Appendix A

THE PANJABI CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES AND BLIGHTS INCIDENT TO CROPS.

Corn was lodged (hawa-zad) by strong wind, and was injured by want of rain, frost, hail, rats, jackals. The following were the names of insects, animals, and diseases which injured crops.

Sugar-cane.—Tela, huda, keere, soka, pala, nisurna, mooch, kuchra, and kungeearae.

Cotton.—Phir thee, tela, soka, pala (frost) and rats.

Makai.—Keeree, toka, siyank, tupke.

Churee.—Keeree, toka, and tela.

Rice.—Jholur and rats.

Moth, Mung & Mash.—Tela, toka, and bhutoth, or poachur.

Wheat, Barley & Goojee.—Koongee, lakha, jholur, pataka, toka and kungeearae, and trel.

A few of the above may be specifically mentioned.

Koongee.—A red rust. The 'koongee', probably was a blight that came upon young wheat (which was sown late) in the months of January and February after much rain.

Tela.—was a dark coloured powder, saltish to the taste, which lay between the outer and inner coating of sugar-cane and stopped its growth, the only remedy for it was to wash it off with water.

Huda.—The drying up of leaves, and their becoming yellow in Sawan and Bhadon, without any apparent cause.
Nisarna — This was not a disease, but it was esteemed very bad for sugar-canes to blossom (nisarna) and such canes as blossom, being evil-omened, were taken up and given to whomsoever would have them.

Fala.— Frost, when the north wind blew piercingly, it and the cold discoloured the cane, the taste of which became saltish, and the produce was inferior; the cane had also a disagreeable smell, and the top dried up.

Kuchra.— In Jeth and Har, when the young cane was about 20 inches high, this insect ate the heart, and did very great injury to the crop, destroying as much as half perhaps.

Kungasee.— These were barren branches, growing out of the cane, which did not give juice, neither would cattle eat them; if kungasee prevailed much in a crop, it injured it to the extent of one-twentieth.

Keeree.— An insect so called which ate the germ of young plants, particularly of sugar-cane.

Soka.— was occasioned by want of, water, the cane dried inside, became hollow, and threw out great quantities of "chose", or outer leaf.

Phirtee.— In Jeth and Har, young cotton plants in maira soil, were liable to be injured by sand storms, which wounded them, and they dried up.

Toka.— with a moth, which injured young shoots by nipping them off, as if with a pair of scissors.

Dhimak, or white ants.— If rains did not fall in Sawan and Bhadon, white ants did great damage: rain killed them.

Irel or dew.— If heavy dew fell in Assuh and Kartak, the jowar crop was much injured, the grain cracked and became
Bhutoth. This disease arose from the east wind blowing, which caused moth, mash and mung to shrivel up, and the pods did not fill.

Lishk, or lightening. Should it lighten much when gram was about to form its flowers, it injured them, and the pods did not fill well, and an insect was also produced thereby.

Luphee. When the rains were very heavy, the stalks of Indian-corn shot up, and spindled, and yielded no grain.

Another drawback to good crops, particularly in districts below the hills, such as Gujrat, Sialkot, and Gurdaspur, were the frequency of hail-storms, which were prevalent in the months of Phaggun and Chet, sometimes they came in October.

Crops were preserved from birds by scare-crows, or 'daramas'. A blackened earthpot stuck on a stick being a favourite method. In the case of all crops, such as sugar-cane etc., light platforms, called 'manas' were erected, on which a person was stationed day and night to frighten birds, by shouting and discharging clay pellets, etc. etc.