

Fourteenth Annuc

of the ^B

Departments of land
And Agriculture

Bombay Presidency

for the year 1896-97.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
AND AGRICULTURE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1898

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, BOMBAY
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AND AGRICULTURE,

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

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No. ^A of 1897.

FROM

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

To

J. MONTEATH, Esquire, M.A., I. O. 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 tálukas 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 tálukas of the Ratnágiri district performed regular duties, while those of other tálukas 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 táluka 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 tálukas 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	31	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	6.8
Bijápur	81	91	6.	6.0	*...	31	...	6.7
Belgaum	50	97	7.	7.3	21.	27	7.3	7.9
Kánara	82	84	8.7	8.0	15.	15	9.5	9.1
Ratnágiri	100	97	9.2	9.0	28.	28	9.4	9.3
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	7.3
Poona	95	91	6.	6.0	23.	40	5.8	5.9
Sholápur	62	93	5.	5.0	20.	42	5.6	6.0
Sátára	89	93	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 Bijápur include the results of the irrigated area inspected for famine purposes. The special compilation of Agricultural Returns having been made in the latter 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	5
Belgaum ...	8	18	Poona ...	12	17
Kánara ...	60	49	Sholápur... ..	18	3
Ratnágiri ...	52	37	Sátára ...	...	18
Kolába ...	65	...	Ahmadabad ...	53	43
Khándesh ...	21	21	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

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... ..	67	56	Násik	80	83
Bijápur	48	39	Ahmadnagar ...	82	64
Belgaum	70	62	Poona	77	79
Kánara	71	78	Sholápur	44	50
Ratnágiri	61	47	Sátára	60	75
Kolába	67	...	Ahmadabad ...	92	91
Khándesh	74	74	Kaira	65	...

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. 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 concurrently.

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.	
	1906-07.	1906-08.	1906-07.	1906-08.		1906-07.	1906-08.	1906-07.	1906-08.
Dhárwár ...	59	44	18	39	Násik ...	...	4	21	14
Bijápur ...	...	37	...	39	Ahmadnagar ...	47	22	8	22
Belgaum ...	21	25	83	86	Poona ...	11	17	26	22
Kánara ...	52	53	20	9	Sholápur ...	66	14	12	37
Ratnágiri ...	34	40	20	23	Sátára ...	26	27	9	22
Koláta ...	60	...	40	...	Ahmadabad ...	8	8	14	10
Khándesh ...	17	17	16	30	Kaira ...	9	...	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 Bijápur, 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.	Percent-ages on villages inspected by Circle Inspectors.	CROP INSPECTION.		WASTE INSPECTION.		BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.	
			Percent-ages on Circle Inspectors' work.	Quality of work found.	Percent-ages on Circle Inspectors' work.	Quality of work found.	Percent-ages on Circle Inspectors' work.	Quality of work found.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijápur ...	92	7.3	3	81	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	54	6.4	4	75	2.3	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	...	...	.03	...
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	93
Sátára ...	71	12.4	6	82	10	100	12	95
Ahmadabad ...	100	18	6	95	5	93	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
Sholapur	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 ...	655	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 ...	159	1,589	Násik ...	14	...
Bijápur ...	...	...	Ahmadnagar ...	...	...
Belgaum ...	180	586	Poona ...	...	...
Kánara ...	84	409	Sholápur ...	...	...
Ratnágiri ...	18	183	Sátára ...	...	...
Kolába ...	16	...	Ahmadabad ...	9	10
Khândesh ...	6	...	Kaira ...	259	8

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 1896.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1897.	Arrears on 31st July 1896.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1897.	Arrears on 31st July 1896.	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	73	60	49	56	31	74	120	330	335	115
4. Disputes requiring fixing of marks by field-books.	306	371	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	13	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	1,893	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 Sholapur 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 Sholapur, a special establishment has recently been sanctioned (Government Resolution No. 7981, dated 3rd November 1897, Revenue Department).

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 1896.	New cases entered.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1897.	Arrears on 31st July 1896.	New cases entered.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1897.	Arrears on 31st July 1896.	New cases entered.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1897.
1. Partition of land under Court's decrees	26	133	131	36	89	181	125	95	8	12	6	7
2. Sub-division on applications of occupants duly sanctioned	77	162	158	104	67	57	46	78	22	69	58	83
3. Disputes necessitating remeasurement of fields.	54	79	73	60	49	55	31	74	130	330	235	115
4. Disputes requiring fixing of marks by field-books.	306	871	281	426	948	600	517	1,088	78	214	176	116
5. Encroachments	210	531	507	234	403	853	653	600	98	354	307	142
6. Measurement of alterations caused by alluvion and diluvion	85	139	123	101	36	69	33	67	8	27	16	9
7. Measurement of land required for public purposes—												
(a) Burial-ground	56	90	86	60	9	14	13	10	6	10	12	4
(b) Tanks	3	26	26	3	...	4	2	3	1	27	24	4
(c) Roads	38	71	60	49	24	49	28	45	6	21	27	10
(d) Dharmashālas and other public buildings ...	9	24	27	16	17	39	31	25	23	60	92	42
8. Measurement of land for building sites	76	315	273	118	74	187	131	110	69	226	198	102
9. Reclassification of survey numbers	8	6	7	1	9	20	12	17	3	16	13	6
10. Miscellaneous	356	1,092	899	549	587	1,899	1,648	842	91	442	359	144
Total	1,296	3,069	2,608	1,759	2,807	5,946	3,493	2,791	587	1,867	1,600	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 Sholapur 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 Kolaba 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 Kolaba 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 Taluka 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 Sholapur, a special establishment has recently been sanctioned (Government Resolution No. 7981, dated 3rd November 1897, Revenue Department).

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.

District.	Percentage of District Inspectors' test on Circle Inspectors' cases.	Percentage of General Duty Inspectors' test on Circle Inspectors' cases.
Dhárwar ...	...	...
Bijápur... ..	...	...
Belgaum ...	6.7	...
Kánara ...	2.3	0.5
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 amount received for work done for private individuals was, exclusive

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Dhárwar ...	475	Násik ...	251
Bijápur ...	45	Ahmadnagar ...	234
Belgaum ...	323	Poona ...	252
Kánara ...	1,081	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 Inspectors for work not prescribed by 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 ...	685	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 REQUISITING CORRECTION IN SURVEY PAPERS.			NUMBER OF AKA'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 officers 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
Dhárwar ...	136	136	...	156	90	66	882	1,272	448	235
Bijápur ...	41	89	2	23	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	...	584
Ratnágiri ...	751	604	147	443	316	129	280	56	55	136
Kolába ...	292	14	278	292	14	278	2	1	3	...
Khándesh ...	182	182	...	170	110	...	693	103	49	90
Násik ...	92	88	4	67	69	8	85	327	2,608	411
Ahmadnagar ...	108	84	24	302	171	131	251	242	40	340
Poona ...	242	228	14	748	734	14	945	1,142	773	233
Sholápur ...	...	...	...	21	16	5	10	333	35	143
Sátára ...	154	149	5	149	144	5	474	423	244	347
Ahmadabad ...	1,735	1,422	293	62	40	22	878	...	1,169	32
Kaira ...	930	744	186	53	53	20	208	...	55	678

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	11	1	21
Belgaum	3	55	20	10	88
Kánara ... ..	...	341	33	28	405
Ratnágiri	54	23	128	141	310
Kolába ... ..	...	...	40	...	40
Total	66	538	210	180	1,033
Khándesh ... ..	...	7	36	2	45
Násik ... ..	...	18	30	4	52
Ahmadnagar	3	19	51	22	93
Poona	24	99	55	21	202
Sholápur ... ..	...	18	31	11	60
Sátára	9	53	96	17	175
Total	36	214	299	80	629
Ahmadabad	22	...	60	...	102
Kaira	1	...	...	1	2
Total	23	...	60	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.	Dates examined.	CROP WAITS 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 Numbers tested.	In how many Circles.	Marks tested.	In how many Circles.	Survey Numbers tested.			
<i>Southern Division.</i>													
Dhárwad	31	10	28	14	6	26	...	...	7	18	129	40	38
Bijapur ... ..	...	4	34	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ... ..	...	7	24	15	...	24	...	17	...	...	...	...	17
Kanara ... ..	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	11	8
Total	74	28	99	40	11	65	1	17	9	22	166	51	63
Last year	63	19	108	30	14	68	10	2,398	8	18	409	109	54
Poona	6	7	23	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	221	84
Katol	11	10	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasik	12	11	36	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	31	28	90	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	231	36
Last year	66	19	100	47	23	80	8	676	13	30	244	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 Ipdápur 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 Bijapur. 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 taluka and for one Government village (Tambargundi) in the Dhárwár district and for one Inám village (Velneswar) in Chiplun taluka of the Ratnágiri district. The report for the Dápoli taluka 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 Indápur taluka 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 taluka that will be due is Mádha 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.				MÁMLATDÁRS AND MANSÁBÁRS.			
	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	...	680	853	98	8	250	1,024
Belgaum	84	53	271	264	408	642	1,164	640
Kánara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri ... ..	...	68	...	...	79	57	...	...
Kolaba ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh	1,091	1,108	432	1,715	1,103	1,278	402	1,678
Násik ... ..	...	21	8	...	125	126	131	948
Ahmadnagar	45	19	29	23	374	620	263	841
Poona	100	74	96	558	1,068	618	1,023	1,093
Sholápur	23	54	...	20	...	...	...	...
Sátara	81	4	...	...	1,361	806	809	629
Ahmadabad	380	412	...	...	866	638	...	...
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."

Bijapur.—"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."

Ratnagiri.—"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."

Koldba.—"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."

Nasik.—"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."

Pooná.—"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."

Staldpur.—"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."

Sátára.—"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 39 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. 8,023 marks were re-inspected, of which 8,001 or 93 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 ...	1,283	1,263	168	141	133	888	701	723
Bijápur ...	1,011	1,011	877	233	133	803	279	170
Belgaum ...	913	912	677	616	604	896	785	780
Kánara ...	1,416	1,276	1,175	302	203	889	422	425
Ratnágiri ...	1,270	69	69	...	...	69	60	60
Khándesh ...	3,221	1,744	1,742	1,731	1,719	1,214	1,214	1,232
Násik ...	1,536	900	900	900	900	797	786	804
Ahmadnagar ...	1,226	1,151	963	636	631	513	543	513
Poona ...	1,002	1,002	80	80	...	418	162	67
Sholápur ...	685	665	190	189	190	151	131	151
Sátára ...	952	874	863	716	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 Sholapur. 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:—

Dhárwad.—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 3½ 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 (Birsi and Madha) fair books not commenced yet. Compilation work as well as the Mamlatdar'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.

Sidra.—Compilation to date in all the talukas. Fair books for 123 villages remained to be written up for a year owing to non-examination of the rough books by the Mamlatdar. In one taluka fair books were written up before the Mamlatdar 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 Karnatak. 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.	
Khândesh ...	4,961	18,539	2	2	...	12	34	75	
Násik ...	2,789	10,617	1	32	3	9	20	32	
Ahmadnagar ...	27	17,529	...	...	4	...	...	2	
Poona ...	6,307	22,087	...	62	3	...	...	130	
Sátára ...	4,019	7,800	2	...	2	6	...	1	
Sholapur ...	1,353	14,456	...	...	2	7	...	...
Belgaum ...	115	554	...	...	2	3	...	1	
Bijápur ...	596	3,148	5	...	8	9	2	...	
Dhárwár ...	189	4,008	14	10	3	5	7	7	
Kolába... ..	1,871	12,628	107	...	9	140	1	6	
Ratnágiri ...	1,576	3,271	77	69	107	333	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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 talukas; 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 taluka 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 talukas, 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 Jáunda 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 unsuitness 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 hardness 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 fungal 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 rayat 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. 5220 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. 2,017 per annum against Rs. 4,163 per annum (average for the 9 years ending 1891-02) 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 Karachi 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 Hala 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 Tháira 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 1893 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.—Tagáí Advances.

52. The following statement compares tagáí 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	21,135	2,03,717	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	1,36,019	97,557	2,33,606	1,15,150	66,375	2,01,525
Total	8,31,435	2,58,574	10,90,009	38,34,622	9,60,086	47,94,708

N. D.—The figures for 1895-96 are those published in the Jamáland 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 *bond-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., Sholápur 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; Bijápur 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 Bijápur, 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 Shikárpur 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 Dhávnagar. 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 Dhrángadhra 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 20·64 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 Káthiáwar, 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 OF TOTAL ANIMALS TREATED.					
			Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Returned incurable.	Results unknown.	Remaining under treatment at end of year.
1890-91...	4	2,503	51.1	19.2	3.2	2.6	21.5	2.4
1891-92...	4	2,628	54.0	16.3	2.9	2.8	21.6	2.4
1892-93...	6	4,466	70.3	10.2	2.9	2.9	11.3	2.4
1893-94...	9	9,843	74.89	9.99	3.09	1.89	7.80	2.35
1894-95..	10	13,936	76.33	8.27	3.01	1.57	9.03	1.77
1895-96...	12	17,551	75.38	7.57	3.24	1.31	10.08	2.44
1896-97...	12	19,614	78.16	6.14	2.80	1.02	10.27	1.31

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 Nasik 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 Shikarpur 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 Nasik 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 Mahals, Dhárwar, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. 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 SYMPTOMATIC.		OTHER DISEASE.		TOTAL.	
	Attached.	Died.	Attached.	Died.	Attached.	Died.	Attached.	Died.	Att. had.	Died.	Attached.	Died.	Attached.	Died.
Bombay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	61	16	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	23	23
Broach	236	144	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	147
Khandesh	236	245	..	..	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	245
Nasik	1,236	267	..	..	741	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,978	330
Ahmadnagar	1,674	608	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,687	148
Poona	1,478	942	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,478	942
Sholapur	121	88	233	61	4	..	..	..	160	27	..	..	228	171
Satara	1,144	677	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,144	677
Belgaum	1,001	800	..	..	23	..	..	..	17	10	..	..	1,020	810
Hijapur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Thane	618	218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	618	218
Kolaba	130	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	106
Ratnagiri	9,810	1,804	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,810	1,804
Kanara	1,741	1,064	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,741	1,064
Karachi	66	7	..	..	64	1	..	..	..	..	61	23	146	41
Shikarpur	64	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	61
Upper Sind Frontier	2,500	1,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	2,507	1,647
Total, 1896-97	16,842	9,242	237	68	1,166	63	..	..	161	47	83	63	16,812	9,203
Total, 1895-96	17,016	9,202	7.9	492	287	31	43	23	249	123	249	123	16,765	9,203

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.

Province.	Locality.
Deccan	Ahmadnagar.
Sind	{ Jacobaba Moro. Talhar.
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. 4,210 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 1895.	1895.		1896.		
			Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
		Inches.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1	DECCAN.	Dhulia (Khándesh)	27·61	29·03	32	26·52	31
2		Násik	33·74	29·51	51	36·34	15
3		Ahmadnagar	26·87	25·97	31	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	KARNATAK.	Belgaum	51·40	47·00	63	63·70	83
8		Bijápur	26·68	30·38	40	11·03	28
9		Dhárwár	33·10	29·83	50	39·64	70
10	KONKAN.	Kárwár (Kánara)	129·20	102·99	92	90·32	90
11		Ratnágiri	106·99	85·40	93	67·78	63
12		Alibág (Kolába)	91·77	81·17	82	113·75	77
13		Thána	102·50	92·62	94	133·70	90
14	GUJARAT.	Surat	46·64	20·07	48	42·83	50
15		Broach	39·71	28·84	48	69·00	49
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	31·65	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 Dhárwár 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 Dhárwár 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 Mahála	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	+14,939
Poona	+3	+7,336
Ratnágiri	-1	-3,366
Ahmadnagar	+1	+2,445
Khándesh ... ..	...	-1,538
Násik	+2	+1,371
Kánara	+1	+1,335
Dhárwár	-1	-1,184
Belgaum ... ..	...	-970
Thána	+4	+858
Ahmadábád	+1	+89

a net increase of 12 villages and 30,193 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 khánda. 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 Ahmadábád 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 (—)
A.—Cultivated Area—						
Gross cropped area ...	25,000	19,909	—20.4	2,787	3,391	+21.7
Cropped more than once ...	675	663	—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	10,589	+92.4	4,778	4,267	—10.7
Assessed ...	20,729	20,745	+0.1	7,090	7,172	+1.2
Unassessed ...	101	90	—10.9	348	321	—6.4
Total A. ...	20,830	20,835	...	7,438	7,493	+0.8
B.—Uncultivated Area—						
Available for cultivation ...	Assessed ... 991	964	—2.7	811	848	+4.6
	Unassessed... 736	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 ...	43,594	43,631	+0.1	26,988	26,985	...

In the Presidency both the "gross" and "net cropped" areas decreased by

District.	Acres (000 omitted).		
	Not area cropped.	Current fallow.	Cultivated, <i>i.e.</i> occupied area.
1	2	3	4
Presidency Proper.			
Ahmadnád ...	— 45	+ 90	— 28
Kátra ...	— 12	+ 6	— 6
Pánch Maháls ...	+ 1	+ 3	+ 3
Bénar ...	— 8	+ 4	— 1
Buráh ...	— 8	+ 5	— 2
Kámpúsh ...	— 168	+ 166	— 2
Nash ...	— 3.0	+ 37.7	— 19
Ahmadnágár ...	— 614	+ 6.50	+ 3
Bénar ...	— 2.7	+ 29.3	+ 6
Sholápur ...	— 707	+ 707	...
Batár ...	— 98	+ 103	+ 10
Deccán ...	— 246	+ 248	...
Bijápur ...	— 2,136	+ 2,164	+ 19
Bhárwar ...	— 272	+ 28.6	+ 12
Húsa ...	— 12	+ 12	— 1
Kolár ...	— 7	+ 7	...
Kámpúsh ...	— 6	+ 4	— 2
Kátra ...	— 4	+ 6	+ 3
Sind.			
Karáchi ...	+ 63	— 16	+ 7
Hyderabad ...	+ 65	— 73	— 10
Shikárpur ...	+ 154	— 2.6	+ 12
Upper Sind Frontier ...	+ 61	— 48	+ 16
Tár and Farhar ...	+ 63	— 67	+ 64

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 Ahmadnágár 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

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, Khándeśh, 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.	Rab 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	15·60
	{ 1895-96 .	15·52	30·58	22·27	4·46	1·15	5·39	38·15
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	33·69
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	11·01
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	5·98	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 unknown 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
Ahmadábad ...	-8
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. Disforestation took place in Ahmadábad. 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.					
			Cultivated, i.e., occupied.		Uncultivated, i.e., unoccupied.		Forest.	
			Net cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.								
<i>I.—Gujarát.</i>								
1	Ahmadábad ...	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	Bronch ...	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 ...		{ 1898-97 ...	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	15.4	
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	60.3	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

No.	District.	Percentage on gross area, of areas for which statistics are not available.	PERCENTAGE OF 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.	
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER							
—continued.							
IV.—Konkan.							
15	Thána	3.1	20.2	21.3	5.3	21.5	31.8
16	Kolába	3.4	20.6	25.0	2.2	21.7	21.5
17	Ratnágiri	82.9	26.7	36.1	2.0	33.5	1.7
18	Kánara ... ..	...	9.0	4.2	2.2	6.6	78.0
Average... {							
1896-97 ...		25.6	18.2	16.4	3.1	16.6	45.7
1895-96 ...		25.7	18.7	15.9	3.2	16.7	45.5
Average A. {							
1896-97 ...		11.6	44.1	24.2	3.8	11.5	16.4
1895-96 ...		8.8	55.8	12.7	3.9	11.5	16.1
B.—SIND.							
19	Karáchi	20.1	7.1	7.8	17.1	65.9	2.1
20	Hyderabad... ..	...	15.9	23.6	37.6	20.3	2.6
21	Shikárpur	2.5	17.2	18.8	27.1	30.6	6.0
22	Upper Sind Frontier	9.1	23.7	29.6	26.8	16.8	3.1
23	Thar and Párkár ... ..	...	8.0	12.8	13.6	63.9	1.7
Average B. {							
1896-97 ...		9.9	11.9	15.8	22.5	46.9	2.9
1895-96 ...		9.9	10.0	18.0	23.0	46.0	3.0
Average for the Presidency {							
1896-97 ...		10.9	31.8	21.3	10.9	24.9	11.1
1895-96 ...		9.2	38.0	15.0	11.0	25.0	11.0

Return No. III.—Crops.

67. The main features of the season and harvest of the year are described elsewhere in this report. The following table shows the effect of the season on the area sown. In the Presidency Proper the area under all kinds of food and non-food crops decreased. Under food crops, wheat and jowári among the cereals, and all pulses show marked shrinkage. Under non-food crops the decreases under oil-seeds, tobacco and cotton are conspicuous. The explanation for this large decline is the exceptionally unfavourable season. On the other hand, the crops in Sind show expansion of area all round. Noticeable increases occur in the cultivation of jowári, wheat and paddy under cereals, gram under pulses, and oil-seeds and cotton under non-food crops. The percentage increase under tobacco is also very large; but the area under the crop is comparatively small. Good inundation and plentiful rainfall compared to the unprecedented low inundation and deficient rain of the past year account for the increased cultivation.

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

Crops.	PRESIDENCY PROPER.			SIND.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent.
Jowári	7,130	5,430	-23.9	457	742	+62.4
Bájrí	4,297	3,918	-8.8	730	750	+2.7
Paddy	1,714	1,663	-2.8	655	734	+12.1
Wheat	1,796	1,033	-42.5	202	380	+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	+21.0
Tur	664	448	-32.5	...	...	...
Gram	738	434	-41.2	28	39	+39.3
Others	1,567	1,248	-20.4	110	145	+31.8
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).				Net variation.
	Jowári.		Bájrí.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.			
Ahmadabad	-59	..	+2	-60	
Kaira	+10	-6	+5	+15	
Broach	-8	+39	-1	+29	
Surat	-14	-1	..	-15	
Khandesh	-16	..	+6	-9	
Nasik	-24	-52	-6	-82	
Ahmadnagar .. ..	..	-77	-69	-145
Poona	+130	-163	-62	-95	
Sholapur .. ..	..	-400	-46	-446
Sátára	-44	+6	-1	-39	
Belgaum	-7	-3	-19	-29	
Bijapur	-204	-638	-20	-1,100	
Dhárwár	-61	+14	-1	-48	
Total ..	-367	-1,342	-378	-2,087	

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 Mahals	-4
Broach	-2
Surat	+8
Khandesh	-5
Ahmadnagar	-1
Poona	-1
Sholapur	-10
Sátára	+3
Belgaum	+1
Bijapur	-13
Dhárwár	+3
Poona	-8
Karnacel	-1
Kamara	-6

Paddy.—There is an aggregate decrease of 48,000 or 2.8 per cent.—not a very large reduction. Setting aside Sholapur and Bijapur, 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	-112
Ahmadnagar	-142
Poona	-80
Sholapur	-97
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 12.5 per cent.

Crop.	Acres (000 omitted).
Kodra	-8
Ragi	-71
Rala	-42
Vari	-22
Barley	+1
Maize	+42
Hanti	+1
Bhadli	-8
Amaranth	-1
Others	+8

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).
Tur.		Gram.	
Ahmadabad .. .. .	..	Ahmadabad	+8
Kaira .. .. .	..	Kaira	-2
Panch Mahals	+1	Panch Mahals	-12
Broach	+1	Broach .. .. .	..
Surat	-8	Surat	-1
Khandesh	-7	Khandesh	-12
Nasik	-8	Nasik	-21
Ahmadnagar	-29	Ahmadnagar	-72
Poona	-24	Poona	-24
Sholapur	-22	Sholapur	-24
Satara	-7	Satara	-22
Belgaum	-9	Belgaum	-17
Bijapur	-72	Bijapur	-66
Dharwar	-11	Dharwar	+10
Thana	-1	Thana	-1
Kolaba .. .. .	..	Kolaba	-1

Pulses.—The acreage under tur declined by 210,000 acres or 32.5 per cent. That under gram by 301,000 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	-2,022
Khandesh	-4,009
Nasik	-1,023
Ahmadnagar	-2,711
Poona	-921
Sholapur	-1,712
Satara	-2,111
Belgaum	-600
Bijapur	-1,723
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	-429
Kaira	-228
Surat	-122
Khandesh	-1,556
Nasik	-1,064
Poona	-1,244
Sholapur	-879
Satara	+220
Bijapur	-212
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
Mustard	-244
Mustard	-27
Mustard	-79
Mustard	-12
Mustard	-12
Mustard	-1

Oil seeds.—All oil-seeds except sesamum grown in Gujarát 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 Gujarát 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 ...	+143
Násik ...	+24
Ahmadnagar ...	+1
Sholápur ...	-1
Bolgaum ...	-37
Bijápur ...	-293
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 ...	9,434	1,532	4,092	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.	Bajrl.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.															
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>															
1	Ahmadabad	20	12	6	15	4	2	20	10	1	25	6	1	70	26
2	Kaira	10	24	20	2	25	1	22	9	1	1	2	8	92	8
3	Panch Mahals	1	11	16	2	16	20	74	16	—	—	8	2	90	10
4	Broach	25	2	2	9	2	—	44	12	1	20	2	1	67	45
5	Surat	24	1	22	2	9	—	61	10	2	20	6	1	72	27
	Average — { 1906-07	18	11	12	9	10	4	51	11	1	19	6	2	75	34
	— { 1905-06	18	10	12	8	10	4	52	12	1	19	6	2	75	35
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>															
6	Khândesh	16	22	1	2	1	—	45	10	1	27	6	1	64	64
7	Nasik	2	42	2	11	10	1	70	12	2	2	11	1	82	15
8	Ahmadnagar	24	24	—	2	2	1	75	10	2	6	6	1	87	18
9	Poona	40	22	4	2	4	1	63	7	2	—	7	1	62	6
10	Sholapur	60	16	1	2	—	2	81	8	1	—	8	2	90	10
11	Sâitre	29	29	2	2	7	1	71	12	2	—	7	2	81	9
	Average — { 1906-07	29	29	2	4	2	1	66	11	2	11	7	1	81	19
	— { 1905-06	29	25	2	7	2	—	66	12	1	8	11	1	83	20
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>															
12	Belgaum	23	10	7	2	10	1	60	12	1	11	2	4	82	16
13	Bijâpur	65	16	1	1	—	1	84	2	1	7	2	—	90	10
14	Dhârwar	22	—	2	11	2	—	50	12	1	21	2	2	72	28
	Average — { 1906-07	40	6	7	6	7	1	67	11	1	16	4	2	79	21
	— { 1905-06	40	7	4	8	6	—	65	10	1	15	7	2	76	24
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>															
15	Thâna	—	—	67	—	20	—	67	6	2	—	2	2	66	6
16	Kolâba	—	—	61	—	22	—	66	2	1	—	1	—	66	1
17	Ratnâgiri	—	—	60	—	26	—	76	10	2	—	2	2	66	7
18	Kânara	1	—	75	—	2	—	61	2	2	—	—	7	62	7
	Average — { 1906-07	—	—	66	—	23	—	67	6	2	—	2	2	66	6
	— { 1905-06	—	—	62	—	22	—	66	7	2	—	2	2	66	6
	Average A. — { 1906-07	27	20	9	6	7	1	66	11	1	12	6	2	66	27
	— { 1905-06	24	17	7	7	6	1	64	12	1	11	6	2	70	21
B.—Sind.															
19	Karâchl	22	2	42	10	—	1	61	2	2	—	10	2	66	12
20	Hyderabad	12	20	20	6	—	—	74	2	2	6	6	4	78	22
21	Bukhârpur	20	1	17	24	—	—	61	2	2	1	7	1	61	9
22	Upper Sind Frontier	26	6	6	11	—	—	60	10	1	1	20	—	79	29
23	Thar and Pârhar	2	22	19	2	—	—	65	2	—	2	2	1	64	12
	Average B. — { 1906-07	22	27	22	12	—	—	70	2	1	4	10	2	64	16
	— { 1905-06	16	26	24	10	—	—	77	2	2	4	10	2	64	16
	Average for the Pres- dency. — { 1906-07	27	20	10	6	6	1	70	10	1	11	6	2	61	19
	— { 1905-06	27	19	9	6	6	1	66	11	1	10	6	2	69	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.
		Jowar.	Bajr.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I.—Gujarat.															
1	Ahmadabad	4.2	3.3	4.4	16.4	2.5	8.9	4.9	5.7	4.8	11.7	3.5	4.3	5.0	8.6
2	Kaira	1.4	4.8	8.2	1.4	13.4	2.4	4.2	8.0	3.3	0.3	1.0	10.8	4.0	1.4
3	Panch Mahals	0.1	1.1	2.9	0.7	4.2	45.6	2.2	3.9	0.6	...	2.6	1.8	2.2	0.9
4	Broach	2.8	0.8	1.1	5.0	0.6	...	1.8	8.2	2.2	8.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.2
5	Surat	2.1	0.2	6.5	2.8	3.5	0.1	2.2	2.3	8.1	4.2	2.5	1.1	2.3	8.4
	Total ... {1896-97 ...	10.0	0.2	24.1	25.8	25.2	57.0	15.8	17.1	12.5	25.1	11.3	19.8	15.5	20.5
	1895-96 ...	9.4	6.2	24.3	15.0	23.7	63.5	12.8	13.8	14.9	23.9	5.9	15.2	13.0	16.2
II.—Deccan.															
6	Khandesh	8.7	16.1	1.5	15.6	1.6	2.0	9.7	13.1	7.4	44.5	14.6	10.7	10.2	32.7
7	Nasik	0.9	17.0	3.2	17.2	11.9	3.7	8.2	9.7	11.7	2.4	14.9	8.3	8.5	6.2
8	Ahmadnagar	14.0	19.7	0.7	5.9	2.7	7.2	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	2.6	10.2	3.5
10	Mulapur	14.8	5.3	0.8	2.3	0.1	11.6	7.9	5.4	4.2	0.1	8.3	6.0	7.5	8.3
11	Batana	8.4	11.8	2.6	6.0	9.0	6.4	8.2	12.2	9.6	0.2	8.7	11.3	8.9	8.7
	Total ... {1896-97 ...	59.9	84.5	12.0	49.7	30.7	38.0	57.2	58.5	57.2	50.3	73.8	40.1	57.4	55.5
	1895-96 ...	54.4	80.0	12.5	54.8	31.8	31.6	54.7	59.6	49.8	38.3	70.9	45.3	55.4	51.7
III.—Karnatak.															
12	Belgaum	10.5	2.6	6.8	4.9	11.3	4.0	7.6	8.8	7.1	6.6	4.1	17.6	7.7	6.8
13	Bijapur	7.9	2.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	2.9	4.1	1.5	8.7	1.9	1.6	0.9	8.8	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	6.3	16.1	24.5	22.9	6.9	19.8	21.2	16.3	24.8	12.8	31.6	19.9	21.6
	1895-96 ...	27.2	11.2	10.2	30.2	24.7	4.4	26.0	23.9	17.9	37.8	21.8	33.1	25.6	31.1
IV.—Konkan.															
15	Thana ... ..	...	...	12.1	...	7.2	...	2.9	1.3	2.7	...	1.1	2.4	2.7	0.5
16	Kolaba ... ..	...	...	14.6	...	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	Kanara ... ..	...	...	11.1	...	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.3	8.0	...	...	5.0	1.4	0.5
	Total ... {1896-97 ...	...	...	46.8	...	21.1	0.1	7.7	3.1	14.0	...	2.1	8.5	7.2	1.4
	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

B¹.—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.
		Jowar.	Bajr.	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	25.8	48.9	14.7	14.1	22.1	0.8	13.5	12.3	14.7	10.6
2	Hyderabad	15.0	22.9	20.9	12.4	9.6	30.2	23.9	10.4	29.4	67.2	21.3	51.9	22.1	32.5
3	Sukkurpur	5.7	1.8	22.9	60.8	37.2	16.5	30.2	42.8	28.0	4.8	19.8	20.9	21.2	16.5
4	Upper Sind Frontier	15.2	4.3	2.0	11.3	6.6	6.0	8.7	20.6	5.1	1.1	32.5	1.8	9.4	21.6
5	Thar and Parkar	1.8	66.2	17.7	2.8	10.6	3.4	22.5	12.1	5.4	25.1	12.9	14.1	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.

Approximate Anna Valuation of Principal Crops in each District, 1896-97.

