	22	23,450	321	...	...	...	...	291	30,857			
			8,451	1,105	172	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,740			
			<b>Total</b> ...	<b>135,936</b> ...	<b>31,940</b> ...	<b>14,679</b> ...	<b>44,178</b> ...	<b>375</b> ...	<b>21</b> ...	<b>1</b> ...	<b>190</b> ...	<b>1</b> ...	<b>307</b> ...	<b>227,628</b> ...		
23	Thar and Párkar ...	Rayatwari ... Other Government... Alienated ...	5,628	50,180	128,109	13,600	298	3	3	1	891	189,114				
			4,927	385,616	3	1,280	85	...	...	...	...	...	391,013			
			15	959	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,508			
			<b>Total</b> ...	<b>9,670</b> ...	<b>436,785</b> ...	<b>129,606</b> ...	<b>14,869</b> ...	<b>396</b> ...	<b>3</b> ...	<b>3</b> ...	<b>1</b> ...	<b>302</b> ...	<b>501,635</b> ...			
Total, B.	Rayatwari ... Other Government... Alienated ...	692,502	531,040	678,652	3,4,038	8,677	647	991	966	742	842	20,48,495				
		12,197	38,744	16,757	25,666	483	...	14	5	1	281	451,018				
		37,075	39,471	30,130	1,820	1,820	26	1	101	15	22	140,837				
		<b>Total</b> ...	<b>741,774</b> ...	<b>750,264</b> ...	<b>734,539</b> ...	<b>383,920</b> ...	<b>10,580</b> ...	<b>573</b> ...	<b>1,006</b> ...	<b>1,072</b> ...	<b>758</b> ...	<b>625</b> ...	<b>2,630,051</b> ...			
GRAND TOTAL	Rayatwari ... Other Government... Alienated ...	5,437,358	3,805,427	2,170,117	1,213,283	36,885	150,620	167,661	475,822	156,240	220,170	16,087	8,930	789	18,792	13,897,862
		133,558	481,774	126,935	119,169	4,165	19,115	56,346	54,125	563	37,640	17,221	447	29	731	1,052,337
		520,990	381,367	102,230	89,196	2,413	23,088	3,138	34,023	22,995	20,384	1,687	1,047	146	2,242	1,265,916
		<b>Total</b> ...	<b>6,171,906</b> ...	<b>4,668,568</b> ...	<b>2,400,252</b> ...	<b>1,421,648</b> ...	<b>43,463</b> ...	<b>192,823</b> ...	<b>227,345</b> ...	<b>563,970</b> ...	<b>179,798</b> ...	<b>278,194</b> ...	<b>34,995</b> ...	<b>10,424</b> ...	<b>964</b> ...	<b>21,765</b> ...

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III.—Crops, 1896-97—continued.

No.	District.	II.—PULSES.														III.—ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCE.					IV.—DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.							
		Tur (Pigeon Cujanus Indicus.	Gram (Chana), Cler ariduum.	Mug (Green Gram Phasolus mungo.	Udd (Black Gram) Phasolus radiatus.	Moth (Kidney Bean) Phasolus acutifolius.	Yal (Large fruited Dolichos Dolichos Labab.	Chavil (small fruited Dolichos Dolichos catang.	Kulth (Horse Gram) Dolichos uniflorus.	Field Pea (Vardae) Pisum sativum.	Lentil (Masur), Ervum lens.	Chickling Yech (Lakh Lang), Lathyrus sativus.	Field Yetch (Guvab) Cynopala parali oden.	Others.	Total II.	A.—Vegetables (Root and Tubers).	B.—Green Vegetables.	C.—Green Fodder.	D.—Fruit Trees.	Total III.	Tobacco (Tamilkku) Nicotiana tabacum.	Thieng (Ganja, Indian Hemp), Cannabis sativa.	Opium (Atop, Fajava somniferum).	Coffee (Kan, Bund), Coffea Arabica.	Tea (China), Thea sinensis.	Cinchona, Cinchona officinalis.	Others.	Total IV.
1	2	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
<b>A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROVER.</b>																Acres.					Acres.							
<b>I.—Gujardt.</b>																												
1	Ahmadabad	Rayatwari ... 4,409 Other Government ... 1,177 Alienated ... 2	10,145 18,839 8	11,910 9,454 17	2,048 3,662 4	98,612 19,810 45	118 260 ...	691 633 ...	134 7,305 ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,077 1,688 9	...	60,723 50,766 85	700 38 ...	1,824 215 28	4,020 2,363 ...	1,241 80 1	7,785 2,705 80	3,663 299 ...	...	...	...	...	3,668 290 ...
	Total	5,588	25,992	20,690	6,611	45,867	318	1,327	7,439	...	...	...	...	...	6,772	...	120,604	738	2,077	6,883	1,931	10,529	3,962	...	...	...	...	3,962
2	Kaira	Rayatwari ... 19,606 Other Government ... 6,840 Alienated ... 2	4,628 674 ...	5,374 174 ...	583 33 ...	18,043 3,941 ...	1,074 263 ...	3,112 222 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,451 1,932 ...	...	48,851 14,283 ...	428 171 ...	2,405 1,416 ...	219 88 ...	3,860 1,974 ...	11,850 15,106 ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,850 15,106 ...
	Total	20,446	5,503	3,548	596	21,924	1,327	3,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,403	...	63,140	594	1,059	3,880	307	5,840	26,756	...	...	...	...	26,756
3	Panch Mahals	Rayatwari ... 4,057 Other Government ... 1,501 Alienated ... 653	34,925 2,571 3,540	1,714 822 422	3,478 1,108 522	1,838 1,138 645	29 16 3	266 234 92	35 780 68	588 ...	...	...	...	...	594 150 98	...	47,223 8,710 5,963	160 300 60	157 12 7	527 14 0	30 2 ...	661 334 08	424 137 03	...	...	...	...	424 137 03
	Total	6,416	41,056	2,958	5,163	3,658	41	532	35	1,231	...	...	...	...	842	...	61,932	512	176	546	32	1,266	624	...	...	...	...	624
4	Broach	Rayatwari ... 10,414 Other Government ... 4 Alienated ... 2	1,760 ... ...	226 ... ...	11 ... ...	2,343 ... ...	788 ... ...	161 ... ...	1 ... ...	881 ... ...	...	...	...	...	51,776 263 ...	...	68,507 121 ...	200 ... ...	2,300 ... ...	2,768 ... ...	741 ... ...	6,009 ... ...	4,301 ... ...	...	...	...	...	4,301
	Total	10,418	1,760	226	11	2,343	788	161	1	881	...	...	...	...	51,776	263	68,628	200	2,300	2,768	741	6,009	4,301	...	...	...	...	4,301
5	Surat	Rayatwari ... 18,017 Other Government ... 155 Alienated ... 44	1,183 2 0	2,981 37 0	2,708 1 11	221 ... ...	19,558 244 20	786 493 115	...	1,224 18 8	50 ...	1,328 14 14	1,582 10 3	...	...	...	49,656 493 115	309 ... ...	2,261 2 6	...	029 14 3	3,253 16 11	687 5 8	...	...	...	...	602 5 8
	Total	18,246	1,171	3,024	2,718	221	19,828	794	...	1,255	50	1,356	1,595	...	...	...	50,258	371	22,69	...	640	3,280	900	5	...	...	...	905
<b>II.—Deccan.</b>																												
6	Khandesh	Rayatwari ... 64,382 Other Government ... 3,898 Alienated ... 2,041	24,677 3,898 1,987	18,139 26 179	57,859 712 1,307	9,732 ... 116	816 ... 8	1,669 406 60	81,778 406 431	1,460 30 11	808 44 6	39 ... ...	...	...	...	...	285,038 8,895 5,286	5,188 17 170	4,202 3 81	6,641 2 61	2,710 3 404	17,736 25 718	1,550 1 267	28 ... ...	...	...	...	1,876 1 237
	Total	70,221	39,330	13,344	59,848	9,847	318	1,729	82,610	1,534	353	99	...	...	...	...	279,173	5,370	4,288	5,704	3,117	18,479	1,808	26	...	...	...	1,834
7	Nasik	Rayatwari ... 16,248 Other Government ... 1,407 Alienated ... 2	40,317 ... ...	6,868 ... ...	24,412 1,327 ...	8,352 ... 77	100 ... 16	63 ... 8	75,237 ... 2,322	2,073 ... 134	7,744 ... 901	3,699 ... 582	...	...	...	...	194,091 12,107 ...	4,659 866 ...	3,476 327 ...	12,551 794 ...	1,893 152 ...	22,578 2,140 ...	336 6 ...	10 ... ...	...	...	...	346 6 ...
	Total	17,655	54,645	6,852	25,739	8,429	110	66	77,609	2,207	8,645	4,271	...	...	...	...	206,258	5,524	3,803	13,345	2,046	24,718	342	10	...	...	...	352
8	Ahmadnagar	Rayatwari ... 46,801 Other Government ... 5,235 Alienated ... 2	37,279 ... ...	28,766 ... ...	4,107 ... ...	85,232 ... 2,306	693 ... 16	403 ... 10	66,441 ... 5,852	466 ... ...	213 ... ...	27 ... ...	...	...	...	...	310,449 20,737 ...	4,696 455 ...	1,814 176 ...	19,951 2,128 ...	1,846 109 ...	27,977 2,038 ...	588 30 ...	479 ... ...	...	...	...	1,067 85 ...
	Total	51,836	43,066	30,889	4,172	37,538	705	482	62,293	456	213	27	...	...	...	...	231,177	5,121	1,989	21,780	2,045	30,935	618	534	...	...	...	1,152

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9	Poona	{ Rayawari ...	17,446	25,791	9,275	2,823	17,001	3,149	272	25,515	512	880	...	...	118,505	9,211	1,751	5,883	3,653	20,503	343	15	...	2	...	...	390	
		{ Other Government ...	2,700	6,627	1,450	1,346	2,298	469	77	4,665	57	83	...	...	18,791	2,431	462	1,272	949	5,087	76	1	...	1	...	...	78	
		{ Alienated ...																										
	Total		20,155	41,418	10,725	4,169	20,259	3,629	349	30,180	609	893	...	...	132,386	11,636	2,213	7,155	4,587	25,590	419	16	...	2	1	...	438	
10	Sholapur	{ Rayawari ...	40,251	31,188	4,053	1,268	24,713	349	23	6,271	23	43	223	...	...	109,056	3,729	1,496	1,923	1,522	8,070	712	28	...	...	...	738	
		{ Other Government ...	1,452	1,430	241	41	1,250	77	...	378	1	7	...	...	4,883	354	118	30	104	608	38	...	...	...	...	38		
		{ Alienated ...																										
	Total		41,703	32,924	5,224	1,309	25,963	426	32	6,649	34	50	223	...	...	114,539	4,082	1,614	1,953	1,626	9,275	750	26	...	...	...	776	
11	Satara	{ Rayawari ...	49,128	37,262	13,278	34,315	59,469	2,799	389	49,826	577	356	...	...	246	247,683	7,371	1,129	1,721	1,197	11,418	4,791	404	...	16	...	5,311	
		{ Other Government ...	7,226	5,438	2,314	6,910	6,051	318	29	6,824	223	112	...	...	10	83,500	1,337	225	187	210	1,950	433	1	...	...	...	334	
		{ Alienated ...																										
	Total		56,353	42,700	15,592	40,355	64,520	3,116	427	56,650	800	468	...	...	262	281,243	8,708	1,354	1,908	1,407	13,377	5,224	405	...	16	...	5,645	
<b>III.—Karnatak.</b>																												
12	Belgaum	{ Rayawari ...	47,190	26,558	7,594	8,205	5,654	6,007	985	47,211	3,165	1,983	...	...	154,551	2,301	2,199	220	2,124	7,344	20,708	...	...	24	...	...	20,732	
		{ Other Government ...	11,683	6,164	2,023	871	864	788	162	10,311	146	198	...	...	33,720	1,094	354	162	456	2,066	4,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,869
		{ Alienated ...																										
	Total		58,829	32,722	10,217	9,076	6,518	6,765	1,150	57,522	3,311	2,161	...	...	188,271	3,895	2,553	372	2,580	9,400	25,577	...	...	24	...	...	25,601	
13	Bijapur	{ Rayawari ...	12,787	4,605	3,217	...	941	1,928	290	5,278	11	...	...	...	20,039	1,497	1,496	3,780	1,760	8,533	63	6	...	...	...	...	60	
		{ Other Government ...	1,207	193	139	...	100	217	58	256	...	...	...	...	2,171	210	209	528	245	3,189	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	
		{ Alienated ...																										
	Total		13,964	4,803	3,356	...	1,041	2,145	351	5,533	11	...	...	...	31,204	1,707	1,705	4,305	2,005	9,722	71	6	...	...	...	...	77	
14	Dharwar	{ Rayawari ...	44,823	61,944	39,185	6,420	9,857	6,309	568	54,147	406	51	...	1	229,389	2,507	4,021	48	3,479	10,048	437	...	...	2	...	...	439	
		{ Other Government ...	2,991	2,813	2,556	281	440	590	36	3,405	58	14	...	...	12,731	111	43	3	391	898	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	
		{ Alienated ...																										
	Total		47,824	64,257	41,710	5,651	9,997	6,902	600	57,612	494	65	...	1	235,119	2,618	4,444	51	3,831	10,944	452	...	...	2	...	...	454	
<b>IV.—Konkan.</b>																												
16	Thana	{ Rayawari ...	5,164	1,245	192	15,477	...	902	3,637	937	14	...	23	...	27,590	1,007	712	109	3,834	5,772	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	
		{ Other Government ...	66	...	...	88	...	...	18	9	...	...	...	...	165	21	29	...	136	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Alienated ...																										
	Total		5,230	1,245	192	15,542	...	902	3,652	946	14	...	22	...	27,745	1,028	749	169	4,321	6,267	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	
16	Kolaba	{ Rayawari ...	739	1,315	199	2,810	...	3,733	36	46	...	...	...	...	9,338	26	330	1	2,277	2,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Other Government ...	1,042	323	1,133	4,465	...	2,612	20	7	...	...	...	...	10,194	2	38	...	20	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Alienated ...				12	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	8	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total		2,381	1,700	1,732	7,283	...	6,381	50	53	...	...	...	19,580	28	376	1	2,291	2,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
17	Ratnagiri	{ Rayawari ...	201	7	171	1,715	...	1,769	162	7,210	...	...	...	356	11,571	28	93	...	6,037	6,168	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
		{ Other Government ...	10	...	1	88	...	36	6	252	...	...	...	...	852	...	2	...	34	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Alienated ...	6	...	3	42	...	...	3	293	...	...	...	...	349	...	...	...	100	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total		217	7	175	1,795	...	1,795	160	7,767	...	...	...	356	12,272	38	95	...	6,240	6,373	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
18	Kanara	{ Rayawari ...	137	203	1,023	1,781	...	354	765	2,102	152	1	...	...	6,528	260	678	57	18,116	19,111	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	
		{ Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Alienated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		137	203	1,033	1,781	...	354	765	2,102	152	1	...	...	6,528	260	678	57	18,116	19,111	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	
Total, A.	{ Rayawari ...	385,416	374,373	147,722	169,958	220,093	40,047	14,901	41,214	11,323	11,624	59,982	11,969	602	1,876,510	44,790	30,698	81,425	53,311	190,200	50,456	971	...	60	...	51,487		
	{ Other Government ...	15,627	23,211	11,647	10,069	21,931	3,857	1,120	7,990	811	44	121	8,793	...	102,818	334	580	3,734	366	5,294	15,548	...	...	...	...	15,548		
	{ Alienated ...	38,576	36,838	11,048	11,794	13,191	2,548	646	34,807	766	1,271	286	110	18	150,725	7,099	2,464	5,158	3,538	18,257	5,803	57	...	1	...	5,841		
	Total		447,619	434,501	171,017	191,819	258,185	55,850	15,967	455,001	12,989	12,899	57,716	15,876	618	2,130,957	52,429	33,742	70,377	57,263	213,811	71,807	1,028	...	60	1	72,898	

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III.—Crops, 1896-97—continued.

