CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

Origin of the Name and Formation of the District.

No authentic information is available as to the origin of the name of Saharsa but there is a village at a distance of about one and half miles from the Saharsa Railway Station which is known as Saharsa. Prior to the formation of the district there were only the village of Saharsa and a railway station of the same name. So far the formation of the district is concerned, it has been discussed elsewhere. It may, however, be repeated here that the district was created in 1954, has three subdivisions, namely, Saharsa Sadar, Madhepura and Supaul and there are 15 police *thanas*.

The history of the district as an administrative unit has been discussed elsewhere. The names of the different police *thanas* have been given in the text on General Administration.

Location.

Saharsa is situated in between 26°34′ and 25°30′ latitude and between 86°19′ and 87°8′ longitude. The *District Census Handbook of Saharsa,* 1951,* published in 1956 gives the area as 2,143 square miles while the *Census of India,* 1961—*Final Population Totals*† mentions the area to be 2,093 square miles. The difference is negligible. The population in 1951 census was 1,308,198 while the population in 1961 census is 1,723,566.

Boundaries.

It is bounded on the north by Nepal, on the south by Bhagalpur and Monghyr districts, on the east by Purnea and on the west by Darbhanga and Monghyr districts.

Topography.

The topographical features of the district of Saharsa which formed the northern portion of Bhagalpur district beyond the river Ganga have been described as follows in the *Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operations in the District of Bhagalpur* (1912):—

> "The northern portion of the district is an alluvial plain resembling in general features the adjoining districts of Monghyr and Darbhanga, and to some extent, Purnea. The most fertile parts of this tract are the western

* *District Census Handbook of Saharsa,* Vol. IV, 1951, p. 2.

† *Census of India,* 1961, Pt. IIA, p. 46.

portions of *thanas* Supaul and Madhipura* and the whole of *thana* Bangaon. This is largely a rice-growing tract and resembles the adjacent part of Darbhanga. Being so much dependent on the winter rice crop, which is liable to suffer from drought in years of scanty rainfall, and from floods from the Tiljuga and Dhimra rivers when the rainfall is heavy, it is also the part of the district most often affected by famine.

"The eastern parts of Supaul and Madhipura *thanas* bordering on the Kosi resemble in some respects the adjoining *thanas* of Purnea district. Pratabganj and the North Supaul bordering on Nepal are on the whole less fertile than the remainder of the district. The soil contains a greater proportion of sand and is in some places covered by sand deposits which render it absolutely unfit for cultivation.

"*Thana* Kishanganj and the south of Madhipura form an area the characteristics of which have varied very much at different periods. At the time of permanent settlement it appears to have been a comparatively populous and fertile tract. At the time of the Revenue Survey a considerable part of the area near the banks of the Kosi was covered with high grass jungle, but the Revenue Surveyor considered it to be 'in a decidedly prosperous state and well cultivated'. 'The climate', he added, 'is salubrious although a little damper than of *pargana* Nisankpur Kurha'.

"These remarks would certainly not apply to the state of the area ten or twelve years ago. By that time the river Kosi had thrown off numerous offshoots which traversed the whole of Kishanganj *thana,* flowed into the Tiljuga which itself flows into the Kosi at a point on the boundary between Purnea and Bhagalpur. These branches of Kosi were continually changing in number and position, and the annual floods to which they gave rise rendered the greater part of the area almost uninhabitable. Many villages were deserted by their inhabitants and the area under cultivation decreased. Formerly there was a good road from Lattipur Factory to Kishanganj. This was breached in so many places by the river that it became practically useless, and all attempts to keep it in repair were given up. The area covered with *Jhaua* and grass jungle increased, and large tracts remained under water throughout the year. The jungles were full of deer and wild pig and even tigers, leopards and buffaloes were to be found

* Madhipura is also mentioned as Madhepura.

occasionally. The swampy portions were covered in the cold weather with innumerable flocks of wild duck, so that the place became an ideal one for sport of all kinds.

"During the last ten years or so, the area has been gradually returning to its former state. Offshoots from the Kosi still flow through it, but not in such numbers as formerly. The annual floods are of less extent, and the greater of the tract now dries up in the cold weather. The deposits left by Kosi floods have rendered the lands extraordinarily fertile and *raiyats* have been attracted from long distances to come and cultivate them. The area is still flooded and very unhealthy in the rains and is infested by a most ravenous species of mosquito so that very few of the new *raiyats* have as yet settled in it.