No.	District.	AVERAGE ANNA VALUATION.									
		Jowar.	Bajr.	Puly.	Wheat.	Kudra.	Rajl.	Yarl.	Tur.	Gram.	Chick.
<i>Gujarat.</i>											
1	Ahmadabad	7	9	8	13	8	7	9	7	9	9
2	Kaira	8	6	7	10	7	11	5	6	7	7
3	Panch Mahals	8	8	6	4	8	7	4	7	4	6
4	Broach	12	6	6	8	7	...	...	5	...	5
5	Surat	8	10	8	8	8	8	...	7	...	10
<i>Deccan.</i>											
6	Khândesh	5	6	7	6	6	5	5	5	6	7
7	Násik	4	5	9	7	...	8	7	4	5	6
8	Ahmadnagar	6	6	4	7	3	4	4	3	5	7
9	Poona	4	4	5	7	3	3	3	3	6	4
10	Bholspur	3	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	...
11	Sátára	8	5	7	7	2	3	3	3	6	7
<i>Karnatak.</i>											
12	Belgaum	4	3	9	5	5	3	3	3	5	6
13	Bijapur... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Dhárwar	7	7	10	6	5	5	5	4	5	7
<i>Konkan.</i>											
15	Thána ... ..	...	...	7	...	4	6	6	3	3	...
16	Kolaba ... ..	...	...	8	...	4	6	6	11	5	...
17	Ratnagiri ... ..	...	...	9	...	4	7	7	6	...	...
18	Kánars ... ..	...	...	10	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
<i>Sind.</i>											
19	Karáchi	11	12	11	11	...	10	...	...	10	9
20	Hyderabad	11	12	14	13	...	...	...	...	11	12
21	Shikarpur	12	12	12	10	...	...	...	...	8	11
22	Upper Sind Frontier... ..	11	12	14	11	...	8	8	...	8	14
23	Thar and Parkar	11	13	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	10

* Maise.

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

Throughout the Presidency the outturn of both kharif and rabi crops was largely reduced by the early cessation of rains. Only crops which were irrigated yielded well.

71. *Fruit Trees.*—Of the important trees mango trees showed a marked increase. The palms both toddy and date, on the other hand, considerably decreased in number, the diminution under the latter being over $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh. These figures are approximate. The trees in forest and village sites are not included in the enumeration.

NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES.

(000 omitted.)

No.	Provinces.	Mango.	Tamarind.	Jack.	Cocconut.	Toddy palm.	Date-palm.
1	Gujarát	547	121	4	8	239	499
2	Deccan	912	70	12	10	...	155
3	Karnátak	393	116	21	75	...	994
4	Konkan	577	41	178	1,694	91	13
Total for the { 1896-97 .		2,429	348	218	1,787	330	1,681
Presidency { 1895-96 .		2,403	354	218	1,781	341	1,738
		+23	-6	...	+6	-11	-77
5 Sind ... { 1896-97 .		207	...	...	1	...	157
... { 1895-96 .		209	...	...	1	...	150
Grand Total. { 1896-97 .		2,636	348	218	1,788	330	1,838
... { 1895-96 .		2,615	354	218	1,782	341	1,888
		+21	-6	...	+6	-11	-70

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	98,566	Násik	3,474
Khándesh	53,581	Ahmadnagar	3,506
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
Dhárwár	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.—Ráyun (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 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 shows 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.

District.	Acres (00 omitted).		
	Canals.	Tanks, wells, &c.	Net variations.
Ahmedabad	-1	+80	+ 3
Kaira	+3	+163	+168
Panch Mahals ... ..	...	+3	+3
Broach ... ..	...	...	...
Surat ... ..	...	-3	-3
Khandesh... ..	+60	+148	+214
Nasik	+77	+202	+279
Ahmadnagar	+41	+516	+586
Poona	+245	+113	+358
Sholapur	+64	+165	+229
Satara	+86	+316	+382
Bolgaum	+1	+29	+30
Bijapur	-3	+153	+140
Dharwar	-6	+61	+55
Thana ... ..	...	+1	+1
Kolaba ... ..	...	...	...
Ratnagiri... ..	...	...	...
Kanara	+3	-22	-19

The irrigated crops increased from 897,000 to 1,221,000 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
Total, Cattle	8,490	7,555	.....	11·0
Horses and Ponies... ..	156	130	.....	16·6
Sheep	1,786	1,598	.....	10·5
Goats	1,602	1,545	.....	3·6
Ploughs	1,090	1,019	.....	3·9
Carts	533	513	.....	3·8

The district variations are noted below:—

No.	District.	Plough Oxen.	Cows.	She- buffaloes.	Young Stock.	Total Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
1	Ahmadabad	-903	+ 4,205	+ 6,093	+ 3,947	+ 11,890	+ 2,491	+ 1,752
2	Kaira	-160	-527	+ 1,377	-387	+ 523	-5,317	+ 5,092
3	Panch Mahals	+ 2,048	+ 241	+ 6	+ 2,502	+ 4,462	+ 775	+ 2,528
4	Broach	-587	-490	-649	-1,483	-3,247	-546	+ 845
5	Surat	-1,113	-292	-604	-212	-2,602	+ 1,099	-2,455
6	Khandesh	-29,147	-32,127	-14,016	-27,891	-110,862	-5,480	-10,924
7	Nasik	-19,267	-26,396	-3,142	-19,595	-75,007	+ 3,172	-18,807
8	Ahmadnagar	-46,219	-50,341	-7,301	-40,514	-151,737	-41,287	-7,328
9	Poona	-22,197	-16,960	-5,448	-6,764	-55,151	-19,460	-5,914
10	Sholapur	-53,244	-53,168	-11,182	-47,821	-173,452	-52,708	-3,970
11	Satara	-14,276	-14,034	-4,816	-15,136	-52,185	-11,316	-11,622
12	Belgaum	-8,749	-12,284	-4,193	-5,636	-35,288	-9,454	-660
13	Bijapur	-69,661	-74,668	-22,836	-109,105	-284,677	-52,283	-6,862
14	Dhárwár	-8,694	-4,116	-426	-1,932	-12,444	+ 3,649	+ 1,520
15	Thána... ..	+ 1,804	-340	+ 827	+ 2,858	+ 5,032	-496	-1,110
16	Kolába	+ 625	+ 616	-294	+ 4,124	+ 5,096	-466	-2,516
17	Ratnágiri	+ 927	+ 126	-2	+ 1,526	+ 2,246	+ 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 Karnatak 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 Bijapur (—284,000), Sholapur (—173,000), Ahmadnagar (—152,000), Khandesh, (—111,000), Nasik (—75,000), Poona (—55,000), Satara (—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 Nasik and Dhárwár show perceptible decreases under sheep. Bijapur, Sholapur and Ahmadnagar alone together make up 72 per cent. of the total decrease. Goats decreased in all districts of the Deccan and the Karnatak 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 Bijapur and Belgaum.

Return No. VII.—Water-supply.

71. 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.	1895-96.		1896-97.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1. Wells for irrigation ...	108,274	65,322	123,527	77,412	15,253	12,090	...	...
2. Other wells (exclusive of those in disuse).	82,731	36,543	83,956	36,602	1,225	2,060	...	...
3. Tanks for irrigation ...	791	10,009	717	10,313	...	324	74	...
4. Other tanks (exclusive of those in disuse).	1,157	19,715	1,637	14,504	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	-375
Kaira	+503	-27
Panoh Maháls	+11	+169
Surat	+255	-90
Khándesh	+3,913	+1,006
Násik	+1,813	+1,978
Ahmadnagar	+4,870	+501
Poona	+1,486	+910
Sholápur	+1,183	+1,527
Sátára	+1,293	+1,823
Belgaum	+127	+1,372
Bijápur	+414	+1,870
Dhárwár	-23	+121
Thána	+63	-12
Kolábs	+50	-19
Kánara	+596	+1,551

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

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. Kolhápur 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.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	
1895-96	3,210	0	0	1,036	4	0	4,246	4	0	141
1896-97	3,240	0	0	1,373	13	3	4,613	13	3	159

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 O) 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 Bijápur 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; bájri 7; nágli 6; castor seed 4; gram 3; wheat 2; cotton 2; sesamum 1; nigersseed 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	799	109	31	60	223
1895-96	260	125	365	750	108	30	92	238
1896-97	231	125	305	661	52	62	65	169
Increase (+) or decrease (-) over average	-99	+2	-31	-123	-57	+28	-25	-51
Increase (+) or decrease (-) over last year	-29	...	-60	-89	-56	+20	-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 *nākas* 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 Dhárwār 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., *Kudvanchi* (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., *Dagadi hul*; Guj., *Phaltaryphul*; Kan., *Kalluhucoo*.

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 ...	5,819	843,582	Tálukas of Múlegaon, 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 Paragad (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 Ichhárám 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.

2231, 217
3451

STATISTICS.

A.—RAINFALL.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

Rain Periods and their Dates.

Early Rains	...	...	...	...	...	...1st January – 10th April.
Ante-Monsoon—						
			{	{		
11th April to 4th June	...	...	Ashvini	...	...	...11th April – 24th April.
			Bharani	...	...	...25th April – 8th May.
			Krittika	...	...	...9th May – 22nd May.
			Rohini	...	...	...23rd May – 4th June.
Monsoon-Kharif—						
			{	{		
5th June to 14th August	...	...	Mrig...	...	...	...5th June – 19th June.
			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 Pimpalner and Navapur.
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.
Sholdpur ...	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.
Bulgaum ...	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.
Ratnâgiri ...	Sufficient in the beginning, but scant in September and October.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Generally much under average.
Kolbâ... ...	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.	DURGIA.		PIMPALNER.		NANDURBAR.		NAVAPUR.		TALODA.		SUA'NA'DA.		BHIRPUR.		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.
Early Rains ...	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Ante-Monsoon ...	...	...	1'20	1	0'68	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'02	...	0'47	1	0'13	...	2'23	2
Monsoon-Kharif ...	24'63	24	28'19	23	19'03	27	20'53	49	24'26	39	21'12	30	20'10	28	18'44	25	21'51	26	26'19	31
Monsoon-Rabi ...	0'40	1	0'64	2	2'14	9	7'84	20	2'40	11	3'53	9	1'71	6	0'44	2	1'43	3	1'63	4
Late Rains ...	1'40	2	0'02	2	1'42	2	0'46	2	0'82	2	0'82	2	0'89	2	0'66	1	1'06	2	0'51	2
Total ...	26'62	31	31'06	28	23'28	51	28'82	71	22'84	52	25'69	42	22'42	36	20'01	30	24'18	32	30'64	39
Average ...	27'61	32	24'37	24	22'21	40	25'06	60	22'90	48	20'09	42	22'77	32	21'52	35	22'35	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 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-DAGH.		PA'ORORA.		SHAD-DAGH.		KRANDOL.		CHOPDA.		JALDAGH.		JA'MNER.		DHUSA'VAL.		EDALA'BA'D.		YA'VA'L.		RA'VNER.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains ...	...	...	...	...	0'27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	0'59	2	0'08	2	0'72	2	0'51	1	0'69	2	...	...	0'62	2	0'04	...	0'60	1	0'40	1	0'91	2
Monsoon-Kharif ...	20'32	29	27'20	22	22'24	20	24'00	23	22'44	22	21'10	21	22'06	21	17'19	20	14'65	22	20'53	20	14'59	26
Monsoon-Rabi ...	1'31	2	1'50	2	0'97	2	1'20	2	2'41	4	2'16	2	1'25	2	1'62	2	2'01	7	1'02	6	1'12	6
Late Rains ...	0'11	...	0'27	1	0'91	2	0'42	2	0'29	2	0'20	1	0'66	2	0'62	4	0'44	2	0'35	1	0'96	1
Total ...	24'32	36	30'24	28	24'22	26	26'22	28	27'22	27	24'66	27	22'39	41	19'98	29	17'70	28	22'30	28	17'64	35
Average ...	26'91	28	24'22	28	20'22	40	22'17	40	22'42	42	20'22	42	22'22	42	20'14	39	22'30	28	29'90	20	32'21	34

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

Remarks.—Throughout the district the annual fall was much more below average than in West Khândesh. 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 re-sowing. 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 jowâr and bájri 4 to 6 annas, wheat partly irrigated 6 annas, cotton 10 annas gram partly irrigated 10 annas, linseed 4 annas.

Na'sik. 1896.

Rain Periods.	NA'SIK.		IGATPURI.		SINNAR.		NIPHA'D.		YEOLA.		NA'ND-GAON.		MA'LD-GAON.		SATA'NA.		KALVAN.		CHA'NDOR.		DINDORI.		PEINT.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0.11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.35	1	...	...	...	...	0.23	2	0.04	...	...	...	0.24	1	0.28	1
Ante-Monsoon	1.15	2	0.60	2	0.92	2	2.84	3	0.98	2	3.22	6	1.63	3	0.78	3	2.47	1	0.23	3	2.20	2	0.08	...
Monsoon-Kharif	31.07	41	135.17	65	20.78	37	19.60	27	20.28	27	22.11	25	20.79	21	25.16	22	28.74	20	22.82	28	29.03	45	108.65	60
Monsoon-Rabi	3.16	10	26.51	32	3.27	10	0.51	1	1.48	4	1.19	3	0.60	1	1.90	7	0.27	0	1.45	4	2.13	10	14.02	21
Late Rains	0.25	1	0.85	2	0.18	...	0.52	1	0.10	...	0.61	1	0.11	...	1.15	3	0.76	1	0.98	3	0.35	2	0.45	2
Total	36.34	55	163.13	101	25.15	49	23.47	31	23.19	34	27.14	35	23.14	35	29.31	37	35.28	20	27.43	28	35.61	60	130.66	87
Average	37.74	51	141.10	111	29.05	56	25.97	40	24.76	34	34.11	38	25.24	35	25.10	33	29.67	40	31.41	38	23.05	56	95.71	92

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

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'NNER.		3 SHRIGONDA.		4 KARJAT.		5 JA'MHED.		6 SHRYGAON.		7 NEVA'NA.		8 RA'HURI.		9 KOPARGAON.		10 SANGAMNER.		11 AKOLA.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0.61	2	0.11	...	...	...	0.73	2	1.90	1	0.38	2	...	...	...	...	0.36	1	...	...	0.96	2
Ante-Monsoon	8.00	5	5.16	8	3.05	4	1.21	5	1.08	4	5.78	5	1.18	2	1.08	3	2.26	3	2.53	1	2.29	4
Monsoon-Kharif	12.88	19	18.33	33	10.01	16	8.89	15	11.15	17	15.58	21	13.72	27	10.70	15	21.46	24	11.77	17	21.34	46
Monsoon-Rabi	1.13	5	2.07	7	...	...	1.99	5	2.03	5	1.98	5	0.60	1	1.40	5	1.74	3	1.38	4	3.57	9
Late Rains	2.04	3	1.42	2	2.64	2	4.41	2	2.20	4	0.54	1	0.53	1	0.97	2	0.03	...	0.26	1	0.05	...
Total	19.66	34	27.09	49	15.70	22	17.29	29	19.24	31	24.26	33	16.04	31	14.10	25	25.85	21	15.89	23	29.31	61
Average	20.87	34	26.71	44	22.35	34	24.85	36	31.75	47	28.66	38	26.21	39	26.02	39	29.11	38	23.20	47	24.96	59

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

Nasik, 1896.

Rain Period.	Nasik.		Igavveri.		Sindar.		Nipra's.		Toola.		Nasik-gaon.		Mats-gaon.		Savda.		Kasvan.		Chandor.		Dubbol.		Pent.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains	0.11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21	1	...	...	...	...	0.21	2	0.04	...	...	...	0.21	1	0.21	1
Ante-Monsoon	1.15	2	0.00	2	0.92	2	2.04	2	0.94	2	2.72	2	1.45	2	0.74	2	2.47	1	2.21	2	2.24	2	0.00	...
Monsoon-Kharif	21.87	41	133.17	66	20.79	37	10.60	27	20.25	27	21.11	23	20.72	21	22.16	22	22.74	20	22.92	20	20.45	45	108.05	62
Monsoon-Rabi	2.10	10	22.51	22	2.27	10	0.51	1	1.42	4	1.10	2	0.00	1	1.20	7	2.27	2	1.62	6	2.12	10	14.02	21
Late Rains	0.25	1	0.25	2	0.19	...	0.52	1	0.10	...	0.00	1	0.10	...	1.12	2	0.74	1	0.22	2	0.22	2	0.42	2
Total	26.34	55	163.13	101	26.15	49	22.67	31	22.19	34	27.14	34	22.14	34	27.21	37	24.74	20	27.42	26	24.41	66	130.16	67
Average	37.74	51	141.10	111	29.03	50	23.97	40	21.70	34	24.11	28	22.21	28	23.10	23	22.67	40	21.41	28	27.02	24	24.71	28

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

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 Puhya 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 Period.	1 NAGAR.		2 PARNER.		3 SHRIKONDA.		4 KARJAT.		5 JA'NEHD.		6 SHAYGON.		7 NAVAR.		8 RA'HYEL.		9 KOPIDGON.		10 ANKURD.		11 AKOLA.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains	0.61	2	0.11	...	...	...	0.73	2	1.00	1	0.54	2	...	...	...	...	0.20	1	...	...	0.04	2
Ante-Monsoon	2.00	2	5.16	2	2.06	4	1.71	2	1.00	4	2.74	2	1.12	2	1.08	2	2.24	2	2.43	1	2.20	4
Monsoon-Kharif	12.89	19	18.23	22	10.01	16	8.29	15	11.12	17	12.59	21	12.72	27	10.70	15	21.00	24	11.77	17	21.24	24
Monsoon-Rabi	1.12	2	2.07	7	...	...	1.99	2	2.02	2	1.20	2	0.00	1	1.42	2	1.74	2	1.20	4	2.27	2
Late Rains	2.04	2	1.42	2	2.04	2	4.41	2	2.20	4	0.44	1	0.42	1	0.27	2	0.00	...	0.24	1	0.00	...
Total	18.66	24	27.00	40	18.70	22	17.22	20	19.24	21	24.20	22	16.04	21	14.10	22	24.94	21	15.00	22	20.21	21
Average	20.27	24	24.71	44	22.24	24	24.22	20	21.74	27	24.24	20	20.21	20	20.02	20	20.11	20	22.20	27	24.24	20

General characteristics.—(1) Desh—Godavari valley (talukas 6 to 9): rich alluvial plains growing much wheat. Rainfall very uncertain. Bhima and Ghor valley (talukas 3 and 4) alluvial, but less fertile. Rainfall more capricious. Good year exceptional. Talukas 1, 2, 5 and 10 lie between these valleys. Alternation of bare hill and treeless plain with occasional fertile well-watered tracts. Rain more regular. (2) Danga—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 talukas 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.

West Kha'ndesh, 1896.

Rain Periods.	DHULLA.		PIMPALNER.		NANDURBAR.		NAVAPUR.		TALODA.		SHE'A'NA'DA.		SHIRPUR.		HINDKUNDA.		AMALNER.		PA'NOLA.			
	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 ...	...	...	1.20	1	0.68	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	0.47	1	0.13	...	2.23	3	...	...
Monsoon-Kharif ...	24.63	28	29.19	33	19.03	37	30.53	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	3	2.14	9	7.64	30	3.40	11	3.53	9	1.71	6	0.44	3	1.48	3	1.62	4	...	...
Late Rains ...	1.49	3	0.08	2	1.43	5	0.45	2	0.68	2	0.68	3	0.59	2	0.60	1	1.06	3	0.51	2	...	...
Total ...	26.52	31	31.06	36	23.28	51	38.22	71	28.54	52	25.69	43	21.43	36	20.01	30	24.18	33	30.54	39	...	...
Average ...	27.01	32	24.37	34	22.31	40	35.06	60	29.90	48	30.09	43	28.77	32	21.52	35	28.35	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^o 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'ONORA.		SHAD-GAON.		KRANDOL.		CHOPDA.		JALGAON.		JA'MNER.		DHUSA'VAL.		EDARA'NA'D.		YA'VA'L.		RA'YER.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains ...	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Ante-Monsoon ...	0.39	2	0.68	2	0.73	2	0.81	1	0.08	3	...	...	0.82	2	0.04	...	0.60	1	0.40	1	0.91	2
Monsoon-Kharif ...	30.33	39	27.89	33	28.84	30	24.00	23	22.44	28	21.11	31	25.66	31	17.19	30	14.65	28	20.53	30	14.59	26
Monsoon-Rabi ...	1.31	5	1.30	3	0.97	2	1.20	3	2.41	4	3.16	5	1.25	5	1.83	5	2.01	7	1.02	6	1.18	6
Late Rains ...	0.11	...	0.27	1	0.91	3	0.45	2	0.90	2	0.30	1	0.65	3	0.93	4	0.44	2	0.35	1	0.90	1
Total ...	34.33	36	30.34	38	31.52	38	26.23	29	27.22	37	34.66	37	28.39	41	18.98	39	17.70	38	22.30	38	17.64	35
Average ...	36.91	38	34.33	39	30.69	40	25.17	40	32.43	43	36.21	43	37.23	43	36.32	39	30.14	39	29.90	50	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 Kha'ndesh, but less certain.

Remarks.—Throughout the district the annual fall was much more below average than in West Kha'ndesh. 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 re-sowing. 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.

Nasik, 1896.

Rain Periods.	NA'SIK.		IGATPURI.		SINNAR.		NIPRA'D.		YEDLA.		NA'ND-GAON.		MA'LD-GAON.		SATA'NA.		KALVAN.		CHA'NDOR.		DINDORI.		PEINT.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0-11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-25	1	...	...	...	...	0-23	2	0-04	...	...	...	0-24	1	0-28	1
Ante-Monsoon	1-15	2	0-00	2	0-02	2	2-24	3	0-08	2	2-22	6	1-03	3	0-78	3	2-47	1	2-23	3	2-20	2	0-00	...
Monsoon-Kharif	31-67	41	135-17	65	20-78	37	19-00	27	20-28	27	22-11	25	20-79	21	25-16	22	28-74	29	22-02	29	29-03	45	105-05	63
Monsoon-Rabi	3-16	10	26-51	32	3-27	10	0-51	1	1-48	4	1-10	3	0-00	1	1-00	7	3-27	9	1-45	4	3-13	10	14-02	21
Late Rains	0-25	1	0-85	2	0-18	...	0-52	1	0-10	...	0-62	1	0-12	...	1-15	3	0-70	1	0-00	3	0-55	2	0-45	2
Total	36-34	55	163-13	101	25-15	49	23-47	31	23-19	34	27-14	35	23-14	35	29-21	37	35-28	39	27-42	39	33-61	60	130-56	87
Average	37-74	51	141-10	111	29-05	56	23-97	40	24-76	34	34-11	38	25-24	35	25-10	33	29-67	40	31-41	38	33-05	56	95-71	92

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

Remarks.—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'NER.		3 SHRIGONDA.		4 KARJAT.		5 JA'MHEED.		6 SHIVGAON.		7 NEVA'SA.		8 RA'HURI.		9 KOPANGAON.		10 SANGAMNER.		11 AKOLA.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0-61	2	0-11	...	...	...	0-73	2	1-09	1	0-38	3	...	...	...	...	0-36	1	...	...	0-96	3
Ante-Monsoon	3-00	5	5-16	8	3-05	4	1-21	5	1-08	4	5-78	3	1-18	2	1-03	3	2-26	3	2-53	1	2-29	4
Monsoon-Kharif	12-85	19	18-33	33	10-01	16	8-89	15	11-15	17	15-58	21	13-73	27	10-70	15	21-46	24	11-77	17	21-24	46
Monsoon-Rabi	1-13	5	2-07	7	...	...	1-09	5	2-03	5	1-98	5	0-60	1	1-40	5	1-74	3	1-38	4	3-57	9
Late Rains	2-04	3	1-42	2	2-64	2	4-41	2	2-29	4	0-54	1	0-23	1	0-97	2	0-00	...	0-26	1	0-00	...
Total	19-66	34	27-09	49	15-70	22	17-23	29	19-24	31	24-28	33	16-04	31	14-10	25	25-85	31	15-89	29	30-31	61
Average	26-97	34	26-71	44	22-35	34	24-85	36	31-75	47	28-56	38	26-21	39	26-02	39	29-11	38	25-20	47	34-96	59

General characteristics.—(1) Desh—Godaveri valley (talukas 6 to 9): rich alluvial plains growing much wheat. Rainfall very uncertain. Bhima and Ghor valley (talukas 3 and 4) alluvial, but less fertile. Rainfall more capricious. Good year exceptional. Talukas 1, 2, 5 and 10 lie between these valleys. Alternation of bare hill and treeless plain with occasional fertile well-wooded tracts. Rain more regular. (2) Dangs—Half Akola has very heavy rain, half abuts on the 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 talukas 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.		VAUGAON.		LONÁ- VLA.		KHED.		GHODA.		JUNNAR.		FICER.		SÁSVAD.		BÁRÁ- MATI.		DHOND.		INDÁ- PUR.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains ..	2.47	3	0.81	1	0.06	..	..	..	0.23	3	0.45	1	1.01	1	..	..	..	..	1.70	2	..	..	0.53	1
Ante Monsoon ..	7.12	6	0.72	3	2.31	3	2.27	7	2.17	3	0.80	2	1.70	2	5.28	5	0.63	3	5.27	7	3.64	5	1.34	3
Monsoon Kharif ..	26.64	44	18.85	60	42.54	43	210.51	60	29.90	43	29.83	45	30.09	60	13.17	20	18.12	42	11.93	22	10.98	25	7.05	16
Monsoon-Rabi ..	4.20	9	10.65	17	7.87	12	34.23	20	3.62	5	2.80	11	4.35	7	1.32	4	1.98	6	1.63	7	1.53	5	2.39	5
Late Rains ..	0.78	1	0.94	2	0.21	1	2.01	1	1.05	2	0.73	1	0.58	1	1.63	1	1.20	1	3.07	2	2.18	2	3.35	2
Total ..	43.41	63	31.37	83	52.69	68	249.74	100	37.35	50	33.61	60	37.80	61	21.40	30	21.93	58	23.65	40	18.38	37	14.66	27
Average ..	36.60	40	27.22	77	57.74	50	171.50	113	23.03	39	32.87	57	34.49	58	24.47	35	26.18	37	24.57	34	..	34	26.38	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 talukas are uncertain and irregular like the adjoining talukas of Sholápur.

Remarks.—The total rainfall in the eastern talukas was below average but in the western talukas, 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 talukas, 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.

Sholápur, 1896.

Rain Periods.	SHOLÁPUR.		BÁRSI.		MÁDHA.		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	1.50	3	0.98	3	1.58	4	1.00	5	2.92	5	4.39	4
Monsoon-Kharif	9.37	19	13.90	21	7.93	17	8.44	19	7.97	15	6.09	12
Monsoon-Rabi	1.42	4	2.95	6	1.16	6	2.13	3	2.37	6	1.76	6
Late Rains	0.75	4	1.14	3	1.30	3	2.77	2	0.61	3	0.67	2
Total	18.40	30	19.03	33	11.96	29	14.92	33	15.41	33	13.29	28
Average	23.78	37	33.37	44	31.61	37	27.66	40	29.01	41	23.17	35

General characteristics.—The isolated taluka 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 (Andra) 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.

Satara, 1896.

Rain Periods.	SÁTARA.		KOR- GAON.		WÁI.		KHAN- PALA.		MEDHA.		MAL- COIM- PETH.		PÁTAN.		KARÁD.		VÁLVA (DOLAM- PUR).		SMIRÁLA.		DANI- VÁDI.		VADUJ.		VITA.		TÁ- 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	2	1.52	2	0.27	1	1.24	2	0.44	2	0.10	1	1.00	4	0.72	2	0.90	2	0.20	1	0.22	2	0.24	2	1.03	2
Ante-Monsoon ...	8.10	7	4.73	9	4.07	8	2.40	7	0.90	2	0.64	7	3.64	7	0.44	1	1.21	2	1.10	7	4.22	9	4.26	6	1.91	7	2.27	7
Monsoon-Kharif ...	40.78	51	23.83	64	30.96	44	10.41	26	117.13	28	237.97	67	33.42	26	22.94	47	14.11	34	11.20	44	0.28	27	9.76	25	11.24	20	11.07	23
Monsoon-Rabi ...	8.22	11	4.81	9	4.93	8	1.43	8	12.84	11	28.70	23	11.37	14	8.34	8	8.05	10	0.25	9	3.18	7	1.28	7	4.22	8	2.12	7
Late Rains ...	0.47	1	0.90	1	2.43	1	0.84	1	1.42	2	1.21	2	0.93	2	1.94	2	0.46	2	0.20	2	1.10	2	0.20	2	0.20	2	2.21	2
Total ...	50.83	72	30.54	66	30.38	65	11.84	40	133.31	78	407.41	111	69.79	66	31.93	63	27.20	64	18.68	66	22.04	67	19.24	60	23.94	64	21.31	54
Average ...	65.30	73	40.02	65	34.68	66	23.40	39	76.31	80	291.69	120	74.81	63	36.43	60	20.01	64	11.20	67	21.90	64	18.46	63	20.12	64	20.12	54

General characteristics.—Western Belt—Parts of Jávi, Pátan, Wái, Sátara, and Válva, hills. Regular and heavy rainfall. Central Belt—East portions of above and all Korogaon 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 (Robini) 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 talukas, 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 tálika it is taken at 8 annas. The yield from rabi crops varied from 6 to 9 annas, 6 annas on an average. Some Shálu crops along the Krishna bank are reported to have yielded bumper crops.

Belgaum, 1896.

Rain Periods.	BEL- GAUM.		CHAND- GAD.		KHÁNÁ- PUR.		NAMP- GAON.		SAUN- DATTI.		MURGOO.		GOKÁK.		CHIKODI.		HUKARI.		AHSI.	
	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 ...	1.02	2	1.27	2	1.21	2	0.92	2	0.12	1	0.70	2	1.70	2	0.20	1	0.10	2	0.10	2
Ante-monsoon ...	0.10	0	3.01	0	2.21	0	5.28	0	2.10	0	4.14	0	1.25	0	4.26	0	2.44	0	4.70	0
Monsoon-Kharif ...	46.19	26	133.95	61	79.22	25	14.69	26	9.40	21	9.10	22	7.24	22	17.01	25	10.97	26	6.25	20
Monsoon-Rabi ...	8.74	18	14.48	23	12.24	20	4.97	20	2.27	8	2.22	8	0.51	7	7.23	11	0.23	10	0.23	10
Late Rains ...	2.04	2	0.21	1	0.72	1	0.94	1	1.46	2	1.24	2	0.92	2	0.20	1	0.23	1	0.77	2
Total ...	63.70	52	181.78	96	94.62	66	29.20	64	16.74	30	17.22	44	14.67	42	31.08	54	21.08	64	11.00	36
Average ...	51.49	63	107.26	94	67.27	64	29.16	63	24.70	45	16.64	46	20.72	47	29.20	54	24.70	63	24.70	31

General characteristics.—Near the Sahyádris the rain of the south-west monsoon is very constant and heavy (Belgaum and Khánspur). Further east, Chikodi, Gokák and Nampgaon, 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 (Anuráda) 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. Sugarcane in that tálika yielded as much as 14 annas.

Poona, 1896.

Rain Periods.	POONA.		PAUD.		VAUGAON.		LONÁ-VLA.		KHED.		GHODA.		JUNNAR.		FIRUR.		SÁSVAD.		BÁRÁ-MATI.		DROND.		INDÁ-PUR.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains ..	2 47	2	0 31	1	0 08	..	..	..	0 53	2	0 45	1	1 01	1	..	..	..	..	1 70	2	..	..	0 53	1
Ante Monsoon ..	7 12	6	0 72	2	2 31	2	2 27	7	2 17	2	0 80	2	1 76	2	5 28	5	0 03	2	5 27	7	2 64	5	1 34	2
Monsoon-Kharif ..	28 64	44	18 28	60	42 54	43	21 51	60	29 99	43	28 83	45	30 09	50	13 17	20	18 12	42	11 93	22	10 98	25	7 05	16
Monsoon-Rabi ..	6 20	9	10 55	17	7 57	12	24 25	20	2 62	2	2 80	11	4 35	7	1 32	4	1 06	6	1 63	7	1 53	5	2 39	5
Late Rains ..	0 79	1	0 94	2	0 21	1	1 01	1	1 05	2	0 73	1	0 58	1	1 03	1	1 20	1	2 07	2	2 18	2	2 35	2
Total ..	43 41	62	31 37	82	52 09	68	249 74	100	37 35	50	33 01	60	37 60	61	21 40	30	21 93	52	23 65	40	18 38	37	14 66	27
Average ..	36 00	40	27 22	71	27 74	50	171 50	112	25 03	30	32 67	27	34 49	52	24 47	26	26 18	27	24 57	54	..	34	26 38	27

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

Remarks.—The total rainfall in the eastern talukas was below average but in the western talukas, 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 talukas, 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.		MÁDHA.		KARÁLA.		PANDHARPUR.		SÍNGOLA.		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	2	0 54	1	0 37	1	..	..
Ante Monsoon	1 00	2	0 08	2	1 58	4	1 00	2	2 22	2	4 39	4
Monsoon-Kharif	8 67	19	13 06	21	7 93	17	8 44	19	7 97	15	6 09	18
Monsoon-Rabi	1 42	4	2 26	6	1 16	6	2 13	2	2 37	2	1 76	6
Late Rains	6 76	4	1 14	2	1 20	2	2 77	2	0 61	2	0 67	2
Total	18 40	29	18 03	23	11 98	29	14 92	22	15 41	22	12 29	26
Average	22 72	27	24 37	44	21 21	27	27 66	40	22 01	41	22 17	28

General characteristics.—The isolated taluka of Bārsi 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.