No.	District.	II.—PULSES.													III.—ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCE.					IV.—DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.									
		For (Pison Pes), Cajanus indicus.	Gram (Chana), Clever aristatum.	Mog (Green Gram), Phaseolus mungo.	Udd (Black Gram), Phaseolus radiata.	Mach (Kidney Bean), Phaseolus acutifolius.	Vai (Large fruited Dolichos), Dolichos lablab.	Chavli (small-fruited Dolichos), Dolichos catang.	Kulthi (Horse Gram), Dolichos undulatus.	Field Pea (Vaidya), Pisum sativum.	Lentil (Masur), Ervum lent.	Chickling Vetch (Kash Lang), Lathyrus sativus.	Field Vetch (Gurdi), Crotalaria pinnatifida.	Others.	Total II.	A.—Vegetables (Roots and Tubers).	B.—Green Vegetables.	C.—Green Fodder.	D.—Fruit Trees.	Total III.	Tobacco (Tambaku), Nicotianabaccum.	Esrar, Gakh (Radda Kary), Cannabis sativa.	Opium (Ato) Papaver sommiferum.	Coffee (Kash. Bunch), Coffea Arabica.	Tea (Chaba), Thea sinensis.	Ginchena, Cinchona officialis.	Others.	Total IV.	
1	2	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	
	B.—SIND.														Acres.						Acres.							Acres.	
19	Karachi	Rayatwari ...	2,661	9,648	1,302	2,829	...	47	...	...	...	7,910	...	...	23,785	1,864	2,989	7,414	2,992	7,565	869	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	424
		Other Government ...	1	670	148	781	...	...	...	...	...	574	...	...	1,839	14	172	...	15	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
		Alienated ...	60	...	20	86	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	208	7	87	...	4	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,722	10,222	1,870	3,146	...	47	...	...	...	8,377	...	...	25,884	1,885	3,148	414	2,417	7,864	485	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
20	Hyderabad	Rayatwari ...	2,633	1,080	10	18	...	446	...	...	...	12,233	143	...	16,588	1,056	3,408	159	4,350	9,001	4,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,310
		Other Government ...	...	23	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	2,322	7	...	2,614	376	306	109	566	1,366	1,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,563
		Alienated ...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,890	1,103	10	48	...	446	...	...	...	14,555	150	...	19,202	2,330	3,806	326	4,855	11,317	6,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,069
31	Shikarpur	Rayatwari ...	10,830	992	43	30	...	31	...	...	...	65,200	...	2	77,317	2,638	7,842	379	4,542	14,905	3,817	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,803
		Other Government ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,057	113	299	...	110	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated ...	451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	11,281	998	42	30	...	31	...	...	...	66,490	...	2	78,874	2,752	7,641	379	4,658	15,430	3,903	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,983
22	Upper Sind Frontier.	Rayatwari ...	31,589	869	8	...	...	10	...	...	...	12,619	...	46	34,607	262	1,189	...	85	1,487	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
		Other Government ...	677	...	146	...	76	...	...	...	...	1,835	...	...	2,534	45	87	...	1	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated ...	863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	508	...	401	...	...	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	22,609	361	149	76	...	10	...	...	...	14,695	...	46	37,947	243	1,777	...	86	2,111	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
23	Thar and Parkar.	Rayatwari ...	1	8,660	...	...	...	874	...	...	...	6	30	...	7,583	257	442	1,146	399	2,243	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	523
		Other Government ...	...	981	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,481	31	4	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated ...	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	...	5	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	7,843	...	...	...	918	...	...	...	6	12,648	840	22,262	277	454	1,146	414	2,291	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555
	Total, B.	Rayatwari ...	37,719	18,746	1,337	2,877	...	1,468	...	...	...	98,058	176	48	169,700	6,019	15,370	2,097	11,779	36,164	9,281	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,414
		Other Government ...	670	1,537	294	637	...	44	...	...	...	2,308	...	...	18,195	79	266	...	16	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated ...	1,108	229	30	80	...	...	...	...	...	3,758	...	...	5,184	495	1,190	168	635	2,488	1,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,738
		Total ...	39,504	20,532	1,571	3,300	...	1,452	...	...	...	104,123	12,798	888	184,169	7,492	16,826	2,265	12,430	39,013	11,026	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,156
	GRAND TOTAL	Rayatwari ...	395,416	412,091	166,468	171,213	222,410	49,947	15,709	412,214	11,383	11,584	155,047	12,144	650	2,036,306	51,714	16,068	63,522	65,120	226,424	39,740	1,097	...	60	...	...	...	60,901
		Other Govt. ...	15,627	23,950	13,204	10,363	25,788	3,357	1,164	7,980	841	44	2,440	16,413	840	122,011	613	846	3,794	402	5,655	15,552	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,552
		Alienated ...	36,576	37,964	11,877	11,814	13,257	2,546	546	34,807	766	1,271	4,352	117	16	155,909	7,594	3,654	5,328	4,171	20,745	7,541	57	...	...	...	...	...	7,599
		Total ...	447,619	474,005	191,549	193,890	261,485	55,850	17,419	455,001	12,990	12,899	161,839	28,674	1,506	2,314,226	59,921	50,568	72,642	69,693	252,824	32,833	1,154	...	60	...	...	...	84,052

III—Crops, 1896-97—continued.

No.	District.	V.—CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.																	VI.—STARCHES.			VII.—SUGARS.		
		Cardamom (Veldode) Elettaria cardamom. mum.	Chillies (Mircha) Capsicum frutescens.	Ginger 'A'ole; Zing- iber officinale.	Black Pepper (Mir) Piper nigrum.	Red-leaves Piper-betel.	Hot-peut (Supari) Aroa-catechu.	Turmeric (Haldi) Curcuma longa.	Fennel (Badi-shap) Fimipheola anisum.	Dill-seed (shap); Aestium sewa.	Coriander (Dhane) Coriandrum sativum.	Cumin (Jira), Cum- min cuminum.	Alwan-seed (Ora) Ptychotis ajowan.	Fenugreek (Methi) Trigonella foenum- graecum.	Common Mustard (Rai), Sinapis indica.	Garlic (Lasun), Allium sativum.	Others.	Total V.	Arrowroot Maranta arundinacea Cassia augustifolia, &c.	Others.	Total VI.	Sugarcane (Uj), Saccharum officinatum.	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>																								
<i>I.—Gujarát.</i>																								
1	Ahmadabad		1,196	281			7	75	1	15	16		793	21	48	8	2,408				1,304		1,804	
			150	2					6	30			32		37		297				182		182	
																						7	7	
	Total		1,346	283			7	75	7	25	18		825	21	85	8	2,700				1,493		1,493	
2	Kaira		641	147			3	725			750		237	17	50	122	2,662	20	147	167	803		303	
			300	32			4	49			1,428		6	1	63	28	1,815	4	9	18	203		203	
	Total		841	180			7	774			2,148	3	243	18	113	150	4,477	24	156	180	566		566	
3	Panch Mahals		365	9				8	1		32		77	1	9		500				214		214	
			200							11			32		61		304				47		47	
			80												1		91				26		26	
	Total		658	9				3	1	11	32		109	1	71		895				287		287	
4	Broach		167	19			12		5		23		5		40	2	207				158		158	
	Total		167	19			12		5		22		5		40	2	267				158		158	
6	Surat		517	133			77			5		33	91	23	74	20	973				5,806		5,806	
			47														4				63		63	
			29														29				6		6	
	Total		593	133			77			5		33	91	23	74	20	1,049				5,465		5,465	
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>																								
6	Khandesh		5,776	5		385		70	4,173	2,510	6,589		695	36	23	148	20,015				2,146		2,146	
			8					15	64	23			112				95				3		3	
			63			13				395			125				679				178		178	
	Total		5,837	5		298		85	4,242	2,668	6,701		720	36	23	174	20,789				2,327		2,327	
7	Nasik		2,964	3		114	1	18		36	43		34	777	124	528	4,667		4	4	7,256		7,256	
			280			31								56	15	54	431				790		790	
	Total		3,264	8		145	1	18		36	44		34	833	139	582	5,104		4	4	8,046		8,046	
8	Ahmadnagar		3,846			332	1			2	35		3	2	7	140	4,359				2,263		2,263	
			491			14										10	515				127		127	
	Total		4,337			346	1			3	25		3	2	7	150	4,874				2,490		2,490	

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III—Crops, 1896-97.—continued.

No.	District.	V.—CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.																		VI.—STARCHES.			VII.—SUGARS.		
		Cardamom (Veldia), Plectaria cardamomum.	Chillies (Mircha), Capsicum frutescens.	Ginger (Aje), Zingiber officinale.	Black Pepper (Mirch), Piper nigrum.	Pepperless (Pae), Piper betel.	Retenut. (Supari), Area-catechu.	Turmeric (Haldi), Curcuma longa.	Fennel (Badshah), Fimipinella asafetida.	Oil-seed (Anardana), Anardana.	Coriander (Dhano), Coriandrum sativum.	Cumin (Jiri), Cuminum cyminum.	Alvan-seed (Ova), Ptychotis ajowan.	Fenugreek (Methi), Trigonella Lamum-Gracum.	Common Mustard (Bisi), Sinapis indica.	Garlic (Lagan), Allium sativum.	Others.	Total V.	Arrowroot, Maranta arundinaceaCurcuma angustifolia, &c.	Others.	Total VI.	Sugarcane (Cane), 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>																									
<b>—continued.</b>																									
<b>II.—Deccan—continued.</b>																									
9	Poona ...		4,517	7		348		89	20	11	172			40	11	418		6,600				7,609		7,609	
	{ Rayatwari ...		4,517	7		348		89	20	11	172			40	11	418		6,600				7,609		7,609	
	{ Other Government ...		934	1		344		1			24			17		132		1,474				1,573		1,573	
	{ Alienated ...																								
	<b>Total</b> ...		<b>5,471</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>692</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>196</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>550</b>		<b>7,074</b>				<b>9,142</b>		<b>9,142</b>	
10	Sholapur ...		5,634			309		747			36			5		184		376				127		127	
	{ Rayatwari ...		5,634			309		747			36			5		184		376				127		127	
	{ Other Government ...		807			2	1	8								2									
	{ Alienated ...																								
	<b>Total</b> ...		<b>5,901</b>			<b>311</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>750</b>			<b>36</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>136</b>		<b>7,144</b>				<b>2,632</b>		<b>2,632</b>	
11	Satara ...		8,016	68		850	8	9,103	208		1,296		43	11	1	600		18,888				11,246		11,246	
	{ Rayatwari ...		8,016	68		850	8	9,103	208		1,296		43	11	1	600		18,888				11,246		11,246	
	{ Other Government ...		1,478	39		48		659	38		223		1	1		67		2,448				2,143		2,143	
	{ Alienated ...																								
	<b>Total</b> ...		<b>9,494</b>	<b>125</b>		<b>398</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3,727</b>	<b>341</b>		<b>1,518</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>673</b>		<b>16,336</b>				<b>13,388</b>		<b>13,388</b>	
<b>III.—Karnatak.</b>																									
12	Belgaum...		11,328			144	1	153	221	12	286			117	112	1,726		14,108				7,980		7,980	
	{ Rayatwari ...		11,328			144	1	153	221	12	286			117	112	1,726		14,108				7,980		7,980	
	{ Other Government ...		3,076			118		77	50		150			20	1	319		8,840				2,458		2,458	
	{ Alienated ...																								
	<b>Total</b> ...		<b>14,303</b>			<b>262</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>439</b>			<b>137</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>2,045</b>		<b>17,943</b>				<b>10,438</b>		<b>10,438</b>	
13	Bijapur ...		1,412			48		18	2	3	8			4	1	98		1,694				670		670	
	{ Rayatwari ...		1,412			48		18	2	3	8			4	1	98		1,694				670		670	
	{ Other Government ...		149					2			1					9		161				57		57	
	{ Alienated ...																								
	<b>Total</b> ...		<b>1,561</b>			<b>48</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>107</b>		<b>1,755</b>				<b>727</b>		<b>727</b>	
14	Dharwar ...		30,464	5	1	1,291	518	83	1	2	85		6	120	45	1,965		34,330				8,703		8,703	
	{ Rayatwari ...		30,464	5	1	1,291	518	83	1	2	85		6	120	45	1,965		34,330				8,703		8,703	
	{ Other Government ...		1,608			90	34				2			1	2	4		1,719				636		636	
	{ Alienated ...																								
	<b>Total</b> ...		<b>32,073</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>97</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1,959</b>		<b>36,236</b>				<b>4,339</b>		<b>4,339</b>	
<b>IV.—Konkan.</b>																									
15	Thana ...		391	206		238	6	46			270				2	8		1,158				1,128		1,128	
	{ Rayatwari ...		391	206		238	6	46			270				2	8		1,158				1,128		1,128	
	{ Other Government ...		1															1							
	{ Alienated ...																								
	<b>Total</b> ...		<b>392</b>	<b>206</b>		<b>238</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>46</b>			<b>270</b>				<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>1,157</b>				<b>1,123</b>		<b>1,123</b>	



III.—Crops, 1896-97—continued.