"They come merely to sow their fields and return to their homes until it is time to cut the crops. The floods are becoming less year by year, and if the present rate of improvement is maintained, there is no doubt that new villages will be built, and the former prosperity of the tract will return. This, however, is contingent on the behaviour of the Kosi river, and there is every reason to believe that what happened to Kishanganj during the last twenty-five years has happened before, and will happen again. Throughout North Bhagalpur and Western Purnea every deposit of sand, no matter at what distance from the present course of the Kosi, is popularly attributed to that river, and there is little doubt that its influence has extended over the greater part of these districts which have been built up to their present level by deposits of sand and silt from the Kosi floods. The area which is being flooded at any period is having its level raised, and will after a time be free from the floods while some other area in turn undergoes the same process."*

The picture of the topography as given above substantially remains the same excepting that the Kosi river has wrought more ravages by her floods. The western part of the district had become full of *kans* and *pater* jungles and wild animals. Large tracts of fertile lands had been rendered useless for cultivation by deposits of thick sand brought in by Kosi. The *anchals,* namely, Nirmali, Dharhara I, Dharhara II, Kishanpur I and Kishanpur II were badly affected by the Kosi floods. The eastern part of the district is slightly less affected by the Kosi ravages.

* *Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operations in the Bhagalpur District* (1902—10), published in 1912, pp. 1—3.

There are innumerable channels of Kosi river which have now become dead. An aerial flight over Saharsa district shows the country spread as a pan-cake intersected by numerous ridges and channels. There are no highlands in the district excepting a few embankments and the old Bir *bandh*. In their desperation the villagers used to throw small embankments for immediate protection and some of them are still to be seen. Due to the westward swing of the river Kosi and the construction of Kosi Barrage and several embankments, areas like Sonbarsa, Madhepura, Singheshwar, Murliganj and Kishanganj *thanas* are now free from Kosi ravages and the sanded tracts are getting back their fertility.

The slope of the countryside is generally from north to south with a slight inclination eastward. There were a large number of marshes scattered throughout the district. They mostly occurred on either side of the river Loran in Madhepura subdivision. Some of the marshes still remain. A number of the marshes have now been reclaimed or have been filled up and yielding some crops. Large areas of waste lands full of *kans* and *pater* in Supaul and Madhepura subdivisions have been reclaimed by tractors and are yielding crops. The Kosi Project is also implementing a number of canals to irrigate Darbhanga, Purnea and Saharsa districts besides portions of Nepal. With the full implementation of the Kosi Project the face of the countryside is likely to change substantially. Kosi Project has been described elsewhere.

River System and Water Resources.

A separate chapter has been devoted to Kosi river and Kosi Project. Kosi river overshadows the river system of the district and forms the main river which counts and has ruled the economy of the district. The history of the floods in this district is the history of the Kosi floods. Most of the other important rivers of the district join the Kosi and do not require more than a very brief reference.

The river system consists of a large number of Himalayan affluents. They have mostly a direction from north to south with a slight inclination eastwards. The larger of these rise among the foothills of Nepal, and after a tortuous course fall into the Khagri which itself joins the Kosi.

The principal of these rivers are the Tiljuga, the Bati, the Dhimra, the Talalea, the Parwan, the Dhusan, the Chalausi, the Loran, the Katna, the Daus and the Ghagri. The description of these rivers in the last *District Gazetteer of Bhagalpur* published in 1911 remains almost the same and may be repeated.

> "*Tiljuga*.—The Tiljuga rises in the hills of the Sub-Tarai of Nepal, and enters Saharsa* at the most northern point of *pargana* Naredigar; after which it forms the western

* The word Saharsa has been substituted in place of Bhagalpur as necessary in the text (P. C. R. C.).