Rain Periods.	SÁTARA.		KORR-GAON.		WAI.		KHAN-DALA.		MEDHA.		MAL-COLM-PETH.		PÁTAN.		KARÁD.		VÁLVA (ISLÁMPUR).		SHIRÁLA.		DANI-VÁDI.		VADUJ.		VITA.		TÁSGAON.			
	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.		
Early Rains	0.46	3	2.52	3	1.32	3	0.27	1	1.72	3	0.84	3	0.18	1	1.76	4	0.78	3	0.96	3	0.26	1	0.75	3	0.84	3	1.15	3	1.15	3
Ante-Monsoon	2.10	7	4.73	9	4.07	9	2.60	4	0.92	3	0.64	3	2.64	7	0.44	1	3.21	5	3.15	7	4.25	9	4.25	9	4.91	7	3.37	3	3.37	3
Monsoon-Kharif	40.78	51	23.83	44	38.86	46	18.41	36	117.14	30	337.97	37	73.4	36	77.04	47	14.11	34	14.20	44	0.25	37	0.14	25	15.6	20	11.07	20	11.07	20
Monsoon-Rabi	8.22	11	4.81	9	4.94	9	1.43	3	12.54	11	22.79	23	11.37	14	8.34	9	8.08	10	8.91	9	8.45	7	3.08	7	0.72	3	3.19	3	3.19	3
Late Rains	0.47	1	0.90	1	0.63	1	0.94	1	1.42	1	1.21	1	0.93	1	1.04	1	0.68	1	0.27	1	0.28	1	1.14	1	0.99	1	0.99	1	0.99	1
Total	50.63	72	35.84	96	50.35	98	21.84	50	132.32	78	402.81	111	89.78	68	31.93	63	27.30	54	18.28	68	23.94	67	16.24	60	23.94	60	24.21	59	24.21	59
Average	63.30	73	30.02	95	24.38	66	23.60	39	76.21	89	292.80	123	78.91	93	26.63	68	20.01	54	13.20	67	21.96	64	16.66	63	20.19	60	20.21	58	20.21	58

General characteristics.—Western Belt—Parts of Jávi, Pátan, Wai, Sátara, and Válva, hilly. Regular and heavy rainfall. Central Belt—East portions of above and all Korrgaon 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 Hlasta 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 táluks it is taken at 8 annas. The yield from rabi crops varied from 6 to 9 annas, 6 annas on an average. Some Shála crops along the Krishna bank are reported to have yielded bumper crops.

Belgaum, 1896.

Rain Periods.	BEL-GAUM.		CHAND-GAD.		KHANÁ-PUR.		SAMP-GAON.		SAUV-DATTI.		MURGOD.		GOKÁK.		CHIKODI.		HCHERI.		AIGRI.																					
	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	1.63	1	1.27	3	1.21	3	0.99	3	0.18	1	0.78	3	1.76	3	0.40	1	0.19	3	0.16	3	0.16	3	0.16	3	0.16	3	0.16	3	0.16	3	0.16	3	0.16	3	0.16	3	0.16	3	0.16	3
Ante-monsoon	4.16	9	2.91	6	3.21	6	3.24	6	3.18	6	4.14	9	1.96	6	4.78	9	2.66	6	4.78	9	4.78	9	4.78	9	4.78	9	4.78	9	4.78	9	4.78	9	4.78	9	4.78	9	4.78	9	4.78	9
Monsoon-Kharif	46.79	50	132.98	61	78.72	36	14.46	30	0.46	21	0.16	20	7.24	23	17.91	24	10.97	20	0.96	20	0.96	20	0.96	20	0.96	20	0.96	20	0.96	20	0.96	20	0.96	20	0.96	20	0.96	20	0.96	20
Monsoon-Rabi	8.74	16	14.54	23	13.78	20	4.91	9	3.27	9	3.25	9	3.13	9	7.03	11	3.03	9	0.91	9	0.91	9	0.91	9	0.91	9	0.91	9	0.91	9	0.91	9	0.91	9	0.91	9	0.91	9	0.91	9
Late Rains	1.95	3	0.37	1	0.73	3	0.94	3	1.48	3	1.26	3	0.92	3	0.26	1	0.64	3	0.77	3	0.77	3	0.77	3	0.77	3	0.77	3	0.77	3	0.77	3	0.77	3	0.77	3	0.77	3	0.77	3
Total	63.70	83	181.78	98	91.63	60	28.10	54	16.74	50	17.83	64	16.67	43	31.08	54	11.06	60	16.60	59	16.60	59	16.60	59	16.60	59	16.60	59	16.60	59	16.60	59	16.60	59	16.60	59	16.60	59	16.60	59
Average	61.69	83	107.20	94	67.27	64	22.16	53	24.78	48	25.64	64	20.73	47	29.28	64	16.79	63	24.07	61	24.07	61	24.07	61	24.07	61	24.07	61	24.07	61	24.07	61	24.07	61	24.07	61	24.07	61	24.07	61

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 Hlasta (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. Sugarcane in that táluks yielded as much as 14 annas.

Bija'pur, 1896.

Rain Periods.	BISÁPUR.		INDI.		SINDGI.		BÁGAL-VÁDL.		MUDDE-BIHÁL.		BÁGAL-KOT.		BILGI.		BÁDÁMI.		HUNGUND.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0.54	1	0.50	3	0.19	1	0.41	3	0.35	1	0.29	3	0.21	1	0.09	7	0.31	3
Ante-Monsoon ...	2.54	8	3.44	6	1.53	3	1.80	4	2.35	8	1.23	4	4.50	9	3.45	7	2.02	3
Monsoon-Kharif ...	3.93	10	6.15	17	3.02	9	3.08	10	4.80	12	3.12	11	3.59	11	6.00	15	4.41	13
Monsoon-Rabi ...	2.04	7	1.66	3	2.23	6	4.04	4	3.11	7	2.24	7	2.23	5	2.30	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	2.51	4	1.25	3
Total ...	11.08	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 ...	20.08	40	20.10	39	31.25	40	26.73	38	27.62	37	26.03	34	23.71	33	28.56	39	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 talukas 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.

Dha'rwa'r, 1896.

Rain Periods.	DHÁR-WÁN.		HUBLI.		KALGHATGI.		BANKÁPUR.		HÁNGAL.		KOD.		RÁNEBENNUR.		KARAJGI.		GADAG.		MUNDARGI.		NAVALGUND.		NARGUND.		RON.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0.48	3	0.30	1	0.16	1	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.55	3	1.35	2	0.23	1
Ante-Monsoon ...	8.01	11	7.11	8	4.78	9	4.72	8	0.75	...	2.50	6	5.45	...	7.05	...	3.05	...	...	...	5.94	9	6.86	10	4.71	...
Monsoon-Kharif ...	10.98	41	12.06	39	24.00	40	14.88	41	34.23	54	35.41	51	14.78	34	15.66	34	4.64	19	3.64	7	5.47	19	6.81	20	4.04	15
Monsoon-Rabi ...	8.91	12	10.89	13	6.94	14	6.57	16	7.01	17	8.90	10	3.65	8	7.59	16	3.09	7	2.76	6	5.88	7	3.31	5	0.50	...
Late Rains ...	1.71	4	3.40	6	1.92	4	3.14	6	1.60	3	2.32	4	4.67	5	2.92	4	3.91	3	0.51	3	4.81	5	3.08	4	2.17	...
Total ...	30.64	70	34.02	67	36.88	74	39.91	67	48.66	77	56.42	71	38.02	56	38.22	61	12.69	38	9.62	21	22.15	42	20.91	41	11.62	27
Average ...	33.19	89	38.09	88	36.41	68	25.43	57	41.61	71	29.11	40	24.68	50	25.15	58	25.71	46	20.11	25	28.51	43	26.10	40	23.10	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 (Karajgi and Ránebennur). The Dhárwár and Bankápur talukas 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 talukas 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 talukas 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 talukas 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 talukas. The December showers were capricious and partial and helped rabi crops in places only. The eastern talukas suffered from a deficiency of water-supply until the general rain in April relieved this scarcity. The outturn of crops in the eastern talukas are placed under 2 annas. Elsewhere the yield of early jowári yielded 10 annas, rice 2 annas. Late jowári and cotton 6 annas. Wheat 5 annas, Gram 5 annas.

Ka'nara, 1896.

Rain Periods.	KA'NARA.		ANHOLA.		KRYTA.		HONA'VAR.		BHATEAL.		HALITA'L.		SUDA.		YALLAPPA.		MUSKOD.		SINGA.		PINDA'PUR.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Ante-Monsoon	8.30	7	4.15	8	8.04	8	8.80	9	0.92	7	8.02	10	1.40	8	8.30	8	6.68	8	0.17	1	0.78	8
Monsoon-Kharif	50.78	68	92.82	68	94.97	68	97.18	68	122.04	68	26.83	68	108.84	68	118.08	68	37.08	68	116.10	68	127.26	68
Monsoon-Raid	18.76	25	20.44	24	19.62	27	21.24	26	14.88	27	9.38	18	18.20	28	16.16	20	7.96	20	20.76	24	18.97	27
Late Rains	0.43	2	0.86	1	1.67	1	0.90	2	0.88	2	1.21	2	0.00		1.08	1	1.94	2	1.98	2	0.47	2
Total	90.33	90	117.70	96	121.10	102	123.66	108	144.72	104	81.29	80	127.08	83	139.23	88	51.16	78	136.81	84	167.90	88
Average	129.20	92	134.78	97	151.88	101	146.02	101	183.01	111	69.27	88	99.57	108	143.08	101	61.92	88	147.48	114	112.81	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 Sahyádrí 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 Gháts. 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.	BATA'GIRI.		VISHNOLA.		MÁLVAR.		DRYDAD.		RA'JA'PUR.		SANGA-MUNWAR.		CHITPA'N.		GURAGAR.		KERR.		DA'ROLL.		MADHAROD.	
	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	8.64	6	3.09	4	2.20	4	2.67	4	2.64	3	2.23	3	4.84	4	2.62	6	4.20	3	1.98	3	2.21	4
Monsoon-Kharif	54.66	60	89.74	54	42.68	50	28.94	38	37.78	68	117.81	64	126.27	64	53.90	67	134.31	64	110.43	66	147.21	61
Monsoon-Raid	10.46	21	10.51	18	11.82	21	10.07	18	16.19	23	20.20	24	28.70	23	16.07	22	23.07	22	20.07	24	17.04	21
Late Rains	0.21	1	0.81	2	1.86	1	2.00	2	0.81	1	2.20	2	2.70	2	0.20	1	2.96	2	1.61	2	1.20	1
Total	87.76	88	73.14	80	67.76	78	61.66	61	108.30	92	162.26	96	161.20	96	73.66	96	165.06	91	150.73	97	149.20	90
Average	106.00	93	118.12	86	100.87	86	93.22	82	149.54	101	162.22	116	156.74	109	107.74	97	147.66	100	145.20	101	144.97	100

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

Remarks.—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, náglí 8 annas, vari 7 annas, kharí 4 annas.

Kola'ba, 1896.

Rain Periods.	ALINA'G.		PANYAL.		URAN.		KARJAT.		MA'TERNA'N.		KHA'LA'PUR.		PUN.		ROHA.		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.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-10	...	...	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	2-68	3	0-99	4	2-79	3	1-61	3	2-54	3	2-06	3	1-46	4	2-45	4	0-83	2	2-43	1
Monsoon-Kharif ...	89-17	54	129-76	62	98-91	60	100-62	66	146-49	66	144-47	60	128-68	62	142-37	64	139-45	59	145-68	62
Monsoon-Rabi ...	11-37	18	17-31	23	10-01	21	22-60	23	22-02	23	19-98	22	22-39	23	14-28	16	20-03	22	23-37	24
Late Rains ...	0-66	2	0-27	1	0-92	2	0-69	2	0-64	2	0-67	2	0-81	2	0-67	3	1-61	2	1-21	3
Total ...	113-75	77	146-17	69	108-93	67	126-72	93	222-69	101	167-17	87	163-54	91	159-74	87	162-02	85	171-69	90
Average ...	91-77	82	121-69	97	99-66	77	130-61	102	224-93	114	132-12	97	121-92	93	127-67	107	136-16	105	138-98	110

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

Remarks.—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.		KALTA'N.		MORBA'D.		SMA'NA'PUR.		MOKHA'DA.		BRIWADI.		BASSIN.		VA'DA.		MA'HIM.		DA'HA'NU.		UMBAR-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.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	1-73	4	1-71	3	4-01	3	1-17	3	0-35	2	1-53	3	2-59	3	0-95	2	4-63	3	0-07	1	...	...
Monsoon-Kharif ...	117-46	63	119-99	60	118-46	60	120-61	60	103-16	63	122-66	60	117-57	55	91-31	63	67-50	48	69-00	55	56-62	50
Monsoon-Rabi ...	13-91	21	16-56	23	13-07	19	17-70	23	13-61	23	13-62	20	8-62	16	13-62	20	7-07	13	9-12	14	9-64	17
Late Rains ...	0-33	2	0-26	1	0-42	2	0-56	2	0-44	2	0-93	2	0-07	..	0-10	1	0-22	1	0-21	1	0-29	2
Total ...	133-70	90	139-81	87	133-98	84	139-94	89	123-46	83	132-28	85	129-06	73	106-69	85	80-02	65	78-40	70	60-55	69
Average ...	103-80	94	109-98	93	104-96	96	110-64	100	102-26	96	107-70	91	82-16	85	96-50	94	61-24	77	75-00	75	69-15	81

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.

Surat, 1896.

Rain Periods.	SURAT.		ULPÁN.		RÁÑDER.		MÁNDVI.		DÁRDOL.		VALOD.		JALÁ- PUR.		CHIKHI BILGAR.		PARI.	
	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.	
Ante-Monsoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.71	1	0.43	1
Monsoon-Kharif ..	29.61	42	39.07	30	34.10	42	52.34	45	55.34	46	59.17	50	42.74	41	40.73	41	40.90	44
Monsoon-Rabi ..	8.43	7	4.31	8	4.64	7	4.91	11	8.34	13	11.17	18	8.20	14	11.74	13	8.35	14
Late Rains ..	0.70	1	0.45	1	0.34	1	0.97	3	0.60	3	0.10	..	0.24	1	0.44	2	0.43	2
Total ..	49.44	50	43.83	39	39.37	60	59.15	59	67.34	67	69.43	68	52.15	54	54.31	71	49.94	63
Average ..	40.64	48	37.54	33	43.51	40	46.24	44	54.04	50	61.53	46	43.61	47	43.37	51	40.67	50

General characteristics.—Western portion all along the coast poor sandy soil; central belt with rich soil and moderate rainfall; farther to the east, Dāngs 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 bajri 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.		ANKLESVAR.		HÁRSOT.		VÁORA.		ÁMOLA.		JAMBUD.	
	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 ..	61.66	34	53.60	34	37.63	34	39.74	32	33.23	32	29.64	33
Monsoon-Rabi ..	7.74	10	4.85	8	1.23	8	3.64	11	6.13	7	6.63	9
Late Rains ..	0.56	3	0.25	1	2.19	3	1.41	3	1.71	3	1.30	1
Total ..	69.99	46	58.60	47	41.75	45	44.79	45	41.07	41	38.56	43
Average ..	36.71	44	34.57	44	23.76	40	29.91	37	27.96	36	21.91	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 dew 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 standstill. The break in the second half of August was very beneficial to standing crops and useful for completing sowings of cotton and til. The September rain fell only in occasional light showers and was, therefore, a detriment for these resown crops or for rabi sowings. No rain fell in October. Kharif crops suffered some, what 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. Bajri 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.		MĀTAR.		NADIĀD.		KAPAD- YANJ.		THĀSBA.		A'NAND.		BOBSAD.	
	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	30.03	35	41.74	39	28.80	38	41.87	31	40.66	44	33.62	40
Monsoon-Rabi	6.80	10	5.45	7	7.03	5	9.42	7	5.00	14	4.42	6	6.64	5	4.62	8
Late Rains	1.12	2	1.10	2	1.18	2	1.19	2	0.62	2	0.33	2	2.36	2	1.11	2
Total	40.28	47	33.04	48	44.84	42	52.35	48	34.48	52	46.62	39	49.68	51	44.35	50
Average	38.02	30	34.29	37	35.92	39	37.63	43	35.14	43	33.70	32	35.61	43	36.80	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 Gujarat. 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 Svati rains. The anna-estimates of the staple crops are—Rice 6 annas. Kodra 7 annas. Bavto, jowar and bajri 4 to 5 annas. Gram 6. Tur 12. Cotton 8 annas. Wheat and tobacco 11 annas.

Panch Maha'ls, 1896.

Rain Periods.	GODHRA.		KĀLOL.		HĀLOL.		DOHAD.		JHĀLOD.		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	46	31.04	43	33.81	40	24.78	35	30.18	37	36.49	43
Monsoon-Rabi	7.76	8	7.09	11	6.09	7	1.77	5	6.40	5	4.58	11
Late Rains	0.88	2	0.78	2	0.66	2	1.07	3	1.01	4	0.82	3
Total	47.37	56	40.40	57	41.46	50	27.64	43	37.59	46	43.89	57
Average	40.71	46	39.69	48	43.39	43	30.60	35	30.16	36	40.56	56

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 Kālol which reported some injury from the continuous fall. The heavy July rain lasted far into August and injured maize and bajri. 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.		PARÁNTI.		MODÁSA.		SÁNAND.		VIRANGÁM.		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	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...
Ante-Monsoon ...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	1	...	...	...	...	0·33	1	...	...
Monsoon-Kharif ..	22·77	33	26·93	36	29·09	37	19·14	30	24·74	26	29·96	34	19·03	31	20·40	27
Monsoon-Rabi ...	8·58	11	11·69	10	0·95	9	5·88	7	9·83	7	5·37	6	4·30	8	5·41	7
Late Rains ...	1·04	2	0·58	2	0·54	2	1·02	2	0·96	1	0·9	2	0·63	1	1·65	1
Total ...	32·40	46	39·20	48	36·58	48	26·19	40	35·58	34	36·4	43	25·36	31	34·46	35
Average ...	27·95	33	27·25	41	35·78	44	27·06	32	28·98	33	34·11	38	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.

Ahmadabad, 1906.

Rain Periods.	AHMAD- ABAD.		PARÁNTI.		MODÁSA.		SÁNAND.		VIRÁGGAM.		DROUKA.		DHAN- DHUKA.		GODRA.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	—	—	0'01	—	—	—	0'04	—	0'02	—	—	—	0'05	—	—	—
Ante-Monsoon ...	0'01	—	—	—	—	—	0'11	1	—	—	—	—	0'05	1	—	—
Monsoon-Kharif ...	22'77	33	20'09	31	20'02	37	12'16	20	21'74	26	22'0	24	19'02	31	20'05	27
Monsoon-Rabi ...	8'56	11	11'09	10	6'95	9	8'90	7	6'82	7	8'31	6	6'00	8	2'41	7
Late Rains ...	1'04	2	0'56	2	0'51	2	1'02	2	0'96	1	0'9	2	0'62	1	1'6	1
Total ...	31'40	60	29'26	60	26'53	60	20'18	60	28'56	76	26'4	61	25'20	31	21'46	62
Average ...	27'95	32	27'25	41	25'78	41	27'06	32	26'92	23	24'11	23	27'61	27	23'70	41

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.

STATISTICS.

B.—AGRICULTURAL.

- 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.	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		
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																					
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>																					
1	Ahmadabad	873	2,320,164	82	123,518	955	2,443,682	448	1,055,398	241	1,115,646	8	2,101	792	2,173,135	44	149,070	40	131,617	83	270,687
2	Kaira	563	983,833	28	27,464	591	1,011,297	436	700,038	92	175,718	—	—	528	903,726	20	58,127	28	27,464	68	88,591
3	Panch Mahals	611	901,198	79	126,449	690	1,027,647	468	626,237	149	198,178	44	72,536	507	806,951	59	70,780	25	82,913	94	130,603
4	Broach	488	918,232	15	18,724	503	936,956	407	836,063	1	1,179	—	—	408	918,232	—	—	15	18,724	15	18,724
5	Surat	820	1,020,716	32	31,063	852	1,051,779	810	1,014,478	10	12,341	4	5,254	825	1,021,970	—	—	28	25,801	28	25,801
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>																					
6	Khatwas	2,274	6,478,207	1114	212,794	3,388	6,691,001	2,704	4,654,321	154	299,899	62	104,610	2,923	5,089,789	264	1,522,177	49	106,144	413	1,628,321
7	Nasik	1,526	3,450,436	139	267,736	1,665	3,718,172	1,501	3,396,685	—	—	81	168,789	1,582	3,565,474	35	89,741	78	97,366	113	157,697
8	Ahmadnagar	1,286	2,678,979	147	330,882	1,433	3,009,861	1,223	2,672,361	—	—	111	442,806	1,334	4,115,167	3	6,418	36	91,074	39	97,494
9	Poona	1,094	2,871,379	109	851,168	1,203	3,722,547	1,072	2,868,084	—	—	169	492,299	1,172	3,360,383	3	6,295	30	68,899	33	68,194
10	Ahmadpur	665	2,080,207	82	299,599	747	2,379,806	668	2,065,297	—	—	82	279,529	717	2,305,196	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Satara	902	2,478,494	296	600,327	1,198	3,078,821	962	2,478,494	—	—	215	396,906	1,177	2,875,390	—	—	181	213,521	181	213,521
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>																					
12	Belgaum	919	2,344,323	221	629,966	1,140	2,974,289	912	2,344,323	—	—	161	467,068	1,074	2,811,391	—	—	60	162,960	60	162,960
13	Bijapur	1,012	2,212,893	161	415,851	1,173	2,628,744	1,012	2,212,893	—	—	154	401,989	1,167	2,614,882	—	—	6	11,971	6	11,971
14	Udipi	1,288	2,684,804	184	356,549	1,472	3,041,353	1,288	2,684,804	—	—	137	190,671	1,425	2,875,475	—	—	47	78,709	47	78,709
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>																					
15	Thana	1,696	2,178,225	91	111,068	1,787	2,289,293	1,369	2,167,715	18	10,440	82	26,429	1,696	2,217,784	—	—	89	71,697	89	71,697
16	Kolaba	1,560	1,217,491	92	44,431	1,652	1,261,922	1,560	1,217,491	689	524,515	13	7,447	1,551	1,214,944	2	10,394	79	37,394	81	47,398
17	Ratnagiri	1,370	2,381,587	70	177,609	1,440	2,559,196	1,370	2,381,587	99	13,852	3	7,433	1,472	2,389,020	1,000	1,361,725	67	129,916	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		20,900	44,468,851	2,091	4,347,089	22,992	48,815,940	18,025	38,276,146	1,215	2,351,778	1,243	3,002,887	20,534	43,630,811	1,610	38,40,927	847	1,344,292	2,457	5,185,129
B.—SIND.																					
19	Karachi	866	8,191,939	17	69,923	883	8,261,862	867	4,788,081	77	1,677,465	17	68,923	901	4,857,469	22	2,468,494	—	—	22	2,069,964
20	Hyderabad	1,262	4,912,184	227	290,329	1,489	5,202,513	1,262	4,912,184	—	—	227	290,329	1,489	5,202,513	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Shikarpur	1,163	4,708,232	87	512,814	1,250	5,221,046	1,163	4,377,432	—	—	56	511,164	1,219	4,888,596	18	130,591	1	1,459	29	132,051
22	Upper Sind Frontier	200	1,027,713	7	60,662	207	1,088,375	200	1,180,596	33	1,180,596	6	77,277	207	1,158,145	1	168,645	1	13,385	3	152,230
23	Thar and Parkar	726	8,379,819	6	18,492	732	8,398,311	546	2,023,873	181	6,544,980	4	18,492	730	8,380,315	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	2,931,899	2	14,835	44	2,946,725
GRAND TOTAL		25,449	73,397,904	2,403	5,353,019	27,853	78,750,923	22,236	55,743,531	1,511	10,878,556	1,553	3,993,982	25,351	70,616,069	1,652	6,775,817	849	1,359,037	2,501	8,134,854

*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.					Total Columns 10 to 13.		
			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.			
								Assessed land.	Unassessed land.	Assessed land.	Unassessed land.	Forest.		Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.		Acres.													
<i>I.—Gujarát.</i>															
1	Ahmadabad ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	627,981 809,510 1,268	23,137 2,609 129	604,844 806,901 1,439	139,940 326,881 379	744,484 833,782 1,818	741,509 833,782 1,818	2,975	106,789 161	8,786 411	16,018	179,311 281,453 123	310,904 281,864 283	
	Total ...	2,173,135	1,138,759	25,875	1,112,884	467,200	1,580,084	1,577,109	2,975	106,950	9,197	16,018	460,886	593,051	
2	Kaira ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	760,008 175,718	22,882 6,992	811,776 140,430	64,942 9,119	576,718 159,549	576,561 159,523	157 27	80,881 707	1,221		101,188 15,462	181,290 16,169	
	Total ...	935,726	691,780	29,574	662,206	74,061	736,267	736,083	184	81,588	1,221		116,650	199,459	
3	Panch Mahals ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	626,237 198,178 72,536	39,332 4,657 4,593	243,503 64,390 37,057	48,112 86,643 27,263	291,615 181,023 64,320	287,643 180,639 64,320	3972 354	56,757 679	50,378 859	186,322 16,730	41,165 29,506 7,537	334,622 47,185 8,216	
	Total ...	896,951	393,422	48,482	344,940	162,018	506,958	502,602	4,356	57,436	51,277	203,052	78,268	389,993	
4	Broach ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	917,053 1,179	558,168 888	557,897 888	94,206 254	652,103 1,142	643,935 1,142	8,168	20,143	2,285		242,522 37	264,950 37	
	Total ...	918,232	559,056	271	558,785	94,460	653,245	645,077	8,168	20,143	2,285		242,559	264,987	
5	Surat ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	1,014,475 12,241 5,254	484,686 5,698 3,775	20,547 284 10	404,138 5,384 3,765	271,870 4,270 1,234	736,008 9,654 4,999	725,013 9,654 4,992	100,95 7	29,585 696 113	20,927 759	48,042	179,913 1,132 142	278,407 2,587 255
	Total ...	1,031,970	494,128	20,841	473,287	277,374	750,661	749,559	10,102	30,394	21,686	48,042	181,187	281,309	
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>															
6	Khándesh ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	4,654,321 299,809 106,650	2,783,734 44,438 68,418	32,091 3 416	2,751,643 44,433 68,002	367,613 1,351 14,980	3,119,256 45,784 82,982	3,114,134 2,981 82,948	5,122 42,803 34	283,848 5 7,127	142,508 129,419 4,570	546,511 129,419 750	562,198 612 11,221	1,535,905 264,025 23,668
	Total ...	5,060,780	2,896,588	32,510	2,864,078	383,944	3,248,022	3,200,063	47,959	290,980	271,067	676,680	574,031	1,812,758	
7	Násik ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	3,396,685 169,780	1,501,680 91,370	45,062 2,409	1,456,618 88,961	714,198 43,028	2,170,816 131,989	2,170,516 131,963	300 26	49,877 521	83,563 8,814	782,017 1,592	310,412 21,864	1,225,809 37,791
	Total ...	3,566,465	1,593,050	47,471	1,545,579	757,226	2,302,805	2,302,479	326	55,398	92,377	783,609	332,276	1,263,660	
8	Ahmadnagar ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	3,672,361 442,806	1,943,940 255,966	107,280 9,637	1,836,660 246,329	903,949 122,713	2,740,609 369,042	2,740,142 369,019	467 23	28,650 5,039	8,569 6,552	541,801 400	352,732 61,753	931,752 73,764
	Total ...	4,115,167	2,199,906	116,917	2,082,989	1,026,662	3,109,651	3,109,161	490	33,709	15,121	542,201	414,485	1,005,516	

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.					Total Columns 10 to 13.	
			Gross area cropland.	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.		
								Assessed land.	Unassessed land.	Assessed land.	Unassessed land.	Forest.		Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
A.—Bombay Presidency Proper		Acres.												
I.—Gujarāt.														
1	Ahmadabad ...	Rayatwari ... 1,053,798 Other Government ... 1,113,646 Alienated ... 2,101	627,691 849,510 1,468	21,177 2,649 122	694,846 846,901 1,459	139,940 326,941 379	744,484 833,783 1,818	741,509 833,782 1,818	2,975	106,789 161	8,794 411	15,018	179,311 251,053 123	310,694 251,564 253
	Total ...	2,173,135	1,138,709	23,875	1,112,834	467,200	1,580,034	1,577,109	2,975	106,950	9,197	16,018	460,886	593,051
2	Kaira ...	Rayatwari ... 790,098 Other Government ... 178,718 Alienated ...	434,359 1,7,423	21,593 6,992	411,776 1-0,430	64,943 9,119	576,718 159,549	576,541 159,523	157 27	80,881 707	1,221		101,188 15,422	181,090 16,199
	Total ...	935,726	691,780	29,574	662,206	74,061	736,267	736,083	184	81,588	1,221		116,650	190,459
3	Panch Mahāls ...	Rayatwari ... 626,217 Other Government ... 179,178 Alienated ... 72,836	292,815 64,807 41,650	20,332 4,557 4,593	243,509 64,300 37,057	49,112 89,643 27,263	291,615 181,023 64,320	297,643 181,023 64,320	3972 334	56,737 679	50,378 659	144,322 16,730	41,165 2,504 7,537	304,002 47,115 8,216
	Total ...	896,951	393,422	43,482	344,940	162,018	506,958	502,602	4,356	57,436	51,207	203,052	78,238	389,993
4	Bronch ...	Rayatwari ... 917,043 Other Government ... 1,179 Alienated ...	558,169 808	271	557,907 808	94,206 254	652,103 1,142	643,935 1,142	8,168	20,143	2,285		242,522 37	204,950 37
	Total ...	918,232	559,056	271	558,785	94,460	653,245	645,077	8,168	20,143	2,285		242,559	264,987
5	Surat ...	Rayatwari ... 1,014,478 Other Government ... 12,241 Alienated ... 8,254	404,495 8,898 3,778	20,547 204 10	464,139 8,694 3,768	271,870 4,270 1,234	736,008 9,654 4,999	725,913 9,654 4,992	100,95 7	29,585 698 113	20,927 759	48,042	179,913 1,132 162	278,497 2,587 255
	Total ...	1,031,970	494,123	20,841	473,287	277,374	750,661	740,559	10,102	30,394	21,686	48,042	181,187	231,009
II.—Deccan.														
6	Khāndeesh ...	Rayatwari ... 4,654,321 Other Government ... 299,799 Alienated ... 106,650	2,783,731 44,436 68,413	32,091 3 416	2,751,643 44,433 68,002	367,613 1,361 14,980	3,119,256 45,794 82,982	3,114,134 45,794 82,948	6,122 42,803 34	283,848 5 7,127	142,508 123,980 4,570	544,511 129,419 750	562,199 812 11,221	1,535,005 264,025 23,063
	Total ...	5,060,780	2,836,583	32,510	2,864,078	383,944	3,248,022	3,200,063	47,959	290,980	271,067	676,680	574,031	1,812,758
7	Nāsik ...	Rayatwari ... 3,396,655 Other Government ... Alienated ... 109,780	1,701,650 91,370	45,062 2,409	1,456,618 89,961	714,193 43,028	2,170,816 131,989	2,170,516 131,963	300 26	49,877 5321	83,563 8,914	782,017 1,592	310,412 21,864	1,225,809 37,791
	Total ...	3,506,435	1,593,050	47,471	1,545,579	757,226	2,302,805	2,302,479	326	55,398	92,377	783,609	332,276	1,263,600
8	Ahmadnagar ...	Rayatwari ... 3,672,361 Other Government ... Alienated ... 442,806	1,943,940 255,968	107,380 9,637	1,836,660 246,329	903,949 122,713	2,740,609 360,042	2,740,142 369,019	467 23	28,650 5,059	8,569 6,552	541,801 400	352,732 61,753	901,752 73,764
	Total ...	4,115,167	2,199,906	116,917	2,082,989	1,026,662	3,109,651	3,109,161	490	33,709	15,121	542,201	414,485	1,005,516