No.	Districts	VIII.—OIL SEEDS.										IX.—DYES.					X.—FIBRES.							XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	Gross Area cropped.	Defect Area cropped more than once.	Remainder Net Area cropped.	
		Sesame (Oil), Sesamum indicum.	Linseed (Aid, Jowar), Linum catenatum.	Castor-oil Seed (Karnad), Ricinus communis.	Safflower Seed (Karnad), Carthamus tinctorius.	Rapeseed (Shiras), Brassica napus.	Nigerseed (Kharandi), Guizotia abyssinica.	Groundnut (Bhimung), Arachis hypogea.	Cocconut, Cocos nucifera.	Others.	Total VIII.	Indigo (Nil, Gull), Indigofera tinctoria.	Safflower (Kunumba), Carthamus Persicus.	Morinda (A.1. Sprang), Morinda elliptica.	Others.	Total IX.	Cotton (Kapus), Gossypium herbaceum.	Bombay Hemp (San. Tak), Cordalaria Juncus.	Hemp (Ambeli, Sheria), Hibiscus cannabinus.	Jute (Cocthorus).	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	
<b>A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>																												
<b>I.—Gujarat.</b>																												
1	A h m a d- abad.	Rayatwari.. 20,088 Other Govt. 7,337 Alienated .. ..	2,016 1,206 .. ..	6,312 1,051 .. ..	101 3 .. ..	1,165 109 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	30,662 10,605 11	101 .. .. .. ..	174 16 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	956 16 .. ..	111,852 108,971 60	2,527 1,524 6	1,359 143 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	115,718 171,527 60	1,327 .. .. .. ..	687,081 50,510 1,508	23,137 2,009 120	604,644 500,961 1,430	
	Total ...	27,325	4,141	8,274	164	1,274	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	41,178	181	189	.. ..	.. ..	370	291,883	4,056	1,482	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	287,421	1,327	1,133,759	25,875	1,112,884	
2	Kaira ...	Rayatwari.. 4,361 Other Govt. 1,350 Alienated .. ..	1,240 .. .. .. ..	2,850 376 .. ..	830 297 .. ..	60 4 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	9,322 2,021 .. ..	154 235 .. ..	841 298 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	996 531 .. ..	3,649 3,129 .. ..	116 6 .. ..	1,505 264 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	4,000 3,389 .. ..	22 32 .. ..	531,359 167,422 .. ..	22,582 6,042 .. ..	511,170 160,430 .. ..	
	Total ...	5,651	1,240	3,256	1,133	63	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	11,243	389	1,137	.. ..	.. ..	1,526	6,778	121	1,479	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8,358	44	691,760	29,574	662,206	
3	Panoh Ma- huls.	Rayatwari.. 15,318 Other Govt. 1,182 Alienated .. 937	14 .. .. .. ..	1,725 700 213	.. .. .. .. .. ..	209 26 15	9,277 781 532	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	26,543 2,507 1,607	.. .. .. .. .. ..	1 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	1 .. .. .. ..	304 331 147	3,086 683 307	163 75 60	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	3,013 1,006 514	.. .. .. .. .. ..	282,833 68,937 47,600	89,372 4,757 4,578	248,803 64,300 37,027	
	Total ...	17,237	14	2,647	.. ..	240	10,590	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	30,837	.. ..	1	.. ..	.. ..	1	842	4,086	298	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5,226	.. ..	393,422	48,482	344,940	
4	Broach ...	Rayatwari.. 18,455 Other Govt. 52 Alienated .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	1,506 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	19,061 56 .. ..	961 .. .. .. ..	8 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	980 .. .. .. ..	216,370 459 .. ..	36 .. .. .. ..	2 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	316,429 443 .. ..	60 .. .. .. ..	556,168 888 .. ..	271 .. .. .. ..	567,997 .. .. .. ..	
	Total ...	18,507	.. ..	1,510	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	19,717	981	5	.. ..	.. ..	986	215,822	39	2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	215,863	66	559,056	271	558,785	
5	Surat ...	Rayatwari.. 5,259 Other Govt. 317 Alienated .. 4	8 .. .. .. ..	23,674 .. .. 112	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	84 .. .. .. ..	104 3 8	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	29,009 324 120	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	100,368 1,504 60	1,540 1 3	88 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	101,946 1,840 69	101 .. .. .. ..	484,085 6,008 9,776	80,547 254 20	464,138 5,384 3,755	
	Total ...	5,243	8	24,008	.. ..	.. ..	64	115	.. ..	.. ..	29,453	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	101,922	1,553	38	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	103,513	161	494,128	10,841	473,287	
<b>II.—Deccan.</b>																												
6	Khandesh.	Rayatwari.. 50,747 Other Govt. 4,272 Alienated .. 2,365	67,510 1,317 1,391	7,011 674 168	351 26 1	.. .. .. .. .. ..	2,868 1,189 64	8,107 .. .. 46	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	160,614 7,572 3,068	1,300 .. .. .. ..	81 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	1,421 .. .. .. ..	1,045,675 1,437 26,200	1,018 077 79	7,821 157 176	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	1,064,810 2,701 26,516	50 4 4	2,769,734 44,430 68,418	32,681 8 416	2,751,648 44,433 68,002	
	Total ...	93,404	60,091	7,853	372	.. ..	4,121	6,153	.. ..	.. ..	171,994	1,290	81	.. ..	.. ..	1,421	1,073,272	2,609	7,684	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,083,626	67	2,894,183	32,510	2,864,078	
7	Nasik ...	Rayatwari.. 48,224 Other Govt. 1,169 Alienated .. ..	14,769 1,116 .. ..	2,394 29 .. ..	4,369 878 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	79,140 4,273 .. ..	17,732 1,344 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	168,618 8,224 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	50,506 1,047 .. ..	3,489 393 .. ..	1,537 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	61,502 1,246 .. ..	22 .. .. .. ..	1,501,650 .. .. .. ..	45,002 .. .. .. ..	1,456,648 .. .. .. ..	
	Total ...	49,393	15,885	2,423	4,742	.. ..	83,413	19,076	.. ..	.. ..	174,942	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	57,553	3,652	1,546	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	62,751	22	1,593,050	47,471	1,545,579	
8	A h m a d- nagar.	Rayatwari.. 32,511 Other Govt. 4,065 Alienated .. ..	24,084 2,068 .. ..	232 43 .. ..	85,508 11,970 .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	17,151 260 .. ..	6,068 240 .. ..	1 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	165,885 19,235 .. ..	108 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	103 .. .. .. ..	63,295 12,041 .. ..	260 33 .. ..	9,413 .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	72,974 13,200 .. ..	32 .. .. .. ..	1,943,040 .. .. .. ..	107,260 .. .. .. ..	1,936,600 .. .. .. ..
	Total ...	36,566	27,612	275	97,868	.. ..	17,401	5,337	1	.. ..	185,100	222	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	222	75,936	209	10,020	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	86,264	37	2,109,906	116,917	2,082,989	

9	Poona	{ Rayawari ...	2,674	355	100	68,096	...	19,029	14,448	...	...	107,809	...	...	...	401	81	2,656	...	23	3,203	179	1,505,244	82,805	1,422,379		
		{ Other Govt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Alienated ...	303	831	4	2,770	...	2,950	4,404	...	...	...	17,322	...	...	...	...	29	388	...	...	417	564	270,944	12,977	266,967	
	Total	2,877	4,186	110	76,866	...	21,979	18,912	...	...	124,930	...	...	...	401	210	3,046	...	23	3,680	747	1,785,188	95,842	1,689,346			
10	Sholapur	{ Rayawari ...	11,832	16,165	1,829	44,896	...	6,471	33,820	...	1	103,811	245	...	59	307	1,821	126	10,669	...	...	13,436	6	1,249,601	35,559	1,214,103	
		{ Other Govt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Alienated ...	506	826	07	2,846	...	48	1,179	...	...	...	5,467	...	...	...	...	241	...	277	...	518	1	84,373	1,836	82,637	
	Total	12,138	16,991	1,896	47,741	...	6,516	23,999	...	1	109,281	248	...	54	307	1,802	126	10,966	...	...	12,954	67	1,334,134	37,395	1,296,739		
11	Satara	{ Rayawari ...	164	1,788	340	15,159	...	11,242	53,684	3	...	82,349	...	...	...	...	6,436	5,202	6,772	...	...	17,470	430	1,354,071	78,640	1,281,331	
		{ Other Govt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Alienated ...	28	240	71	3,012	...	2,901	16,107	...	...	...	20,628	...	...	...	...	15	851	855	...	...	1,863	19	229,913	16,453	212,460
	Total	137	2,007	411	18,171	...	13,244	69,851	2	...	102,872	...	...	...	...	5,585	6,113	7,627	...	...	19,328	463	1,583,884	90,093	1,493,791		
III.—Karnataka.																											
12	Belgaum	{ Rayawari ...	8,355	1,213	6,415	12,243	...	4,038	4,042	...	...	37,545	...	...	...	135,802	5,170	5,133	...	...	145,005	15	1,329,293	22,736	1,206,507		
		{ Other Govt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Alienated ...	1,259	470	2,098	4,603	...	468	1,757	...	1	10,592	...	...	...	...	24,833	1,765	801	...	...	27,589	1	277,423	3,707	273,715	
	Total	9,640	1,714	8,513	16,744	...	5,106	6,391	...	1	48,117	...	...	...	...	160,235	6,935	6,924	...	...	173,194	26	1,506,655	26,433	1,480,222		
13	Bijapur	{ Rayawari ...	5,536	2,567	804	5,625	...	2,748	11	...	...	17,181	...	...	...	40,045	57	1,118	...	...	41,315	10	612,003	8,380	603,623		
		{ Other Govt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Alienated ...	614	140	112	410	...	201	1	...	...	...	1,580	...	...	...	4,935	1	65	...	...	5,001	...	50,939	703	50,226	
	Total	6,150	2,703	916	5,971	...	3,009	12	...	...	18,761	...	...	...	...	41,981	58	1,178	...	...	46,216	10	663,052	8,093	654,959		
14	Dharwar	{ Rayawari ...	21,463	15,703	11,165	30,629	...	1,695	5	...	...	80,060	...	...	...	373,32	673	4,219	...	...	377,713	17	1,751,574	51,558	1,703,016		
		{ Other Govt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Alienated ...	432	803	403	1,449	...	168	...	...	...	...	3,295	...	...	...	13,010	22	369	...	...	13,925	3	105,314	2,081	107,395	
	Total	21,925	16,596	11,578	32,038	...	1,853	5	...	...	83,975	...	...	...	...	387,431	695	4,512	...	...	392,638	19	1,839,888	54,239	1,805,649		
IV.—Konkan.																											
15	Thana	{ Rayawari ...	2,710	...	1,755	...	...	8,515	...	...	43	13,068	...	...	...	...	3,560	2,031	...	...	6,182	24	439,837	2,012	437,825		
		{ Other Govt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Alienated ...	7	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	314	321	...	...	633	...	1,027	7	1,020	
	Total	2,717	...	1,755	...	...	8,625	...	...	43	13,155	...	...	...	...	3,564	3,253	...	...	6,817	24	450,502	2,075	448,427			
16	Kolaba	{ Rayawari ...	1,269	...	4	...	...	917	...	...	7	2,187	...	...	...	...	131	130	...	...	201	2	239,205	4,208	235,057		
		{ Other Govt ...	2,712	...	5	...	...	488	...	...	...	5,122	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	29	...	164,349	3,400	160,949		
		{ Alienated ...	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,324	42	2,314		
	Total	3,975	...	9	...	...	1,320	...	...	7	5,321	...	...	...	...	162	130	...	...	202	2	395,970	7,650	388,320			
17	Ratnagiri	{ Rayawari ...	143	...	...	...	...	5,418	...	...	32	5,501	...	...	...	...	1,374	8	...	...	1,367	132	118,308	8,120	110,218		
		{ Other Govt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Alienated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	143	...	...	...	...	5,920	...	...	32	6,095	...	...	...	...	1,415	8	...	...	1,423	132	125,201	8,434	116,857			
18	Karnara	{ Rayawari ...	84	...	92	...	...	8	...	...	281	5,43	...	...	...	...	153	100	...	...	262	60	238,476	10,473	228,003		
		{ Other Govt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Alienated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	84	2	92	1	...	83	...	...	281	5,43	...	...	...	...	153	100	...	...	262	60	238,476	10,473	228,003			
Total, A...	{ Rayawari ...	281,811	142,234	67,810	265,107	1,443	189,304	124,041	3	364	1,058,850	3,057	1,011	00	8	4,176	2,153,604	20,330	54,781	...	24	2,247,749	2,570	17,458,688	589,609	16,669,180	
	{ Other Govt ...	16,709	2,352	4,030	321	15	5,715	3	...	...	20,411	235	311	...	...	440	176,819	2,954	659	...	26	180,432	26	945,420	17,073	927,447	
	{ Alienated ...	11,709	8,481	3,311	33,329	...	11,215	24,217	...	1	92,323	119	...	...	...	119	84,082	2,613	3,311	...	...	91,046	610	1,505,031	55,890	1,449,145	
	Total	3,3262	153,240	75,201	301,815	1,597	183,272	148,850	3	365	1,177,614	3,411	1,332	90	8	4,841	2,414,505	35,906	59,391	...	24	2,509,826	3,206	10,009,789	663,568	19,246,321	



III.—Crops, 1896-97—continued.