boundary between Saharsa and Darbhanga down to the south-west corner of *pargana* Malhani Gopal, from which it passes into *pargana* Kabkhand as far as the village of Tilkeswar. Here it bends south-east across the great Monghyr *pargana* of Pharkiya, and again entering Saharsa near Balhar, crosses *pargana* Chhai in a due easterly direction and falls into the Kosi a little to the south-west of Saura Gadi. At Rawal in *pargana* Naredigar, fifteen miles from Nepal, it sends off a number of channels or *dhars*, which irrigate and drain the greater part of this *pargana* and of the north of Malhani Gopal. It receives its first affluent, the Balan, from Tirhut at Rasiari, where it also formerly bifurcated, the two branches uniting again four miles south-east of Bhaja. The western branch was then the larger of the two, but of late years it has gradually silted up, and is now only navigable in the rains for boats of five hundred *maunds* up to Bagta, beyond which it is only a shallow drainage channel and soon completely disappears. Near Tilkeswar the Dhimra falls into the Tiljuga, bringing a great quantity of water. Before it re-enters Saharsa from Pharkiya, it receives through the Katna the united waters of the Talaba, Parwan, Dhusan and Loran. The Tiljuga is navigable for boats of two thousand *maunds* or seventy tons burthen up to Tilkeswar, and beyond that for boats of a quarter of that tonnage up to Dighia within ten miles of the Nepal frontier. This river forms the main water communication of the north-west of the district. Mr. Wickes reported in 1874 that, as a rule, a number of embankments are annually constructed across the Tiljuga for irrigation purposes from Rasiari upwards, and that they greatly interfere with the value of the river as a navigable channel; for although the first heavy flood breaches them, it only partially removes them, and boats, particularly those travelling upstream, have great difficulty in passing. In some cases the flood bursts through the embankment near either bank leaving an island in the middle of the stream with a narrow dangerous passage on each side of it; in other places the centre of the embankment gives way and a narrow channel is formed in the middle of the stream with the ends of the broken *bandh* projecting into the river like a spur on each side causing an almost impossible rapid; and, again, in a few instances, the whole of the upper portion of the *bandh* is carried away, leaving the foundation which bars the river as a sunken weir right across its whole width.

"*Bati.*—The Bati was described by the Revenue Surveyor* as being nothing more than an arm of the Tiljuga, and frequently called by its name. He says it formerly separated from the parent stream at the village of Bela on the north-western boundary; but this channel has long since been dried up, and, in many places, can scarcely be discerned, so that it could never have been very deep. The river, however, seems to have had a separate source in the north of *pargana* Naredigar, the old bed referred to being only one of those cross channels, which join most of the rivers of this part of the country, at various points in their course. It falls into the Tiljuga at Gopalpur by the Ladua *khal.*

"*Dhimra.*—The Dhimra is an insignificant stream when it enters this district, rapid during the rains, but in the hot weather in many places dry, the intermediate patches of water being stagnant. It rises in Nepal, and for the first ten miles of its course in Saharsa divides the *parganas* of Dhaphar and Naredigar. After flowing south through the latter *pargana* and then through Malhani Gopal and Uttarkhan, it empties itself into the Tiljuga at Tilkeswar. It is very liable to freshets from the hills, and most of the channel is protected by embankments, which along its lower reaches have been allowed of recent years to fall into decay through the neglect and apathy of the riparian landowners. For the last twelve miles of its course, it has a remarkably wide bed, through the middle of which a meagre stream flows when there is no flood.

"*Talaba.*—The Talaba seems to have formerly occupied a much more important place in the river system of the district, than it now does. Its old bed, which is still clearly discernible from bank to bank, measures from fifteen to twenty chains across. Judging by the direction of its larger *dhars* (branches), it is probable that it once received the waters now carried by the lower Tiljuga. Its upper course quickly dries up after the cessation of the rains and the bed is annually cultivated, the land producing rich crops with very little tillage. It forms the western boundary of *pargana* Nisankpur Kurha. After its union with the Parwan and the Loran it loses its name to form, with them, the Katna.

"*Parwan and Dhusan.*—The Parwan and Dhusan rivers both take their rise in the south-eastern corner of *pargana* Naredigar, the former from a *dhar* of the old Talaba river, and the latter from a spring near the village of

* Report published in 1869.

Belarhata. They pursue different courses about two and a half or three miles apart, until their waters mingle at Singeswarsthan, where there is a temple of Siva Mahadeo. Their point of confluence is considered a place of much sanctity and several thousands of devout Hindus resort to the shrine in February to pay their devotions, bringing with them small quantities of Ganges water, which they throw over the image of the God. At this place the Dhusan loses its own name; and the mingled waters, under the name of the Parwan, flow on towards the south. This river, after a tortuous course of nearly thirty miles, forms the Sahsal swamp, the outlet from which under the name of the Katna (an appellation which indicates an artificial origin) flows into *pargana* Pharkiya, a mile and a quarter below the point where that *pargana* meets *parganas* Chhai and Nisankpur Kurha. The Parwan is alone navigable.