9	Poona	...	...	{ Rayatwari ...	2,808,094	1,605,244	82,808	1,422,370	670,593	2,092,972	2,092,844	128	6,853	3,014	451,855	311,390	773,112
				{ Other Government.
				{ Alienated ...	492,209	270,944	12,977	206,907	127,918	294,885	394,881	4	6	...	2,808	...	94,510	...	97,384
	Total ...		3,358,353	1,785,188	95,842	1,689,346	798,511	2,487,857	2,487,725	132	6,859	3,014	454,723	405,900	870,496				
10	Sholapur	...	...	{ Rayatwari ...	2,695,697	1,249,601	35,559	1,214,102	1,073,465	2,287,567	2,287,276	291	11,842	145	177,569	218,474	408,030
				{ Other Government.	
				{ Alienated ...	209,599	84,478	1,896	82,637	92,356	174,993	174,938	55	215	3,354	...	31,037	...	34,606	
	Total ...		2,905,196	13,34,134	37,395	1,296,739	1,165,821	2,462,560	2,462,214	346	12,057	3,499	177,569	249,511	442,636				
11	Satara	...	...	{ Rayatwari ...	2,478,494	1,354,971	73,640	1,281,331	510,000	1,791,331	1,790,648	683	15,761	3,821	454,110	233,471	687,163
				{ Other Government.	
				{ Alienated ...	295,806	228,913	16,433	213,460	128,287	340,817	340,803	15	427	2,058	12,557	39,347	...	54,989	
	Total ...		2,874,300	1,583,884	90,093	14,93,791	638,357	2,132,148	2,131,450	698	16,188	6,479	416,667	272,818	742,152				
III—Karnatak.																			
12	Belgaum	...	...	{ Rayatwari ...	2,346,323	1,229,233	22,726	1,206,507	487,160	1,693,667	1,690,008	3,659	27,947	40,642	426,977	157,100	652,606
				{ Other Government.	
				{ Alienated ...	607,090	277,422	3,707	273,715	159,893	433,598	431,581	17	1	1,469	2,907	29,031	...	28,408	
	Total ...		2,813,329	1,506,655	26,433	1,480,222	647,043	2,127,265	2,123,589	3,676	27,948	42,111	429,884	186,131	686,074				
13	Bijapur	...	...	{ Rayatwari ...	2,212,903	612,093	8,230	603,833	2,211,990	2,215,733	2,215,452	71	46,153	19,311	160,652	171,164	397,189
				{ Other Government.	
				{ Alienated ...	493,820	50,989	763	50,236	293,882	344,108	343,965	143	8,856	1,074	23,964	29,928	...	59,772	
	Total ...		3,616,783	663,052	8,993	654,059	2,505,772	3,159,831	3,159,617	214	55,009	20,235	184,616	197,092	456,952				
14	Dharwar	...	...	{ Rayatwari ...	2,688,804	1,754,874	51,538	1,703,016	488,620	2,191,636	2,190,388	648	55,268	8,799	232,799	199,303	497,168
				{ Other Government.	
				{ Alienated ...	180,871	106,214	2,681	102,633	38,812	141,445	141,371	74	19,444	12,999	...	15,983	...	39,426	
	Total ...		2,869,675	1,859,888	54,239	1,805,649	527,432	2,333,081	2,332,359	722	65,712	22,798	232,798	215,286	536,594				
IV.—Konkan.																			
15	Thana	...	...	{ Rayatwari ...	2,167,715	429,267	2,018	427,989	445,732	882,261	880,725	2,616	44,799	64,512	708,037	471,515	1,284,394
				{ Other Government.	10,660	1,027	7	1,020	6,199	7,219	7,219	1,737	197	1,468	3,421	
				{ Alienated ...	29,429	9,548	50	9,498	19,181	25,679	25,679	5,979	202	4,578	10,759	
	Total ...		2,217,784	450,562	2,075	443,487	470,762	919,249	916,633	2,616	44,728	72,220	704,026	477,561	1,298,535				
16	Kolaba	...	...	{ Rayatwari ...	792,582	229,265	4,398	228,957	381,113	416,179	416,265	8,905	2,141	20,476	193,697	149,113	366,412
				{ Other Government.	534,815	154,349	3,430	153,949	145,589	296,599	296,212	297	4	5,000	89,222	132,774	228,006		
				{ Alienated ...	7,467	2,326	42	2,314	2,945	3,162	3,162	...	...	...	493	1,793	2,285
	Total ...		1,314,544	395,970	7,650	388,320	329,521	717,841	711,639	6,202	3,145	25,975	282,904	284,679	596,703				
17	Ratnagiri	...	...	{ Rayatwari ...	415,990	118,222	8,129	118,213	150,224	269,427	269,222	115	2,942	4,290	7,229	140,266	155,542
				{ Other Government.	19,802	2,583	173	2,402	5,895	9,297	9,297	...	...	...	173	4,325	4,025
				{ Alienated ...	7,453	3,273	192	3,182	1,714	4,896	4,896	...	...	...	572	1,895	2,527
	Total ...		437,285	125,291	8,434	116,857	157,803	274,660	274,545	115	2,970	5,649	7,328	146,678	162,625				
18	Kánara	...	...	{ Rayatwari ...	2,523,126	228,476	10,473	228,003	105,210	332,213	332,076	537	53,234	1,344	1,969,412	167,923	2,191,913
				{ Other Government.	
				{ Alienated	
	Total ...		2,523,126	228,476	10,473	228,003	105,210	332,213	332,076	537	53,234	1,344	1,969,412	167,923	2,191,913				
Total A.	...	...	...	{ Rayatwari ...	26,276,149	17,459,898	589,656	16,869,149	6,928,687	25,797,478	25,731,767	45,999	924,289	496,167	6,478,721	4,199,292	12,478,479
				{ Other Government.	2,081,778	945,829	17,973	927,847	596,142	1,523,989	1,479,478	43,511	1,409	132,912	225,156	687,829	892,789		
				{ Alienated ...	2,081,887	1,000,081	48,096	1,049,176	1,074,548	1,523,732	1,523,385	299	28,999	69,473	41,340	348,639	679,154		
	Total ...		43,630,811	19,909,789	663,568	19,246,221	10,589,177	29,835,398	29,745,580	89,818	964,448	667,515	7,159,529	5,002,921	13,796,413				

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.	Deficit area cropped more than once.	Remainder net cropped area.	All 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.—SIND.															
19	Karachi ...	{ Rayatwari... Other Government... Alienated ...	4,759,061 1,677,496 48,923	443,977 23,607 9,817	19,761 1,139 40	425,214 23,878 9,857	467,982 8,516 29,416	885,639 29,194 49,923	633,624 35,211	82,014 29,194 13,712	124,918	806,987 87,649	136,715 3,393	2,719,876 1,858,130	2,872,443 1,609,271
	Total ...		6,431,469	477,051	19,910	457,141	505,014	962,755	668,835	93,920	124,915	984,606	140,107	4,272,086	5,521,714
20	Hyderabad ..	{ Rayatwari... Other Government... Alienated ...	4,912,194 395,829	747,116 104,208	7,516 354	739,600 103,821	969,766 261,360	1,709,266 885,031	1,670,259 340,805	39,107 44,476	425,449	1,570,497	134,824	1,072,049 243	3,292,819 243
	Total ...		5,297,513	851,321	7,900	843,421	1,251,026	2,094,447	2,010,864	83,583	425,449	1,570,497	134,824	1,072,296	3,203,066
21	Shikarpur ...	{ Rayatwari... Other Government... Alienated ...	4,577,652 511,164	920,763 58,310	102,645 2,068	819,118 56,352	803,940 464,912	1,322,063 511,164	1,303,175 511,164	19,883	163,610	1,226,521	302,999	1,557,464	3,255,694
	Total ...		5,088,816	979,073	104,703	874,370	958,852	1,833,222	1,814,339	18,883	163,610	1,226,521	302,999	1,557,464	3,255,594
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	{ Rayatwari... Other Government... Alienated ...	1,183,896 95,273 27,377	331,797 48,364 7,831	21,229 1,412 148	310,569 41,963 7,703	423,636 25 19,574	739,204 41,977 27,277	729,262 2,012	9,945 41,977 25,266	42,845	183,347 180,516	19,671 26,184	199,629 54,696	444,391 268,299
	Total ...		1,516,145	383,012	22,789	360,223	443,235	808,458	731,274	77,184	42,845	362,863	47,855	254,124	707,687
23	Thar and Parkar ...	{ Rayatwari... Other Government... Alienated ...	2,085,973 6,544,040 18,402	376,846 420,975 4,233	9,824 1,157 197	267,322 419,818 4,036	719,791 369,028 14,868	937,113 788,906 18,402	962,796 776,838 17,790	34,327 12,668 612	81,787 4,157	535,101 643,442	141,440	290,432 8,202,535	1,049,769 5,765,134
	Total ...		8,598,315	701,054	9,878	691,176	1,103,245	1,794,421	1,746,914	47,507	85,944	1,083,543	1,41,440	51,92,967	6,803,894
	Total, B. ...	{ Rayatwari... Other Government... Alienated ...	17,467,385 8,526,779 991,006	2,719,519 487,846 184,146	168,655 3,698 2,827	2,640,664 464,148 161,319	3,082,515 874,929 809,528	5,643,379 859,077 990,847	5,489,106 776,338 906,782	154,278 82,739 64,065	843,606 4,157	4,411,423 816,807	735,649 31,576	5,833,328 6,916,261 248	11,524,006 7,867,701 248
	Total ...		26,985,253	3,391,511	165,180	3,226,331	4,266,972	7,493,303	7,172,226	321,077	847,763	5,228,030	767,225	12,648,937	19,491,955
	GRAND TOTAL ...	{ Rayatwari... Other Government... Alienated ...	88,749,881 10,871,663 8,993,983	20,178,407 1,483,666 1,689,227	749,354 21,871 58,723	19,439,053 1,411,995 1,630,504	12,011,003 961,071 1,584,076	31,441,055 2,273,068 8,514,580	31,240,873 2,246,816 8,430,117	200,183 126,260 64,463	1,767,988 5,616 89,609	4,897,530 949,640 49,476	7,614,379 267,144 46,240	16,022,500 7,283,190 847,076	24,302,476 8,505,490 479,402
	Total ...		70,616,069	23,301,300	828,748	22,472,552	14,856,149	37,328,701	36,917,806	410,695	1,812,211	5,895,545	7,926,754	17,652,858	33,257,368

III.—Crops, 1896-97.

B 1733—5571

I.—CEREALS.

No.	District.	I.—CEREALS.														Total.	
		Jowar (Great Millet), Sorghum vulgare, &c.	Bajri (Spiked Millet), Penn setum typhodorum.	Paddy (Bhat), Oryza Sativa.	Wheat (Gahu), Triticum aestivum.	Barley (Jav, Setu), Hordeum vulgare.	Maise (Mako), Zea mays.	Kodra (Harik), Paspalum scrobiculatum.	Ragi (Nagali), Eleusine coracana.	Bala, Kaug (Italian Millet), Panicum Italicum.	Varl (Seva and Barag), Panicum malaisicum P. miliare.	Bandi Bari, Panicum flavicum.	Bhadli, Panicum pilosum.	Amaranth (Ragjira), Amaranthus truen-facetu.	Others.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
A—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																	
<i>I.—Gujardt.</i>																	
1	Ahmadabad	{ Rayatwari ... 123,700 Other Government ... 97,298 Alienated ... 281	{ Rayatwari ... 89,033 Other Government ... 42,032 Alienated ... 147	{ Rayatwari ... 61,300 Other Government ... 11,548 Alienated ... 724	{ Rayatwari ... 82,378 Other Government ... 86,944 Alienated ... 12	{ Rayatwari ... 35,216 Other Government ... 3,975 Alienated ... 92	{ Rayatwari ... 3,128 Other Government ... 982 Alienated ... 18	{ Rayatwari ... 9,930 Other Government ... 4,161 Alienated ... 18	{ Rayatwari ... 4,972 Other Government ... 1,335 Alienated ... 33	{ Rayatwari ... 282 Other Government ... 433 Alienated ... 1	{ Rayatwari ... 4,158 Other Government ... 2,203 Alienated ... 2	{ Rayatwari ... 3,008 Other Government ... 12,867 Alienated ... 2		{ Rayatwari ... 22 Other Government ... Alienated ...			{ Rayatwari ... 603,651 Other Government ... 284,194 Alienated ... 1,380
	Total	227,280	131,212	73,570	169,291	18,712	4,088	14,129	6,340	695	7,362	16,475		22		669,175	
2	Kaira	{ Rayatwari ... 86,778 Other Government ... 16,847 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 128,174 Other Government ... 41,317 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 121,594 Other Government ... 14,488 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 12,089 Other Government ... 1,748 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 8,250 Other Government ... 171 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 288 Other Government ... 28 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 74,130 Other Government ... 3,984 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 61,179 Other Government ... 9,267 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 441 Other Government ... 115 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 1,638 Other Government ... 948 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 1,024 Other Government ... 1 Alienated ...		{ Rayatwari ... 139 Other Government ... 29 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 12 Other Government ... 3 Alienated ...		{ Rayatwari ... 461,561 Other Government ... 117,999 Alienated ...
	Total	73,635	167,491	136,080	14,414	5,427	622	106,864	60,686	556	2,586	1,025		119	15	599,550	
3	Panch Mahala	{ Rayatwari ... 7,511 Other Government ... 1,470 Alienated ... 478	{ Rayatwari ... 24,231 Other Government ... 9,881 Alienated ... 4,288	{ Rayatwari ... 41,978 Other Government ... 1,578 Alienated ... 8,378	{ Rayatwari ... 8,878 Other Government ... 1,078 Alienated ... 789	{ Rayatwari ... 1,001 Other Government ... 108 Alienated ... 281	{ Rayatwari ... 61,235 Other Government ... 17,838 Alienated ... 18,134	{ Rayatwari ... 13,643 Other Government ... 3,970 Alienated ... 2,773	{ Rayatwari ... 12,179 Other Government ... 3,889 Alienated ... 1,741	{ Rayatwari ... 2 Other Government ... 802 Alienated ... 831	{ Rayatwari ... 1,078 Other Government ... 802 Alienated ... 831	{ Rayatwari ... 10,112 Other Government ... 3,185 Alienated ... 1,930	{ Rayatwari ... 12 Other Government ... 30 Alienated ... 5	{ Rayatwari ... 4 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 685 Other Government ... 461 Alienated ... 693		{ Rayatwari ... 305,423 Other Government ... 45,793 Alienated ... 33,228
	Total	5,449	42,208	64,549	7,694	1,358	114,405	20,085	17,580	2	2,408	14,907	47	4	1,649	292,354	
4	Broach	{ Rayatwari ... 153,487 Other Government ... 186 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 10,794 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 19,028 Other Government ... 58 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 61,377 Other Government ... 17 Alienated ...		{ Rayatwari ... 9 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 7,888 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 186 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 3 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 117 Other Government ... Alienated ...			{ Rayatwari ... 4 Other Government ... Alienated ...		{ Rayatwari ... 242,513 Other Government ... 288 Alienated ...	
	Total	153,632	10,794	19,084	61,374		9	7,888	186	3	117			4		243,081	
5	Surat	{ Rayatwari ... 111,710 Other Government ... 1,874 Alienated ... 2,971	{ Rayatwari ... 6,777 Other Government ... 1 Alienated ... 7	{ Rayatwari ... 107,264 Other Government ... 1,091 Alienated ... 2,282	{ Rayatwari ... 22,381 Other Government ... 14 Alienated ...		{ Rayatwari ... 11 Other Government ... 6 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 31,108 Other Government ... 382 Alienated ... 398	{ Rayatwari ... 12,677 Other Government ... 83 Alienated ... 83	{ Rayatwari ... 1 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 67 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 272 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 17 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 1 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 139 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 280,486 Other Government ... 3,191 Alienated ... 3,427	
	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	{ Rayatwari ... 682,642 Other Government ... 3,012 Alienated ... 16,247	{ Rayatwari ... 618,611 Other Government ... 2,749 Alienated ... 16,194	{ Rayatwari ... 18,411 Other Government ... 9,214 Alienated ... 1,080	{ Rayatwari ... 181,884 Other Government ... 3,680 Alienated ... 2,711	{ Rayatwari ... 62 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 3,086 Other Government ... 191 Alienated ... 170	{ Rayatwari ... 1,917 Other Government ... 2,687 Alienated ... 7	{ Rayatwari ... 7,270 Other Government ... 2,4 Alienated ... 283	{ Rayatwari ... 609 Other Government ... 10 Alienated ... 18	{ Rayatwari ... 3,719 Other Government ... 887 Alienated ... 74	{ Rayatwari ... 962 Other Government ... 1,180 Alienated ... 77	{ Rayatwari ... 931 Other Government ... 417 Alienated ... 70	{ Rayatwari ... 102 Other Government ... Alienated ... 28	{ Rayatwari ... 98 Other Government ... Alienated ... 6		{ Rayatwari ... 1,280,719 Other Government ... 25,389 Alienated ... 20,489
	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	{ Rayatwari ... 48,343 Other Government ... Alienated ... 2,089	{ Rayatwari ... 628,244 Other Government ... Alienated ... 28,713	{ Rayatwari ... 61,828 Other Government ... 3,219 Alienated ... 21,681	{ Rayatwari ... 186,439 Other Government ... 21,681 Alienated ...		{ Rayatwari ... 8,092 Other Government ... 169 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 1 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 118,929 Other Government ... Alienated ... 7,894	{ Rayatwari ... 265 Other Government ... 7 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 27,029 Other Government ... 1,713 Alienated ... 2	{ Rayatwari ... 81 Other Government ... 2 Alienated ... 202	{ Rayatwari ... 2,809 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 40 Other Government ... 20 Alienated ...		{ Rayatwari ... 1,044,593 Other Government ... 66,257 Alienated ...	
	Total	50,402	664,957	55,147	178,281		5,241	1	123,215	512	28,741	53	3,041	40	1,224	1,110,853	
8	Ahmadnagar	{ Rayatwari ... 647,877 Other Government ... 113,272 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 683,673 Other Government ... 78,867 Alienated ... 110	{ Rayatwari ... 11,828 Other Government ... 8,074 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 86,829 Other Government ... 8,074 Alienated ... 44	{ Rayatwari ... 687 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 10,828 Other Government ... 1,144 Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 24 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 20,619 Other Government ... Alienated ... 489	{ Rayatwari ... 4,146 Other Government ... 17 Alienated ... 3	{ Rayatwari ... 8,790 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 29 Other Government ... 3 Alienated ... 3	{ Rayatwari ... 3,020 Other Government ... Alienated ...	{ Rayatwari ... 111 Other Government ... 6 Alienated ... 189	{ Rayatwari ... 2,739 Other Government ... Alienated ...		{ Rayatwari ... 1,408,789 Other Government ... 189,526 Alienated ...
	Total	759,109	772,340	11,936	61,678	531	11,979	24	20,619	4,639	8,807	36	3,023	117	2,919	1,657,655	

13 X

III.—Crops, 1896-97.

District.	I.—CEREALS.																Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	Jowar (Great Millet)	Jowar (Small Millet)	Rice (Dry)	Paddy (Dry)	Wheat (Soft)	Wheat (Hard)	Bajra (Pearl Millet)	Kajra (Mango)	Kajra (Mango)	Kajra (Mango)	Kajra (Mango)	Kajra (Mango)	Kajra (Mango)	Kajra (Mango)	Kajra (Mango)	Kajra (Mango)	Other
A—Bombay Presidency Proper.																	
I—Gujarat.																	
1 Ahmedabad	12,120	6,107	12,120	12,120	12,120	12,120	12,120	12,120	12,120	12,120	12,120	12,120	12,120	12,120	12,120	12,120	12,120
2 Kaira	14,770	14,770	14,770	14,770	14,770	14,770	14,770	14,770	14,770	14,770	14,770	14,770	14,770	14,770	14,770	14,770	14,770
3 Panch Mahals	14,119	14,119	14,119	14,119	14,119	14,119	14,119	14,119	14,119	14,119	14,119	14,119	14,119	14,119	14,119	14,119	14,119
4 Broach	14,097	14,097	14,097	14,097	14,097	14,097	14,097	14,097	14,097	14,097	14,097	14,097	14,097	14,097	14,097	14,097	14,097
5 Surat	11,770	11,770	11,770	11,770	11,770	11,770	11,770	11,770	11,770	11,770	11,770	11,770	11,770	11,770	11,770	11,770	11,770
Total	118,523	118,523	118,523	118,523	118,523	118,523	118,523	118,523	118,523	118,523	118,523	118,523	118,523	118,523	118,523	118,523	118,523
II—Panjab.																	
6 Kanjeh	67,640	67,640	67,640	67,640	67,640	67,640	67,640	67,640	67,640	67,640	67,640	67,640	67,640	67,640	67,640	67,640	67,640
7 Nank	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
8 Amritsar	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Total	139,640	139,640	139,640	139,640	139,640	139,640	139,640	139,640	139,640	139,640	139,640	139,640	139,640	139,640	139,640	139,640	139,640

III.—Crops, 1896-97—continued.

N.	District.	I.—Cereals.														Total.	
		Jowari (Great Millet), Sorghum vulgare, &c.	Pajri (Spiked Millet), Pennisetum typhoidesum.	Paddy (Rhat), Oryza Sativa.	Wheat (Gahu), Triticum aestivum.	Barley (Jav, Ratu), Hordeum vulgare.	Mais (Mabe), Zea mays.	Kodra (Harik), Paspalum scrobiculatum.	Ragi (Nagi), Eleusine coracata.	Rala, Kang (Italian Millet), Panicum Italicum.	Var (Sava and Barag), Panicum malaccense, Puntiaru.	Banti, Barli, Panicum Davidum.	Chelli, Panicum pilosum.	Amaranth (Bhigird), Amaranthus frutescens.	Others.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
																Acres.	
9	Poona ...	612,748	400,202	59,827	60,808	698	4,204	11	37,364	736	24,249	11	1,940	20	4,264	1,240,267	
	... { Rayatwari ...																
	... { Other Government ...																
	... { Alienated ...	99,623	110,663	7,806	7,993	102	459		4,833	69	1,949	2	722	4	611	244,634	
	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 ...	754,081	196,652	11,943	22,643	1,912	18,230	37	27	737	903		200	22	7,211	1,004,700	
	... { Rayatwari ...																
	... { Other Government ...	49,243	19,207	463	1,209	134	1,200			52	24		15		672	73,459	
	... { Alienated ...																
	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 ...	352,482	412,002	22,446	32,850	2,296	8,678	59	36,265	21,081	34,818	12	1	335	1,943	965,271	
	... { Rayatwari ...																
	... { Other Government ...																
	... { Alienated ...	71,391	51,375	10,512	6,430	608	1,450		9,520	5,886	8,486	1		108	213	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 ...	462,586	105,946	105,921	45,784	66	7,555	37	87,507	69,743	26,111			4	48	841,368	
	... { Rayatwari ...																
	... { Other Government ...																
	... { Alienated ...	118,308	38,354	6,571	5,250	3	2,590		5,065	11,651	4,482				24	192,297	
	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 ...	306,039	99,170	3,478	7,223	6	6,849	5	11	1,424	548	2		3		513,758	
	... { Rayatwari ...																
	... { Other Government ...																
	... { Alienated ...	24,008	5,245	837	434		664			112	35					40,822	
	Total ...	430,047	103,415	3,805	7,657	6	7,513	5	11	1,536	583	2		3		554,580	
14	Dharwar ...	563,710	2,713	135,391	186,676	9	105	83	34,142	65,112	36,111					1,024,052	
	... { Rayatwari ...																
	... { Other Government ...																
	... { Alienated ...	23,055	179	16,928	8,141		6		3,717	4,536	2,451					72,063	
	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 ...	46		223,707	56		1	11,505	56,639		23,114			1		335,069	
	... { Rayatwari ...																
	... { Other Government ...			8-3												8-3	
	... { Alienated ...			7,457					549		313					8,319	
	Total ...	46		302,047	56		1	11,505	57,188		23,427			1		394,271	

16	Kolaba ...	Rayatwari ...	...	...	181,450	...	...	2	2,864	22,351	...	17,794	...	...	...	224,461	
			Other Government...	...	59,668	...	...	...	...	12,483	36,395	519	31,786	...	...	140,851	
			Alienated ...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	176	...	124	...	...	2,290	
			Total ...	...	...	243,108	...	...	2	15,347	58,922	519	49,704	...	...	357,602	
17	Ratnagiri ...	Rayatwari ...	...	6	47,307	...	2	...	14,770	20,977	29	9,036	...	...	...	92,140	
			Other Government...	...	944	...	...	...	...	728	635	...	313	...	...	3,620	
			Alienated ...	...	1,459	...	...	...	...	234	788	...	180	...	...	2,600	
			Total ...	...	6	49,710	...	2	...	15,732	22,410	29	9,518	...	...	79,410	
18	Kánara ...	Rayatwari ...	1,908	...	184,897	...	...	346	...	5,534	134	352	...	...	...	193,171	
			Other Government...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alienated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1,908	...	184,897	...	...	346	...	5,534	134	352	...	...	193,171	
Total, A ...	Rayatwari ...	Other Government...	Alienated ...	4,764,856	3,474,378	1,491,465	679,255	28,098	150,073	167,861	474,811	155,274	219,428	16,047	8,930	789	18,450	11,819,166
				121,771	96,050	110,178	93,613	3,682	19,115	56,346	54,111	37,639	17,221	447	29	40	611,319	
				543,955	347,896	84,070	59,870	1,198	23,081	3,138	34,022	22,804	20,369	1,687	1,047	146	2,230	1,120,579
				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
B.—SIND.																		
19	Kardahi ...	Rayatwari ...	102,458	22,177	182,565	42,820	4,545	438	...	977	...	84	...	...	...	...	357,596
			Other Government...	1,297	54	16,732	887	104	14	19,148
			Alienated ...	5,189	263	1,846	727	38	1	8,139
			Total ...	108,924	22,594	202,143	45,434	4,745	433	...	923	...	4	84	385,283
20	Hyderabad ...	Rayatwari ...	103,308	216,170	167,382	42,584	2,285	77	...	19	...	233	...	...	...	...	552,017
			Other Government...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alienated ...	7,722	20,757	22,828	3,241	1,165	26	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	111,038	246,927	219,857	47,929	3,450	103	...	19	...	8	246	621,577
21	Shikárpur ...	Rayatwari ...	225,488	11,741	165,170	213,284	1,592	13	...	61	...	788	...	...	...	296	745,528
			Other Government...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alienated ...	20,608	257	3,084	23,246	23	...	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	23
			Total ...	376,146	12,018	168,254	236,510	1,614	13	...	61	...	809	125	318	795,928
22	Upper Sind Fron- tier.	Rayatwari ...	125,622	20,781	14,485	20,754	154	21	...	1	...	185	...	...	...	66	192,031
			Other Government...	6,862	74	22	21,610	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261
			Alienated ...	2,461	1,105	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	135,936	31,940	14,679	44,178	375	21	...	1	...	190	1	307	227,628
23	Thar and Párkar ...	Rayatwari ...	1,629	89,180	128,190	12,630	291	3	...	3	...	301	...	...	...	...	398,114
			Other Government...	4,027	265,616	...	1,269	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alienated ...	18	969	1,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	9,670	436,765	129,606	14,899	396	3	...	3	...	1	302	591,615
Total, B ...	Rayatwari ...	Other Government...	Alienated ...	692,302	221,049	678,622	204,028	8,877	547	...	991	966	742	...	...	342	20,42,796
				12,187	261,744	16,737	15,086	483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361
				27,083	22,471	29,120	29,326	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
				Total ...	741,714	750,264	734,539	388,920	10,580	573	...	1,006	1,072	758	625	2,630,651
GRAND TOTAL ...	Rayatwari ...	Other Government...	Alienated ...	5,437,318	3,805,427	2,170,117	1,213,283	36,885	190,620	167,861	475,822	156,240	220,170	16,087	8,930	789	18,792	13,897,862
				133,518	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
				580,990	381,367	103,230	89,196	2,413	23,088	3,138	34,023	22,895	20,384	1,687	1,047	146	2,242	1,265,916
				Total ...	6,171,906	4,668,568	2,400,252	1,421,648	43,463	192,823	227,345	563,970	179,798	278,194	34,995	10,424	964	21,765	16,216,115

III.—Crops, 1896-97—continued.

No.	District.	II.—PULSES.													III.—ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCE.					IV.—DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.								
		Tur. (Pigeon Pea) Cajanus indicus.	Gram (Chand, Chak) Crotalaria.	Mung (Green Gram) Phaseolus trilobus.	Urad (Black Gram) Phaseolus radiatus.	Moth (Kidney Bean) Phaseolus acuminatus.	Vil (Large-fruited Pigeon) Crotalaria trilobata.	Chauli (Small-fruited Pigeon) Crotalaria retusa.	Kulath (Horse Gram) Dalichos uniflorus.	Field Pea (Vidua) Plum sativum.	Lentil (Masoor) Ervum lent.	Chickling (Vetch) Lathyrus latifolius.	Field Vetch (divar) Cynodopsis psoraleoides.	Others.	Total II.	A.—Vegetable (Root and Tubers).	B.—Green Vegetable.	C.—Green Fodder.	D.—Fruit Trees.	Total III.	Tobacco (Tambulakku) Nicotiana glauca.	Opium (Koka, Kholan) Papaver somniferum.	Coccoloba (Coccoloba) Coccoloba.	Tea (Tea) Camellia sinensis.	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
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.															Acres.						Acres.							
I.—Gujarat.																												
1	Ahmedabad	Rayatwari ... 4,000 Other Government ... 1,177 Alienated ... 2	10,143 15,259 8	11,219 9,474 17	2,948 3,002 4	26,012 19,500 45	118 20 —	694 633 —	124 7,206 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	5,077 1,668 9	60,753 59,798 85	700 34 —	1,924 215 38	4,024 2,363 —	1,241 80 1	7,785 2,705 89	3,663 299 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	3,663 299 —	
	Total	5,653	25,992	20,690	6,611	45,867	318	1,327	7,439	...	...	...	...	6,772	120,604	738	2,077	6,383	1,331	10,529	3,962	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,962
2	Kaira	Rayatwari ... 13,604 Other Government ... 6,340 Alienated ... —	4,624 674 —	3,374 174 —	563 43 —	19,043 3,941 —	1,074 253 —	3,112 222 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	4,451 1,902 —	48,851 14,239 —	473 171 —	779 300 —	2,405 1,415 —	219 68 —	3,866 1,974 —	11,650 15,100 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	11,650 15,100 —	
	Total	20,446	5,503	3,548	596	21,984	1,327	3,334	...	...	...	...	...	6,463	63,140	594	1,056	3,880	307	5,840	26,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,756
3	Panch Mahals	Rayatwari ... 4,057 Other Government ... 1,901 Alienated ... 558	24,925 2,571 3,200	1,714 622 422	3,473 1,108 521	1,533 1,100 645	28 10 3	206 234 92	35 79 63	388 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	594 150 98	47,253 8,716 5,903	150 300 60	157 12 7	527 14 5	30 2 —	604 334 68	424 137 63	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	424 137 63	
	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 ... —	1,760 — —	226 — —	11 — —	2,343 — —	788 — —	161 — —	1 — —	881 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	51,659 117 —	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	68,628	200	2,300	2,768	741	6,009	4,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,301
5	Surat	Rayatwari ... 18,047 Other Government ... 158 Alienated ... 44	1,168 6 2	2,961 37 6	2,706 1 11	221 — —	19,563 29 20	795 6 8	— — —	1,234 18 3	50 — —	1,328 14 14	1,582 10 3	— — —	40,650 483 115	399 — 2	2,261 2 6	— — —	623 14 3	3,253 16 11	887 5 8	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	892 5 8	
	Total	18,245	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
II.—Deccan.																												
6	Khandesh	Rayatwari ... 64,182 Other Government ... 2,698 Alienated ... 2,041	24,577 3,656 1,987	13,189 26 179	57,859 712 1,307	9,732 — 115	815 — 3	1,060 — 60	81,773 406 431	1,490 43 11	303 44 6	39 — —	— — —	265,039 8,945 5,250	5,183 17 170	4,202 3 84	5,641 2 61	2,710 3 404	17,736 25 718	1,550 1 257	26 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1,576 1 257	
	Total	70,221	39,330	13,344	59,848	9,847	318	1,729	82,610	1,534	353	39	...	279,173	5,370	4,288	5,704	3,117	18,479	1,808	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,834
7	Nasik	Rayatwari ... 16,249 Other Government ... 1,407 Alienated ... —	49,317 5,328 —	6,806 76 —	24,412 1,327 —	8,852 77 —	100 — —	63 3 —	75,287 2,322 —	2,073 134 —	7,744 901 —	3,659 682 —	— — —	194,091 12,167 —	4,658 860 —	3,476 327 —	12,551 794 —	1,893 153 —	22,578 2,140 —	336 6 —	10 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	346 6 —	
	Total	17,655	54,645	6,882	25,739	8,429	110	66	77,609	2,207	8,645	4,271	...	206,258	5,524	3,803	13,315	2,046	24,718	342	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	352
8	Ahmadnagar	Rayatwari ... 46,601 Other Government ... 5,235 Alienated ... —	27,379 5,687 —	23,766 1,623 —	4,167 5 —	85,232 2,306 —	695 — —	463 19 —	66,441 5,852 —	466 — —	213 — —	27 — —	— — —	210,440 20,737 —	4,666 455 —	1,814 175 —	19,651 2,129 —	1,846 199 —	27,977 2,008 —	588 30 —	479 55 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1,067 81 —	
	Total	51,836	43,066	30,389	4,172	37,538	705	482	62,293	456	213	27	...	231,177	5,121	1,980	21,780	2,045	30,935	618	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152

