

District, which promises to be remunerative. Excellent limestone is quarried at Shahabad, between the Wadi junction and Gulbarga on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. These quarries are extensively worked on both sides of the line for a considerable distance. The limestone is of two colours, black and grey, the latter being the more abundant of the two, and taking a polish almost equal to marble. An extensive industry has been carried on, and the stone is not only being widely used for flooring purposes, but is exported outside the State also in large quantities for building purposes. In addition to the minerals already mentioned, red chalk and saline deposits are found.

Arts and manufactures

Cotton-weaving is carried on in almost every taluk; and *saris*, *dhotis*, and coarse cloths called *khadis* are woven by hand in every large village and used largely by the people, who find these, though coarser and unattractive in appearance, more durable than the goods made in mills. *Saris* of silk and other silk stuffs are made in Nalgonda, Raichur, Mahbubnagar (Narayanpet *taluk*), Lingsugur, Aurangabad, Indur, Elgandal and other Districts, some of these being of extra fine quality and very durable, and fetching very high prices. In late years the silk-cloth industry in Nalgonda has improved, where the Salis, a caste of silk-weavers, are doing good work. Their example is being followed by others of their caste in the adjoining Districts. Aurangabad and Paithan have both been noted from olden times for their embroidery and their gold and silver lace-work. *Kamkhrvab*, or cloth woven with silver and gold of superior quality, was once at Paithan; but the manufacture is now practically confined to Aurangabad, where about a dozen looms are at work. Lately, the *himru* industry has considerably increased and patterns have been improved. This

this it is inferred that the band may yet prove profitable. The third band, that of Sagar between Sagar and Surapur, is not of much importance.

Iron

Innumerable deposits of iron ore of varying quality are widely distributed over the lateritic and granitic tracts of the State, while similar deposits have been discovered in the sand stone formations in the Godavari and Wardha valleys. In the tract situated between the Kistna and Tungabhadra rivers hematite occurs in considerable quantities. The rocks of the Kamptee series, which are extensively developed between the Godavari and Wardha valleys, abound in hard ferruginous pebbles and clay iron ores, and are worked in the Chinnur *taluk* of Adilabad District. Jagtial, Nirmal, Warangal, Yelgarab, and other places are noted for their cast-steel cakes or disks, which were once largely exported to distant parts.

Diamonds

From ancient times diamond mines have been worked in the alluvial deposits round about Partyal, near the Kistna, as well as in other localities in the alluvial tract of the same river. The Partyal diamond-bearing layer is about 10 to 16 inches thick, and is concealed by black cotton soil. Trials made in recent years by the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, involving a considerable outlay, proved unsuccessful; only stones of very small size were found, the gangue having been worked out by the old miners.

Miscellaneous

Among other minerals found in the country may be mentioned mica in Khammammatt *taluk* of Warangal; fine specimens of corundum and garnets in the Paloncha *taluk* of the same District; and a small deposit of graphite in the vicinity of Hasanabad in Karimnagar (Elgandal) District. A copper lode has recently been discovered at Chintrala in Nalgonda

Aurangabad and Karimnagar (Elgandal), some specimens showing exceedingly delicate workmanship.

Bidri ware - so named from Bidar town, where it is manufactured- consists of an alloy of zinc, copper, tin, and lead; and after the vessels, &c., are made, the surface is inlaid with silver and sometimes with gold, and finely turned and polished. The articles made are ewers, jugs, wash- hand basins, bedstead legs, *pandans*, betel-nut boxes, *hukkas*, spittoons, cups, and other kinds of vessels. Sometimes sword and dagger handles are also made of *bidri* ware. The work is very neat, delicate, and highly artistic, and the patterns are exceedingly good.

Sword- blades and other weapons were once extensively made at Hyderabad, Wanparti, Gadwal, Kolhapur, Jagdeopur, and other places; but they were not of so good a quality as those imported from Persia, which commanded high prices. The industry is dying out from the circumstances of the age. Inferior smooth- bore muskets were formerly made in the city factory for the use of the police and irregular troops, but the factory has now been abolished. Daggers and knives used by the Arabs and other irregulars were formerly produced at Gadwal, Jagdeopur, and other places near Hyderabad from Nirmal steel, but they are rarely made now.

The factory industries consist of ginning and pressing factories at Aurangabad and Jalna in Aurangabad District, Mazalgaon and Parli in Bhir, Raichur and Yadgir in Raichur, Latur in Osmanabad, Udgir in Bidar, and also in Warangal, Indur, Parbhani, and Nander Districts.

cloth is a mixture of silk and cotton producing different patterns and the new varieties include imitations of Kashmir shawls. The great advantage of this stuff is that it is washable. Other stuffs such as *elaicha* and *mashru* are still made, the demand for these being very great. Muslin of a very fine texture is made in Nander and Amarchinta, but this industry is unfortunately dying out for want of support.

Brocades of coloured silk and gold and silver thread of very fine quality are made at Aurangabad and Vaijapur. *Tasar* silk is largely used for making *scarfs saris*, and other silk fabrics. The *tasar* cocoons are gathered in the jungles of the southern and eastern Districts, the silk is made in exactly the same way as that obtained from cultivated cocoons, and a very durable silk cloth is manufactured from it at Warangal, Mathwada, and Hasanparti in Warangal District, at Narayanpet in Mahbubnagar, and Kosgi in Gulbarga. In the vicinity of the Pakhal Lake this silkworm abounds in the jungles, but the best description of *tasar* silk is manufactured at Narayanpet and at Mahadeopur in Elgandal District.

Warangal was formerly noted for its woollen and silk carpets and rugs, samples of which have been sent to European exhibitions, where they commanded a good sale. The use of aniline dyes, however, has caused much injury to the trade, owing to the fading of the colours. *Shatranjis* of very good quality are made in the Gulbarga and Warangal Central jails, as also at many District head-quarters.

Aurangabad is noted for its silver-ware and silver ornaments. Bedstead legs, spittoons, *pandans*, and other silver articles used in marriages by the wealthy natives are manufactured there in large quantities. Fine filigree and wire-work is done both in

HYDERABAD STATE

There are three spinning and weaving-mills in the State. employing 2, 712 hands: namely, those of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, near Hyderabad; the Gulbarga Mahbub Shahi Mills Company, at Gulbarga; and the Aurangabad Spinning and Manufacturing Company, at Aurangabad city. The first of these mills commenced work in 1877, while the others were opened in 1886 and 1889. Together they represent a capital of 31 lakhs. The table on the next page shows the statistics of progress.

Commerce and trade

Regular statistics of trade are not maintained, but general guide to the nature and direction of trade is obtained from the customs and railway returns.

Exports and imports

The principal exports are food-grains, cotton, linseed, sesamum, ground-nuts, castor seed, indigo, oils, timber, cotton cloth, hides, cattle, and coal; while the chief imports are mill-made cloth, yarn, raw silk, salt, refined sugar, dried fruits, betel-nuts, horses, cattle, silver and gold, copper and brass in sheets and utensils, iron, timber, mineral oil, and opium.

	1880-81	1890-91	1900-01
Number of mills	1	3	3
Number of looms	169	443	459
Number of spindles	14, 958	50,713	49, 465
Hands employed	583	2, 236	2, 490

Chief trade centers

The State is divided, for the purpose of levying customs duties on articles entering or leaving the Gulbarga country by the ordinary trade-routes, into nine customs divisions, five of which-Naldurg, Jalna, Lingsugur, Rajura, and Kodar-deal exclusively with road-borne trade, while the remaining four Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Warangal, and Gulbarga - deal with both rail-borne and road-borne traffic.