No.	District.	VIII.—Oil Seeds.										IX.—Drugs.					X.—Fibres.					XI.—Miscellaneous.	Gross Area cropped.	Deficit Area cropped more than once.	Remainder Not Area cropped.				
		Sesame (Til). Sesamum indicum.	Linseed (Alsi). Jussiaea Linum usitatissimum.	Castor-oil Seed (Kara). Ricinus communis.	Flower Seed (Kardal). Carthamus tinctorius.	Popseed (Shira). Brassica napus.	Mixedseed (Karnati). Guajava Alphonsea.	Groundnut (Bhujang). Arachis hypogea.	Cocoanut (Khadra). Cocos nucifera.	Others.	Total VIII.	Indigo (Nil). Gulbi. Indigofera tinctoria.	Safflower (Karamba). Carthamus tinctorius.	Morinda (A). Serravallo. Morinda citrifolia.	Others.	Total IX.	Cotton (Kappa). Grewia. Berge. Grewia.	Bamboo Hemp (Sasa). Cordyline. Jute.	Hemp (Ambli). Sterna. Hibiscus constans.	Jute cocoonus.	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		
B.—SINDH.												Acres.					Acres.					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
19	Karachi...	Rayatwari... 18,451 Other Govt. 21 Alienated ... 218	...	115	...	8,973	...	...	...	...	33,578	46,510	16	...	...	16	641	104	...	...	...	...	...	64	3,457	443,867	18,741	425,256	
	Total ...	13,719	...	115	...	8,759	...	...	...	...	24,147	46,740	15	...	...	15	998	114	...	...	...	...	...	1,107	3,457	477,051	19,910	457,141	
20	Hyderabad...	Rayatwari... 30,729 Other Govt. 2,737 Alienated ...	...	...	...	3,898	...	...	...	...	23,131	60,740	7,559	...	6	7,505	72,719	327	...	1	...	...	...	73,047	14,470	747,110	7,516	750,600	
	Total ...	42,466	...	...	...	4,474	...	...	...	...	26,855	73,795	7,635	...	6	7,641	81,839	350	...	1	...	...	...	82,240	19,029	851,321	7,900	813,421	
21	Shikarpur...	Rayatwari... 25,132 Other Govt. 2,133 Alienated ...	...	...	...	19,580	...	17,600	...	...	...	62,400	1,400	...	410	1,905	5,519	81	...	...	...	...	...	6,600	1,407	690,793	102,645	818,118	
	Total ...	27,265	...	...	...	21,904	...	19,436	...	...	68,605	3,308	...	410	3,713	5,791	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	210	68,810	2,058	56,252	
22	Upper Sind Frontier...	Rayatwari... 71,684 Other Govt. 42 Alienated ... 1,347	...	...	...	8,158	...	...	...	...	22,492	102,230	213	...	...	212	400	19	...	...	...	...	...	478	188	331,707	21,229	310,568	
	Total ...	72,975	...	...	...	16,215	...	...	...	...	23,590	112,780	212	...	...	212	1,354	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Thar and Parkar...	Rayatwari... 6,070 Other Govt. 14,335 Alienated ... 60	...	306	...	825	...	...	...	...	22,525	20,420	637	...	...	637	30,587	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	30,621	0,451	275,440	8,824	267,292
	Total ...	20,477	...	306	...	985	...	...	...	...	23,262	45,030	637	...	...	637	31,767	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total, B.	Rayatwari... 185,991 Other Govt. 14,401 Alienated ... 6,529	...	115	...	40,834	...	17,600	...	...	91,711	306,837	9,018	...	416	10,334	110,142	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,607	26,000	2,719,519	158,656	2,569,864
	Total ...	176,902	...	421	...	52,837	...	19,436	...	...	97,854	346,950	11,802	...	416	12,218	121,794	587	...	2	...	...	...	...	122,383	30,986	3,391,511	165,180	3,226,331
GRAND TOTAL ...		Rayatwari... 440,834 Other Govt. 21,110 Alienated ... 18,320	142,234	67,955	268,167	42,278	168,304	142,337	3	95,076	1,365,187	12,976	1,021	90	424	14,510	3,268,740	29,892	54,789	...	...	24	2,318,445	29,637	20,178,407	743,764	10,430,053		
	Total ...	490,164	153,240	75,622	301,815	53,934	183,272	168,295	3	98,219	1,524,564	15,213	1,332	90	424	17,059	2,536,299	36,493	59,393	...	...	24	2,632,209	34,192	23,301,300	828,748	22,472,552		

IV.—Irrigation, 1896-97.

a 1758-8817 a

No.	District.	Net area cropped.	AREA IRRIGATED FROM CANALS.		Area irrigated from wells.	Area irrigated from tanks.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total area irrigated.	CROPPING OF IRRIGATED AREA.							Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance net irrigated area.		
			From Government Canals.	From Private Canals.					Wheat.	Rice.	Other cereals and Pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other food crops.	Non-food crops.	Fodder crops.			Total	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<b>A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>		Acres.						Acres.								Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
<b>I.—Gujarat.</b>																			
1	Ahmadabad ...	Rayatwari ... 604,544 Other Government ... 506,901 Alienated ... 1,489	4,918 67 486	.....	32,547 10,854 285	7,307 5,485 81	2,800 380 .....	47,387 14,555 853	10,921 5,547 12	14,481 3,335 724	17,208 2,667 108	1,800 182 7	3,968 407 89	2,828 187 .....	544 3,264 .....	80,143 14,570 888	2,770 24 85	47,887 14,536 853	
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,112,884</b>	<b>5,456</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>43,497</b>	<b>10,879</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>62,756</b>	<b>15,580</b>	<b>18,541</b>	<b>19,979</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>4,414</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>65,601</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>62,756</b>	
2	Kaira ...	Rayatwari ... 511,778 Other Government ... 150,480 Alienated ... ..	842 ..... .....	.....	25,889 18,506 .....	2,884 687 .....	8,046 202 .....	31,861 19,295 .....	8,768 1,628 .....	5,818 379 .....	8,250 2,838 .....	295 255 .....	2,267 1,970 .....	4,013 12,889 .....	776 611 .....	33,769 20,408 .....	1,848 1,118 .....	31,861 19,295 .....	
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>662,208</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>44,095</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>3,248</b>	<b>51,156</b>	<b>8,291</b>	<b>5,585</b>	<b>10,924</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>5,227</b>	<b>21,852</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>54,117</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>51,156</b>	
3	Panch Mahals.	Rayatwari ... 249,503 Other Government ... 64,350 Alienated ... 37,057	48 ..... .....	80 2	1,000 780 361	..... 210 .....	..... ..... .....	1,351 782 251	409 307 161	..... 210 .....	85 ..... .....	313 47 26	223 318 63	332 110 3	..... ..... .....	1,851 782 251	..... ..... .....	1,851 782 251	
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>344,940</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2,884</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2,384</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2,384</b>	
4	Broach ...	Rayatwari ... 557,897 Other Government ... 888 Alienated ... ..	..... ..... .....	.....	762 ..... .....	48 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	810 ..... .....	2 ..... .....	60 ..... .....	9 ..... .....	111 ..... .....	324 ..... .....	328 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	834 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	24 ..... .....	810 ..... .....
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>558,785</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>810</b>	
5	Surat ...	Rayatwari ... 464,183 Other Government ... 5,334 Alienated ... 3,785	..... ..... .....	.....	7,080 92 22	2,835 ..... .....	258 ..... .....	10,183 93 32	8 ..... .....	2,776 ..... .....	16 ..... .....	5,368 83 7	1,552 ..... 15	506 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	10,226 93 22	43 ..... .....	10,183 93 22	
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>473,287</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>7,205</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>10,298</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5,468</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>10,341</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10,298</b>	
<b>II.—Deccan.</b>																			
6	Khandesh ...	Rayatwari ... 2,751,543 Other Government ... 44,433 Alienated ... 68,002	16,831 134 46	1,830 60 383	46,116 85 1,295	..... ..... .....	187 ..... .....	64,439 280 1,642	30,596 170 834	3,044 ..... .....	7,079 54 151	2,146 3 178	9,805 89 668	12,580 13 231	5,641 2 61	69,991 280 1,710	5,552 ..... 68	64,439 280 1,642	
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,864,078</b>	<b>17,011</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>47,406</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>66,361</b>	<b>31,400</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>7,284</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>10,408</b>	<b>12,814</b>	<b>5,704</b>	<b>71,981</b>	<b>5,620</b>	<b>66,361</b>	
7	Nasik ...	Rayatwari ... 1,456,618 Other Government ... 28,788 Alienated ... 58,961	28,788 ..... 2,842	.....	52,081 ..... 6,975	137 ..... .....	19,885 ..... 762	98,106 10,270 5,134	39,349 ..... 497	4,182 ..... 1,165	22,491 ..... 747	7,198 ..... 1,663	11,030 ..... 1,468	20,141 ..... 827	12,889 ..... .....	118,207 ..... 11,486	20,101 ..... 1,207	98,106 ..... 10,270	
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,545,579</b>	<b>29,335</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>59,056</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>19,857</b>	<b>108,385</b>	<b>44,483</b>	<b>4,629</b>	<b>24,626</b>	<b>7,942</b>	<b>12,693</b>	<b>21,594</b>	<b>13,726</b>	<b>129,693</b>	<b>21,308</b>	<b>108,385</b>	
8	Ahmadnagar ...	Rayatwari ... 1,836,860 Other Government ... 240,329 Alienated ... ..	6,478 ..... 283	.....	114,502 ..... 12,079	..... ..... .....	9,863 ..... 788	130,843 18,763 3,741	33,345 ..... 40	839 ..... .....	91,866 ..... 19,206	2,135 ..... 127	8,091 ..... 688	11,988 ..... 1,137	19,651 ..... 3,129	167,765 ..... 19,218	25,922 ..... 5,855	130,843 ..... 18,268	
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,082,989</b>	<b>6,876</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>126,581</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>10,649</b>	<b>144,106</b>	<b>36,086</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>104,012</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>8,839</b>	<b>13,125</b>	<b>21,780</b>	<b>186,983</b>	<b>42,877</b>	<b>144,106</b>	

XXXX



17	Ratnágiri ...	{	Rajawári ...	116,213	.....	.....	3,106	289	5,725	7,119	3	3,370	1,010	175	2,633	940	.....	7,131	12	7,119
		{	Other Government ...	3,452	.....	.....	209	.....	82	291	.....	30	41	1	203	18	.....	291	.....	291
		{	Alienated ...	8,182	.....	.....	78	112	87	272	.....	140	23	16	66	.....	272	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	116,857	.....	.....	3,387	401	3,894	7,682	2	2,549	1,074	193	2,902	974	.....	7,694	12	7,682	
18	Kánara ...	{	Rajawári ...	228,003	.....	374	2,275	3,038	14,979	20,666	.....	12,297	507	2,676	3,212	1,984	.....	20,676	10	20,666
		{	Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{	Alienated ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	228,003	.....	374	2,275	3,038	14,979	20,666	.....	12,297	507	2,676	3,212	1,984	.....	20,676	10	20,666	
Total, A. ...	{	Rajawári ...	16,889,189	129,840	10,665	553,145	101,684	126,625	920,870	163,201	144,656	402,464	66,139	102,255	149,203	53,281	1,071,179	160,300	620,879	
	{	Other Government ...	927,947	191	82	30,348	4,072	624	35,295	7,647	3,638	5,400	581	2,954	13,145	3,177	36,442	1,147	35,295	
	{	Alienated ...	1,449,186	10,209	1,463	62,994	7,873	15,209	87,648	15,907	12,697	43,587	8,001	14,389	16,663	5,149	116,033	16,465	97,646	
		Total ...	19,246,221	198,940	12,210	646,485	113,429	142,658	1,053,722	186,655	160,891	451,251	64,721	119,598	178,951	61,587	1,223,654	169,932	1,053,722	
B.—SIND.																				
19	Karáchi ...	{	Rajawári ...	425,258	168,428	133,306	1,988	.....	42,091	345,803	41,805	163,585	68,295	1,281	4,343	32,601	253	362,146	16,343	345,803
		{	Other Government ...	22,378	4,395	10,133	.....	.....	7,606	22,354	888	16,733	3,438	55	201	2,180	.....	32,494	1,130	22,354
		{	Alienated ...	9,607	1,617	920	.....	.....	935	3,472	508	1,946	605	20	91	514	.....	3,468	16	3,472
		Total ...	457,141	174,410	144,359	1,988	.....	50,882	371,639	43,199	202,143	102,241	1,362	4,635	35,295	253	389,128	17,489	371,639	
20	Hyderabad ...	{	Rajawári ...	739,809	694,439	.....	8,114	.....	35,159	737,711	42,383	187,332	337,436	908	13,706	149,049	14,298	745,083	7,372	737,711
		{	Other Government ...	103,621	83,357	.....	1,852	.....	8,459	103,708	5,341	32,325	42,382	186	1,272	17,533	4,614	104,153	385	103,708
		{	Alienated ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	843,421	777,795	.....	10,066	.....	43,618	841,479	47,704	219,657	379,818	1,094	14,978	166,573	18,912	849,236	7,757	841,479	
21	Shikárpur ...	{	Rajawári ...	918,116	692,457	17,969	17,963	.....	728,382	135,888	185,170	437,875	568	19,669	66,835	377	628,302	99,920	729,382	
		{	Other Government ...	86,252	30,631	5,876	3,877	.....	38,384	8,644	3,983	20,637	.....	13	944	7,121	.....	40,442	2,068	38,384
		{	Alienated ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	874,370	723,088	21,838	21,840	.....	766,766	144,532	168,253	458,512	581	19,533	76,956	377	668,744	101,978	766,766		
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	{	Rajawári ...	310,588	309,803	.....	15	.....	75	309,983	20,527	14,485	191,083	24	1,455	103,597	.....	331,191	21,189	309,983
		{	Other Government ...	41,952	11,353	.....	105	.....	542	12,000	129	22	6,557	.....	45	6,480	.....	13,233	1,233	12,000
		{	Alienated ...	7,703	7,703	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,703	12	172	5,083	.....	490	3,114	.....	7,851	148	7,703
		Total ...	360,223	328,959	.....	120	.....	617	329,696	20,668	14,679	202,703	24	2,020	112,181	.....	352,275	22,579	329,696	
23	Thar and Párkar ...	{	Rajawári ...	297,322	284,022	.....	37	.....	692	285,651	13,600	129,106	63,786	45	1,875	61,014	7,682	274,375	6,424	285,651
		{	Other Government ...	419,918	2,329	.....	.....	.....	6	2,335	47	.....	1,763	.....	29	528	.....	2,370	35	2,335
		{	Alienated ...	4,036	4,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,036	.....	1,503	1,293	.....	27	1,352	148	4,233	197	4,036
		Total ...	691,176	271,237	.....	37	.....	898	272,222	13,647	129,606	65,755	45	1,331	62,894	7,700	280,978	8,756	272,222	
Total, B. ...	{	Rajawári ...	2,660,864	2,130,149	151,268	28,117	.....	78,207	2,397,740	254,183	679,652	1,127,461	2,825	36,389	416,077	22,460	2,541,097	163,367	2,387,740	
	{	Other Government ...	454,145	19,047	10,133	105	.....	8,414	36,099	1,064	16,767	11,758	55	275	9,198	.....	39,007	2,390	36,099	
	{	Alienated ...	181,319	137,344	4,796	6,929	.....	9,894	157,363	14,503	39,129	69,790	225	2,924	28,934	4,798	160,167	2,504	157,363	
		Total ...	3,226,331	2,235,539	166,197	34,051	.....	96,015	2,581,802	269,750	734,538	1,209,029	3,106	42,497	454,199	27,242	2,740,361	158,559	2,581,802	
Grand Total...	{	Rajawári ...	19,430,683	2,233,893	101,853	531,263	101,684	265,033	3,308,619	417,384	823,309	1,528,946	68,965	141,653	665,280	75,741	3,612,276	303,667	3,308,619	
	{	Other Government ...	1,411,995	18,238	10,195	30,451	4,072	9,038	71,994	8,611	20,395	17,168	636	3,229	22,333	3,177	75,539	3,545	71,994	
	{	Alienated ...	1,630,504	147,533	6,359	69,823	7,873	24,603	254,911	30,410	51,726	113,177	8,226	17,213	46,537	9,911	276,200	21,269	254,911	
		Total ...	22,472,552	2,424,479	178,407	680,536	113,429	238,673	3,635,524	456,405	895,429	1,660,280	87,827	162,095	633,150	88,829	3,964,015	328,491	3,635,524	