No. 100-7-00

9	Poona	Rayatwari	1,446	35,791	9,275	2,823	17,961	3,140	272	25,515	512	880	...	...	...	113,595	9,211	1,751	5,883	3,658	20,503	343	15	...	...	...	369
		Other Government
		Alienated	2,700	5,627	1,450	1,346	2,298	489	77	4,664	97	83	18,791	2,434	462	1,372	939	5,087	76	1	74	
	Total	20,155	41,418	10,725	4,169	20,259	3,629	349	30,180	609	893	...	...	...	132,386	11,635	2,213	7,155	4,587	25,590	419	16	...	...	...	438	
10	Sholapur	Rayatwari	40,251	31,488	4,983	1,268	24,713	349	32	6,271	83	43	225	...	...	109,656	3,729	1,496	1,923	1,522	8,670	712	20	...	...	...	738
		Other Government
		Alienated	1,452	1,436	241	41	1,250	77	...	...	378	1	7	...	...	4,883	353	115	30	104	606	38	...	...	...	...	28
	Total	41,703	32,924	5,224	1,309	25,963	426	32	6,649	34	50	225	...	...	114,539	4,082	1,614	1,953	1,626	9,275	750	26	...	...	...	776	
11	Satara	Rayatwari	49,128	37,202	13,278	34,345	59,469	2,798	398	49,828	577	356	...	...	246	247,683	7,371	1,129	1,721	1,197	11,418	4,791	604	16	...	...	5,311
		Other Government	
		Alienated	7,225	8,426	2,314	6,010	5,051	318	29	6,824	223	112	...	...	16	83,560	1,337	225	167	210	1,959	433	1	...	...	...	434
	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	
III—Karnatak.																													
12	Belgaum	Rayatwari	47,196	26,543	7,194	8,205	5,654	6,007	998	47,211	2,165	1,983	...	...	...	154,551	2,801	2,199	220	2,124	7,344	20,708	...	...	24	...	20,732
		Other Government	
		Alienated	11,683	6,164	2,623	871	664	786	152	10,311	146	198	33,720	1,094	354	152	456	2,066	4,909	4,909	
	Total	58,829	32,722	10,217	9,076	6,318	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	Rayatwari	12,757	4,005	3,217	...	941	1,928	290	5,278	11	...	...	...	...	29,033	1,497	1,496	3,780	1,760	8,533	63	6	...	...	...	69
		Other Government	
		Alienated	1,207	198	139	...	100	217	55	254	...	...	...	...	...	2,171	210	209	525	245	1,189	8	...	...	...	...	8
	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	Rayatwari	44,523	61,944	30,155	5,420	9,557	6,308	568	54,147	406	51	...	...	1	222,398	2,507	4,021	48	3,470	10,046	437	...	...	...	...	439
		Other Government	
		Alienated	2,991	2,313	2,554	231	440	196	38	3,465	88	14	...	...	...	12,731	111	43	3	361	898	15	...	...	...	...	15
	Total	47,824	64,257	41,710	5,651	9,997	6,902	606	57,612	494	65	...	...	1	235,119	2,618	4,444	51	3,831	10,944	452	...	...	2	...	454	
IV—Konkan.																													
15	Thana	Rayatwari	5,164	1,245	192	15,477	...	902	3,637	937	14	...	...	...	...	27,590	1,007	712	169	3,964	5,772	3	...	...	...	...	3
		Other Government	
		Alienated	66	...	...	66	...	...	...	15	9	...	...	...	...	154	21	29	...	261	251	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5,230	1,245	192	15,542	...	902	3,652	946	14	...	...	...	...	27,745	1,028	749	169	4,221	6,267	3	...	...	...	...	3	
16	Kolaba	Rayatwari	739	1,323	189	2,616	...	3,733	30	66	...	...	...	...	...	9,338	26	230	1	2,371	2,627	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Government	1,642	323	1,133	4,653	...	2,612	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	10,794	2	30	...	20	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated	...	...	...	12	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,381	1,700	1,732	7,283	...	6,381	50	53	...	...	...	...	...	19,580	28	376	1	2,291	2,686	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ratnagiri	Rayatwari	291	7	171	1,715	...	1,739	132	7,210	...	...	...	...	...	11,571	28	92	...	6,927	6,148	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Other Government	19	...	1	36	...	20	5	262	...	...	...	...	...	252	...	...	...	34	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated	6	...	3	62	...	...	3	295	...	...	...	...	...	349	...	...	...	169	169	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	217	7	175	1,795	...	1,795	160	7,567	...	...	...	...	...	12,272	38	95	...	6,249	6,373	...	...	...	...	1	1	
18	Kánara	Rayatwari	137	203	1,033	1,781	...	354	765	2,102	152	1	...	...	...	6,528	260	678	57	18,116	19,111	...	...	...	...	...	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.	Rayatwari	395,414	374,372	147,722	169,856	229,093	66,947	14,301	412,214	11,392	11,264	...	...	...	1,676,516	44,796	30,626	61,425	51,341	190,399	80,466	971	...	...	...	51,467	
	Other Government	15,827	22,271	11,947	16,099	24,391	3,837	1,129	7,399	641	44	...	...	...	102,816	324	289	3,794	396	5,294	15,549	...	...	...	...	15,549	
	Alienated	36,379	26,628	11,948	11,794	13,191	2,446	640	24,907	790	1,271	...	...	...	150,725	7,099	2,454	5,135	3,536	18,257	6,000	67	...	...	...	6,001	
	Total	447,619	423,271	171,617	191,819	258,185	55,850	15,967	455,001	12,989	12,899	...	...	...	2,130,057	52,429	33,742	70,377	57,263	213,811	71,807	1,028	...	...	...	72,898	

9	Peony	Revenue	1,414	23,791	9,273	5,523	17,061	3,140	272	25,516	812	809	16	341	20,243	2,825	1,761	9,211	1,761	6,863	2,825	20,243	341	360
		Expenditure	2,706	5,627	1,660	1,316	2,279	490	77	4,845	97	83	1	76	6,067	930	402	2,424	402	1,372	930	6,067	76	74
		Total	29,155	41,418	10,725	4,169	20,259	3,629	319	30,180	600	893	17	419	25,590	4,587	7,155	11,636	2,213	7,155	4,587	25,590	419	434
10	Shaligaur	Revenue	603	31,400	4,903	1,268	24,713	346	22	6,271	23	45	225	712	8,670	1,622	1,406	3,729	1,406	1,923	1,622	8,670	712	729
		Expenditure	1,422	3,426	541	41	1,250	77	374	374	1	7	3	3	6	104	116	353	116	84	104	6	3	18
		Total	41,703	32,924	5,224	1,309	25,963	423	32	6,449	34	50	225	750	9,275	1,626	1,614	4,082	1,614	1,953	1,626	9,275	750	776
11	Salars	Revenue	9,129	27,202	13,276	24,314	59,449	2,774	364	49,626	677	356	16	4,791	31,418	1,197	1,721	7,371	1,721	1,197	31,418	4,791	4,311	
		Expenditure	7,519	5,426	2,314	6,010	5,061	314	39	6,224	223	112	1	423	1,659	216	226	1,327	226	167	216	1,659	423	418
		Total	50,353	42,700	15,592	40,323	64,520	3,116	427	56,650	800	468	1	5,224	13,677	1,407	1,908	8,708	1,908	1,908	1,407	13,677	5,224	5,015
III—Karnatak.																								
12	Ba. Kaim	Revenue	47,104	26,123	7,794	8,516	8,644	6,007	964	47,211	2,163	1,965	1	2,074	7,314	1,154	2,199	2,901	2,199	1,154	7,314	2,074	2,122	
		Expenditure	11,923	6,164	8,623	671	164	122	10,311	19	19	194	1	6,066	2,066	162	1,994	1,994	162	64	2,066	6,066	194	
		Total	58,829	29,722	10,217	9,070	6,518	6,765	1,150	57,222	3,311	2,161	1	2,578	9,400	2,550	372	2,550	372	2,550	9,400	2,578	2,401	
13	Pijapur	Revenue	12,227	6,846	2,217	—	941	1,928	246	5,276	11	—	—	2,003	10,046	1,700	1,604	1,967	1,604	1,700	10,046	1,967	1,604	
		Expenditure	1,267	194	139	—	310	217	56	24	—	—	2,171	1,149	205	205	210	210	205	205	1,149	210	205	
		Total	13,961	4,843	3,256	—	1,011	2,145	321	5,333	11	—	—	3,174	11,897	1,905	1,814	1,757	1,814	1,905	11,897	1,967	1,814	
14	Bhargur	Revenue	61,823	61,916	20,114	8,420	9,847	6,326	868	64,167	406	81	1	22,246	10,046	3,604	4,021	2,297	4,021	3,604	10,046	4,021	3,604	
		Expenditure	9,291	3,313	3,244	231	440	168	28	2,644	54	14	—	1,173	1,173	281	111	111	281	281	1,173	1,173	281	
		Total	47,821	48,537	41,710	5,051	9,207	6,902	606	57,612	494	65	1	23,419	10,914	3,881	4,114	2,616	4,114	3,881	10,914	4,302	4,51	
IV—Kodava.																								
15	Thana	Revenue	1,164	134	142	13,87	—	915	1,627	337	14	—	—	27,240	4,271	104	712	1,057	712	104	4,271	712	1,057	
		Expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Total	2,220	124	142	13,87	—	915	1,627	337	14	—	—	27,240	4,271	104	712	1,057	712	104	4,271	712	1,057	
16	Kelala	Revenue	279	1,274	109	2,10	1,774	1,774	31	46	—	—	—	27,240	1,027	1	279	279	279	1	1,027	279	1,027	
		Expenditure	1,642	1,113	1,113	4,63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Total	2,220	1,700	1,700	2,523	—	1,774	61	46	—	—	—	27,240	1,027	1	279	279	279	1	1,027	279	1,027	
17	Ratnapur	Revenue	21	2	11	151	—	1,204	13	1,216	—	—	—	11,871	6,000	—	21	21	—	—	6,000	21	6,000	
		Expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Total	21	2	11	151	—	1,204	13	1,216	—	—	—	11,871	6,000	—	21	21	—	—	6,000	21	6,000	
18	Kanara	Revenue	10	24	163	124	—	24	26	213	12	—	—	12,222	6,273	—	24	24	—	—	6,273	24	6,273	
		Expenditure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Total	10	24	163	124	—	24	26	213	12	—	—	12,222	6,273	—	24	24	—	—	6,273	24	6,273	
Total A.																								
Revenue 1,414 23,791 9,273 5,523 17,061 3,140 272 25,516 812 809 16 341 20,243 2,825 1,761 9,211 1,761 6,863 2,825 20,243 341 360 Expenditure 2,706 5,627 1,660 1,316 2,279 490 77 4,845 97 83 1 76 6,067 930 402 2,424 402 1,372 930 6,067 76 74 Total 29,155 41,418 10,725 4,169 20,259 3,629 319 30,180 600 893 17 419 25,590 4,587 7,155 11,636 2,213 7,155 4,587 25,590 419 434																								
Revenue 603 31,400 4,903 1,268 24,713 346 22 6,271 23 45 225 712 8,670 1,622 1,406 3,729 1,406 1,923 1,622 8,670 712 729 Expenditure 1,422 3,426 541 41 1,250 77 374 374 1 7 3 3 6 104 116 353 116 84 104 6 3 18 Total 41,703 32,924 5,224 1,309 25,963 423 32 6,449 34 50 225 750 9,275 1,626 1,614 4,082 1,614 1,953 1,626 9,275 750 776																								
Revenue 9,129 27,202 13,276 24,314 59,449 2,774 364 49,626 2,774 364 49,626 677 356 16 4,791 31,418 1,197 1,721 7,371 1,721 1,197 31,418 4,791 4,311 Expenditure 7,519 5,426 2,314 6,010 5,061 314 39 6,224 223 112 1 423 1,659 216 216 1,327 226 167 216 1,659 423 1,659 423 Total 50,353 42,700 15,592 40,323 64,520 3,116 427 56,650 800 468 1 5,224 13,677 1,407 1,908 8,708 1,908 1,908 1,407 13,677 5,224 5,015																								
IV—Kodava.																								
Revenue 1,164 134 142 13,87 915 1,627 337 14 915 1,627 337 14 27,240 4,271 104 712 1,057 712 104 4,271 712 1,057 Expenditure — Total 2,220 124 142 13,87 915 1,627 337 14 915 1,627 337 14 27,240 4,271 104 712 1,057 712 104 4,271 712 1,057																								
Revenue 279 1,274 109 2,10 1,774 1,774 31 46 1,774 1,774 31 46 27,240 1,027 1 279 279 279 1 1,027 279 1,027 Expenditure 1,642 1,113 1,113 4,63 — Total 2,220 1,700 1,700 2,523 —																								
Revenue 21 2 11 151 1,204 1,204 13 46 1,204 1,204 13 46 11,871 6,000 — 21 21 — — — 6,000 21 6,000 Expenditure — Total 21 2 11 151 1,204 1,204 13 46 1,204 1,204 13 46 11,871 6,000 — 21 21 — — — 6,000 21 6,000																								
Revenue 10 24 163 124 — 24 26 24 26 213 12 — — 12,222 6,273 — 24 24 — — — 6,273 24 6,273 Expenditure — Total 10 24 163 124 — 24 26 24 26 213 12 — — 12,222 6,273 — 24 24 — — — 6,273 24 6,273																								

III.—Crops, 1895-97—continued.

No.	District	II.—PULSES.														III.—ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCE.					IV.—DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.								
		Tur (Pigeon Pea) Cajanus indicus.	Gram (Chana), Cicer arabianum.	Mung (Green Gram) Phaseolus mungo.	Urad (Black Gram) Phaseolus radiatus.	Moth (Kilney Bean) Phaseolus acutifolius.	Vil (Large fruited Dolichos), Dolichos lablab.	Chewli (small fruited) Dolichos, Dolichos sativus.	Kulthi (Horse Gram) Dolichos unguis-cati.	Field Pea (Vatane) Pisum sativum.	Lentil (Masur), Ervum lens.	Chickling Vetch (Lakh Lang), Lathyrus sativus.	Field Vetch (Gudari) Cynodopsis juncea- oides.	Others.	Total II.	A.—Vegetables (Roots and Tubers).	B.—Green Vegetables.	C.—Green Fodder.	D.—Fruit Trees.	Total III.	Tobacco (Tambaku), Nicotianalaceum.	Pinak, Gaoja, (Indian Hemp), Cannabis sativa.	Opium (Afju) Papaver somniferum.	Coffee (Kapp, Tumbak), Coffea Arabica.	Tea (Chaha), Thea sinensis.	Chuchana (Cloakum) officinale.	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.								
19	Karachi		2,951	9,418	1,272	2,329		47				7,919			23,786	1,864	2,890	744	2,398	7,545	869								424
	{ Ravalwari ...		1	576	149	701						374			1,800	14	172		15	201									624
	{ Other Government ...											98			29	7	61		4	34									66
	{ Alienated ...		99		20	86																							66
	Total ...		2,722	10,222	1,870	3,146		47				8,377			25,884	1,885	3,148	414	2,417	7,864	435								490
20	Hyderabad		2,639	1,080	10	18		446				12,333	18		16,588	1,935	3,498	159	4,350	9,961	4,816								4,516
	{ Ravalwari ...																												
	{ Other Government ...		231	23		80						3,322	7		2,614	375	306	168	566	1,356	1,553								1,553
	{ Alienated ...																												
	Total ...		2,890	1,103	10	48		446				14,555	150		19,202	2,370	3,806	325	4,855	11,317	6,069								6,069
21	Shikarpur		10,820	992	43	30		31				65,290		2	77,217	2,638	7,342	379	4,644	14,908	3,617						4	3,692	
	{ Ravalwari ...																												
	{ Other Government ...																												
	{ Alienated ...		451	8								1,200			1,657	113	299		110	522	91								91
	Total ...		11,281	993	42	30		31				66,490		2	78,874	2,752	7,641	379	4,658	15,430	3,908						4	3,983	
22	Upper Sind Frontier.		21,599	839	8			10		1		12,619		46	34,607	205	1,199		85	1,497	59								59
	{ Ravalwari ...																												
	{ Other Government ...		877		146		76					1,836			2,834	45	87		1	133									
	{ Alienated ...		803	2								141			566		491			491									
	Total ...		22,609	361	149	76		10		1		14,695		46	37,947	245	1,777		86	2,111	59								59
23	Thar and Parkar.		1	6,979				874				6			7,583	257	442	1,146	395	2,243	523								523
	{ Ravalwari ...																												
	{ Other Government ...		1	941				44							14,481	2	6			27	4								4
	{ Alienated ...			198											198		6		16	21	29								29
	Total ...		2	7,843				918				6		840	22,262	277	454	1,146	414	2,291	555								555
Total, B.			37,718	18,744	1,257	2,877		1,408		1		98,058	176	48	159,790	6,918	15,370	2,097	11,779	30,164	9,281						4	9,414	
	{ Ravalwari ...																												
	{ Other Government ...		679	1,167	294	857		94				2,399	12,616	840	19,195	79	268		76	361	4								4
	{ Alienated ...		1,108	229	20	86						2,766	7		5,184	496	1,190	168	635	2,498	1,738								1,738
	Total ...		39,504	20,532	1,571	3,300		1,452		1		104,123	12,798	888	184,169	7,492	16,826	2,265	12,430	39,013	1,026						4	11,156	
GRAND TOTAL			395,416	412,021	166,468	171,213	222,410	47,947	15,709	412,214	11,353	11,584	155,047	12,144	650	2,036,306	51,714	46,068	63,522	65,120	226,424	59,740	1,097		60		4	60,901	
	{ Ravalwari ...																												
	{ 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	5,326	4,171	20,745	7,541			1				7,549
	Total ...		447,619	474,005	191,549	193,390	261,485	55,850	17,419	455,001	12,990	12,899	161,839	28,674	1,506	2,314,225	59,921	50,568	72,642	69,693	252,824	82,833	1,154		60	1	4	84,052	

III—Crops, 1896-97—continued.

No.	District	V.—CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.																	VI.—STARCHES.			VII.—SUGARS.		
		Cardamom (Veldode) <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>	Chillies (Mirchys) <i>Capaicum frutescens</i>	Ginger (A'le), Zingiber officinale.	Black Pepper (Mir) <i>Piper nigrum</i> .	Betel-leaves (P'ane), <i>Piper-betel</i> .	Betel-nut (Supari), <i>Areca-catechu</i> .	Turmeric (Haldi), <i>Curcuma longa</i> .	Fennel (Badi-shap), <i>Pimpinella anisum</i> .	Dill-seed (Bilant-shap), <i>Anethum sowa</i> .	Coriander (Dhane), <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> .	Cumin (Jiri), <i>Cuminum cymalaum</i> .	Alwan-seed (Ora), <i>Psychotria ajowan</i> .	Fenugreek (Methi), <i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> .	Common Mustard (Ra), <i>Sinapis indica</i> .	Garlic (Lavan), <i>Allium sativum</i> .	Others.	Total V.	Arrowroot <i>Maranta arundinacea</i>	Others.	Total VI.	Sugarcane (Ua), <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> .	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
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																								
<i>I.—Gujardt.</i>																								
1	Ahmadabad	Rayatwari 1,198	281	...	...	...	...	7	75	1	15	18	...	789	21	45	8	2,453	...	...	...	1,304	...	1,304
		Other Government 150	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	...	...	32	...	27	...	237	...	...	...	182	...	182
		Alienated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total	1,346	283	...	...	...	...	7	75	7	25	18	...	825	21	85	8	2,700	...	...	...	1,493	...	1,493
2	Kaira	Rayatwari 641	147	...	...	...	...	3	725	...	...	730	...	237	17	50	122	2,002	30	147	167	309	...	309
		Other Government 200	33	...	...	...	...	4	49	...	...	1,428	...	6	1	63	36	1,815	6	9	15	263	...	263
		Alienated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	841	180	...	...	...	...	7	774	...	...	2,148	3	243	18	113	150	4,477	24	156	180	566	...	566
3	Panch Mahals	Rayatwari 289	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	32	...	77	1	9	...	600	...	...	...	214	...	214
		Other Government 200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	61	...	304	...	...	...	47	...	47
		Alienated 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	91	...	...	...	26	...	26
	Total	658	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	11	32	...	109	1	71	...	695	...	...	...	287	...	287
4	Broach	Rayatwari 147	19	...	...	...	...	12	...	5	22	...	5	5	...	60	2	267	...	...	...	138	...	138
		Other Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	157	19	...	...	...	...	12	...	5	22	...	5	5	...	40	2	267	...	...	...	138	...	138
5	Surat	Rayatwari 517	133	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	6	...	23	91	23	74	20	979	...	...	...	5,366	...	5,366
		Other Government 47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	80	...	80
		Alienated 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	Khairdeah	Rayatwari 4,778	5	...	285	...	...	70	4,174	2,310	6,599	...	80	36	23	148	...	20,014	...	...	...	2,146	...	2,146
		Other Government 5	...	...	...	...	...	15	64	33	112	...	125	...	26	...	...	36	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Alienated 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	679	...	...	...	178	...	178
	Total	5,837	5	...	296	...	...	85	4,242	2,668	6,701	...	720	36	23	174	...	20,789	...	...	...	2,327	...	2,327
7	Nasik	Rayatwari 2,864	5	...	114	1	...	18	...	36	43	...	34	777	124	528	...	4,667	...	...	...	7,254	...	7,254
		Other Government 280	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	54	...	437	...	...	...	790	...	790
		Alienated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,264	8	...	145	1	...	18	...	36	44	...	34	833	139	582	...	5,104	...	...	...	8,046	...	8,046
8	Ahmadnagar	Rayatwari 1,940	...	...	322	1	...	...	...	3	25	...	...	...	7	140	...	4,369	...	...	...	2,303	...	2,303
		Other Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated 60	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	...	...	...	117	...	117
	Total	4,317	...	...	346	1	...	...	...	3	25	...	3	2	7	150	...	4,874	...	...	...	2,420	...	2,420

III—Crops, 1896-97—continued.

No.	District	V.—COMMODITIES AND SPECIES													VI.—CROPS.			VII.—CROPS.											
		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	Total VI.	Area.	64	65	Total VII.	Area.		
A.—JOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																													
I.—(Gujarat).																													
1	Abmadabad	...	1,100	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,294	...	1,294	...
		{ Retained	150	2																					157		1,451		
		{ Annulled
		Total	1,253	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,652	...	1,652	...
2	Kare	...	641	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Retained	300	25																					325		325		
		{ Annulled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	841	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,166	...	1,166	...
3	Panch Mahala	...	300	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Retained	300	9																					309		309		
		{ Annulled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	653	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	...	662	...
4	Pravach	...	132	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Retained	132	10																					142		142		
		{ Annulled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	157	12	169	...	169	...
5	Surat	...	617	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Retained	617	13																					630		630		
		{ Annulled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	693	13	706	...	706	...
II.—Punjab.																													
6	Rhadodh	...	170	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Retained	170	6																					176		176		
		{ Annulled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	507	6	513	...	513	...
7	Nank	...	124	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Retained	124	8																					132		132		
		{ Annulled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	201	8	209	...	209	...
8	Abadigar	...	100	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Retained	100	3																					103		103		
		{ Annulled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	137	3	140	...	140	...

III—Crops, 1896-97.—continued.

No.	District.	V.—CONDIMENT AND SPICES.																	VI.—STARCHES.			VII.—SUGARS.		
		Castanum (Vedake), Pistacia cashan- mum.	Chillies (Mircha), Capsicum frutescens.	Ginger (A'le), Zing- iber officinale.	Black Pepper (Miri), Piper nigrum.	Petichayee (T'ane), Piper betel.	Peleout. (Supari), Areacatechu.	Tumeric (Haldi), Curcuma longa.	Fennel (Bhallabp), Pimpinella anisum.	Dill-seed (Bhall- anep), Anethum grave.	Coriander (Miane), Coriandrum sativum.	Cumin (Jiri), Cum- bura cuminum.	Alwanseed (Ova), Ptychotis a'owan.	Fennegreek (Methi), Trigonella foenu- græcum.	Common Mustard (Madi), Sinapis Indica.	Carlic (Lason), Allium sativum.	Others.	Total V.	Arrowroot, Manihot arundinacea (uruma singhalifolia, &c.)	Others.	Total VI.	Engaroba (Ua Shorbi), Saccharum officinum.	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
A.—Bombay PRESIDENCY PROPER																								
<i>—continued.</i>																								
II.—Deccan—continued.																								
9	Poona ...		4,817	7	348	—	39	29	11	172	—	8	40	11	418	—	8,800	—	—	—	7,889	—	7,889	
	... {Rajawari ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	... {Other Government ...		954	1	344	—	1	—	—	24	—	1	17	—	132	—	1,474	—	—	—	1,573	—	1,573	
	... {Alienated ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total ...		5,471	8	692	—	40	29	11	196	—	9	57	11	550	—	7,074	—	—	—	9,143	—	9,143	
10	Sholapur ...		8,534	—	309	—	147	—	—	36	—	4	5	—	194	—	8,769	—	—	—	2,608	—	2,608	
	... {Rajawari ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	... {Other Government ...		367	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	376	—	—	—	127	—	127	
	... {Alienated ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total ...		8,901	—	311	1	750	—	—	36	—	4	5	—	196	—	7,144	—	—	—	2,632	—	2,632	
11	Satara ...		8,016	64	850	8	3,168	208	—	1,296	—	43	11	—	606	—	13,888	—	—	—	11,245	—	11,245	
	... {Rajawari ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	... {Other Government ...		1,478	39	48	—	559	33	—	223	—	1	1	—	67	—	2,448	—	—	—	2,143	—	2,143	
	... {Alienated ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total ...		9,494	125	398	8	3,727	341	—	1,518	—	44	12	1	673	—	16,336	—	—	—	13,388	—	13,388	
III—Karnatak.																								
12	Belgaum ...		11,229	—	144	1	153	821	12	289	—	—	117	112	1,728	—	14,103	—	—	—	7,980	—	7,980	
	... {Rajawari ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	... {Other Government ...		3,075	—	118	—	77	80	—	150	—	—	20	1	319	—	8,840	—	—	—	2,458	—	2,458	
	... {Alienated ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total ...		14,303	—	262	1	230	401	12	439	—	—	137	113	2,045	—	17,943	—	—	—	10,438	—	10,438	
13	Bijapur ..		1,412	—	48	—	18	2	3	8	—	—	4	1	98	—	1,694	—	—	—	670	—	670	
	... {Rajawari ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	... {Other Government ...		140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	161	—	—	—	57	—	57	
	... {Alienated ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total ...		1,561	—	48	—	20	2	3	9	—	—	4	1	107	—	1,755	—	—	—	727	—	727	
14	Dharwar ...		30,464	5	1,291	518	83	1	2	95	—	6	120	45	1,955	—	84,536	—	—	—	3,703	—	3,703	
	... {Rajawari ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	... {Other Government ...		1,609	1	90	34	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	4	—	1,749	—	—	—	636	—	636	
	... {Alienated ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total ...		32,073	6	1,387	552	33	1	2	97	—	6	121	47	1,959	—	36,235	—	—	—	4,339	—	4,339	
IV.—Konkan.																								
15	Thana ...		391	200	238	6	46	—	—	270	—	—	—	2	3	—	1,158	—	—	—	1,123	—	1,123	
	... {Rajawari ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	... {Other Government ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	... {Alienated ...		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total ...		392	200	238	6	46	—	—	270	—	—	—	2	3	—	1,157	—	—	—	1,123	—	1,123	

16	Kolha ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	49 87 ...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	255 88	...	...	...	31 3	...	31 3
	Total		136	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	288	...	...	...	...	...	443	...	...	...	34	...	34	
27	Ratnagiri ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	807 17 16	...	1	...	606 190 2	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124 207 18	7	...	7	212 1 16	...	212 1 16
	Total		640	...	1	...	798	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,349	7	...	7	229	...	229	
18	Kanara ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	975 304 3	1,817	200	11,859	59	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	5	239	15,464	...	...	...	3,314	...	3,314	
	Total		975	304	3	1,817	200	11,859	59	...	2	...	...	1	5	239	15,464	...	...	...	3,314	...	3,314	
	Total, A	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	975 77,937 709	903 35	1,819	3,677	12,995	4,460	5,642	2,384	9,155	770	731	2,315	399	5,982	398	1,30,495	27	161	178	67,442	...	67,442	
	Total		975	87,208	979	1,819	4,343	13,222	5,122	5,868	2,748	9,688	2,198	861	2,480	408	6,767	419	1,45,105	31	160	191	66,178	...	66,178
	B—SIND.																								
19	Karachi ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	63	...	...	...	...	...	51	2	132	228	1	...	2,405	34	5	2,921	...	7	7	1,356	...	1,356
	Total		63	...	...	...	...	...	55	2	144	228	1	...	4,235	34	5	4,767	...	7	7	1,437	...	1,437
20	Hyderabad ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	159 67	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	17	...	...	1,019	71	...	...	1,273	...	17	17	908	...	908
	Total		206	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	17	...	...	1,032	78	...	...	1,340	...	17	17	1,094	...	1,094
21	Shikarpur ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	198 8	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	3,633	23	...	234	...	79	3	4,196	...	26	26	568	...	568
	Total		206	...	...	...	...	...	29	10	3,718	23	...	234	...	117	3	4,340	...	27	27	581	...	581
22	Upper Sind Frontier.	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	666	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	...	...	...	23	...	23
	Total		2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	679	...	...	...	2	6	7	698	...	...	...	23	...	23
23	Thar and Patkar ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	94 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	22	22	45	...	45
	Total		101	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	74	...	...	...	...	...	7	187	...	22	22	45	...	45
	Total, B	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	428 1 61	...	...	...	...	...	71	23	4,391	231	1	234	3,424	197	8	9,866	...	73	73	2,900	...	2,900
	Total		578	...	...	...	...	...	86	24	4,632	251	1	234	5,269	242	15	11,332	...	73	73	3,180	...	3,180
	GRAND TOTAL	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	975 78,433 710	903 35	1,819	3,677	12,995	4,460	5,713	2,407	13,476	1,021	732	2,549	3,813	6,179	399	139,741	27	223	250	60,342	...	60,342	
	Total		975	87,786	979	1,819	4,343	13,222	5,122	5,954	2,772	14,320	2,449	862	2,714	5,677	7,009	434	1,56,437	31	233	264	69,258	...	69,258

III.—Crops, 1903-07—continued.