"*Chalauni.*—The Chalauni rises from a marsh in *pargana* Harawat, enters *pargana* Naredigar at the village of Thalla Garhi, and, flowing close to the common boundary of both *parganas* for five miles, suddenly swerves off to the right, and then runs very tortuously towards the south, throwing out many channels, and finally falling into the Loran at the village of Pandua. It is principally used for irrigation. A few small boats ply on it for two or three months in the year, but they are only fishing and passenger skiffs.

"*Loran.*—The Loran rises in a swamp on the eastern boundary of *pargana* Nisankpur Kurha, near the Purnea boundary and, after a course of twelve miles, is joined by the Chalauni. It then runs to the southern limit of the *pargana,* touches on the Sahsal swamp, and mingling with the Parwan, forms the Katna.

"*Katna.*—The Katna, as already mentioned, is formed by the united waters of the Talaba, Parwan, and Loran. It is a considerable river, bounding the Chhai *pargana* for about four miles on its north-eastern extremity, and then running into *pargana* Pharkiya of Monghyr. It joins the Tiljuga eight miles from the western frontier of Saharsa; and the two streams combine to form the great river Ghagri. The Katna is navigable for boats of four hundred *maunds* (or fourteen and a half tons) throughout its whole course which is only about twelve miles.

"*Daus.*—The Daus is described in the following passage by the Revenue Surveyor Mr. Pemberton:—"Tradition states that it rises in the Murang of Nepal, and runs parallel with the Bir *bandh,* or embankment, of *pargana*

Dhaphar into Harawat; but I must confess when I surveyed *pargana* Dhaphar I could find no trace of a river at the place described. I found a small dry channel close to the *bandh*, but this appeared to have been formed by clay having been dug out at different times to repair it. My own opinion is that the Daus is nothing more than a small arm of the Herun or Kusi: it is impossible to say which, as these rivers have been united since 1847; and that it is fed by *dhars* from them. It enters *pargana* Dhaphar from Nisankpur Kurha, and runs in a very narrow channel near its eastern boundary for about seven miles, when it spreads out into a swamp varying from twenty to sixty or sixty-five chains wide, and maintains this width until it empties itself into the Ghagri river. A great part of the swamp dries up during the cold and hot weather, and is cultivated with indigo, yielding an exceedingly fine crop; but the produce cannot at all times be depended on, as the river is subject to inundations from the Kosi. When these occur, the planters are severe sufferers. The tradition concerning the source of this river is, however, supported by the evidence of Dr. Buchanan-Hamilton, who describes the Bir *bandh* as commencing from the source of the Daus. The indigo cultivation has disappeared with the ruin of the old factories, and rice is now largely grown in its place'.

"*Ghagri*.—The Ghagri is usually described as consisting only of the lower reaches of the Tiljuga; but as the new name is assumed after the influx of the Katna, which brings with it the drainage of half of the northern portion of the district, it seems more fit to regard it as a distinct river. It enters this district from *pargana* Pharkiya, and passes due east through Chhai to join the Kosi."*

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The district is purely alluvial and alluvium, new and old, are noticed. Owing to frequent floods particularly in Kosi river large deposits of thick sand occur in the Kosi-affected zones. Kosi river is notorious for bringing in a huge quantity of sand and a little silt.

The district is within the earthquake zone of intensity. The district was affected by earthquake in 1803, 1833, 1897 and 1934. The Bihar Earthquake of 1934 had affected various parts of the district. Portions of Supaul and Sadar subdivisions were affected badly. Panchgachhia, a flourishing village, lost the mansions of the local zamindars. Several buildings at Madhepura and Supaul towns were also damaged.

The district has no known mineral resources.

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* *District Gazetteer of Bhagalpur* (1911), pp. 5 to 6.

FLORA AND BOTANY.

The physical features, climate and rainfall and the particular impact of the Kosi floods have determined the botany of the district. While Kosi ravages destroyed the trees of timber value and also large-sized fruit trees like mangoes, etc., the district had been left with a luxuriant growth of bamboos, *kans* and *pater*, hardy small trees like *babul, jhaua, harjora,* etc., waterberries like *makhana, ramdana* and *motha* grass. The district also grows *sabai* grass, *munj* and varieties of cane, etc. Water hyacinth grows in abundance choking up water pools. The cultivated crops have been mentioned in the text on "Agriculture and Irrigation".