V.—Agricultural Stock, 1896-97.

Number.	District	CATTLE.										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.—Gujarāt.</i>																					
1	Ahmadabad ...	Rayatwari ... 78,125 Other Government ... 41,276 Alienated ... 295	37 77 ...	451 467 ...	319 102 ...	8,891 427 ...	369 69 ...	53,742 89,582 11	65,485 27,219 200	39,110 16,458 64	26,109 10,472 254	272,672 138,668 680	8,644 1,751 2	14,919 16,745 36	22,467 22,542 1	340 281 ...	4,834 2,072 8	36,229 21,544 110	2 47 ...	1,107 180 3	12,791 6,191 81
	Total ...	117,635	114	918	481	4,308	438	93,635	92,950	64,632	46,829	411,940	5,397	31,760	45,209	621	6,909	56,884	49	1,260	19,013
2	Kaira... ..	Rayatwari ... 81,681 Other Government ... 20,935 Alienated ...	26 2 ...	230 19 ...	544 164 ...	636 282 ...	54 29 ...	41,145 1,227	62,502 27,241	28,399 2,421	58,197 22,685	312,623 85,555	1,703 260	5,048 2,105	25,468 2,998	120 24	2,428 1,655	49,714 12,945	1 ...	1,065 543	19,044 7,258
	Total ...	112,016	27	299	528	918	83	42,972	119,743	41,760	80,832	399,178	1,968	8,053	28,456	142	5,083	62,659	1	1,598	26,302
3	Panch Mahāls ...	Rayatwari ... 68,781 Other Government ... 19,221 Alienated ... 8,215	5 3 8	223 128 23	202 35 24	1,125 422 8	34 28 ...	50,757 14,021 6,019	16,413 4,368 1,840	46,026 14,897 4,875	9,877 2,854 1,085	193,668 55,405 22,992	1,968 508 149	2,068 2,618 300	23,406 9,848 2,280	9 300 5	1,328 9,848 78	33,956 9,848 9,049	...	184 57 8	6,763 2,197 745
	Total ...	96,217	11	374	321	1,555	62	70,797	22,639	65,308	13,816	271,000	2,711	4,824	31,953	14	1,721	47,648	...	219	9,695
4	Broach ... ..	Rayatwari ... 53,047 Other Government ... Alienated ...	1 ...	83 ...	155 ...	1,251 ...	50 ...	13,735 ...	30,079 ...	16,848 ...	20,340 ...	134,589 ...	2,833 ...	13,061 ...	22,052 ...	102 ...	1,606 ...	25,823 ...	...	3,352 ...	12,643 ...
	Total ...	53,047	1	83	155	1,251	50	13,735	30,079	16,848	20,340	134,589	2,833	13,961	22,052	102	1,606	25,322	...	3,352	12,643
5	Surat ... ..	Rayatwari ... 99,477 Other Government ... 740 Alienated ... 639	3,696 68 12	253 4 2	318 1 ...	2,700 30 38	168 ... 1	64,799 645 278	45,157 305 278	75,710 782 389	82,895 251 113	332,048 2,816 1,904	1,247 ... 2	29,364 142 20	63,095 161 148	1 ... ...	447 ... ...	47,056 378 291	904 13 1	9,792 59 69	29,552 213 200
	Total ...	100,847	3,766	259	219	2,763	169	65,820	45,740	76,881	33,229	356,763	1,849	29,586	64,002	1	447	48,605	918	9,920	29,965
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>																					
6	Khāndesh ...	Rayatwari ... 297,183 Other Government ... 19,724 Alienated ... 12,974	1,815 21 60	3,097 168 35	646 52 21	18,646 2,527 1,014	1,642 39 62	143,767 2,394 6,227	97,687 13,624 3,308	184,760 5,167 5,580	42,488 1,867 1,943	761,231 65,076 31,254	23,118 402 792	30,675 5,178 1,437	202,290 7,442 ...	7 ... 401	6,968 0,279 3,515	15,952 ... 1,616	38,378 379 1,239	67,017 2,932 2,549	
	Total ...	329,891	1,386	3,300	719	20,217	1,743	166,924	103,479	153,914	65,988	847,561	24,311	32,348	214,905	7	7,482	98,409	16,968	40,393	72,498
7	Nāsik ... ..	Rayatwari ... 190,180 Other Government ... 19,724 Alienated ... 13,048	29,253 ... 1,315	3,505 ... 170	281 ... 11	11,137 ... 784	406 ... 8	135,184 ... 7,102	29,958 ... 1,671	87,046 ... 4,922	14,145 ... 860	491,068 ... 29,881	15,332 ... 786	97,729 ... 4,494	122,860 ... 6,109	... ... 298	3,087 ... 308	60,710 ... 3,028	20,694 ... 1,631	10,467 ... 568	26,804 ... 1,961
	Total ...	203,238	21,561	3,675	242	11,921	414	142,286	30,829	91,968	14,995	520,949	16,117	102,213	129,059	...	3,385	53,742	23,525	11,925	27,855
8	Ahmadnagar... ..	Rayatwari ... 234,980 Other Government ... Alienated ... 16,109	4,128 ... 40	507 ... 48	101 ... 7	7,978 ... 742	667 ... 94	139,359 ... 14,157	26,440 ... 2,461	102,214 ... 10,768	12,616 ... 1,265	529,044 ... 55,700	10,323 ... 2,140	213,581 ... 28,094	169,481 ... 18,878	9 ... 987	6,008 ... 2,223	14,913 ... 4,110	37,803 ... 1,149	11,727 ... 1,781	18,581 ... 1,781
	Total ...	261,089	4,177	615	108	8,715	761	153,516	28,901	112,982	13,880	684,744	21,463	241,675	187,859	9	6,995	17,136	41,413	12,876	20,363

9	Poona...	{	Rayatwari ...	190,073	5,920	483	142	6,045	623	119,837	35,934	79,307	16,387	461,341	11,292	186,609	93,809	0	4,918	20,168	22,061	8,483	18,839	
		{	Other Government ...	37,013	381	104	15	507	707	21,468	6,074	14,225	2,941	32,035	1,780	24,093	19,061	...	...	841	2,902	5,221	392	4,191
		{	Alienated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	234,286	6,301	587	157	6,552	730	141,295	41,008	93,532	19,228	544,276	13,052	211,802	112,364	6	5,659	29,130	29,182	3,875	23,030		
10	Sholapur	{	Rayatwari ...	140,586	2,662	614	170	5,000	1,235	66,000	23,472	62,255	15,701	318,225	6,674	155,017	111,600	42	2,891	1,562	11,862	708	11,708	
		{	Other Government ...	9,390	144	51	4	200	61	4,323	1,298	3,010	810	20,281	580	15,213	7,958	...	...	124	258	903	34	727
		{	Alienated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	149,960	2,746	665	174	5,400	1,286	71,223	24,770	66,265	16,011	338,506	8,610	170,290	119,657	42	3,015	1,820	12,765	732	12,520		
11	Satara	{	Rayatwari ...	179,009	9,383	378	165	4,411	680	105,008	62,186	62,628	38,539	433,423	10,635	277,765	90,005	...	...	2,509	17,764	10,127	720	20,798
		{	Other Government ...	32,561	1,956	33	41	638	136	18,056	12,400	11,914	7,581	58,056	1,480	32,860	16,273	...	...	256	5,140	3,164	170	3,640
		{	Alienated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	211,630	11,338	411	196	5,039	816	124,064	74,684	97,542	46,070	572,390	12,114	310,125	106,278	...	2,767	22,913	22,291	890	24,445		
<b>III.—Karnatak.</b>																								
12	Belgaum	{	Rayatwari ...	142,377	25,589	102	116	5,640	677	77,605	68,674	70,302	45,624	442,091	5,281	146,936	79,095	20	2,481	56,341	8,069	525	20,904	
		{	Other Government ...	30,164	3,201	30	30	811	112	14,184	14,315	15,266	9,776	37,030	1,321	45,963	17,199	5	678	8,036	2,261	75	4,976	
		{	Alienated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	172,472	28,790	231	140	6,451	789	91,690	82,989	91,670	55,399	530,821	6,602	192,901	96,894	25	3,009	64,377	10,330	600	31,780		
13	Bijapur	{	Rayatwari ...	116,901	1,818	470	111	3,250	684	41,525	37,602	69,711	24,003	204,141	4,870	103,081	152,802	77	8,497	32,268	5,474	139	13,477	
		{	Other Government ...	18,780	165	07	21	408	134	6,207	5,300	10,123	3,635	41,910	740	18,198	23,108	41	456	6,000	663	26	1,608	
		{	Alienated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	131,681	1,983	537	132	3,658	818	47,732	43,052	78,834	28,238	336,071	5,616	121,279	177,000	118	3,953	37,295	6,037	164	15,085		
14	Dharwar	{	Rayatwari ...	188,443	15,667	518	286	8,073	860	69,880	76,228	122,176	61,432	564,461	4,473	117,324	110,045	4	6,207	87,610	4,164	737	49,833	
		{	Other Government ...	14,398	2,146	81	11	660	64	7,960	6,303	10,244	3,568	46,255	340	4,961	7,307	...	...	317	7,369	225	60	3,203
		{	Alienated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	202,746	17,812	649	297	9,513	914	97,846	81,589	132,420	66,000	609,706	4,822	121,390	123,442	4	6,614	94,969	4,379	797	52,036		
<b>IV.—Konkan.</b>																								
15	Thana...	{	Rayatwari ...	120,242	41,468	309	40	4,072	215	98,508	22,141	89,542	15,856	392,253	1,482	3,030	41,552	...	...	1	73,747	4,292	20,227	
		{	Other Government ...	1,041	537	...	...	334	12	771	105	129	3,442	117	3,442	117	133	474	...	...	...	627	48	285
		{	Alienated ...	3,206	643	2	...	71	2	1,600	630	1,493	393	8,378	52	600	919	...	...	...	1,540	140	673	
		Total ...	124,570	42,538	371	40	4,777	229	101,029	22,936	91,487	16,378	404,073	1,651	3,662	42,936	...	...	1	75,914	4,490	27,190		
16	Kolaba	{	Rayatwari ...	51,664	26,460	161	23	3,620	785	48,658	15,011	42,343	10,368	199,533	751	434	18,625	...	...	13	36,734	1,635	6,022	
		{	Other Government ...	31,420	12,156	97	27	693	66	27,617	6,226	23,857	4,669	106,044	73	57	9,937	...	...	...	20,014	125	609	
		{	Alienated ...	722	424	...	...	4	1	646	393	626	151	2,771	3	...	826	...	...	...	606	6	43	
		Total ...	83,906	39,049	258	50	4,216	796	76,370	21,729	67,126	15,208	309,008	832	491	29,338	...	...	13	58,154	1,666	7,263		
17	Ratnagiri	{	Rayatwari ...	44,802	10,556	3	7	1,247	33	23,095	8,482	22,843	0,198	117,832	98	343	8,015	...	...	...	29,421	86	608	
		{	Other Government ...	1,639	216	...	...	1	...	799	401	745	...	4,090	9	...	551	...	...	...	653	1	...	
		{	Alienated ...	2,183	477	2	...	26	2	637	323	625	167	3,312	...	...	149	...	...	...	1,131	2	46	
		Total ...	48,474	11,249	5	7	1,274	100	24,581	9,166	24,213	6,655	125,754	102	343	8,725	...	...	...	31,215	89	950		
18	Kauaru	{	Rayatwari ...	77,604	24,379	376	26	4,330	816	71,057	24,093	61,255	11,844	277,389	201	1,681	4,475	...	...	91	55,485	97	6,341	
		{	Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{	Alienated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	77,604	24,379	376	26	4,339	846	71,087	24,093	61,255	11,844	277,389	263	1,681	4,475	...	...	91	55,485	97	6,341		
Total, A.		{	Rayatwari ...	3,365,115	103,195	12,023	8,375	101,902	10,023	1,384,232	767,451	1,248,115	492,703	6,577,484	117,000	1,400,511	1,368,810	737	60,090	760,503	146,702	88,751	373,055	
		{	Other Government ...	139,103	19,039	883	441	2,645	237	101,913	78,691	72,447	42,898	452,566	3,137	22,034	47,062	308	4,149	76,093	61	1,301	19,716	
		{	Alienated ...	307,194	10,894	607	185	5,796	734	110,019	55,531	59,975	35,381	624,465	10,136	175,779	128,262	46	4,462	46,161	19,065	3,921	26,291	
		Total ...	3,711,414	217,148	13,513	4,001	109,643	11,044	1,596,272	901,676	1,418,837	570,970	7,554,518	130,313	1,598,324	1,544,554	1,091	58,650	881,667	165,858	94,033	419,032		

V.—Agricultural Stock, 1896-97—continued.