District	VIII.—OIL SEEDS.										IX.—DYES.					X.—FIBRES.						XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	Gross Area cropped.	Deficit Area cropped more than once.	Residual Net Area cropped.	
	Sesame (Til), Sesamum indicum.	Mustard (Alsi, Jaisal), Linum usitatissimum	Castor-oil Seed (Prasi), Ricinus communis	Safflower Seed (Karal), Carthamus tinctorius	Rayseed (Shirsa), Prasinus sapina.	Nigerseed (Kharandi), Guizotia abyssinica.	Groundnut (Bhainding), Arachis hypogaea.	Cocunut (Khuhra), Cocos nucifera.	Others.	Total VIII.	Indigo (Nil, Gudi), Indigo tinctoria.	Safflower (Karamba), Carthamus Persicus.	Morinda (A.T. Kurangul), Morinda citrifolia.	Others.	Total IX.	Cotton (Kappa), Gossypium herbaceum.	Bombay Hemp (Rau Tag), Corchoria Jutece.	Jute (Ambadi, Rherla), Hibiscus cannabinus.	Jute (Cochura).	Rice.	Others.					Total X.
1	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																										
I.—Gujarat.																										
1	Ahmadabad	{ Rayatwari, 20,064 Other Govt, 7,227 Alienated	{ 2,924 1,298	{ 6,812 1,951	{ 161 3	{ 1,166 109	{	{	{	{ 30,662 20,568 11	{ 181	{ 174 15	{	{	{ 856 16	{ 111,852 109,971 60	{ 2,527 1,524 0	{ 1,339 143	{	{	{	{ 115,718 171,687 68	{ 1,827	{ 627,681 59,510 1,568	{ 23,187 2,604 129	{ 694,544 100,501 1,430
	Total	27,325	4,141	8,274	164	1,274	...	...	...	41,178	181	189	...	...	370	281,883	4,056	1,482	...	...	...	987,121	1,327	1,138,759	25,875	1,112,884
2	Kaira	{ Rayatwari, 4,301 Other Govt, 1,369 Alienated	{ 1,240	{ 2,426 370	{ 639 297	{ 89 4	{	{	{	{ 9,322 2,021	{ 154 235	{ 641 296	{	{	{ 995 631	{ 3,649 3,129	{ 115 0	{ 1,505 254	{	{	{	{ 4,669 3,389	{ 22 22	{ 591,353 157,422	{ 22,822 6,022	{ 510,170 150,630
	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	691,780	29,574	662,206
3	Panch Mahals	{ Rayatwari, 15,318 Other Govt, 1,052 Alienated	{ 14	{ 1,725 709 213	{	{ 29 25 16	{ 9,277 741 632	{	{	{ 20,843 2,897 1,987	{	{ 1	{	{	{ 1	{ 264 331 147	{ 3,086 693 307	{ 163 75 60	{	{	{	{ 3,613 1,099 614	{	{ 282,833 68,937 41,600	{ 39,342 4,577 4,563	{ 241,501 64,350 37,037
	Total	17,337	14	2,617	...	249	10,590	...	...	30,837	...	1	...	...	1	842	4,086	298	...	...	...	5,226	...	393,422	48,492	344,940
4	Breach	{ Rayatwari, 18,455 Other Govt, 62 Alienated	{	{ 1,508 6	{	{	{	{	{	{ 19,661 56	{ 981	{ 6	{	{	{ 986	{ 215,379 441	{ 39	{ 2	{	{	{	{ 215,420 443	{ 66	{ 518,168 889	{ 271	{ 517,897 888
	Total	18,507	...	1,210	...	...	...	...	...	19,717	981	5	...	...	986	215,822	39	2	...	...	...	215,863	66	519,056	271	518,785
5	Surat	{ Rayatwari, 5,209 Other Govt, 6 Alienated	{ 8	{ 23,874 817 112	{	{	{ 84	{ 104 3 8	{	{ 29,099 324 120	{	{	{	{	{	{ 100,358 1,504 50	{ 1,549 1 3	{ 38	{	{	{	{ 101,945 1,619 68	{ 101	{ 484,685 5,868 2,775	{ 20,547 284 10	{ 464,138 6,384 3,765
	Total	5,243	8	24,003	...	...	84	115	...	29,453	...	...	...	...	101,923	1,553	38	...	...	...	103,513	101	494,128	20,841	473,287	
II.—Deccan.																										
6	Khandesh	{ Rayatwari, 60,747 Other Govt, 4,372 Alienated	{ 67,510 1,817 1,304	{ 7,011 671 108	{ 351 20 1	{	{ 2,689 1,189 64	{ 6,107 46	{	{ 160,614 7,472 3,909	{ 1,390	{ 81	{	{	{ 1,421	{ 1,045,675 1,437 28,260	{ 1,913 677 79	{ 7,821 177 176	{	{	{	{ 1,064,810 2,501 26,518	{ 50 4 4	{ 2,783,734 44,436 68,418	{ 32,091 3 416	{ 2,751,643 44,439 69,013
	Total	93,404	60,091	7,853	372	...	4,121	6,153	...	171,994	1,290	31	...	1,421	1,073,272	2,609	7,684	...	...	...	1,083,626	67	2,896,483	32,510	2,864,078	
7	Nasik	{ Rayatwari, 64,224 Other Govt, 1,169 Alienated	{ 14,719 1,126	{ 2,314 29	{ 4,369 373	{	{ 79,140 4,273	{ 17,732 1,844	{	{ 166,618 8,224	{	{	{	{	{	{ 66,506 1,047	{ 3,459 783	{ 1,737 9	{	{	{	{ 61,602 1,249	{ 22	{ 1,591,680 41,370	{ 45,022 2,406	{ 1,546,618 43,761
	Total	49,393	15,895	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	Ahmadnagar	{ Rayatwari, 32,511 Other Govt, Alienated	{ 24,084 2,848	{ 232 43	{ 65,699 11,970	{	{ 17,161 280	{ 5,068 249	{ 1	{ 165,865 19,235	{ 103 119	{	{	{	{ 103 119	{ 63,295 12,641	{ 266 33	{ 9,413 616	{	{	{	{ 72,974 13,290	{ 32 6	{ 1,943,040 255,066	{ 107,250 9,437	{ 1,836,000 216,329
	Total	36,566	27,622	275	97,868	...	17,401	5,337	1	185,100	222	...	...	222	75,936	299	10,029	...	...	...	86,264	37	2,199,906	116,917	2,082,989	

9	Poona	Rajawari Other Govt Alienated	2,574	355	100	68,090	19,029	14,448	107,608	401	81	2,658	23	3,263	179	1,505,244	82,965	1,422,379		
			303	831	4	8,770	2,950	4,164	17,323	29	388	417	568	279,944	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	Rajawari Other Govt Alienated	11,632	16,165	1,929	44,896	6,471	23,820	101,814	245	59	307	1,621	134	10,689	11,436	6	1,249,661	25,559	1,214,102
			506	826	6	2,845	44	1,179	5,467	241	377	518	1	84,473	1,836	82,637				
			Total	12,138	16,991	1,896	47,741	6,515	23,999	109,281	245	59	307	1,862	120	10,966	12,954	67	1,334,134	37,395
11	Satara	Rajawari Other Govt Alienated	164	1,758	240	15,159	11,242	53,684	82,349	5,436	5,262	6,772	17,470	438	1,354,971	73,649	1,281,321			
			23	249	11	3,012	2,001	15,167	20,523	15	851	855	1,859	19	228,913	16,453	212,460			
			Total	187	2,007	411	18,171	13,243	68,851	102,872	5,581	6,113	7,627	19,328	457	1,583,884	90,093	1,493,791		
III.—Karnatak.																				
12	Belgaum	Rajawari Other Govt Alienated	8,855	1,249	6,415	12,242	4,628	4,642	37,579	135,802	5,170	5,133	145,605	19	1,279,233	27,726	1,266,407			
			1,265	471	2,098	4,501	46	1,755	10,582	24,933	1,745	891	27,589	1	277,423	3,707	273,716			
			Total	9,640	1,714	8,513	16,744	5,106	6,397	48,117	160,235	6,935	6,024	173,194	20	1,506,656	26,433	1,480,222		
13	Bijapur	Rajawari Other Govt Alienated	5,336	2,557	804	5,525	2,748	11	17,181	46,045	57	1,113	41,255	16	612,063	8,330	603,733			
			614	166	112	488	261	1	1,580	4,935	1	65	5,001	50,389	763	50,226				
			Total	6,150	2,703	916	5,971	3,009	12	18,761	41,980	58	1,178	46,216	10	663,052	8,993	654,059		
14	Dharwad	Rajawari Other Govt Alienated	21,880	15,782	11,152	20,629	1,690	5	90,680	371,82	67	4,719	379,718	17	1,754,374	51,568	1,702,806			
			422	602	402	1,426	154	—	3,292	13,616	22	93	13,924	2	106,314	2,081	104,233			
			Total	21,922	16,384	11,554	22,055	1,844	5	93,972	387,436	69	4,812	392,638	19	1,860,688	53,649	1,807,039		
IV.—Konkan.																				
15	Thana	Rajawari Other Govt Alienated	2,710	—	1,755	4	8,545	—	13,086	2,350	2,931	6,184	34	609,387	2,014	607,373				
			7	—	—	—	80	—	87	—	34	321	638	—	1,779	7	637,152			
			Total	2,717	—	1,755	4	8,625	—	13,173	2,384	3,252	6,822	34	611,125	2,021	609,102			
16	Kolaba	Rajawari Other Govt Alienated	1,230	—	4	—	917	—	2,187	134	130	264	4	239,265	4,238	235,027				
			2,711	—	5	—	6,8	—	7	2,187	26	—	26	—	154,349	2,600	151,749			
			Total	3,941	—	9	—	1,325	—	5,374	160	130	290	4	393,614	6,838	386,776			
17	Ratnagiri	Rajawari Other Govt Alienated	143	—	—	—	2,416	—	5,391	1,379	8	1,387	125	116,323	8,130	118,453				
			—	—	—	—	391	—	32	341	29	—	29	—	2,583	11	2,694			
			Total	143	—	—	—	2,807	—	5,732	1,408	8	1,416	125	118,906	8,141	121,047			
18	Kanara	Rajawari Other Govt Alienated	84	—	92	1	8	—	143	158	209	267	64	238,476	19,473	218,993				
			—	—	—	—	—	—	281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
			Total	84	—	92	1	8	—	143	158	209	267	64	238,476	19,473	218,993			
Total, A...	Rajawari Other Govt Alienated	293,850	147,334	67,490	269,367	1,444	169,300	128,641	3	364	1,058,400	2,057	1,021	90	8	4,174	2,172,998	20,339	24,791	
		16,708	2,401	4,030	229	128	2,770	—	26,811	230	221	146	—	—	—	—	—	190,622	36	184,256
		Total	310,558	149,735	71,520	270,596	1,572	172,070	128,641	3	364	1,059,456	2,287	1,021	90	8	4,174	2,363,620	20,375	24,817

III.—Crops, 1935-37—continued.

District	VIII.—(In Bands)										IX.—Dras.					X.—Fishes.							XI.—Miscellaneous.	Gross Area cropped.	Deduct Area cropped more than once.	Remainder Net Area cropped.	
	Seamless (Mum Indicum)	Linseed (Alsi) (Linum catenatum)	Castor-seed (Ferah) (Ricinus communis)	Flower Seed (Kardhi) (Carthamus tinctorius)	Isperseed (Shiras) (Sesuvia portulacastrum)	Nizamseed (Kharandi) (Sesuvia portulacastrum)	Groundnut (Bhimling) (Arachis hypogaea)	Cowpeas (Khadre) (Cicer arietinum)	Others.	Total VIII.	Indigo (No. Gold) (Indigofera tinctoria)	Pasture (Karamba) (Crotalaria retusa)	Moringa (A. Moringa) (Moringa oleifera)	Others.	Total IX.	Cotton (Kapsul) (Gossypium hirsutum)	Bombay Hemp (Khatu) (Crotalaria juncea)	Hemp (Aambal) (Hibiscus cannabinus)	Jute (Kor-horse)	Rheas.	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	
II.—SINDH.										Acres.					Acres.							Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
19 Karachi...	Ravawardi...	12,45	...	115	...	8,373	...	...	22,573	45,51	15	...	...	15	...	841	104	...	...	...	...	...	04	3,457	443,997	19,741	425,256
	Other Govt...	21	...	...	...	191	...	...	373	83	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	13,507	1,119	23,578
	Alienated...	368	...	...	...	191	...	...	196	63	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	9,547	41	9,507
Total ...	13,719	...	115	...	8,759	...	...	...	21,147	46,740	15	...	...	15	...	993	114	...	...	...	...	...	1,107	3,457	477,051	19,910	457,141
20 Hyderabad	Ravawardi...	39,72	...	...	...	8,298	...	...	23,121	66,74	7,659	...	...	6	7,565	72,71	327	...	1	...	...	...	73,947	14,474	747,116	7,516	739,600
	Other Govt...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated...	2,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,734	7,047	76	...	...	76	...	9,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,191	4,653	104,205	384	105,821
Total ...	42,456	...	...	...	4,474	...	...	...	26,855	73,795	7,635	...	6	7,641	81,889	350	...	1	...	...	...	82,240	19,029	851,321	7,900	813,421	
21 Shikarpur.	Ravawardi...	25,122	...	...	...	10,380	...	...	17,000	62,40	1,407	...	...	410	1,805	5,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,601	1,407	920,763	102,645	818,118
	Other Govt...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated...	2,123	...	...	...	2,324	...	...	1,740	6,197	1,805	...	...	...	1,808	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	217	68,810	2,058	50,252
Total ...	27,245	...	...	...	21,904	...	...	...	19,436	68,601	3,303	...	410	3,713	5,791	88	...	...	...	...	...	5,874	1,714	979,073	104,703	874,370	
22 Upper Sind Frontier.	Ravawardi...	71,646	...	...	...	8,154	...	...	22,492	102,23	212	...	...	212	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	18	331,797	21,229	310,564
	Other Govt...	42	...	...	...	8,053	...	...	336	8,421	...	...	...	...	...	888	...	...	...	...	...	...	888	...	48,364	1,412	41,952
	Alienated...	1,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	2,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,951	148	7,703
Total ...	72,975	...	...	...	16,215	...	...	...	23,590	112,78	212	...	...	212	...	1,354	12	...	...	...	...	1,366	188	383,012	22,789	360,223	
23 Thar and Parkar.	Ravawardi...	6,079	...	...	...	825	...	...	22,525	29,42	637	...	...	637	...	30,597	23	...	1	...	...	...	30,621	6,451	275,546	8,524	267,323
	Other Govt...	14,238	...	...	...	160	...	...	243	15,04	...	...	...	...	...	401	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	...	420,975	1,157	419,818
	Alienated...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	557	...	...	...	...	...	769	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	148	4,233	197	4,036
Total ...	20,477	...	306	...	985	...	...	...	23,262	45,031	637	...	...	637	...	31,767	23	...	1	...	...	31,791	6,599	701,054	9,878	691,176	
Total, II.	Ravawardi...	143,981	...	115	...	40,834	...	...	17,690	91,711	9,918	...	...	416	10,334	110,142	558	...	2	...	...	...	110,697	20,061	2,719,519	158,056	2,660,864
	Other Govt...	14,401	...	...	...	8,407	...	...	...	856	...	...	...	...	...	1,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,303	...	487,846	3,038	484,143
	Alienated...	6,524	...	...	...	3,098	...	...	1,740	5,187	1,881	...	...	...	1,884	10,357	21	...	...	...	...	...	10,383	4,917	184,146	2,827	181,819
Total ...	176,902	...	421	...	52,337	...	...	...	19,436	97,854	11,802	...	416	12,218	121,794	587	...	2	...	...	...	122,383	30,986	3,391,511	165,180	3,226,331	
GRAND TOTAL	Ravawardi...	440,434	142,274	67,955	268,167	42,278	169,804	142,337	8	93,075	1,365,18	12,975	1,021	90	424	14,510	3,263,746	29,892	54,783	...	...	...	2,348,445	28,638	20,178,407	748,254	19,430,053
	Other Govt...	31,110	2,522	4,830	320	8,845	2,719	3	...	956	60,51	235	311	...	...	548	178,114	2,962	659	...	...	...	181,735	21	1,433,606	21,071	1,412,895
	Alienated...	18,220	8,484	3,331	32,328	3,111	11,240	25,955	...	5,188	108,86	2,003	...	...	...	2,003	94,439	3,639	8,951	...	...	...	102,028	5,521	1,689,227	68,723	1,630,504
Total ...	480,164	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	...	...	...	2,632,209	34,192	23,301,800	828,748	22,472,552	

IV.—Irrigation, 1896-97.

No. 1753-9

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
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																		
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>																		
1	Ahmadabad ...	604,544	4,918	.....	22,547	7,307	2,600	47,367	10,021	14,481	17,206	1,800	3,988	2,023	544	80,143	2,776	47,367
	{ Rayatwari	604,544	4,918	.....	22,547	7,307	2,600	47,367	10,021	14,481	17,206	1,800	3,988	2,023	544	80,143	2,776	47,367
	{ Other Government	604,544	4,918	.....	22,547	7,307	2,600	47,367	10,021	14,481	17,206	1,800	3,988	2,023	544	80,143	2,776	47,367
	{ Alienated	1,439	486	.....	10,664	2,455	330	14,536	5,547	3,336	2,667	183	407	167	2,264	14,570	24	14,536
	{ Total	1,112,884	5,456	.....	43,497	10,873	2,930	62,756	15,580	18,541	19,979	1,469	4,414	2,790	2,808	65,601	2,845	62,756
2	Kaira ...	511,778	842	.....	25,589	2,884	3,046	31,661	6,788	5,813	8,286	286	3,267	9,013	778	23,709	1,848	31,661
	{ Rayatwari	511,778	842	.....	25,589	2,884	3,046	31,661	6,788	5,813	8,286	286	3,267	9,013	778	23,709	1,848	31,661
	{ Other Government	169,480	.....	.....	18,808	867	302	19,296	1,629	273	2,628	265	1,970	.....	911	20,408	1,113	19,296
	{ Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Total	662,206	842	.....	44,095	2,971	3,248	51,156	8,291	5,585	10,924	551	5,227	21,852	1,687	54,117	2,961	51,156
3	Panch Mahals ...	243,503	42	30	1,098	210	.....	1,351	489	210	35	213	282	232	1,351	.....	1,351	
	{ Rayatwari	243,503	42	30	1,098	210	.....	1,351	489	210	35	213	282	232	1,351	.....	1,351	
	{ Other Government	64,280	.....	2	780	.....	.....	782	307	.....	.....	47	318	110	782	.....	782	
	{ Alienated	27,927	.....	.....	281	.....	.....	281	161	.....	.....	28	62	8	281	.....	281	
	{ Total	344,940	42	32	2,100	210	.....	2,384	877	210	35	286	632	344	2,384	.....	2,384	
4	Broach ...	557,297	.....	.....	762	48	.....	810	2	60	9	111	334	328	834	24	810	
	{ Rayatwari	557,297	.....	.....	762	48	.....	810	2	60	9	111	334	328	834	24	810	
	{ Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Total	558,785	.....	.....	762	48	.....	810	2	60	9	111	334	328	834	24	810	
5	Surat ...	464,129	.....	.....	7,080	2,826	258	10,163	5	2,776	16	5,268	1,567	506	10,236	43	10,163	
	{ Rayatwari	464,129	.....	.....	7,080	2,826	258	10,163	5	2,776	16	5,268	1,567	506	10,236	43	10,163	
	{ Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Total	473,287	.....	.....	7,305	2,835	258	10,298	5	2,776	16	5,468	1,567	506	10,341	43	10,298	
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>																		
6	Khandesh ...	2,731,643	16,821	1,320	64,115	6	137	64,439	20,696	2,044	7,079	2,146	9,908	12,890	5,641	89,992	5,602	64,439
	{ Rayatwari	2,731,643	16,821	1,320	64,115	6	137	64,439	20,696	2,044	7,079	2,146	9,908	12,890	5,641	89,992	5,602	64,439
	{ Other Government	44,433	136	60	96	.....	.....	280	170	.....	54	3	29	13	280	.....	280	
	{ Alienated	69,002	66	283	1,281	.....	.....	1,642	534	.....	191	179	665	221	1,710	66	1,643	
	{ Total	2,864,078	17,011	1,773	47,406	6	165	66,361	31,400	2,044	7,284	2,327	10,408	12,814	5,704	71,981	5,620	66,361
7	Nasik ...	1,438,618	26,798	.....	52,081	137	19,086	52,106	29,349	4,122	23,481	7,195	11,080	20,141	12,899	118,297	20,101	52,106
	{ Rayatwari	1,438,618	26,798	.....	52,081	137	19,086	52,106	29,349	4,122	23,481	7,195	11,080	20,141	12,899	118,297	20,101	52,106
	{ Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Alienated	59,961	.....	.....	6,975	.....	762	10,279	5,134	497	1,165	747	1,663	1,463	627	11,408	1,207	10,279
	{ Total	1,548,579	29,335	.....	59,056	137	19,857	108,385	44,483	4,629	24,625	7,942	12,693	21,594	13,726	129,993	21,308	108,385
8	Ahmadnagar ...	1,836,680	6,478	.....	114,502	.....	9,963	130,543	23,245	629	91,906	2,139	8,901	11,998	19,861	167,765	26,922	130,543
	{ Rayatwari	1,836,680	6,478	.....	114,502	.....	9,963	130,543	23,245	629	91,906	2,139	8,901	11,998	19,861	167,765	26,922	130,543
	{ Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Alienated	249,229	.....	.....	12,079	.....	765	12,263	2,741	40	12,206	127	689	1,127	2,129	19,318	4,965	12,263
	{ Total	2,082,989	6,876	.....	126,581	.....	10,649	144,106	36,086	679	104,012	2,262	9,539	13,125	21,780	186,983	42,877	144,106

LXXX

IV.—Irrigation, 1896-97.

No.	District.	Net area irrigated.	AREA IRRIGATED FROM CANALS.		Area irrigated from wells.	Area irrigated from tanks.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total area irrigated.	CROPPING OF IRRIGATED AREA.							Fodder 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.
	I	3	3	0	5	0	7	0	10	11	13	16	16	17	18		
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																	
I.—Gujarat.																	
1	Ahmedabad ...	604,544 6,401 1,100	4,919 47 646	—	29,347 30,044 697	7,207 2,445 81	2,000 230	47,207 31,504 653	14,071 2,347 724	37,296 2,067 108	1,290 152 7	2,299 47 79	2,272 167	2,266	2,779 24 15	47,977 16,154 63	
	Total ...	1,112,834	5,456	—	43,497	10,873	2,930	62,756	18,541	19,979	1,489	4,414	2,700	2,805	2,845	62,756	
2	Kaira ...	311,779 104,000	—	—	25,599 18,848	2,204 867	8,046 210	31,041 19,264	9,219 273	9,296 2,028	298 266	9,297 1,870	9,013 13,340	779 911	1,944 1,113	31,271 19,264	
	Total ...	622,908	643	—	44,095	2,971	3,243	51,156	5,595	10,924	651	5,227	21,552	1,687	2,961	51,156	
3	Panch Mahals ...	210,571 64,297 21,267	—	—	1,299 790 261	210 — 161	—	1,351 792 261	210 — 161	—	23 47 28	273 314 43	273 110 8	—	—	1,351 792 261	
	Total ...	314,940	43	—	2,100	210	—	2,334	210	35	256	322	314	—	—	2,334	
4	Porbandar ...	137,297 —	—	—	793 —	48 —	—	810	—	—	111	—	239	—	—	810	
	Total ...	137,297	—	—	793	48	—	810	—	—	111	—	239	—	—	810	
5	Surat ...	64,129 2,154 2,264	—	—	7,009 26 21	49 — —	—	10,143 26 21	2,778 — —	1,343 — —	8,299 26 21	1,343 — —	828	—	—	10,179 26 21	
	Total ...	67,327	—	—	7,235	2,835	239	10,209	2,778	16	8,463	1,367	828	—	—	10,209	
II.—Deccan.																	
6	Khandesh ...	271,013 24,013 6,242	1,206 154 24	1,773	64,316 1,786	6 —	137	64,319 1,941	2,044 —	7,079 14 111	216 175	9,24 44	11,245 21	1,041	1,337	64,319 1,941	
	Total ...	2,241,003	17,011	1,773	67,416	6	165	67,581	2,044	7,254	2,327	19,655	12,514	5,274	5,274	67,581	
7	Nald ...	1,44,013 2,241	—	—	32,001 —	137	13,206	49,114	4,372	21,000	716	11,009	2,314	11,009	11,009	49,114	
	Total ...	1,46,254	—	—	32,001	137	13,343	49,551	4,372	21,216	716	11,009	2,314	11,009	11,009	49,551	
8	Ahmednagar ...	1,04,000 1,079	—	—	11,857 —	—	9,041	12,898	—	—	—	1,71	1,71	—	—	12,898	
	Total ...	1,05,079	—	—	11,857	—	9,041	12,898	—	—	—	1,71	1,71	—	—	12,898	
	Total ...	2,241,003	6,576	—	122,531	—	13,540	144,136	673	18,613	2,323	5,273	12,135	21,773	42,277	144,136	

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IV.—Irrigation, 1896-97—continued.

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.							Defect 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.
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Acres.						Acres.								Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PEOPLE—continued.																		
II.—Deccan.—continued.																		
9	Poona	1,422,379	43,178	8,896	67,473	1,399	966	121,732	12,433	2,319	76,969	7,510	23,872	18,854	6,884	147,871	26,139	121,732
	{ Rayatwari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Alienated ...	266,967	3,406	946	14,139	1	469	19,980	1,948	251	9,530	1,574	6,508	1,904	1,236	22,951	3,971	18,980
	Total ...	16,89,346	46,583	9,642	81,612	1,400	1,475	140,712	14,381	2,570	86,529	9,084	30,380	20,758	7,120	170,822	30,110	140,712
10	Sholapur	1,214,103	12,423	...	83,409	15	2,290	109,136	10,456	2,621	66,264	2,505	7,062	19,809	1,919	150,636	22,500	108,136
	{ Rayatwari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Alienated ...	62,637	716	...	8,974	...	21	6,711	603	150	6,889	127	633	928	30	8,347	1,636	6,711
	Total ...	1,296,739	13,138	...	99,383	15	2,311	114,847	11,149	2,771	92,153	2,622	7,595	20,734	1,949	153,983	24,136	114,847
11	Sátara	1,281,331	10,011	...	58,110	...	60,038	128,159	15,786	9,315	63,188	11,232	9,803	39,353	1,732	150,407	22,248	128,159
	{ Rayatwari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Alienated ...	212,460	836	...	10,811	...	12,123	23,970	3,749	3,229	8,396	2,128	1,745	7,932	185	27,362	3,482	23,879
	Total ...	1,493,791	10,947	...	68,921	...	72,161	152,029	19,534	12,544	71,581	13,360	11,543	47,285	1,917	177,769	25,740	152,029
III.—Karnatak.																		
12	Belgaum	1,206,507	2,045	...	19,049	8,603	7,196	36,783	1,652	11,469	9,856	7,980	4,515	5,252	220	41,144	4,361	36,783
	{ Rayatwari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Alienated ...	273,715	1,506	...	8,708	57	698	10,968	810	342	4,524	2,458	1,443	2,650	152	12,379	1,411	10,968
	Total ...	1,480,222	3,550	...	27,757	8,560	7,884	47,751	2,662	11,811	14,380	10,438	5,958	7,902	372	53,523	5,772	47,751
13	Bijapur	603,833	145	255	20,083	956	651	22,090	2,054	505	16,282	670	4,136	1,637	3,777	29,061	6,971	22,090
	{ Rayatwari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Alienated ...	50,226	7	134	1,841	121	63	2,166	126	64	1,396	56	648	181	526	2,867	701	2,166
	Total ...	654,059	152	389	21,924	1,077	714	24,256	2,180	569	17,668	726	4,684	1,798	4,303	31,928	7,672	24,256
14	Dhárwar	1,703,016	4,840	...	2,833	74,542	1,888	83,951	20	73,905	460	3,486	3,858	2,939	47	64,713	762	63,951
	{ Rayatwari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Alienated ...	102,833	168	...	579	7,301	165	8,213	...	7,151	12	550	308	200	3	8,222	9	8,213
	Total ...	1,805,849	5,008	...	3,462	81,843	1,851	92,164	20	81,056	472	4,036	4,162	3,139	50	92,935	771	92,164
IV.—Konkan.																		
15	Tbána	437,969	...	...	5,086	...	...	5,086	...	...	...	1,116	3,098	731	169	5,114	28	5,086
	{ Rayatwari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Other Government ...	1,020	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Alienated ...	9,498	...	...	50	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	448,487	...	...	5,144	...	...	5,144	...	...	...	1,116	3,156	731	169	5,172	28	5,144
16	Kolába	235,057	...	...	1,917	15	265	2,197	...	...	...	2	1,879	293	1	2,200	3	2,197
	{ Rayatwari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Other Government ...	150,940	...	...	1	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Alienated ...	2,314	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	388,320	...	...	1,918	15	282	2,215	...	...	...	2	1,897	293	1	2,218	3	2,215

17	Ratnágiri	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	110,213 3,462 3,182	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	3,105 309 78	289 112	3,725 82 87	7,119 291 272	2	2,370 30 149	1,010 41 23	176 1 18	2,633 203 88	840 16 18	..... ..... .....	7,131 291 272	12	7,119 291 272
		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	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	228,003 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	374	2,275	3,038	14,979	20,666 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	12,297	607	2,675	3,212	1,984 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	20,676	10	20,666
		Total	228,003	.....	374	2,275	3,038	14,979	20,666	.....	12,297	507	2,675	3,212	1,984	.....	20,676	10	20,666
	Total, A.	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	16,889,189 927,847 1,449,188	128,840 191 10,209	10,688 62 1,463	683,145 30,345 62,994	101,684 4,072 7,673	126,825 624 18,209	920,879 35,295 97,548	163,201 7,547 15,907	144,656 3,638 12,567	402,464 5,400 43,387	64,139 581 8,001	102,355 2,954 14,389	149,203 13,145 16,603	63,281 3,177 5,149	1,071,179 36,442 116,033	150,300 1,147 18,485	920,879 35,295 97,548
		Total	19,246,221	138,940	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	Karachi	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	425,256 22,378 9,507	168,428 4,398 1,617	133,308 10,123 920	1,988 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	42,081 7,866 938	345,803 22,364 3,472	41,805 898 506	163,665 16,732 1,946	98,299 3,439 508	1,281 55 26	4,343 301 91	32,601 2,180 514	253	362,146 23,494 3,488	16,343 1,130 16	345,803 22,364 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	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	729,600 103,821	694,429 93,287	..... ..... .....	6,114 1,952	..... ..... .....	35,159 6,459	737,711 103,768	42,363 5,341	187,332 32,325	337,436 42,382	906 186	12,706 1,272	149,040 17,833	14,298 4,614	745,083 104,153	7,372 386	737,711 103,768
		Total	843,421	787,795	.....	10,066	.....	43,618	841,479	47,704	219,857	379,818	1,094	14,978	166,873	18,912	849,236	7,757	841,479
21	Shikarpur	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	618,118 56,252	692,467 30,631	17,962 3,676	17,962 3,677	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	728,382 39,384	135,888 8,644	166,170 3,083	437,675 20,637	568 12	18,589 944	69,835 7,121	377	828,302 60,442	99,920 2,068	728,382 39,384
		Total	874,370	723,088	21,838	21,840	.....	.....	766,766	144,532	168,253	458,512	581	19,533	76,956	377	868,744	101,978	766,766
22	Upper Sind Frontier	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	310,569 41,802 7,703	309,902 11,253 7,703	..... ..... .....	15 108	..... ..... .....	75 542	309,983 7,703	20,527 12	14,485 172	191,083 5,083	24	1,455 490	103,587 2,114	..... ..... .....	331,191 7,861	21,196 148	309,983 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	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	287,322 419,618 4,036	284,922 2,329 4,036	..... ..... .....	37 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	892 6	285,851 2,335	13,600 47	128,100 1,763	62,789 1,203	45	1,275 27	61,614 1,203	7,452 149	274,375 4,233	8,374 197	285,851 4,036
		Total	691,176	271,287	.....	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.	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	2,860,864 494,149 181,319	2,130,149 19,047 137,344	181,269 10,123 4,796	29,117 3,829	..... ..... .....	78,207 9,294	2,387,740 157,303	254,183 14,503	678,652 39,139	1,127,493 69,790	2,828 225	29,399 2,824	414,977 29,934	22,480 4,792	2,541,987 149,167	183,357 2,804	2,387,740 157,303
		Total	3,226,331	2,285,539	166,197	34,051	.....	96,015	2,581,802	269,750	734,538	1,209,029	3,166	42,497	454,199	27,242	2,740,261	158,559	2,581,802
	Grand Total	Rayatwari Other Government Alienated	19,430,033 1,411,985 1,020,304	2,224,698 18,226 147,353	161,953 10,198 6,329	691,362 30,461 69,823	101,684 4,072 7,673	205,022 9,039 24,603	3,308,619 71,994 254,911	417,394 8,611 30,430	923,209 20,295 51,726	1,529,945 17,158 112,177	58,965 626 8,226	141,613 3,229 17,213	568,290 22,329 65,537	75,741 3,177 9,911	3,652,276 78,539 276,390	303,607 2,546 21,289	3,308,619 71,994 254,911
		Total	22,472,559	2,424,479	178,407	680,536	113,429	238,673	3,635,524	456,405	895,429	1,660,260	67,827	162,095	633,150	88,829	3,964,015	328,491	3,635,524

IV.—Irrigation, 1896-97—continued.