Amongst the fruit trees particular mention has to be made of the different varieties of mango. Mango groves of this district which found mention in the *Final Report of Survey and Settlement Operations of Bhagalpur District* (1912) and the last *District Gazetteer of Bhagalpur* (1911) were badly affected by Kosi floods and many of the groves in different areas were completely destroyed. New groves have been growing in Sonbarsa and Murliganj areas. Even now a very large quantity of mango is produced in the district.

The other trees and plants that are common include *mahua,* jackfruit, plantain, tamarind, *bair, jamun* and *kathjamun. Khajur* and *tal* trees are not very common.

Lichi, guava, lemon, water-melon, cocoanut and betel-nut are also grown. Not much serious effort was made before to develop horticulture. Efforts are now being made to grow more papayas, guavas, lemons, etc.

Sal, sisam and *semal* trees are found but not very common.

Flowering trees like *amaltas, krishnachura, paras* (flame of the forest), *champak,* etc., are now being grown once again. The winter annuals could grow very well.

There are no forests now. It has been mentioned elsewhere that *kans* and *pater* jungles which used to cover thousands of different varieties of deer are now almost cleared.

FAUNA.

The denudation of the forests, the reclamation of the *kans* infested waste lands and indiscriminate *shikar* in the past have led to the decline of tiger, panther, hog-deer, *chital,* wild boar, etc. At one time wild buffaloes in flocks, and rhinoceroses used to come from Nepal. There are still (June, 1963) some wild animals in the *kans* and *pater* jungles within the Kosi embanked areas. They usually retire to the foothills of Nepal in the month of April and after. *Nilgais* or blue-bulls are still found but not as plenty as before. Hare and *khikhir* (a member of cat species) are also found.

Jackals, monkeys, wolves and flying foxes are also common. Several deadly species of reptiles like cobra and *karait,* and various kinds of lizards and inguanas are also found.

Saharsa once abounded in crocodiles. A particular wandering caste known as *Tiars* made a living out of killing crocodiles by attacking them when the crocodiles were under water. Crocodiles cannot open their jaws while they are under water and the *Tiars* used to twist their neck and kill them with mallets.

Avifauna.

The following birds have been recorded from the district of Saharsa:—

Jungle crow, house crow, treepie, crow-pheasant, grey hornbill, little brown dove, grey partridge, white-breasted waterhen, bronze-winged jacana, curlew-stint, black ibis, glossy ibis, white-necked stork, cattle egret, pond heron, pink-headed duck, silli or cotton teal, lesser white-fronted goose, large whistling teal (dendrocygna bicolor), brahminy duck, eastern grey duck, marbled teal, and eastern goosander.

The reclamation of the water pools and indiscriminate shooting have led to the extinction of pink-headed duck, marbled teal, copper-breasted teal and floricans. Various species of ducks, mallard, *nakta,* comb duck, and geese do not come out now so profusely. Visitors have declined very perceptibly. Drainage of the *chaurs,* reclamation of waterlogged areas and shrubs, indiscriminate butchering of the birds are some of the reasons.

The Climate of Saharsa District.

The district has a humid climate except for a dry summer. The cold season is from November to February and the summer season is from March to May. The south-west monsoon season is from June to September, October being a transitional month.

Rainfall.

Records of rainfall in the district are available for four stations for periods ranging from 39 to 90 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1385.4 mm. (54.54″). The rainfall increases generally from south-west to the north-east. The rainfall in the south-west monsoon from June to September constitutes 82 per cent of the annual rainfall. July is the month with the highest rainfall which is nearly a quarter of the annual rainfall. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is not large. During the fifty years 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 144 per cent of the normal occurred in 1916, while the lowest rainfall which was only 44 per cent of the normal occurred in 1908. In the same fifty-year period, rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal in eight years, two of them consecutive. It will be seen from Table 2 that the annual rainfall was between 1100 and 1600 mm. (43.31″ and 62.99″) in 31 years out of 50.

On an average there are 59 rainy days (i.e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm.—10 cents or more) in a year in the district.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 281.9 mm. (11.10″) at Supaul in 1905 September 30.

Temperature.