Number.	District.	CATTLE.										OTHER QUADRUPEDS.					PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		
		Plough Cattle.		Bulls for breeding purposes.		Oxen and He-Bufferaloes for other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total Cattle.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Camels.	Mules and Donkeys.	Small.	Large, i.e., over two Bullocks.	For riding.	For carrying loads.
		Oxen.	He-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	22
	<b>B.—SIND.</b>																				
19	Karachi	{ Rayatwari ...	{ Other Government ...	{ Alienated ...																	
	Total																				
20	Hyderabad	{ Rayatwari ...	{ Other Government ...	{ Alienated ...																	
	Total																				
21	Shikarpur	{ Rayatwari ...	{ Other Government ...	{ Alienated ...																	
	Total																				
22	Upper Sind Frontier.	{ Rayatwari ...	{ Other Government ...	{ Alienated ...																	
	Total																				
23	Thar and Parkar.	{ Rayatwari ...	{ Other Government ...	{ Alienated ...																	
	Total																				
	Total, B.	{ Rayatwari ...	{ Other Government ...	{ Alienated ...																	
	Total																				
	GRAND TOTAL																				

Details not available.

VI.—Sources of Water Supply, 1896-97.

No.	District.	WELLS, BUCKS (RIVER-SIDE WELLS) AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
<b>I.—Gujarāt.</b>																										
1	Ahmadabad...	10,722	2,487	1,946	132	571	47	1,046	231	2	1,080	7	495	14	2,185	115	66	27	201	7	30	...	167	9	29	
2	Kaira ...	8,493	661	2,923	71	478	56	1,901	104	28	863	1	23	92	2,425	55	14	1	2	7	2	...	...	5	...	
3	Pauch Mahāls ...	727	816	753	860	107	18	329	45	...	2	2	12	673	24	8	...	...	...	...	48	...	752	14	5	
4	Broach ...	709	14	1,725	61	1,090	110	307	46	...	165	...	63	34	1,949	25	8	...	...	...	10	...	86	1	62	
5	Surat ...	5,550	482	5,091	778	1,190	122	729	293	11	953	9	158	10	668	36	21	1	47	...	2	81	20	536	7	24
<b>II.—Deccan.</b>																										
6	Khāndesh ...	16,897	3,119	20,101	3,568	803	88	2,568	539	6	9	17	5	41	57	23	9	70	87	1,901	166	84	436	41	16	
7	Nāik ...	12,847	5,102	8,600	1,218	306	188	1,295	284	7	2	10	8	50	74	10	18	234	244	497	169	98	463	33	10	
8	Ahmadnagar ...	22,650	5,069	4,853	859	821	104	2,184	574	3	3	7	7	12	44	11	18	20	441	1,864	264	198	146	46	37	
9	Poona ...	15,429	4,747	8,864	889	343	46	2,471	670	10	11	33	28	27	118	26	12	74	358	358	185	204	336	24	69	
10	Sholāpur ...	7,049	12,046	2,894	467	286	217	2,179	234	4	7	4	1	18	169	12	16	17	69	18	23	89	116	5	4	
11	Sātārā ...	9,124	14,202	3,744	1,800	118	135	2,611	661	15	9	33	17	16	74	7	7	70	5,201	47	654	18	893	16	31	
<b>III.—Karnātak.</b>																										
12	Belgaum ...	1,784	8,305	3,638	2,285	223	501	1,263	96	27	432	49	100	42	631	53	18	...	278	16	55	2	167	4	...	
13	Bijāpur ...	1,250	5,936	1,335	1,078	489	353	688	178	10	...	20	67	24	202	7	11	1	29	1	20	...	25	...	...	
14	Dhārwar ...	1,480	3,041	2,034	2,168	1,622	2,256	1,745	275	365	2,039	368	315	261	2,580	161	67	21	46	12	75	38	373	4	8	
<b>IV.—Konkan.</b>																										
15	Thāna ...	1,679	2,417	4,547	2,592	245	193	141	92	1	12	6	28	30	899	37	95	...	1	18	113	15	832	5	68	
16	Kolāba ...	1,687	277	2,092	2,310	173	145	109	94	2	...	1	35	79	18	41	99	...	77	18	471	16	665	47	93	
17	Ratnāgiri ...	2,503	3,255	3,379	2,853	168	625	290	112	39	33	115	21	128	51	22	2	14	379	33	743	1	125	4	26	
18	Kānara ...	5,445	8,700	7,463	13,058	267	1,147	1,671	815	226	4,465	143	556	147	1,624	330	192	28	1,062	3	154	4	463	94	277	
	Total ...	126,360	80,697	78,118	35,705	9,385	6,375	22,421	5,254	746	10,369	789	2,458	991	16,178	1,031	666	580	8,503	4,722	2,563	751	6,191	359	734	

Note.—Details for Sind are not available.



Accompaniment A to Agricultural Return No. II.

Details of "Current Fallow," 1896-97.

No.	District.	True fallow, i.e., customary fallow in rotation.	Grass lands, i.e., number or parts of number set apart for grass and never sown.	Grass bound or prickly pear bound lands.	Shindad or R&B land.	Land unsown owing to unseasonable or deficient rainfall.	Land left unsown for miscellaneous reasons.	Total fallow (Column 6 of Agricultural Return No. II).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>I.—Gujarāt.</i>								
							Acres.	
1	Ahmadabad ...	4,017 5,718 2	16,672 55,599 94	2,371 800 40	.....	49,440 65,544 76	63,340 196,232 168	139,840 326,831 379
	Total	12,725	71,565	3,111	.....	115,059	264,730	467,200
2	Kaira ...	4,471 480	11,949 5,632	704 454	7	11,452 512	30,359 2,071	61,943 9,119
	Total	4,921	17,581	1,158	7	11,964	38,430	74,061
3	Panch Mahāls ...	467	3,332 900	324 333	25	10,898 12,325 5,273	36,399 56,080 20,767	46,112 86,643 27,263
	Total	467	4,232	14,154	25	29,496	113,244	162,018
4	Brosch ...	44,027 110	41,368 118	14	.....	4,348	4,419 28	94,206 254
	Total	44,137	41,484	14	.....	4,348	4,477	94,460
5	Surat ...	144,563 2,434 143	105,554 1,569 1,078	1,189	.....	2,321	17,943 67 16	271,670 4,370 1,234
	Total	147,340	108,409	1,189	.....	2,321	18,025	277,374
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>								
6	Khāndesh ...	1,127 ..... 81	11,314 ..... 134	2,760 ..... 429	.....	221,736 1,176 7,821	120,659 175 6,615	567,618 1,351 14,980
	Total	1,208	11,448	3,198	.....	240,442	127,648	383,944
7	Nāsik ...	127,693 9,817	70,464 3,670	4,622 641	3,005 191	412,142 20,323	95,447 7,986	714,188 43,028
	Total	137,712	74,354	5,463	3,799	432,465	103,433	757,226
8	Ahmadnagar ...	63,005 ..... 10,874	24,534 ..... 5,780	2,814 ..... 320	699 ..... 111	625,754 ..... 79,277	186,043 ..... 26,351	803,949 ..... 122,713
	Total	74,470	30,614	3,134	1,010	705,031	212,394	1,026,662
9	Poona ...	151,807 20,694	101,401 35,738	10,777 1,717	17,294 2,302	351,029 57,577	103,235 19,800	670,583 127,618
	Total	172,561	137,139	12,494	19,676	328,606	123,035	798,511
10	Sholapur ...	60,067 ..... 3,656	83,234 ..... 4,641	69,247 ..... 4,300	1,462 .....	751,121 ..... 65,558	103,314 ..... 14,002	1,073,465 ..... 82,558
	Total	63,742	92,875	73,747	1,462	816,679	117,316	1,165,821
11	Sātara ...	178,403 61,344	204,550 47,556	6,341 1,161	2,792 789	59,839 10,835	58,096 6,942	510,000 128,357
	Total	239,747	252,115	7,522	3,591	70,374	65,008	632,357
<i>III.—Karnātak.</i>								
12	Belgaum ...	66,918 ..... 18,257	69,804 ..... 35,230	20,532 ..... 9,567	121 ..... 10	216,718 ..... 37,853	94,067 ..... 53,946	457,160 ..... 159,863
	Total	105,175	105,034	30,119	131	273,571	153,013	647,013
13	Bijāpur ...	6,094 ..... 49	43,000 ..... 3,101	68,683 ..... 10,924	.....	2,012,407 ..... 269,932	62,626 ..... 9,786	2,211,890 ..... 293,822
	Total	6,133	46,281	97,607	.....	2,282,339	73,412	2,505,772
14	Dhārwar ...	358 ..... 41	68,027 ..... 13,691	14,037 ..... 3,835	.....	283,161 ..... 70,928	104,037 ..... 10,117	489,820 ..... 38,812
	Total	399	101,918	17,872	.....	293,089	114,154	527,432
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>								
15	Thāna ...	95,365 ..... 1,605	80,434 ..... 9,677	34,718 ..... 566	188,340 ..... 6,017	10,107 ..... 21	36,403 ..... 306	445,362 ..... 19,181
	Total	96,990	95,210	35,278	196,357	10,128	36,799	470,762
16	Kolāba ...	71,988 96,715 1,163	46,334 9,812 1,350	1,566 931	53,605 32,205 335	2,755 62	4,423 3,835 10	161,113 146,560 2,948
	Total	171,856	57,480	2,919	86,145	2,817	8,298	329,521
17	Ratnāgiri ...	93,671 4,414 1,264	5,405 280	2,694 170	20,934 447 273	1,442	20,678 194 168	160,324 5,965 1,713
	Total	99,708	5,645	2,261	27,654	1,442	21,030	157,803
18	Kānara ...	3,900	33,584	4,778	.....	4,383	58,366	105,210
	Total	3,900	33,584	4,778	.....	4,483	58,456	105,210
	Total	1,124,612 112,410 124,995	1,022,637 162,499 162,028	265,407 10,232 34,272	205,677 32,652 12,128	4,409,162 80,019 564,873	1,216,072 254,691 182,249	6,928,497 86,142 1,073,546
	Grand Total	1,483,279	1,287,064	316,421	339,857	5,604,654	1,657,902	10,589,177

Note.—Details for Sind are not available.

## ACCOMPANIMENT A TO AGRICULTURAL RETURN NO. III.

## Number of Principal Fruit-bearing Trees, 1896-97.

No.	District.	Mango.	Tamarind.	Jack.	Cocoanut.	Toddy-palm.	Date-palm.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>							
<i>I.—Gujarát.</i>							
1	Ahmadabad ...	70,638	19,184	5	145	63	2,971
2	Kaira ...	226,233	24,860	...	.....	19	...
3	Panch Maháls ...	42,793	6,070	...	.....	130,812	...
4	Broach ...	24,962	5,875	2	107	33,761	1,286
5	Surat ...	182,211	65,228	3,895	7,288	74,537	494,241
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>546,837</b>	<b>121,317</b>	<b>3,902</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>239,192</b>	<b>498,498</b>
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>							
6	Khándesh ...	224,159	15,455	21	144	347	...
7	Násik ...	191,675	8,595	162	245	9	4,932
8	Ahmadnagar ...	105,527	12,775	37	288	...	1,759
9	Poona ...	158,193	11,454	1,078	1,985	58	38,583
10	Sholápur ...	46,840	9,670	7	255	3	109,428
11	Sátára ...	185,618	12,360	10,813	7,627	...	238
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>912,007</b>	<b>70,309</b>	<b>12,118</b>	<b>10,544</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>154,940</b>
<i>III.—Karnátak.</i>							
12	Belgaum ...	129,439	28,753	14,634	2,634	1	131,448
13	Bijápur ...	81,151	26,602	1,210	2,538	84	365,312
14	Dhárwár ...	182,566	60,400	8,109	69,749	1	497,627
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>393,156</b>	<b>115,955</b>	<b>23,953</b>	<b>74,921</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>994,387</b>
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>							
15	Thána ...	219,059	12,991	2,618	37,529	71,625	12,296
16	Kolába ...	93,522	5,930	6,689	67,069	19,200	30
17	Ratnágiri ...	98,993	5,148	51,676	583,052	1	87
18	Kánara ...	165,684	16,482	116,605	1,006,561	...	850
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>577,258</b>	<b>40,551</b>	<b>177,588</b>	<b>1,694,211</b>	<b>90,826</b>	<b>13,263</b>
	<b>Total, A. ...</b>	<b>2,429,258</b>	<b>348,132</b>	<b>217,561</b>	<b>1,787,211</b>	<b>330,521</b>	<b>1,661,088</b>
<b>B.—SIND.</b>							
19	Karáchi ...	44,304	53	...	1,048	...	444
20	Hyderabad ...	88,417	25	...	...	...	3,458
21	Shikárpur ...	59,871	65	...	.....	...	151,561
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	3,706	3	...	.....	...	1,061
23	Thar and Párkar ...	10,464	...	...	.....	...	53
	<b>Total, B. ...</b>	<b>206,762</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>156,577</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>2,636,020</b>	<b>348,278</b>	<b>217,561</b>	<b>1,788,259</b>	<b>330,521</b>	<b>1,817,665</b>

ACCOMPANIMENT B TO AGRICULTURAL RETURN NO. 111.  
 Details of Kharif and Rabi under Cereals and Pulses, 1896-97.