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.							Defect 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.
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A.—DOMBAY PRESIDENCY		Acres.						Acres.								Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
PROVINCE—continued.																		
II.—Deccan.—continued.																		
9	Poona	{ Rayatwari ... 1,422,379 Other Government ... 266,967 Alienated ...	43,179 3,406 946	8,606 946 —	67,473 14,139 —	1,399 1 —	866 489 —	121,732 18,960 —	12,433 1,948 —	2,319 251 —	76,969 9,630 —	7,810 1,674 —	23,872 6,608 —	18,664 1,904 —	5,894 1,236 —	147,871 22,931 —	26,139 3,971 —	121,732 18,960 —
	Total	16,89,346	46,583	9,642	81,612	1,400	1,475	140,712	14,381	2,570	86,529	9,084	30,380	20,758	7,120	170,822	30,110	140,712
10	Sholapur	{ Rayatwari ... 1,214,102 Other Government ... 62,637 Alienated ...	12,423 716 —	— — —	83,409 8,974 —	15 — —	2,290 21 —	103,136 6,711 —	10,456 863 —	2,621 150 —	86,264 6,989 —	2,505 127 —	7,062 833 —	19,809 923 —	1,919 30 —	150,636 8,347 —	22,500 1,636 —	106,136 6,711 —
	Total	1,296,732	13,133	—	99,383	15	2,311	114,847	11,149	2,771	92,153	2,632	7,595	20,734	1,949	158,983	24,136	114,847
11	Sátara	{ Rayatwari ... 1,281,331 Other Government ... 212,480 Alienated ...	10,011 836 —	— — —	58,110 10,811 —	— — —	60,038 12,123 —	128,159 23,870 —	15,786 3,748 —	9,316 3,229 —	63,186 6,396 —	11,232 2,123 —	9,803 1,748 —	39,353 7,932 —	1,732 165 —	150,407 27,362 —	22,248 3,492 —	128,159 23,870 —
	Total	1,433,791	10,947	—	68,921	—	72,161	152,029	19,534	12,544	71,581	13,360	11,543	47,285	1,917	177,769	25,740	152,029
III.—Karnatak.																		
12	Belgaum	{ Rayatwari ... 1,206,607 Other Government ... 273,718 Alienated ...	2,046 1,808 —	— — —	19,049 8,708 —	8,503 57 —	7,186 689 —	36,783 10,968 —	1,852 810 —	11,469 342 —	9,856 4,524 —	7,980 2,458 —	4,516 1,443 —	5,252 2,650 —	220 162 —	41,144 12,379 —	4,361 1,411 —	36,783 10,968 —
	Total	1,480,222	3,550	—	27,757	8,560	7,884	47,751	2,662	11,811	14,380	10,438	5,958	7,902	372	53,523	5,772	47,751
13	Bijapur	{ Rayatwari ... 603,833 Other Government ... 80,226 Alienated ...	146 7 —	255 134 —	20,083 1,841 —	956 121 —	651 63 —	22,090 2,166 —	2,064 126 —	605 64 —	16,282 1,386 —	670 56 —	4,136 548 —	1,637 161 —	3,777 526 —	29,061 2,867 —	6,971 701 —	22,090 2,166 —
	Total	654,059	152	389	21,924	1,077	714	24,256	2,180	569	17,668	726	4,684	1,798	4,303	31,928	7,672	24,256
14	Dhárwar	{ Rayatwari ... 1,703,016 Other Government ... 102,633 Alienated ...	4,840 168 —	— — —	2,883 679 —	74,342 7,301 —	1,686 166 —	83,951 8,213 —	20 — —	73,905 7,151 —	460 — —	3,486 550 —	3,856 306 —	2,939 200 —	47 3 —	84,713 8,232 —	763 9 —	83,951 8,213 —
	Total	1,805,649	5,008	—	3,462	81,843	1,851	92,164	20	81,056	472	4,036	4,162	3,139	50	92,935	771	92,164
IV.—Konkan.																		
15	Thána	{ Rayatwari ... 437,969 Other Government ... 1,020 Alienated ... 9,498	— — —	— — —	5,086 8 60	— — —	— — —	5,086 8 50	— — —	— — —	— — —	1,116 — —	3,098 8 50	731 — —	169 — —	5,114 8 50	28 — —	5,086 8 50
	Total	448,487	—	—	5,144	—	—	5,144	—	—	—	1,116	3,156	731	169	5,172	28	5,144
16	Kolába	{ Rayatwari ... 235,057 Other Government ... 160,949 Alienated ... 2,314	— — —	— — —	1,917 — 1	16 — —	265 10 7	2,197 10 8	— — —	— — —	2 — —	25 — —	1,879 10 8	293 — —	1 — —	2,200 10 8	3 — —	2,197 10 8
	Total	388,320	—	—	1,918	15	282	2,215	—	—	2	25	1,897	293	1	2,218	3	2,215

17	Ratnagiri	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	110,213 3,462 3,182	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	3,106 209 78	289 113	3,725 82 87	7,119 291 273	2	2,370 30 149	1,010 41 23	176 1 16	2,633 203 66	940 16 18	..... ..... .....	7,131 291 272	12	7,119 291 272
	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	Kanara	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	228,003 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	374 2,275 3,038	..... ..... .....	14,979 20,666 .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	12,297	507	2,675	3,212	1,984 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	20,676	10	20,666
	Total		228,003	.....	.....	374	.....	14,979	20,666	.....	12,297	507	2,675	3,212	1,984	.....	20,676	10	20,666
	Total, A.	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	16,869,199 927,847 1,449,188	128,840 191 10,309	10,688 62 1,463	553,145 30,346 62,994	101,684 4,072 7,673	126,825 624 15,209	920,879 35,295 97,548	163,201 7,547 15,907	144,656 3,638 12,597	402,464 5,400 43,387	66,139 581 8,001	102,255 2,954 14,359	149,203 13,145 16,803	53,261 3,177 5,149	1,071,179 36,442 118,033	150,300 1,147 18,485	920,879 35,295 97,548
	Total		19,246,221	138,940	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	Karachi	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	425,356 22,378 9,507	168,428 4,365 1,617	133,306 10,133 920	1,988	42,081 7,866 935	345,903 22,364 3,472	41,805 898 508	163,565 16,732 1,846	98,299 3,438 508	1,281 55 26	4,343 201 91	32,601 2,180 514	253	362,146 23,494 3,489	14,343 1,130 16	345,903 22,364 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	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	739,600 103,821	694,438 63,367	8,114 1,982	35,159 737,711 8,459	42,363 103,768	187,332 5,341	337,436 32,525	337,436 42,362	909 186	13,706 1,272	149,040 17,833 4,614	14,298 104,153	745,083 385	7,372 103,768	737,711 103,768
	Total		843,421	787,795	.....	10,066	.....	43,618	841,479	47,704	219,857	379,818	1,094	14,978	166,873	18,912	849,236	7,757	841,479
21	Shikarpur	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	818,118 66,332	692,467 30,631	17,962 3,876	17,962 2,877	728,382 38,384	135,888 8,644	165,170 3,083	437,675 20,637	568 13	18,589 944	69,835 7,121	377	828,302 40,442	99,920 2,068	728,382 38,384
	Total		874,370	723,088	21,838	21,840	.....	.....	766,766	144,532	168,253	458,512	581	19,533	76,956	377	868,744	101,978	766,766
22	Upper Sind Frontier	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	310,588 41,862 7,703	309,903 11,353 7,703	..... ..... .....	15 108	..... ..... .....	75 542	309,993 12,000 7,703	20,527 12	14,485 172	191,083 5,083	24	1,455 490	103,587 2,114	..... ..... .....	331,191 7,861	21,198 146	309,993 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 Parkar	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	267,322 419,818 4,036	264,922 2,329 4,036	37	265,851 2,335 4,036	13,600 6	128,100 47	62,799 1,763	45	1,273 27	61,014 146	7,662	274,375 4,233	8,534 197	265,851 4,036
	Total		691,176	271,287	.....	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.	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	2,890,364 494,149 181,319	2,130,149 18,047 137,344	151,298 10,133 4,796	28,117 3,629	78,207 8,614 9,294	2,287,740 36,099 157,363	254,183 1,064 14,803	678,632 16,737 39,129	1,127,461 69,790	2,826 225	29,398 2,824	416,077 28,934	22,680 4,782	2,541,087 180,167	153,357 2,804	2,387,740 157,363
	Total		3,226,331	2,285,539	166,197	34,051	.....	96,015	2,581,802	269,750	734,538	1,209,029	3,106	42,497	454,199	27,242	2,740,261	158,559	2,581,802
	Grand Total	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	19,420,033 1,411,986 1,020,504	2,228,098 18,226 147,353	161,963 10,136 6,289	681,262 30,461 68,823	101,694 4,072 7,673	265,022 9,038 24,603	3,208,619 71,394 254,911	417,394 8,611 30,410	672,308 20,385 51,736	1,329,945 17,158 113,177	68,965 626 8,236	141,633 3,229 17,213	585,280 22,333 66,537	75,741 3,177 9,911	3,612,376 78,539 276,200	303,657 3,546 21,289	3,208,619 71,394 254,911
	Total		22,472,552	2,424,479	178,407	680,536	113,429	238,673	3,635,524	456,405	805,429	1,660,280	67,827	162,095	633,150	68,829	3,964,015	328,491	3,635,524	

17	Kanigiri	Revenue (Other Government) Accrued	10,315 2,442 2,143	3,106 249 78	3,725 82 87	7,119 281 273	2	2,370 30 149	1,010 41 23	176 1 16	2,633 203 66	940 16 16	7,131 261 273	12	7,119 281 273	
	Total		116,857	3,387	3,894	7,682	2	2,549	1,074	193	2,902	974	7,682	12	7,682	
18	Kanara	Revenue (Other Government) Accrued	229,008	2,378	14,979	30,666		12,297	607	3,678	3,313	1,984	20,676	10	20,666	
	Total		229,003	2,275	14,979	20,666		12,297	507	2,675	3,212	1,984	20,676	10	20,666	
	Total A.		16,991,149 21,375 1,460,146	101,684 21,346 63,864	136,925 8,624 14,309	920,679 33,246 97,848	163,201 7,847 13,907	164,656 8,624 13,907	402,464 8,440 43,367	60,139 661 8,001	102,255 2,854 14,309	146,303 31,145 16,643	1,071,170 36,443 116,043	160,300 3,147 16,456	1,053,722	
	Total		19,840,221	646,455	142,658	1,053,722	186,655	160,891	451,251	64,721	119,598	178,951	1,223,654	160,922	1,053,722	
	B-Six.															
19	Kanali	Revenue (Other Government) Accrued	67,374 21,375 9,307	1,968	43,061 7,666 306	345,893 21,364 3,673	61,808 846 608	162,448 16,732 1,646	98,298 3,438 846	1,228 44 26	4,343 211 91	32,601 2,140 816	302,146 21,864 3,499	14,343 1,131 16	316,879 22,344 3,673	
	Total		67,141	1,988	50,882	371,639	63,199	202,143	102,241	1,362	4,635	33,205	389,128	17,489	371,639	
20	Hyderabad	Revenue (Other Government) Accrued	726,800 103,421	8,116 1,841	38,146 9,469	737,711 103,768	43,363 8,341	167,333 21,325	87,436 41,363	908 168	13,776 1,273	149,040 17,803	746,093 104,163	7,373 346	737,711 103,768	
	Total		843,421	10,066	43,618	841,479	47,704	219,657	379,818	1,094	14,978	160,873	841,230	7,757	841,479	
21	Shikarpur	Revenue (Other Government) Accrued	914,116 64,342	17,863 2,677		729,363 24,364	136,668 6,644	368,170 3,063	437,673 20,437	668 13	14,849 944	69,608 7,121	624,342 60,443	89,820 3,664	729,363 34,344	
	Total		878,470	21,840		766,766	144,532	368,233	458,513	591	19,533	76,736	688,744	101,978	766,766	
22	Upper Sind Princely	Revenue (Other Government) Accrued	316,800 41,873 1,244	15 16	73 843	249,893 12,000 7,708	30,327 129 13	14,445 22 173	191,043 8,157 8,063	34 ---	1,644 660	10,847 4,660 2,116	311,981 13,200 7,981	31,196 1,233 167	349,873 14,433 7,983	
	Total		330,223	120	617	322,606	23,668	14,679	202,703	24	2,620	112,181	312,975	22,579	330,606	
23	Thar and Pat. Kaf	Revenue (Other Government) Accrued	2,473 4,316 4,068	37 ---	697 ---	261,981 2,376 4,068	13,600 47 ---	128,100 8 1,800	63,746 1,243 1,243	66 ---	1,373 27 27	61,016 4,124 1,243	274,373 3,700 4,223	844 35 167	279,811 4,155 4,390	
	Total		6,116	37	697	272,923	13,647	12,100	65,755	47	1,331	62,504	280,678	8,756	272,923	
	Total B.		16,991,149 21,375 1,460,146	101,684 21,346 63,864	136,925 8,624 14,309	920,679 33,246 97,848	163,201 7,847 13,907	164,656 8,624 13,907	402,464 8,440 43,367	60,139 661 8,001	102,255 2,854 14,309	146,303 31,145 16,643	1,071,170 36,443 116,043	160,300 3,147 16,456	1,053,722	
	Total		32,232,321	22,349	96,615	2,551,802	299,770	771,538	1,290,929	3,166	42,147	454,169	2,742,621	154,859	2,587,762	
	Total		16,991,149 21,375 1,460,146	101,684 21,346 63,864	136,925 8,624 14,309	920,679 33,246 97,848	163,201 7,847 13,907	164,656 8,624 13,907	402,464 8,440 43,367	60,139 661 8,001	102,255 2,854 14,309	146,303 31,145 16,643	1,071,170 36,443 116,043	160,300 3,147 16,456	1,053,722	
	Total		32,232,321	22,349	96,615	2,551,802	299,770	771,538	1,290,929	3,166	42,147	454,169	2,742,621	154,859	2,587,762	
	Total		16,991,149 21,375 1,460,146	101,684 21,346 63,864	136,925 8,624 14,309	920,679 33,246 97,848	163,201 7,847 13,907	164,656 8,624 13,907	402,464 8,440 43,367	60,139 661 8,001	102,255 2,854 14,309	146,303 31,145 16,643	1,071,170 36,443 116,043	160,300 3,147 16,456	1,053,722	

V.—Agricultural Stock, 1896-97.

District	CATTLE.										OTHER QUADRUPEDS.					FLOGHS.		CARTS.				
	Flogh Cattle.		Bulls for breeding purposes.		Oxen and He-Bufferals 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-Bufferals.	Bulls.	Bull-Bufferals.	Oxen.	He-Bufferals.	Cows.	She-Bufferals.	Calves.	Buffalo-Calves.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
A—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																						
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>																						
1	Ahmadabad ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	73,125 41,276 238	37 77 —	451 667 —	219 162 —	3,891 437 —	369 69 —	53,742 20,892 11	65,435 27,219 296	39,110 15,459 64	38,103 10,473 254	272,572 132,569 800	2,644 1,751 2	14,919 16,745 36	22,467 22,541 1	340 281 —	4,534 2,072 2	25,220 21,554 110	2 47 —	1,167 150 3	12,791 6,191 31
	Total ...		117,635	114	918	481	4,303	438	93,635	92,950	54,632	46,829	411,940	5,397	31,700	45,209	621	6,909	56,884	49	1,260	19,013
2	Kaira ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	91,081 20,925 —	25 3 —	290 19 —	364 164 —	636 262 —	64 29 —	41,145 1,827 —	62,502 87,241 —	24,339 3,431 —	59,197 22,633 —	312,623 86,565 —	1,709 290 —	5,948 2,105 —	25,459 2,998 —	120 22 —	3,429 1,655 —	49,714 12,945 —	— 1 —	1,033 643 —	19,044 7,238 —
	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 Mahals ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	69,791 19,221 8,215	3 3 3	223 126 23	262 85 24	1,125 422 8	34 28 —	60,757 14,021 6,019	16,413 4,866 1,840	46,026 14,307 4,875	9,977 2,954 1,065	193,903 65,405 22,091	1,908 569 149	2,908 2,516 300	24,404 6,137 2,230	9 5 —	1,333 309 79	33,956 9,643 4,049	— — —	154 57 8	6,753 2,177 745
	Total ...		98,317	11	374	321	1,555	62	70,797	22,639	65,208	13,816	271,000	2,711	4,824	31,853	14	1,721	47,648	—	219	9,695
4	Draoch ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	53,047 — —	1 — —	83 — —	165 — —	1,251 — —	50 — —	12,735 — —	30,079 — —	16,848 — —	20,346 — —	134,589 — —	2,833 — —	13,961 — —	22,052 — —	102 — —	1,506 — —	25,322 — —	— — —	3,352 — —	12,643 — —
	Total ...		53,047	1	83	155	1,251	50	12,735	30,079	16,848	20,340	134,589	2,833	13,961	22,052	102	1,506	25,322	—	3,352	12,643
5	Surat ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	99,477 740 620	3,696 68 12	253 4 2	218 1 —	9,700 30 33	168 — 1	64,799 645 446	45,157 305 278	75,710 782 389	82,865 251 113	332,043 2,816 1,904	1,847 — 2	29,364 142 60	63,603 161 148	1 — —	447 — —	47,936 378 291	904 13 1	9,792 59 69	29,552 212 200
	Total ...		100,847	3,766	259	219	9,763	169	65,890	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	Khundesh ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	297,143 19,724 12,974	1,315 21 50	3,097 169 35	646 52 21	18,646 667 1,014	1,642 39 62	143,767 16,920 6,227	97,637 2,394 3,398	194,760 13,424 5,530	62,488 1,557 1,943	761,231 55,076 81,254	23,116 403 792	30,575 836 1,437	202,290 5,173 7,442	7 — —	6,068 113 461	85,615 9,279 3,615	15,952 — 1,016	38,776 379 1,239	67,017 2,092 2,529
	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	93,409	16,963	40,393	72,498
7	Nasik ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	190,190 13,048 —	20,266 1,315 —	3,505 170 —	231 11 —	11,137 784 —	406 3 —	135,184 7,102 —	23,958 1,671 —	97,046 4,922 —	14,145 850 —	491,068 29,881 —	15,332 785 —	97,729 4,484 —	122,860 6,199 —	— — —	3,087 298 —	50,719 8,023 —	20,894 1,631 —	10,467 558 —	25,804 1,961 —
	Total ...		203,238	21,581	3,675	242	11,921	414	142,286	30,629	91,968	14,995	520,949	16,117	102,213	129,059	—	3,385	53,742	22,525	11,925	27,855
8	Almadnagar ...	{ Rayatwari ... Other Government ... Alienated ...	234,960 — 26,109	4,128 — 49	667 — 43	101 — 7	7,973 — 742	667 — 94	139,339 — 14,157	26,446 — 2,461	102,214 — 10,768	12,615 — 1,265	529,044 — 55,700	19,323 — 2,140	213,531 — 28,094	169,481 — 18,378	9 — —	6,008 — 987	14,913 — 2,223	37,303 — 4,110	11,727 — 1,149	18,631 — 1,781
	Total ...		261,089	4,177	615	108	8,715	761	153,516	28,901	112,982	13,880	584,744	21,463	241,675	187,859	9	6,995	17,136	41,413	12,876	20,362

9	Poona...	{	Rajawari	190,673	5,990	483	142	6,045	623	119,827	35,934	79,307	16,387	461,341	11,392	186,509	93,300	6	4,918	26,158	22,061	3,483	18,839
			Other Government	27,613	281	104	15	507	107	21,468	5,674	14,225	2,841	82,935	1,700	24,903	19,001		841	2,962	5,221	392	4,191
			Alienated																				
			Total	234,286	6,301	587	157	6,552	730	141,295	41,608	93,532	19,228	544,276	13,052	211,802	112,364	6	5,659	29,120	28,182	3,875	23,030
10	Sholapur	{	Rajawari	169,586	2,602	614	170	5,000	1,235	66,900	23,472	62,255	15,201	318,225	8,074	155,017	111,699	42	2,891	1,562	11,862	708	11,798
			Other Government																				
			Alienated	9,390	144	51	4	200	61	4,323	1,298	4,010	810	20,281	536	15,273	7,958		124	258	903	24	737
			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	{	Rajawari	179,089	9,382	578	155	4,411	680	106,008	62,185	82,628	38,539	483,485	10,625	277,765	90,005		2,509	17,764	19,127	720	20,796
			Other Government																				
			Alienated	32,561	1,946	38	41	628	136	18,656	13,469	11,914	7,581	88,955	1,480	32,360	16,273		258	5,149	3,164	170	3,549
			Total	211,630	11,338	411	196	5,039	816	124,664	74,684	97,542	46,070	572,390	12,114	310,125	106,278		2,767	22,913	22,291	890	24,445
III.—Karnatak.																							
12	Belgaum	{	Rajawari	142,377	28,589	192	110	5,640	677	77,506	68,674	76,402	45,624	442,691	5,281	146,938	79,694	20	2,431	56,341	8,069	625	26,904
			Other Government	30,193	3,201	30	30	811	112	14,184	14,315	15,268	9,775	87,930	1,321	45,968	17,199	5	578	8,036	2,261	75	4,876
			Alienated																				
			Total	172,472	28,790	231	140	6,451	789	91,690	82,989	91,670	55,399	530,621	6,602	192,901	96,894	25	3,009	64,377	10,330	600	31,780
13	Bijapur	{	Rajawari	115,901	1,318	470	111	3,256	684	41,825	37,662	68,711	24,603	294,141	4,870	108,081	152,892	77	2,497	32,286	5,474	138	13,077
			Other Government	15,780	165	67	21	608	134	6,207	5,390	10,123	3,635	41,910	746	16,196	24,108	41	456	5,009	503	26	1,608
			Alienated																				
			Total	131,681	1,383	537	132	3,664	818	47,732	43,052	78,834	28,238	336,071	5,616	124,279	177,000	118	3,953	37,295	6,037	164	15,085
14	Dharwar	{	Rajawari	188,443	15,067	518	298	8,973	850	69,880	76,226	122,176	61,432	564,451	4,473	117,329	116,045	4	6,297	87,610	4,154	737	48,893
			Other Government	14,203	2,145	31	11	569	64	7,966	5,263	10,244	4,568	45,265	349	4,061	7,397		317	7,339	225	60	3,293
			Alienated																				
			Total	202,746	17,812	549	297	9,543	914	77,846	81,589	132,420	66,000	609,706	4,822	121,390	123,442	4	6,614	94,969	4,379	797	52,086
IV.—Konist.																							
15	Thana...	{	Rajawari	199,232	41,459	369	69	4,672	215	95,204	22,141	89,512	15,874	392,253	1,482	3,029	41,532		1	73,747		4,298	26,227
			Other Government	1,941	627			204	12	771	165	453	129	3,442	117	133	674			627		48	286
			Alienated	3,396	543	2		71	2	1,950	620	1,692	263	8,278	54	509	919			1,549		140	678
			Total	124,579	42,538	371	49	4,477	229	101,229	22,936	91,487	16,378	404,073	1,651	3,692	42,936		1	75,914		4,480	27,190
16	Kolaba	{	Rajawari	51,264	26,459	161	23	3,629	725	48,658	15,011	42,243	10,288	199,622	751	434	18,425		23	36,734		1,625	6,623
			Other Government	31,629	12,113	97	27	2,092	60	27,067	6,170	23,567	4,989	195,664	79	57	9,937			20,914		125	509
			Alienated	725	624			4	1	645	198	626	151	2,771	3		626			506		6	42
			Total	83,606	39,049	258	50	4,216	786	76,370	21,729	67,426	15,208	399,008	832	491	29,388		13	58,154		1,666	7,263
17	Ratnagiri	{	Rajawari	44,802	10,536	3	7	1,247	98	23,695	8,492	22,843	6,199	117,322	40	342	8,025			29,471		86	898
			Other Government	1,329	216			1		799	461	745	319	4,690	9		261			693		1	21
			Alienated	2,122	677	2		28	2	687	223	625	167	4,347			149			1,111		2	60
			Total	48,474	11,249	5	7	1,274	100	24,581	9,166	24,213	6,685	125,754	102	343	8,725			31,215		89	919
18	Kanara	{	Rajawari	77,694	24,879	378	26	4,289	846	71,697	24,933	61,255	11,544	277,289	261	1,661	4,473		91	55,485		97	6,241
			Other Government																				
			Alienated																				
			Total	77,694	24,879	376	26	4,289	846	71,697	24,933	61,255	11,544	277,289	263	1,661	4,473		91	55,485		97	6,241
Total, A		{	Rajawari	2,361,111	199,190	12,673	2,375	161,292	16,622	1,264,282	767,431	1,266,115	492,798	6,277,694	117,660	1,669,511	1,269,219	737	56,699	746,565	146,798	86,721	973,855
			Other Government	139,103	15,069	683	441	2,645	237	201,942	79,691	72,647	62,896	632,596	3,147	23,694	47,362	309	4,969	24,093	61	1,746	19,736
			Alienated	207,194	10,964	607	186	5,796	784	110,049	53,534	98,673	25,261	524,669	10,126	175,779	128,292	61	4,992	61,162	19,095	2,921	28,261
			Total	2,711,414	217,148	13,513	4,001	109,643	11,044	1,596,271	901,676	1,418,837	570,970	7,504,518	130,313	1,969,224	1,544,554	1,091	68,650	881,667	165,858	94,033	419,632

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.—SIND.																																																																																																												
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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		
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																											
I.—Gujarat.																											
1	Ahmadabad	10,722	2,607	1,946	132	571	47	1,045	221	3	1,080	7	696	14	2,126	115	65	27	201	7	30	—	167	9	20		
2	Kaira	8,602	581	2,022	71	476	80	1,061	104	28	863	1	23	92	2,028	55	14	1	7	3	11	—	—	5	—		
3	Panch Mahals	727	818	728	—	666	107	13	320	45	—	2	17	12	678	24	8	2	—	—	48	—	723	14	5		
4	Broach	709	14	1,725	81	1,080	100	207	40	—	105	—	63	34	1,949	25	8	—	—	—	10	—	86	1	62		
5	Surat	8,526	692	6,601	778	1,196	122	720	298	11	863	9	153	10	668	20	21	1	—	—	67	2	81	20	526	7	24
II.—Deccan.																											
6	Khândesh	18,897	2,118	20,101	2,622	803	88	2,558	520	6	9	17	5	41	57	23	9	70	27	1,901	166	84	426	41	14		
7	Nisik	12,842	2,162	2,500	1,218	266	180	1,226	264	7	2	10	8	56	74	10	12	224	246	497	166	96	422	22	10		
8	Ahmadnagar	22,220	2,080	4,522	200	921	104	2,154	574	3	3	7	7	12	44	11	12	20	441	1,864	264	196	146	40	27		
9	Poona	18,429	4,747	2,864	600	343	56	2,471	670	10	11	22	22	27	116	26	12	74	288	286	185	204	226	24	60		
10	Sholapur	7,049	12,066	2,806	407	286	247	2,179	224	4	7	4	1	18	169	12	16	17	60	12	23	59	114	5	4		
11	Natara	8,124	14,202	3,744	1,200	118	125	2,611	681	15	9	28	17	16	74	7	7	70	5,202	47	554	18	292	16	21		
III.—Karnatak.																											
12	Belgaum	1,784	2,302	2,026	2,285	222	561	1,263	98	27	522	40	109	42	661	52	18	—	272	18	55	—	167	4	—		
13	Bijapur	1,220	2,922	1,222	1,076	480	322	688	178	10	—	20	67	24	202	7	11	1	20	—	20	—	20	—	—		
14	Dharwar	1,680	2,061	2,024	2,160	1,222	2,226	1,745	275	265	2,029	208	615	261	2,880	162	67	21	46	12	75	20	272	4	8		
IV.—Konkan.																											
15	Thana	1,679	2,617	4,547	2,200	246	122	141	92	1	12	6	26	20	899	27	95	—	1	18	112	15	622	5	68		
16	Kolaba	1,057	277	2,602	2,210	172	142	102	90	2	1	25	79	18	579	41	90	—	77	18	471	18	666	47	22		
17	Batnagiri	2,202	2,254	2,279	2,262	166	622	290	112	20	26	115	21	126	61	22	2	14	278	22	142	1	125	4	29		
18	Kanara	2,642	2,700	7,402	12,066	217	1,147	1,671	612	226	4,926	142	566	147	1,424	200	192	20	1,022	2	154	6	602	24	277		
	Total	126,260	80,697	78,118	35,705	9,285	6,375	22,421	5,254	745	10,269	789	2,488	991	16,178	1,031	666	180	8,163	4,722	2,563	751	6,191	353	724		

Note.—Details for Sind are not available.

VI.—Sources of Water Supply, 1896-97.

No.	District.	WELLS, BUCKS (RIVER-SIDE WELLS) AND THE LAKES.										OTHER SOURCES.																													
		For irrigation.					For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.					For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for 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 drinking supply of human beings.					In disuse.				
		Pakha.	Kacha.	No.	Pakha.	Kacha.	No.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other sources.	No.	Pakha.	Kacha.	No.	Pakha.	Kacha.	No.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other sources.	No.	Pakha.	Kacha.	No.	Pakha.	Kacha.	No.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other sources.	No.	Pakha.	Kacha.	No.	Pakha.	Kacha.	No.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other sources.	No.				
1	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38					
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.																																									
I.—Gujarat.																																									
1	Ahmedabad	10,729	2,677	1,046	122	671	6	1,066	21	1,060	7	664	14	2,136	115	66	27	261	7	29	—	—	23	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
2	Kaira	8,693	2,073	1,041	71	679	64	1,041	23	1,043	1	23	92	2,275	44	16	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
3	Surat	1,717	416	176	107	107	46	279	—	105	—	37	34	1,040	34	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
4	Baruch	16	17	17	41	17	40	—	—	105	—	—	24	1,040	34	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
5	Surat	6,366	663	729	122	1,106	122	729	11	663	—	123	16	663	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
II.—Deccan.																																									
6	Kolhapur	10,807	2,118	2,159	69	69	69	2,159	6	—	17	5	43	67	23	9	79	37	1,291	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
7	Nasik	12,261	2,118	2,159	104	104	104	2,159	7	—	10	9	14	76	10	12	216	246	1,291	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
8	Ahmednagar	21,256	6,273	2,159	104	104	104	2,159	12	—	17	12	12	64	10	12	216	246	1,291	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
9	Pune	15,429	4,247	2,159	104	104	104	2,159	11	—	22	11	11	11	10	10	17	34	1,291	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
10	Shirur	17,000	4,247	2,159	104	104	104	2,159	4	—	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	17	1,291	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
11	Solapur	16,222	2,706	2,611	104	104	104	2,611	15	—	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	30	67	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
III.—Karnataka.																																									
12	Mysore	1,774	2,265	1,203	61	61	61	1,203	27	615	46	149	42	61	43	18	—	27	16	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
13	Channarayana	1,326	1,216	1,203	23	23	23	1,203	10	—	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
14	Channarayana	1,860	2,106	1,746	2,106	2,106	2,106	1,746	263	2,029	26	615	261	2,029	141	67	31	64	11	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
IV.—Kerala.																																									
15	Trichur	1,079	657	101	34	34	101	101	1	12	6	25	28	60	27	95	—	1	10	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
16	Malappuram	1,477	2,72	101	13	13	101	101	1	1	3	7	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
17	Malappuram	1,113	3,70	240	104	104	104	240	20	24	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
18	Kannur	8,720	7,83	1,611	23	23	23	1,611	24	636	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Total		1,02,760	28,118	22,411	6,675	6,675	22,411	22,411	745	10,229	759	2,435	1,611	16,173	17,711	676	689	8,703	4,522	2,203	751	6,191	653	724	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					

342.—Returns for Road and Rail Schemes.

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.	Shindád or Ráb 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.—Gujarát.</i>								
Acres.								
1	Ahmadabad ...	4,017 8,710 2	15,872 55,599 94	2,271 800 40	.....	49,440 65,544 75	68,340 196,222 168	139,940 326,881 379
	Total ...	12,725	71,565	3,111	...	115,059	264,730	467,200
2	Kaira ...	4,471 450	11,940 5,632	704 454	7	11,452 512	36,359 2,071	64,943 9,119
	Total ...	4,921	17,581	1,158	7	11,964	38,430	74,061
3	Panch Maháls ...	467	3,332	324 13,897	25	10,898 13,325	36,398 56,089	48,112 86,643
	Total ...	467	4,232	14,554	25	29,496	113,244	162,018
4	Broach ...	44,027 110	41,368 116	14	.....	4,348	4,449 28	94,206 254
	Total ...	44,137	41,484	14	.....	4,348	4,477	94,460
5	Surat... ..	144,563 2,034 143	105,854 1,569 1,076	1,180	.....	2,321	17,943 67 15	271,870 4,270 1,234
	Total ...	147,340	108,499	1,180	.....	2,321	18,025	277,374
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>								
6	Khándesh ...	1,127 81	11,314 134	2,760 429	.....	281,745 1,176 7,521	120,658 175 6,815	367,613 1,351 14,980
	Total ...	1,208	11,448	3,198	.....	240,442	127,648	383,944
7	Násik ...	127,695 9,817	70,484 3,870	4,622 841	8,608 191	412,142 20,323	95,447 7,986	714,198 43,028
	Total ...	137,712	74,354	5,463	3,799	432,465	103,433	757,226
8	Ahmadnagar ...	63,005 10,874	24,834 5,780	2,814 320	899 111	625,754 79,277	186,043 26,351	903,949 122,713
	Total ...	74,479	30,614	3,134	1,010	705,031	212,394	1,026,662
9	Poona... ..	151,867 20,694	101,401 35,738	10,777 1,717	17,284 2,392	281,029 47,577	108,235 19,800	670,593 127,918
	Total ...	172,561	137,139	12,494	19,676	328,606	128,035	798,511
10	Sholápur ...	60,087 3,655	83,234 4,641	69,247 4,500	1,462	751,121 65,558	103,314 14,002	1,073,465 92,356
	Total ...	63,742	92,875	73,747	1,462	816,679	117,316	1,165,821
11	Sátára... ..	178,403 61,344	204,559 47,556	6,341 1,181	2,792 799	59,839 10,535	58,066 6,942	510,000 128,357
	Total ...	239,747	252,115	7,522	3,591	70,374	65,008	632,357
<i>III.—Karnátak.</i>								
12	Belgaum ...	86,918 18,257	69,804 35,230	20,532 9,587	121 10	215,718 37,883	94,067 58,946	487,160 159,883
	Total ...	105,175	105,034	30,119	131	253,571	153,013	647,043
13	Bijápur ...	6,064 49	43,090 3,191	86,683 10,924	.....	2,012,407 269,932	63,626 9,786	2,211,690 293,882
	Total ...	6,133	46,281	97,607	.....	2,282,339	73,412	2,505,772
14	Dhárwár ...	358 41	88,027 13,891	14,037 3,835	.....	283,161 10,928	104,037 10,117	488,620 38,812
	Total ...	399	101,918	17,872	.....	293,089	114,154	527,432
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>								
15	Thána ...	95,388 1,608	86,434 6,199 8,577	24,713 565	188,340 8,017	10,107 21	36,403 396	445,382 6,199 19,181
	Total ...	96,990	95,210	35,278	196,357	10,128	36,799	470,762
16	Kolába ...	71,988 98,715 1,183	46,324 9,812 1,350	1,988 991	53,605 32,205 335	2,755 62	4,453 3,835 10	181,113 145,560 2,848
	Total ...	171,856	57,486	2,919	86,145	2,817	8,298	329,521
17	Ratnágiri ...	93,671 4,814 1,283	5,495 240	2,694 170	26,934 447 273	1,442	26,678 194 158	150,224 5,865 1,714
	Total ...	99,768	5,645	2,864	27,654	1,442	21,030	157,803
18	Kánara ...	3,906	33,584	4,778	.....	4,483	58,456	105,210
	Total ...	3,909	33,584	4,778	.....	4,483	58,456	105,210
	Total ...	1,138,842 115,439 128,988	1,042,537 82,499 162,028	265,897 16,252 34,272	295,077 32,652 12,128	4,969,162 89,619 534,873	1,216,972 258,681 182,249	8,928,487 586,142 1,074,548
	Grand Total ...	1,83,279	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. II.