There is no meteorological observatory in the district. However, conditions are similar to those obtaining in the nearby districts where there are meteorological observatories. The cold season starts in November when temperatures begin to drop fairly rapidly. Usually January is the coldest month, when judging from the temperatures as recorded at the observatories, the mean daily maximum temperature is of the order of 24°C (48°F). During cold waves which affect the district in association with the passage of western disturbances across North India the minimum temperature may go down to 2° or 3°C (35°F). From March, temperatures begin to rise steadily and April is usually the hottest month. The daily maximum temperature in this month and sometimes in May reach 42° to 43°C (109°F). With the onset of the south-west monsoon early in June, day temperatures drop slightly, while the night temperatures continue to be high. After September both day and night temperatures begin to decrease slowly, the drop in night temperatures being comparatively more rapid.

Humidity.

The atmosphere is very humid in the monsoon season and to a slightly lesser extent in October and the winter months. The air is comparatively drier in the summer season.

Cloudiness.

In the winter and the summer months, skies are generally clear or lightly clouded. Cloudiness increases in May and in the monsoon season skies are heavily clouded to overcast.

Winds.

Winds are generally light, but in April and May and during the monsoon season there is a little strengthening of the wind. The winds blow mainly from directions between north-east and south-east in May and the monsoon season. In October and November winds are variable in direction and in the rest of the year winds are mainly south-westerly or westerly.

Special Weather Phenomenon.

Storms and depressions which originate in the Bay of Bengal particularly those in the late monsoon and post-monsoon period sometimes more in a northerly direction and affect the district and its neighbourhood causing widespread heavy rain and strong winds. Thunderstorms may occur throughout the year, their frequency being highest in the monsoon months and least in the winter. Some of the thunderstorms in April and May are violent. Occasional fogs are experienced in the winter season, during morning.

TABLE

Normal and extremes

Station.	No. of years of data.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhipura*	39	*a*	8.1	15.2	12.2	18.8	83.1	223.8	343.9	316.2
		b	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.5	4.4	9.6	14.1	13.2
Supaul ..	50	*a*	10.9	17.5	15.0	25.9	89.4	243.6	338.6	319.0
		b	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.6	4.5	9.7	14.1	13.7
Pratapganj	49	*a*	5.8	11.9	12.7	28.2	93.5	250.7	377.7	288.8
		b	0.7	1.2	0.9	2.1	5.3	9.8	14.1	13.8
Bhimnagar	29	*a*	7.1	8.6	8.1	42.2	135.4	255.2	338.3	257.3
		b	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.3	6.1	10.3	11.8	10.9
Saharsa (District)		*a*	8.0	13.3	12.0	28.0	100.3	246.1	349.6	295.3
			0.8	1.2	0.9	1.9	5.1	9.9	13.5	12.9

*Based on all available data up to 1958.

†Years given in brackets.

(*a*) Normal rainfall in mm.

(*b*) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).

1.

of rain fall.

Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual.	Highest annual rainfall as percentage of normal and year.*	Lowest annual rainfall as percentage of normal and year.†	Heaviest rainfall 24 hours.	
							Amount (mm.).	Date.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
250.9	80.3	11.9	3.1	1367.5	151 (1931)	41 (1908)	241.3	1879, Sept. 13.
9.6	3.1	0.6	0.2	59.5	..	..	..	..
257.1	74.2	9.4	2.5	1403.1	153 (1916)	43 (1908)	281.9	1905, Sept. 30.
9.9	3.0	0.4	0.3	60.8	..	..	..	..
208.0	52.3	8.6	2.3	1340.2	182 (1916)	49 (1908)	266.7	1934, July 25.
8.7	2.1	0.5	0.2	59.4	..	..	..	..
269.7	85.1	11.4	1.8	1431.2	151 (1924)	50 (1940)	213.4	1951, Aug. 23.
9.3	2.4	0.5	0.2	56.1	..	..	..	..
246.4	73.0	10.3	2.3	1385.4	144 (1916)	44 (1908)	..	..
9.4	2.7	0.5	0.2	59.0	..	..	..	..

TABLE 2.

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District.

(Data 1901——1950.)

Range in mm.	Number of years.	Range in mm.	Number of years.
601—700	1	1301—1400	7
701—800	0	1401—1500	9
801—900	2	1501—1600	7
901—1000	1	1601—1700	6
1001—1100	4	1701—1800	3
1101—1200	4	1801—1900	0
1201—1300	4	1901—2000	2