No.	District.	CLASS I.—CEREALS.														Total Cereals.		
		Jowar, Sorghum Vulgare.	Bajr. Pennisetum Typhoidium.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Pulses.	Kodra, Paspalum Borabium- latum.	Raj. Eleusine Coracana.	Raj. Panicum Italicum.	Yam, P. Millare.	Ranti, P. Flavium.	Bhadh, P. Pflorum.	Rajagra, Amaranth.	Others.			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>																		
1	Ahmadabad ...	{ Kharif ...	216,773	131,212	73,570	.....	.....	2,733	14,129	6,340	.....	7,362	16,475	.....	.....	.....	463,594	
		{ Rabi ...	10,516	.....	.....	169,281	18,712	1,355	.....	.....	695	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	200,581
		Total ...	227,289	131,212	73,570	169,281	18,712	4,088	14,129	6,340	695	7,362	16,475	.....	22	.....	669,175	
2	Kaira ...	{ Kharif ...	71,094	166,943	136,077	.....	.....	253	106,864	60,686	16	287	1,025	.....	42	15	543,312	
		{ Rabi ...	2,541	543	8	14,414	5,427	369	.....	.....	540	2,289	.....	.....	107	.....	26,238	
		Total ...	73,635	167,491	136,080	14,414	5,427	622	106,864	60,686	556	2,586	1,025	.....	149	15	569,550	
3	Panch Mahals.	{ Kharif ...	5,449	42,208	64,549	.....	.....	114,405	20,085	17,589	2	2,408	14,907	47	4	1,649	283,302	
		{ Rabi ...	.....	.....	.....	7,694	1,358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,052	
		Total ...	5,449	42,208	64,549	7,694	1,358	114,405	20,085	17,589	2	2,408	14,907	47	4	1,649	292,354	
4	Broach ...	{ Kharif ...	9,840	10,794	19,084	.....	.....	9	7,888	156	9	117	.....	.....	4	.....	47,895	
		{ Rabi ...	143,812	.....	.....	51,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195,186	
		Total ...	153,652	10,794	19,084	51,374	.....	9	7,888	156	3	117	.....	.....	4	.....	243,081	
5	Surat....	{ Kharif ...	115,332	6,785	108,679	.....	.....	17	31,577	12,823	1	67	272	17	1	139	275,710	
		{ Rabi ...	1,600	.....	.....	23,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,394	
		Total ...	116,332	6,785	108,679	23,394	.....	17	31,577	12,823	1	67	272	17	1	139	300,104	
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>																		
6	Khandesh ...	{ Kharif ...	472,101	631,754	25,675	.....	.....	3,459	3,961	9,973	437	4,180	2,199	1,418	130	104	1,155,391	
		{ Rabi ...	.....	.....	.....	161,425	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,425	
		Total ...	472,101	631,754	25,675	161,425	62	3,459	3,961	9,973	437	4,180	2,199	1,418	130	104	1,316,878	
7	Nasik ...	{ Kharif ...	21,573	664,957	55,147	.....	.....	4,707	1	123,213	512	23,741	53	3,041	40	1,224	903,209	
		{ Rabi ...	28,829	.....	.....	178,281	.....	534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207,644	
		Total ...	50,402	664,957	55,147	178,281	.....	5,241	1	123,213	512	23,741	53	3,041	40	1,224	1,110,853	
8	Ahmadnagar...	{ Kharif ...	5,852	772,240	11,936	.....	.....	8,179	24	20,619	4,639	8,807	36	2,987	91	1,622	837,032	
		{ Rabi ...	753,257	.....	.....	61,676	531	3,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	1,297	820,623	
		Total ...	759,109	772,240	11,936	61,676	531	11,979	24	20,619	4,639	8,807	36	3,023	117	2,919	1,657,655	
9	Poona ...	{ Kharif ...	232,269	543,471	67,232	.....	.....	3,531	11	42,197	805	26,198	12	2,659	24	4,093	927,502	
		{ Rabi ...	480,100	22,383	.....	48,488	800	1,132	.....	.....	10	.....	1	8	.....	782	553,699	
		Total ...	712,369	570,854	67,232	48,488	800	4,663	11	42,197	815	26,198	13	2,662	24	4,875	1,481,201	

10	Sholapur	{ Kharif	.....	206,019	12,425	.....	19,490	37	27	789	927	...	165	20	7,983	247,882	
		{ Rabi	803,324	.....	.....	23,855	2,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	2	...	839,277
		Total	803,324	206,019	12,425	23,855	2,046	19,490	37	27	789	927	...	215	22	7,983	1,077,159
11	Sátára	{ Kharif	266,099	463,377	42,958	.....	7,511	59	44,785	26,967	43,304	13	1	443	2,160	897,677	
		{ Rabi	187,774	.....	.....	39,230	3,864	2,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233,563
		Total	453,873	463,377	42,958	39,230	3,864	10,156	59	44,785	26,967	43,304	13	1	443	2,160	1,131,240
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>																	
12	Belgaam	{ Kharif	481,087	143,556	111,878	.....	6,585	37	42,603	67,905	30,593	...	...	4	72	684,318	
		{ Rabi	89,807	744	616	51,984	68	3,500	.....	29	3,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	149,347	
		Total	570,894	144,300	112,492	51,034	68	10,145	37	42,632	71,394	30,538	...	...	4	72	1,033,665
13	Bijapur	{ Kharif	139,802	103,415	3,805	.....	7,513	5	11	1,536	583	2	...	3	...	256,676	
		{ Rabi	290,242	.....	.....	7,657	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297,904	
		Total	430,044	103,415	3,805	7,657	6	7,513	5	11	1,536	583	2	...	3	...	554,580
14	Dhárwár	{ Kharif	430,152	2,892	152,319	10	111	83	37,859	66,876	38,407	...	...	...	...	728,718	
		{ Rabi	169,813	.....	.....	194,807	9	.....	.....	.....	2,822	155	.....	.....	.....	367,367	
		Total	599,765	2,892	152,319	194,817	9	111	83	37,859	69,698	38,562	...	...	...	...	1,096,115
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>																	
15	Thána	{ Kharif	46	.....	302,047	.....	1	11,505	57,188	...	23,427	...	...	1	...	304,215	
		{ Rabi	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	
		Total	46	.....	302,047	56	.....	1	11,505	57,188	...	23,427	...	...	1	...	304,271
16	Kolába	{ Kharif	.....	.....	243,108	.....	2	15,347	58,922	519	49,704	...	...	...	...	367,600	
		{ Rabi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
		Total	.....	.....	243,108	.....	.....	2	15,347	58,922	519	49,704	...	...	...	...	367,602
17	Ratnágiri	{ Kharif	.....	.....	47,541	.....	3	15,732	21,652	7	9,518	...	...	...	...	94,445	
		{ Rabi	.....	6	2,169	2	.....	3	.....	758	22	5	.....	.....	.....	2,965	
		Total	.....	6	49,710	2	.....	3	15,732	22,410	29	9,518	...	...	...	...	97,410
18	Kánara	{ Kharif	1,908	.....	172,742	.....	346	.....	5,534	134	352	...	...	...	...	181,016	
		{ Rabi	.....	.....	32,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,165	
		Total	1,908	.....	184,897	.....	.....	346	.....	5,534	134	352	...	...	...	...	193,171
Total	{ Kharif	2,469,377	3,894,623	1,650,770	10	10	178,850	227,345	562,177	171,148	274,987	34,994	10,335	807	19,061	9,494,494	
	{ Rabi	2,960,815	23,681	14,943	1,032,718	32,873	13,400	.....	787	7,578	2,449	1	89	157	2,079	4,091,570	
Grand Total		5,430,192	3,918,304	1,665,713	1,032,728	32,883	192,250	227,345	562,964	178,726	277,436	34,995	10,424	964	21,140	13,586,064	

ACCOMPANIMENT B TO AGRICULTURAL RETURN No. III—continued.  
 Details of Kharif and Rabi under Cereals and Pulses, 1896-97.

No.	District.	CLASS II—PULSES.													
		Tar. Cajanus indicus.	Gram, Cicer arietinum.	Mug. Phaseolus mungo.	Udhi, P. radiatus.	Math, P. acutifolius.	Vil, Dolichos lablab.	Chavh, D. catiangu.	Kulth, D. uniflorus.	Vatano, Pisum, sativum.	Manur Lentil.	Lakh (L. Angl, Chickling Vetch.	Grass, Field Vetch.	Others.	Total, Pulses.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>														Acres.
1	Ahmadabad ...	{ Kharif ... 3,565 Rabi ... 2,023	{ ..... 25,992	{ 20,690 .....	{ 6,523 88	{ 45,867 .....	{ 318 .....	{ 1,327 .....	{ 7,439 .....	{ ... .....	{ ... .....	{ ..... .....	{ 6,772 .....	{ ... .....	{ 92,501 28,103
	Total ...	5,588	25,992	20,690	6,611	45,867	318	1,327	7,439	...	...	...	6,772	...	120,604
2	Kaira... ..	{ Kharif ... 20,446 Rabi ... ..	{ ..... 5,502	{ 3,548 .....	{ 596 .....	{ 21,984 .....	{ 1,308 19	{ 3,334 .....	{ ..... .....	{ ... .....	{ ... .....	{ ..... .....	{ 6,402 1	{ ... .....	{ 57,618 6,523
	Total ...	20,446	5,502	3,548	596	21,984	1,327	3,334	...	...	...	...	6,403	...	63,140
3	Panch Mahals.	{ Kharif ... 6,416 Rabi ... ..	{ ..... 41,056	{ 2,958 .....	{ 5,163 .....	{ 3,658 .....	{ 41 .....	{ 532 .....	{ 35 .....	{ ..... 1,231	{ ..... .....	{ ..... .....	{ 842 .....	{ ... .....	{ 19,645 42,287
	Total ...	6,416	41,056	2,958	5,163	3,658	41	532	35	1,231	...	...	842	...	61,932
4	Broach ... ..	{ Kharif ... 2,472 Rabi ... ..	{ ..... 1,760	{ 226 .....	{ 11 .....	{ 2,343 .....	{ 138 650	{ 161 .....	{ ..... 1	{ ..... 881	{ ..... .....	{ ..... 61,776	{ 263 .....	{ ... .....	{ 5,614 63,014
	Total ...	10,418	1,760	226	11	2,343	788	161	1	881	...	51,776	263	...	68,628
5	Surat... ..	{ Kharif ... 17,246 Rabi ... ..	{ ..... 1,171	{ 2,924 100	{ 2,718 .....	{ 221 .....	{ 250 19,578	{ 794 .....	{ ..... .....	{ ..... 1,255	{ ..... 20 30	{ ..... 1,356	{ 1,595 .....	{ ... .....	{ 25,768 24,490
	Total ...	18,246	1,171	3,024	2,718	221	19,828	794	...	1,255	50	1,356	1,595	...	50,258
	<i>II.—Deccan.</i>														
6	Khândesh ...	{ Kharif ... 70,221 Rabi ... ..	{ ..... 39,330	{ 13,344 .....	{ 59,848 .....	{ 9,847 .....	{ 318 .....	{ 1,729 .....	{ 82,610 .....	{ ..... 1,534	{ ..... 353	{ ..... 39	{ ..... .....	{ ... .....	{ 237,917 41,256
	Total ...	70,221	39,330	13,344	59,848	9,847	318	1,729	82,610	1,534	353	39	...	...	279,173
7	Násik... ..	{ Kharif ... 17,655 Rabi... ..	{ ..... 54,645	{ 6,882 .....	{ 25,739 .....	{ 8,429 .....	{ 109 1	{ 66 .....	{ 77,609 .....	{ ..... 2,207	{ ..... 8,645	{ ..... 4,271	{ ..... .....	{ ... .....	{ 136,489 69,769
	Total ...	17,655	54,645	6,882	25,739	8,429	110	66	77,609	2,207	8,645	4,271	...	...	206,258
8	Ahmadnagar...	{ Kharif ... 51,836 Rabi... ..	{ ..... 43,066	{ 30,389 .....	{ 4,172 .....	{ 37,538 .....	{ 631 74	{ 482 .....	{ 62,293 .....	{ ..... 456	{ ..... 213	{ ..... 27	{ ..... .....	{ ... .....	{ 187,341 43,836
	Total ...	51,836	43,066	30,389	4,172	37,538	705	482	62,293	456	213	27	...	...	231,177
9	Poona... ..	{ Kharif ... 20,155 Rabi... ..	{ ..... 41,418	{ 10,725 .....	{ 4,169 .....	{ 20,259 .....	{ 1,651 1,978	{ 349 .....	{ 30,180 .....	{ 50 559	{ ..... 893	{ ..... .....	{ ..... .....	{ ... .....	{ 87,538 44,843
	Total ...	20,155	41,418	10,725	4,169	20,259	3,629	349	30,180	609	893	...	...	...	132,386