Details of "Current Fallow," 1896-97.

No.	District.	True fallow, i.e., fallow in rotation.	Grass lands, i.e., number or parts of number set apart for grass and never sown.	Grass land or partly pear bound lands.	Shiddi or Hab 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.—Gujarat.</i>								
Acres.								
1	Ahmadabad ...	4,017 8,710 2	15,872 55,599 94	2,271 800 40	..... ..... .....	49,440 65,514 76	69,340 196,222 168	139,910 826,881 379
	Total	12,725	71,565	3,111	.....	115,059	264,730	467,200
2	Khaira ...	4,471 450	11,919 6,932	704 454	..... .....	11,452 512	80,369 2,071	64,943 9,119
	Total	4,921	17,581	1,158	7	11,964	38,430	74,061
3	Panch Mahals ...	407	..... 3,332	324 13,807	..... .....	10,893 13,325	36,309 56,089	48,112 86,643
	Total	467	4,232	14,154	25	29,496	113,244	162,018
4	Broach ...	44,027 110	41,308 110	14	..... .....	4,348	4,410 28	94,208 254
	Total	44,137	41,484	14	.....	4,348	4,477	94,460
5	Surat ...	144,563 2,034 143	105,854 1,519 1,078	1,180	..... ..... .....	2,921	17,943 67 15	271,870 4,270 1,234
	Total	147,310	108,499	1,189	.....	2,321	18,025	277,374
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>								
6	Khândesh ...	1,127 81	11,314 134	2,760 429	..... ..... .....	221,745 1,176 7,521	120,658 176 6,816	367,613 1,351 14,980
	Total	1,208	11,448	3,198	.....	240,412	127,648	368,944
7	Násik ...	127,695 9,817	70,464 3,679	4,625 641	..... .....	3,608 191	412,142 20,923	95,447 43,028
	Total	137,512	74,143	5,463	3,709	432,465	103,433	757,226
8	Ahmadnagar ...	63,008 10,874	21,834 6,780	2,914 320	..... .....	609 111	625,754 79,277	186,043 26,361
	Total	74,470	28,614	3,134	1,010	705,031	212,394	1,026,662
9	Poona ...	161,807 20,694	101,401 35,739	10,777 1,717	..... .....	17,284 2,302	281,029 47,577	108,235 19,600
	Total	172,661	137,139	12,494	19,676	328,606	128,035	798,511
10	Sholapur ...	60,067 3,668	84,234 4,641	69,247 4,500	..... .....	1,463	781,121 14,002	103,314 92,366
	Total	63,742	92,675	73,747	1,462	816,679	117,316	1,165,821
11	Sátara ...	178,463 61,344	204,629 47,666	6,311 1,181	..... .....	2,792 799	89,839 10,533	88,068 6,942
	Total	239,747	252,115	7,522	3,591	70,374	65,008	632,357
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>								
12	Belgaum ...	56,918 18,227	69,804 34,230	20,532 9,567	..... .....	121 10	215,718 37,833	91,067 59,946
	Total	103,175	105,034	30,119	131	253,571	153,013	647,013
13	Bijápur ...	6,064 49	43,090 3,191	66,653 10,924	..... .....	..... .....	2,012,407 209,932	63,626 9,780
	Total	6,133	46,281	97,607	.....	2,282,339	73,412	2,505,772
14	Dhárwár ...	358 41	88,037 12,691	14,037 3,835	..... .....	..... .....	281,161 10,928	104,037 10,117
	Total	399	101,918	17,872	.....	293,069	114,154	527,432
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>								
15	Thána ...	94,338 1,608	80,474 8,199 8,577	24,719 608	..... ..... .....	188,340 8,017	10,107 21	36,403 306
	Total	90,990	93,210	33,278	196,867	10,118	36,799	470,762
16	Kolaba ...	71,004 94,715 1,163	40,504 9,812 1,320	1,187 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	43,605 32,208 335	2,755 4,453 8,808	161,118 146,860 2,848
	Total	171,866	57,489	2,019	86,145	2,817	8,298	329,521
17	Ratnágiri ...	93,671 4,814 1,283	5,408 280	2,004 170	..... .....	20,674 447	1,441	20,674 154
	Total	99,768	5,615	2,661	27,051	1,442	21,030	157,503
18	Kanara ...	3,909	33,384	4,778	.....	4,483	84,456	108,510
	Total	3,909	33,384	4,778	.....	4,483	84,456	108,510
	Total	13,83,379	1,28,70,004	21,67,021	3,02,057	5,09,10,54	1,03,77,002	10,58,91,177

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
A.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.							
<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	7,283	74,537	494,241
	Total ..	546,837	121,317	3,902	7,535	239,192	498,498
<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 ...	185,613	12,360	10,813	7,627	...	238
	Total ...	912,007	70,309	12,118	10,544	417	154,940
<i>III.—Karnátak.</i>							
12	Belgaum ...	129,439	28,753	14,634	2,634	1	131,448
13	Bijápur ...	81,151	26,802	1,210	2,538	84	365,312
14	Dhárwár ...	182,566	60,400	8,109	69,749	1	497,627
	Total ...	393,156	115,955	23,953	74,921	86	994,387
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>							
15	Thána ...	219,059	12,991	2,618	37,529	71,625	12,296
16	Kolába ...	93,523	5,930	6,689	67,069	19,200	30
17	Ratnágiri ...	98,993	5,148	51,676	383,052	1	87
18	Kánara ...	165,684	16,482	116,605	1,006,561	...	850
	Total ...	577,258	40,551	177,588	1,694,211	90,826	13,263
	Total, A. ...	2,429,258	348,132	217,561	1,787,211	330,521	1,661,088
B.—SIND.							
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
	Total, B. ...	206,762	146	...	1,048	...	156,577
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,636,020	348,278	217,561	1,788,259	330,521	1,817,665

STATE OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1907-8

PART I.—REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM THE PROVINCES
AND TERRITORIES UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT

A.—BOMBAY PROVINCE AND SOCIETY TERRITORIES.

I.—Gifts.

1	Muz Muzal	...	7,100	1,100	...	...	...
2	Kalyan	...	52,120	7,000	...	...	...
3	Pravara Muzals	...	4,700	600	...	...	...
4	Bhamburda	...	24,100	3,000	...	...	...
5	Surat	...	1,12,110	15,000	...	...	...
Total			516,837	121,317	3,900	7,000	1,000

II.—Demands.

6	Khadol	...	2,110	100	...	...	...
7	Nasik	...	1,10,700	10,000	...	...	...
8	Amalner	...	1,00,120	12,000	...	...	...
9	Dahanu	...	1,00,100	11,000	...	...	...
10	Chhapar	...	1,00,000	10,000	...	...	...
11	Solapur	...	1,80,000	15,000	...	...	...
Total			912,007	70,300	12,110	10,000	1,000

III.—Karnatak.

12	Belgaum	...	1,20,000	20,000	...	...	...
13	Bijapur	...	81,100	10,000	...	...	...
14	Bhawar	...	1,80,000	20,000	...	...	...
Total			3,93,100	115,000	23,000	1,000	1,000

IV.—Konkan.

15	Thane	...	2,10,000	12,000	...	...	...
16	Kolaba	...	20,000	2,000	...	...	...
17	Ratnagiri	...	1,00,000	14,000	...	...	...
18	Karwar	...	1,00,000	20,000	...	...	...
Total			5,77,000	49,000	1,77,000	1,000	1,000

Total, A. ... **3,129,258** **318,100** **1,77,500** **1,77,200** **2,000** **1,000**

B.—SINDH.

19	Karachi	...	44,000	...	...	...	...
20	Hydrabad	...	9,000	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total, B. ... **47,000** **...** **...** **...** **...** **...**

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

No.	District.	CLASS I.—CEREALS.														Total Cereals.
		Jowari, Sorghum Vulgare.	Bajri, Pennisetum Typhoidesum.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maise.	Kodra, Paspalum Serotium- latum.	Bajl. Eleusine Coracana.	Rala, Panicum Italicum.	Yarni, P. Millare.	Ranti, P. Flavidum.	Ehadi, P. Piloosum.	Rajgiru, Amaranth.	Others.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>I.—Gujarát.</i>																
1	Ahmadabad ...	{ Kharif ... 216,773 { Rabi ... 10,516	131,212	73,570 .....	..... 169,281	... 18,712	2,733 1,355	14,129	6,340 .....	... 695	7,362	16,475 ...	... ...	... 22	... ...	468,594 200,581
	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 { Rabi ... 2,541	166,943 548	136,077 3	..... 14,414	... 5,427	253 369	106,864	60,686	16 540	297 2,289	1,025 ...	... ...	42 107	15 ...	543,312 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 { Rabi	42,208	64,549 .....	..... 7,694	... 1,358	114,405	20,085	17,589	2 ...	2,408	14,907 ...	47 ...	4 ...	1,649 ...	283,302 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 { Rabi ... 143,812	10,794	19,084 .....	..... 51,374	... ...	9	7,888	156	3 ...	117 .....	... ...	... ...	4 ...	... ...	47,895 195,186
	Total ...	153,652	10,794	19,084	51,374	...	9	7,888	156	3	117	...	...	4	...	243,081
5	Surat....	{ Kharif ... 115,332 { Rabi ... 1,000	6,785	108,679 .....	..... 23,394	... ...	17	31,577	12,823	1 ...	67	272 ...	17 ...	1 ...	139 ...	275,710 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	Khándesh ...	{ Kharif ... 472,101 { Rabi	631,754	25,675 .....	..... 161,425	... 62	3,459	3,961	9,973	437 ...	4,180	2,199 ...	1,418 ...	130 ...	104 ...	1,155,391 161,487
	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	Násik ...	{ Kharif ... 21,573 { Rabi ... 23,829	664,957	55,147 .....	..... 178,281	... ...	4,707 534	1	123,213	512 ...	28,741	53 ...	3,041 ...	40 ...	1,224 ...	903,209 207,644
	Total ...	50,402	664,957	55,147	178,281	...	5,241	1	123,213	512	28,741	53	3,041	40	1,224	1,110,853
8	Ahmadnagar...	{ Kharif ... 5,852 { Rabi ... 753,257	772,240	11,936 .....	..... 61,676	... 531	8,179 3,800	24	20,619	4,639 ...	8,807	36 ...	2,987 36	91 26	1,622 1,297	837,032 820,623
	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 { Rabi ... 480,100	548,471 22,383	67,232 .....	..... 48,488	... 800	3,531 1,132	11	42,197	805 10	26,198 ...	12 1	2,659 3	24 ...	4,093 782	927,502 553,699
	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

ACCOMPANIMENT B TO AGRICULTURAL RETURN No. III.
 Details of Kharif and Rabi under Cereals and Pulses, 1906-07.

No.	District.	CLASS I.—CEREALS.														Total Cereals.	
		Jowar, Pennisetum Vulgare.	Bajra, Pennisetum Tippuricum.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Millet.	Kola, Paspalum Scrobilatum.	Ragi, Eleusine Coracana.	Raja, Pennisetum Hindicum.	Yam, P. Manihot.	Pani, P. Pavonis.	ISAKI, P. Indicum.	Arhar, Amorhiza.	Others.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<i>I.—Gujarāt.</i>																	
1	Ahmadabad ...	{ Kharif ... Rabi ...	216,773 1,516	131,212	73,570 .....	..... 163,281	..... 18,712	2,733 1,355	14,120	6,310 .....	..... 695	7,362	16,475 .....	..... 22	..... .....	468,504 200,551
	Total ...		227,289	131,212	73,570	163,281	18,712	4,088	14,120	6,310	695	7,362	16,475	22	.....	669,175
2	Kaira ...	{ Kharif ... Rabi ...	71,094 2,541	166,943 543	138,077 3	..... 14,414	..... 5,427	253 369	103,864	60,686	16 510	297 2,259	1,025	42 107	15	513,312 26,238
	Total ...		73,635	167,491	138,080	14,414	5,427	622	103,864	60,686	556	2,586	1,025	119	15	539,550	
3	Panch Mahāls.	{ Kharif ... Rabi ...	5,449	42,208	64,543 .....	..... 7,694	..... 1,358	114,405	20,085	17,589	2	2,408	14,907	47	4	283,302 3,052
	Total ...		5,449	42,208	64,543	7,694	1,358	114,405	20,085	17,589	2	2,408	14,907	47	4	292,354	
4	Broach ...	{ Kharif ... Rabi ...	9,810 143,812	10,794	19,084 .....	..... 51,374	..... .....	9	7,888	156	3	117 .....	..... .....	4 .....	..... .....	47,895 195,186
	Total ...		153,652	10,794	19,084	51,374	.....	9	7,888	156	3	117	.....	4	.....	243,081
5	Surat....	{ Kharif ... Rabi ...	115,332 1,000	6,785	108,679 .....	..... 23,394	..... .....	17	31,577	12,823	1	67	272	17	1 139	275,710 21,394
	Total ...		116,332	6,785	108,679	23,394	.....	17	31,577	12,823	1	67	272	17	139	300,104
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>																	
6	Khāndesh ...	{ Kharif ... Rabi ...	472,101	631,754	25,675 161,425 62	3,459	3,961	9,973	437	4,180	2,199	1,418	130	104	1,155,391 161,487
	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	Nāsik ...	{ Kharif ... Rabi ...	21,573 28,829	664,957	55,147 178,281	4,707 534	1	123,213	512	28,741	53	3,041	40	1,224	903,209 207,644
	Total ...		50,402	664,957	55,147	178,281	5,241	1	123,213	512	28,741	53	3,041	40	1,224	1,110,853
8	Ahmadnagar...	{ Kharif ... Rabi ...	5,852 763,257	772,240	11,936 61,676 531	8,179 3,800	24	20,619	4,639	8,807	36 36	2,987 26	91 26	1,622 1,297	837,032 820,623
	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 ... Rabi ...	232,269 450,100	548,471 22,383	67,232 48,488 800	3,531 1,132	11	42,197	805 10	26,198	12 1	2,659 3	24	4,693 782	927,512 553,609
	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

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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	819,277
		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	Sátara	{ 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	39,280	3,864	2,645
		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
<i>III.—Karnátak.</i>																	
12	Belgaum	{ Kharif	481,087	143,556	111,876	.....	.....	6,585	37	42,603	67,905	30,593	.....	.....	4	72	884,318
		{ Rabi	89,807	744	616	51,034	68	3,560	29	3,489
		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	Bijápur	{ Kharif	139,802	103,415	3,805	.....	1	7,513	5	11	1,536	583	2	.....	3	.....	256,676
		{ Rabi	290,242	7,657	5
		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	9	111	83	37,859	66,876	38,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	728,718
		{ Rabi	169,613	194,807	2,522	155
		Total	599,765	2,892	152,319	194,817	9	111	83	37,859	69,408	38,562	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,096,115
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>																	
15	Thána	{ Kharif	46	.....	302,047	.....	.....	1	11,505	57,188	.....	23,427	.....	.....	1	.....	394,215
		{ Rabi	56
		Total	46	.....	302,047	56	.....	1	11,505	57,188	.....	23,427	.....	.....	1	.....	394,271
16	Kolába	{ Kharif	.....	.....	243,108	.....	.....	.....	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	.....	.....	.....	15,732	21,652	7	9,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,445
		{ Rabi	6	7,169	2	3	758	22	5
		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	.....	.....	.....	.....	181,616
		{ Rabi	12,145
		Total	1,908	.....	184,897	.....	.....	346	.....	5,534	134	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	193,761
Total		{ Kharif	2,469,377	3,894,623	1,650,770	10	10	178,550	227,345	162,177	171,148	274,987	34,994	10,335	897	19,661	2,494,694
		{ Rabi	2,960,215	23,081	14,943	1,032,718	32,873	13,400	.....	787	7,578	2,449	1	19	167	2,079	4,061,570
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

10	Sholapur	{ Kharif Rabi	..... 803,324	206,019	12,425	23,855 2,046	19,490	37	27	789	927	165 20	20 2	7,953	247,542 8,9277
	Total		803,324	206,019	12,425	23,855 2,046	19,490	37	27	789	927	215	22	7,953	1,677,150	
11	Satara	{ Kharif Rabi	268,029 187,774	463,377	42,958	39,280 3,864	7,511 2,645	59	44,785	26,967	43,304	13	1	413	827,677 133,503	
	Total		453,573	463,377	42,958	39,280 3,864	10,156	59	44,785	26,967	43,304	13	1	413	1,101,246	
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>																
12	Bijapur	{ Kharif Rabi	481,687 89,807	143,556 744	111,876 618	51,034 63	6,585 3,560	37	42,603 29	67,905 3,459	30,523 .....	..... .....	..... .....	4	73
	Total		570,804	144,300	112,492	51,034 63	10,145	37	42,632	71,364	30,523	.....	.....	4	72
13	Bijapur	{ Kharif Rabi	139,802 200,542	103,473	3,805	7,657	7,513	5	11	1,536	583	2 .....	..... .....	3	224,676 297,704
	Total		430,044	103,473	3,805	7,657	7,513	5	11	1,536	583	2	.....	3	521,780
14	Dharwad	{ Kharif Rabi	430,152 162,613	2,822	152,319	194,817	111	83	37,859	66,876 2,422	38,467 155	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	725,718 9,227
	Total		599,765	2,822	152,319	194,817	111	83	37,859	69,298	38,622	.....	.....	.....	1,025,115
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>																
15	Tlana	{ Kharif Rabi	46 .....	..... .....	302,017	56	1	11,505	57,183 .....	..... .....	29,127 .....	..... .....	..... .....	1	244,215 75
	Total		46	.....	302,017	56	1	11,505	57,183	.....	29,127	.....	.....	1	244,271
16	Kolaba	{ Kharif Rabi	..... .....	..... .....	243,108 .....	..... .....	..... .....	2	15,347	58,922	519 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	272,299
	Total		.....	.....	243,108	.....	.....	2	15,347	58,922	519	.....	.....	.....	272,818
17	Katargiri	{ Kharif Rabi	..... .....	..... .....	47,511 7,369	2 .....	..... .....	3	15,732	21,652 75	7 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	44,435
	Total		.....	.....	47,511	2	.....	3	15,732	22,410	7	.....	.....	.....	47,411
18	Karasa	{ Kharif Rabi	1,308 .....	..... .....	181,807 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	181,807
	Total		1,308	.....	181,807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181,807
Total			2,022,377 2,208,112	3,516,613 22,881	1,050,770 14,743	1,022,718 22,873	178,850 13,450	227,245	622,177 757	171,118 7,275	574,927 2,119	24,224 1	1,275	57 17	17,021 2,179	24,413 4,115
Grand Total			4,001,142	3,518,514	1,065,513	1,045,591	322,586	182,200	227,945	639,904	577,046	24,225	1,275	57	17,021	24,413

ACCOMPANIMENT B TO AGRICULTURAL RETURN No. III—continued.

Details of Kharif and Rabi under Cereals and Pulses, 1896-97.

CLASS II--PULSES.															
No.	District.	Tur. Cajanus Indicus.	Gram, Cicer arietinum.	Mug. Phaseolus mungo.	Udid, P. radiatus.	Math. P. acrotonifolius.	Vil. Dolichos lablab.	Chavil, D. catieng.	Kulith, D. uniflorus.	Vatane, Pisum. sativum.	Maasr Lentil.	Lakh (Láng), Chickling Vetch.	Guvár, Field Vetch.	Others.	Total, Pulses.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<i>I.—Gujarát.</i>															Acres.
1	Ahmadabad ...	{ Kharif ... 3,565	.....	20,690	6,523	45,867	318	1,327	7,439	...	...	.....	6,772	...	92,501
		{ Rabi ... 2,023	25,992	.....	88	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	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	.....	3,548	596	21,984	1,308	3,334	.....	...	...	.....	6,402	...	57,618
		{ Rabi	5,502	.....	.....	.....	19	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	...	5,522
	Total ...	20,446	5,502	3,548	596	21,984	1,327	3,334	...	...	...	...	6,403	...	63,140
3	Panch Maháls.	{ Kharif ... 6,416	.....	2,958	5,163	3,658	41	532	35	...	...	.....	842	...	19,645
		{ Rabi	41,056	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,231	...	.....	.....	...	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	.....	226	11	2,343	138	161	.....	...	...	.....	263	...	5,614
		{ Rabi ... 7,946	1,760	.....	.....	.....	650	...	1	881	...	51,776	...	...	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	.....	2,924	2,718	221	250	794	.....	...	20	.....	1,595	...	25,768
		{ Rabi ... 1,000	1,171	100	.....	.....	19,578	...	.....	1,255	30	1,356	.....	...	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	Khándesh ...	{ Kharif ... 70,221	.....	13,344	59,848	9,847	318	1,729	82,610	...	...	.....	...	...	237,917
		{ Rabi	39,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,534	353	39	.....	...	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	.....	6,882	25,739	8,429	109	66	77,609	...	...	.....	.....	...	136,489
		{ Rabi... ..	54,645	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....	2,207	8,645	4,271	.....	...	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	.....	30,389	4,172	37,538	631	482	62,293	...	...	.....	.....	...	187,341
		{ Rabi... ..	43,066	.....	.....	.....	74	...	.....	456	213	27	.....	...	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	.....	10,725	4,169	20,259	1,651	349	30,180	50	...	.....	.....	...	87,538
		{ Rabi... ..	41,418	.....	.....	.....	1,978	...	.....	559	893	.....	.....	...	44,848
	Total ...	20,155	41,418	10,725	4,169	20,259	3,629	349	30,180	609	893	...	...	...	132,386

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

		CLASS II—PULSES.													
No.	District.	Tur. C. annua Isabola.	Gram, C. v. arictinum.	Mung. Phaseo. us mungo.	Udid. P. radiatus.	Mash. P. monofolius.	Vil. D. c. s. labab.	Chavli. D. castang.	Kulth. D. unthorus.	Vatve. P. m. mivum.	Masur Lentil.	Lakh (Ling). Chickling Vetch.	Gurur. 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>															
1	Ahmadabad ...	{ Kharif ... Rabi ...	{ 3,565 2,023	{ 25,992	{ 20,690	{ 6,523 89	{ 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 ... Rabi ...	{ 20,446	{ 5,502	{ 3,548	{ 596	{ 21,984	{ 1,308 19	{ 3,334	{	{	{	{ 6,402 1	{	{ 57,618 5,522
	Total ...	20,446	5,502	3,548	596	21,984	1,327	3,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,403	.....	63,110
3	Panch Mahals.	{ Kharif ... Rabi ...	{ 6,416	{ 41,056	{ 2,958	{ 5,163	{ 3,658	{ 41	{ 532	{ 35	{	{	{ 812	{	{ 19,615 42,287
	Total ...	6,416	41,056	2,958	5,163	3,658	41	532	35	1,231	.....	.....	812	.....	61,932
4	Broach ...	{ Kharif ... Rabi ...	{ 2,472 7,946	{ 1,760	{ 226	{ 11	{ 2,343	{ 138 650	{ 161	{ 1	{ 881	{ 51,776	{ 263	{	{ 5,614 63,914
	Total ...	10,418	1,760	226	11	2,343	788	161	1	881	.....	51,776	263	.....	68,628
5	Surat...	{ Kharif ... Rabi ...	{ 17,246 1,000	{ 1,171	{ 2,924 100	{ 2,718	{ 221	{ 250 19,578	{ 794	{	{ 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	Khandesh ...	{ Kharif ... Rabi ...	{ 70,221	{ 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	Nasik...	{ Kharif ... Rabi ...	{ 17,655	{ 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 ... Rabi ...	{ 51,836	{ 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 ... Rabi ...	{ 20,155	{ 41,418	{ 10,725	{ 4,169	{ 20,259	{ 1,651 1,978	{ 349	{ 30,180	{ 50 559	{	{	{	{ 87,538 44,814
	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	31	6,649	1	.....	.....	.....	80,958
		{ Rabi	32,924	348	1	33	50	225	33,581
		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	2,838	427	56,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	236,997
		{ 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	.....	.....	281,243
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>																
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	608	51,664	1	3	.....	.....	150,780
		{ Rabi	.....	62,477	9,139	1,800	90	4,326	8	5,948	493	62	.....	1	84,339
		Total	47,824	64,257	41,710	5,651	9,997	6,902	606	57,612	494	65	.....	1	235,119
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>																
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	1,730	2,526	.....	6,381	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,145
		Total	2,381	1,700	1,732	7,283	.....	6,381	50	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,580
17	Ratnágiri	{ Kharif	142	.....	105	1,420	.....	768	29	6,686	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,150
		{ Rabi	75	7	70	375	.....	1,027	131	1,081	.....	.....	.....	356	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	434,066	2,121	153,911	185,534	258,095	13,901	15,042	447,543	204	* 24	.....	15,874	292	1,531,577
	{ Rabi	13,553	432,380	12,106	6,285	90	41,949	925	7,458	1,785	12,809	57,716	2	156	598,480	
Grand Total		447,619	434,501	171,017	191,819	258,185	55,850	15,967	455,001	12,989	12,809	57,716	15,876	618	2,130,057	

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10	Sholapur	{	Kharif	41,703	5,224	1,309	25,963	78	31	6,649	1	80,958	
			Rabi	32,924	348	1	33	50	225	33,561
			Total	41,703	32,924	5,224	1,309	25,963	426	32	6,649	34	50	225	.....	.....	114,539
11	Satara	{	Kharif	56,353	.....	15,592	40,355	64,520	2,838	427	56,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236,997
			Rabi	42,700	278	800	468	262	41,246
			Total	56,353	42,700	15,592	40,355	64,520	3,116	427	56,650	800	468	.....	.....	262	281,243
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>																		
12	Belgaum	{	Kharif	58,486	.....	10,180	9,076	6,518	1,173	1,145	57,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,925
			Rabi	343	32,723	87	5,592	5	175	3,311	2,161	41,346
			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	7,953
			Total	13,964	4,803	3,356	.....	1,041	2,145	351	5,533	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,504
14	Dharwar	{	Kharif	47,824	1,750	32,571	3,851	9,907	2,576	603	51,664	1	3	.....	.....	.....	150,750
			Rabi	62,477	9,139	1,800	9,907	4,326	8	6,943	403	62	1	61,350
			Total	47,824	64,257	41,710	5,651	9,907	6,902	606	57,612	404	65	1	235,110
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>																		
15	Thana	{	Kharif	4,847	143	163	15,542	.....	436	3,652	943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,714
			Rabi	353	1,097	29	468	14	22	2,911
			Total	5,230	1,245	192	15,542	.....	902	3,652	946	14	.....	22	.....	.....	27,715
16	Koldla	{	Kharif	809	.....	2	4,757	.....	.....	25	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,011
			Rabi	1,763	1,700	1,700	2,526	6,381	25	10,115
			Total	2,581	1,700	1,732	7,283	.....	6,381	50	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,126
17	Ratnagiri	{	Kharif	142	.....	105	1,420	.....	763	29	6,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,150
			Rabi	73	7	70	375	.....	1,027	131	1,051	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	3,122
			Total	217	7	175	1,795	.....	1,795	160	7,707	.....	.....	.....	250	12,272	
18	KAnara	{	Kharif	137	133	32	285	.....	212	5	1,549	132	1	.....	.....	.....	2,000
			Rabi	10	1,001	1,496	112	760	253	3,000
			Total	137	203	1,033	1,781	.....	354	765	2,102	132	1	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Total				41,703	32,924	5,224	1,309	25,963	13,001	15,042	47,543	24	50	225	12,511	262	1,145,539	
				13,964	4,803	3,356	1,041	2,145	351	5,533	11	31,504
				47,824	64,257	41,710	5,651	9,907	6,902	606	57,612	404	65	1	235,110
Grand Total				117,719	134,101	171,017	191,513	258,185	55,850	15,967	455,001	12,983	12,511	225	12,511	262	2,145,539

XIX

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

Notes.—The prices represent the annual average prices calculated from bet

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).	Til.
		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 0	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	Bronch ...	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	Ahmadnagar ...	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 8	...	3 15 5	...	2 14 11	3 8 10	...	2 11 7	5 12 3
14	Sholapur ...	1 15 9	2 7 2	3 0 4	...	3 11 1	...	2 13 8	3 2 4	4 6 11	...	5 12 0
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	Belgaum ...	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 6	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	Umarkot ...	3 0 5	3 1 7	3 9 5	1 13 4	2 15 6	...	3 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	Bluj ...	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 6
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

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.	Jowari straw.	Bajri 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	...	...	...	Nasik	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	...	...	Malegaon	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	13 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	...	...	Siror	12
...	34 13 3	5 2 10	0 6 4	7 15 7	...	3 7 4	0 7 1	0 14 6	...	...	Purandhar	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	...	...	Sholapur	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	...	...	Satara	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	...	...	Bijapur	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	...	...	Dharwar	18
...	35 8 6	6 14 9	0 6 2	10 0 0	...	3 4 3	...	...	...	...	Thana	19
...	38 1 6	6 14 7	0 7 2	13 3 8	...	3 3 8	...	...	...	...	Alibag	20
...	37 9 9	6 14 4	0 5 2	13 3 10	...	3 6 8	0 6 6	...	...	0 6 1	Ratnagiri	21
...	40 0 0	8 8 2	0 2 0	18 9 6	...	3 12 1	...	...	...	0 12 7	Karwar	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	...	...	Karachi	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	...	...	...	...	Umankot	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	...	...	Kolhapur	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 8 1	15 15 7	19 1 10	*0 10 0	0 9 7	...	...	...	Rajkot	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	...	...	Bhoj	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.

C.

in the Bombay Presidency for the calendar year 1896.

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Castor-seed.	Ghee, 2nd sort.	Jagri.	Fire-wood.	Tobacco.	Clean cotton.	Salt, 2nd sort.	Dry grass.	Jowari straw.	Pajri 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	23 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 6	...	...	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	...	...	Bronch	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	...	...	...	Nasik	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	...	...	Malegaon	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	...	...	Sirdar	12
...	34 13 3	5 2 10	0 6 4	7 15 7	...	3 7 4	0 7 1	0 14 6	...	...	Purandhar	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	...	...	Sholapur	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	...	...	Satara	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	...	...	Bijapur	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	...	...	Dharwar	18
...	35 8 6	6 14 9	0 6 2	10 0 0	...	3 4 3	...	...	...	...	Thana	19
...	33 1 6	6 14 7	0 7 2	13 3 8	...	3 3 8	...	...	...	...	Aldag	20
...	37 9 9	6 14 4	0 5 2	13 3 10	...	3 6 8	0 6 6	...	...	0 6 1	Ratnagiri	21
...	40 0 0	8 8 2	0 2 0	18 9 6	...	3 12 1	...	...	...	0 12 7	Karwar	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	...	...	Karachi	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	31 5 5	4 0 1	0 4 5	8 11 0	14 13 0	3 5 2	...	0 10 11	...	...	Solapur	25
...	33 0 11	6 10 8	0 3 6	13 14 11	15 4 0	3 5 4	...	...	...	...	Umankot	26
...	34 9 9	5 12 3	0 4 0	...	16 0 0	3 10 2	...	0 11 0	...	...	Jambhad	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	...	...	Kolhapur	28
...	36 3 11	8 3 3	0 7 3	13 5 4	...	3 7 6	0 12 6	...	...	...	Baroda	29
...	34 2 10	7 1 5	0 8 1	15 15 7	19 1 10	*0 10 0	0 9 7	...	...	...	Rajkot	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	...	...	Bijapur	31
3 3 2	26 6 11	6 13 3	0 4 10	11 11 11	22 0 6	3 10 2	0 6 7	0 9 5	...	...	Dera	32

* 1st sort: 2d sort not sold.