10	Sholapur	{ Kharif	41,703	.....	5,224	1,309	25,963	78	81	6,649	1	.....	.....	.....	80,958	
		{ Rabi	.....	32,924	.....	.....	.....	348	1	.....	33	50	225	.....	.....	83,581
		Total	41,703	32,924	5,224	1,309	25,963	426	32	6,649	34	50	225	.....	.....	114,539
11	Sátara	{ Kharif	56,353	.....	15,592	40,355	64,520	2,898	427	56,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	286,897	
		{ Rabi	.....	42,700	.....	.....	.....	278	.....	.....	800	468	.....	.....	44,246	
		Total	56,353	42,700	15,592	40,355	64,520	3,116	427	56,650	800	468	.....	.....	262	286,897
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>III.—Karnatak.</i></p>																
12	Belgaum	{ Kharif	58,486	.....	10,180	9,076	6,518	1,173	1,145	57,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,925	
		{ Rabi	343	32,722	37	.....	.....	5,592	5	175	3,311	2,161	.....	.....	44,346	
		Total	58,829	32,722	10,217	9,076	6,518	6,765	1,150	57,522	3,311	2,161	.....	.....	.....	188,271
13	Bijapur	{ Kharif	13,964	.....	3,356	.....	1,041	1,026	351	5,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,271	
		{ Rabi	.....	4,803	.....	.....	.....	1,119	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	5,933	
		Total	13,964	4,803	3,356	.....	1,041	2,145	351	5,533	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,204
14	Dhárwár	{ Kharif	47,824	1,780	32,571	3,851	9,907	2,576	603	51,664	1	3	.....	.....	150,780	
		{ Rabi	.....	62,477	9,189	1,800	90	4,326	8	5,948	493	62	.....	.....	84,339	
		Total	47,824	64,257	41,710	5,651	9,997	6,902	606	57,612	494	65	.....	1	.....	235,119
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>IV.—Konkan.</i></p>																
15	Thána	{ Kharif	4,847	148	163	15,542	.....	436	3,652	946	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,734	
		{ Rabi	383	1,097	29	.....	.....	466	.....	.....	14	.....	22	.....	2,011	
		Total	5,230	1,245	192	15,542	.....	902	3,652	946	14	.....	22	.....	.....	27,745
16	Kolába	{ Kharif	598	.....	2	4,757	.....	.....	25	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,435	
		{ Rabi	1,783	1,700	1,750	2,526	.....	6,381	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,145	
		Total	2,381	1,700	1,752	7,283	.....	6,381	50	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,580	
17	Ratnágiri	{ Kharif	142	.....	105	1,420	.....	768	29	6,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,150	
		{ Rabi	75	7	70	376	.....	1,027	131	1,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,122	
		Total	217	7	175	1,795	.....	1,795	160	7,767	.....	.....	.....	.....	356	12,272
18	Kánara	{ Kharif	137	193	32	285	.....	242	5	1,849	152	1	.....	.....	2,896	
		{ Rabi	.....	10	1,001	1,496	.....	112	760	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,632	
		Total	137	203	1,033	1,781	.....	354	765	2,102	152	1	.....	.....	.....	6,528
Total	{ Kharif	434,068	2,121	158,911	185,534	258,095	13,901	15,042	447,543	204	* 24	.....	.....	.....	1,531,577	
	{ Rabi	13,553	432,380	12,106	6,285	90	41,949	925	7,458	15,785	12,855	57,716	15,874	262	593,480	
Grand Total		447,619	434,501	171,017	191,819	258,185	55,850	15,967	455,001	12,989	12,899	57,716	15,876	618	2,130,057	

Annual Return of Retail Prices of staple Food-grains and other important Articles

Note.—The prices represent the annual average prices calculated from hot

Prices (in Rs. a. p.) per Indian Maund

No.	Station.	Prices (in Rs. a. p.) per Indian Maund											
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice in husk.	Clean rice, 2nd sort.	Nachni.	Gram.	Tur dal, 2nd sort.	Linseed.	Ground nut (in husk).	Oil.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bombay ...	2 13 2	3 3 8	3 7 8	2 5 3	3 14 6	2 11 7	3 7 2	4 1 9	6 3 6	4 6 4	6 5 7	
2	Ahmadabad ...	2 12 5	3 2 7	4 0 7	2 8 2	3 15 11	2 2 3	3 0 4	3 11 3	5 4 3	5 15 4	6 7 4	
3	Kaira ...	2 9 3	3 2 2	3 10 6	2 5 10	4 1 1	2 6 1	3 3 9	3 10 1	5 5 0	5 11 11	6 8 5	
4	Godhra ...	...	2 15 4	3 9 5	1 15 0	3 10 1	2 1 2	2 10 0	3 11 10	...	4 5 5	4 12 3	
5	Broach ...	2 10 2	3 7 0	3 13 2	2 6 3	4 1 1	...	3 12 0	3 11 11	8 15 10	5 13 7	6 11 9	
6	Surat ...	2 9 6	3 4 9	4 2 1	2 12 0	5 0 5	...	3 11 4	3 14 3	7 0 0	5 6 7	7 0 3	
7	Dhulia ...	2 4 1	2 10 10	3 3 9	...	4 8 9	...	3 8 5	3 8 1	4 9 8	3 10 1	6 1 8	
8	Nasik ...	...	2 10 5	3 2 5	...	3 11 7	2 2 4	3 1 5	3 7 8	...	3 1 8	...	
9	Malegaon ...	2 4 4	2 7 9	3 7 10	...	4 5 6	...	3 3 9	3 13 1	...	...	6 6 9	
10	Ahmadnager ...	2 2 6	2 9 4	3 3 3	...	4 0 8	...	2 15 8	3 4 3	5 0 8	3 10 5	5 11 2	
11	Poona ...	2 6 0	2 14 7	3 8 7	2 8 9	4 1 4	2 13 8	3 3 6	3 12 4	5 9 5	3 13 9	7 8 4	
12	Sirur ...	2 2 9	2 10 9	3 8 11	...	4 12 4	...	3 2 10	3 3 3	5 11 0	...	...	
13	Purandhar ...	2 6 3	2 14 8	3 8	...	3 15 5	...	2 14 11	3 8 10	...	2 11 7	5 12 3	
14	Sholapur ...	1 15 9	2 7 9	...	...	...	...	2 13 8	3 2	...	...	...	
15	Satara ...	2 9 8	2 14 11	3 5 8	...	4 1 6	...	3 1 9	3 6 6	...	3 6 10	7 8 9	
16	Sum ...	1 14 9	2 5 9	3 0 11	2 6 9	3 5 11	1 9 10	3 5 3	3 12 2	4 9 11	...	4 11 7	
17	Bijapur ...	1 15 11	2 3 9	2 15 1	...	3 10 8	...	3 1 6	3 14 8	4 12 10	...	6 7 3	
18	Dharwar ...	1 11 9	2 2 6	3 0 9	2 1 1	3 4 11	...	3 4 10	4 0 5	4 10 9	...	5 14 4	
19	Thana ...	...	3 6 5	4 2 3	2 2 8	3 15 1	...	3 9 10	4 2 5	6 11 7	...	7 7 6	
20	Alibag ...	...	3 4 10	4 6 3	...	3 5 0	...	3 14 4	4 6 10	...	6 7 8	7 8 8	
21	Ratnagiri ...	2 11 2	2 11 10	4 4 5	2 1 0	3 7 6	2 8 6	3 10 4	4 1 0	...	...	...	
22	Karwar ...	2 13 4	2 11 3	4 2 1	...	3 15 3	1 15 4	3 11 7	3 14 0	14 5 8	5 0 0	7 6 6	
23	Karachi ...	2 12 4	3 2 1	3 10 4	...	4 0 10	...	3 3 9	4 2 7	7 3 1	5 6 6	6 5 9	
24	Hyderabad ...	2 13 11	2 15 2	3 13 0	...	4 1 4	...	3 8 9	4 7 1	6 9 11	6 7 4	6 4 5	
25	Sukkur ...	2 9 7	2 11 10	3 4 10	...	4 6 6	...	3 0 6	4 0 6	5 0 10	6 12 4	6 5 2	
26	Umarnkot ...	3 0 5	3 1 7	3 9 5	1 13 4	2 15 6	...	5 2 2	...	...	...	5 2 1	
27	Jacobabad ...	2 8 0	2 8 9	3 9 11	1 13 6	4 3 5	...	3 0 1	4 5 0	6 10 8	7 7 10	5 12 2	
28	Kolhapur ...	2 5 4	2 6 3	3 5 5	2 10 9	3 13 10	2 0 9	3 2 10	3 11 11	...	3 11 10	6 8 3	
29	Baroda ...	2 14 4	3 6 8	4 7 2	...	4 9 2	2 8 4	3 11 8	4 0 1	11 6 10	6 12 5	...	
30	Rajkot ...	2 13 4	3 5 7	3 7 6	2 15 7	5 6 5	...	3 12 8	4 10 10	...	...	7 13 6	
31	Bhuj ...	3 3 7	3 10 3	4 7 7	...	6 6 5	...	4 13 2	5 5 1	11 10 6	7 4 5	8 0 8	
32	Deesa ...	2 8 11	2 11 8	3 9 2	...	5 2 10	...	3 2 5	4 1 8	7 5 9	6 10 8	5 11 5	

ACCOMPANIMENT B TO AGRICULTURAL RETURN NO. III.—continued.  
 Details of Kharif and Rabi under Cereals and Pulses. 1906-07.

C.

in the Bombay Presidency for the calendar year 1896.

monthly returns of retail prices published in the Government Gazette.

of 40 sers, 1 ser = 80 tolas.

Castor-seed.	Ghee, 2nd sort.	Jagri.	Fire-wood.	Tobacco.	Clean cotton.	Salt, 2nd sort.	Dry grass.	Jowári straw.	Báji straw.	Rice straw.	Station.	No.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
7 13 0	35 2 8	6 0 8	0 7 4	28 9 2	17 9 4	3 7 5	0 15 2	...	...	0 9 10	Bombay ...	1
4 4 2	31 1 0	7 8 1	0 8 0	10 4 4	19 4 0	2 15 5	0 9 11	1 1 5	...	...	Ahmadabad ...	2
3 15 5	29 9 4	6 13 0	0 6 0	...	16 2 10	*3 5 4	...	...	...	...	Kaira ...	3
3 5 4	32 4 5	6 13 5	0 3 10	7 6 2	18 0 0	*3 4 3	0 8 1	...	...	...	Godhra ...	4
4 8 8	37 1 7	6 5 8	0 6 5	11 6 10	15 2 8	*3 0 10	1 9 2	1 3 10	...	...	Broach ...	5
4 6 5	44 4 2	6 8 10	0 7 7	15 9 5	20 14 5	3 5 3	1 0 11	0 11 2	...	...	Surat ...	6
...	34 15 8	5 8 9	0 7 9	11 15 8	15 2 8	3 10 1	0 15 9	0 8 8	...	...	Dhulia ...	7
...	32 14 3	4 14 1	0 5 3	10 13 11	...	3 3 5	0 10 6	...	...	...	Násik ...	8
...	35 4 2	5 11 4	0 8 0	10 8 11	14 5 4	3 9 7	1 6 11	1 0 7	...	...	Málegaon ...	9
2 13 2	34 4 5	6 2 4	0 7 8	8 18 7	19 7 4	3 6 3	...	0 13 8	...	...	Ahmadnagar ...	10
3 13 1	32 15 4	5 2 1	0 7 11	10 14 0	19 1 3	3 7 8	0 13 2	0 9 8	...	0 14 3	Poona	11
...	33 0 5	5 11 10	0 8 0	10 0 0	...	3 10 5	...	0 12 10	...	...	Sirúr ...	12
...	34 13 3	5 2 10	0 6 4	7 15 7	...	3 7 4	0 7 1	0 14 6	...	...	Parandhar ..	13
...	35 3 8	5 7 4	0 7 7	13 1 3	17 3 7	3 7 8	0 12 6	0 12 10	...	...	Sholápur ...	14
...	34 7 2	5 15 4	0 7 7	12 1 1	21 0 10	3 11 6	0 10 5	0 12 10	...	...	Sátára ...	15
3 14 6	34 15 9	5 4 10	0 7 5	11 9 1	21 2 2	3 7 10	0 10 2	0 4 11	...	0 4 4	Belgaum ...	16
...	39 8 6	6 0 4	0 8 0	10 6 1	16 11 2	3 10 1	...	1 1 7	...	...	Bijápur ...	17
3 8 2	33 9 5	5 12 3	0 6 6	16 2 7	17 2 3	3 5 3	0 8 3	0 3 7	...	...	Dhárwár ...	18
...	35 8 6	6 14 9	0 6 2	10 0 0	...	3 4 3	...	...	...	...	Thána ...	19
...	33 1 6	6 14 7	0 7 2	13 3 8	...	3 3 8	...	...	...	...	Alibág ...	20
...	37 9 9	6 14 4	0 5 2	13 3 10	...	3 6 8	0 6 6	...	...	0 6 1	Ratnágiri ...	21
...	40 0 0	8 8 2	0 2 0	18 9 6	...	3 12 1	...	...	...	0 12 7	Kárwár ...	22
3 10 1	34 6 9	6 6 0	0 7 1	11 6 10	17 12 0	2 12 2	1 0 5	1 0 3	...	...	Karáchi ...	23
3 1 9	36 14 0	5 12 6	0 5 8	10 0 0	17 2 4	3 3 2	...	1 1 8	0 13 3	...	Hyderabad ...	24
4 3 4	34 5 5	4 0 1	0 4 5	8 11 0	14 13 0	3 5 2	...	0 10 11	...	...	Sukkur ...	25
...	33 0 11	6 10 8	0 3 6	13 14 11	15 4 0	3 5 4	...	...	...	...	Umarkot ...	26
...	34 9 9	5 12 3	0 4 0	...	16 0 0	3 10 2	...	0 11 0	...	...	Jacobabad ...	27
...	31 6 8	4 15 0	0 6 9	11 12 10	16 0 1	3 14 4	0 12 6	0 6 6	...	...	Kolhápur ...	28
...	36 3 11	8 5 3	0 7 3	13 5 4	...	3 7 6	0 12 6	...	...	...	Baroda ...	29
...	34 2 10	7 1 5	0 3 1	15 15 7	19 1 10	*0 10 0	0 9 7	...	...	...	Rájkot ...	30
4 0 0	39 3 7	8 0 8	0 6 10	19 15 9	16 13 5	*0 7 6	0 15 8	1 2 9	...	...	Bhúj ...	31
3 3 2	26 6 11	6 13 3	0 4 10	11 11 11	22 0 0	3 10 2	0 6 7	0 9 5	...	...	Deesa ...	32

\* 1st sort : 2nd sort not sold.